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GALWAY METALS INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE ESTRADES PROJECT, NORTHWESTERN QUÉBEC, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

Qualified Person:
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November 5, 2018
Amended March 15, 2019

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This report contains forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact regarding Galway Metals Inc. or the Estrades Project, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intend", "project", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "could" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this report contains forward-looking statements with respect to cash flow forecasts, projected capital, operating and exploration expenditure, targeted cost reductions, mine life and production rates, potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries, and information pertaining to potential improvements to financial and operating performance and mine life at the Estrades Project that may result from future exploration programs. All forward-looking statements in this report are necessarily based on opinions and estimates made as of the date such statements are made and are subject to important risk factors and uncertainties, many of which cannot be controlled or predicted. Material assumptions regarding forward-looking statements are discussed in this report, where applicable. In addition to such assumptions, the forward-looking statements are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of commodities (including gold, copper, silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks associated with the fact that the Estrades Project is still in the early stages of evaluation and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions, and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; damage to Galway Metals Inc.'s or the Estrades Project's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; uncertainty whether the Estrades Project will meet Galway Metals Inc.'s capital allocation objectives; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; the impact of inflation; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in interest rates; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; litigation; contests over title to properties or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; increased costs and physical risks including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; and availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion or concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect Galway Metals Inc.'s actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Galway Metals Inc. All of the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements. Galway Metals Inc. and RPA and the Qualified Persons who authored this report undertake no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Galway Metals Inc. (Galway) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Estrades Project (the Project or the Property), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this report is to support the disclosure of an updated resource estimate for the Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the Property on August 18, 2016 and on October 23, 2018.

This Technical Report, dated November 5, 2018, was amended as of March 15, 2019 to include clarification of Net Smelter Return (NSR) calculations. No other amendments have been made.

As of the effective date of this report, the Project consists of a single, contiguous block of claims consisting of 361 claim cells and totalling approximately 18,178 ha located in 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 32E/09 and 32E/10, approximately 95 km north-northeast of La Sarre, Québec, and approximately 600 km northwest of Montreal, Québec. The Property is accessible by road.

Galway is a Toronto-based company formed in May 2012 and is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. The common shares of Galway trade on the TSX Venture Exchange and the company is under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Securities Commission.

On August 18, 2016, Galway announced that it had entered into a series of agreements whereby it acquired a 100% interest in the Estrades Project, subject to certain royalties due upon commencement of commercial production.

Currently, the major asset associated with the Project is a series of zinc-copper-lead-gold-silver massive sulphide lenses located in northwestern Estrades and northeastern Estrées Townships. The Casa Berardi Fault, a regionally significant structure along which gold mineralization is currently being mined elsewhere, bisects the northern portion of the Property.

The Mineral Resource estimate prepared by RPA for the Estrades Project as of September 10, 2018 is summarized in Table 1-1. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM (2014) definitions) were used for Mineral Resource classification.

TABLE 1-1 MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2018
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,497,000	7.20	1.06	0.60	3.55	122.9
Inferred	2,199,000	4.72	1.01	0.29	1.93	72.9

Notes:
1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) No Mineral Reserves are present.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at long-term metal prices (US$) as follows: Zn $1.15/lb, Cu $3.50/lb, Pb $1.00/lb, Au $1,450/oz, and Ag $21.00/oz.
4) Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long-term foreign exchange rate of C$1 : US$0.80.
5) A minimum mining width of approximately 1.5 m was used.
6) Mineral Resources are estimated at a Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off value of C$140/tonne. NSR values were calculated based on metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, and typical off-site charges applicable to concentrates. The cut-off value corresponds to the projected operating cost for a conceptual operating scenario.
7) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

CONCLUSIONS

The mineralization at the Estrades Project was initially discovered in 1985 when a diamond drilling program was conducted to test selected geophysical targets. Exploration activities continued and production was achieved briefly from July 1990 to May 1991. Production records show that a total of 174,946 tonnes of ore were produced at a grade of 1.1% Cu, 13% Zn, 6.35 g/t Au, and 172 g/t Ag. The ore was taken by truck to the Matagami mill where separate zinc and copper flotation concentrates were produced. No further production has taken place since the mine's closure in 1991.

The drill hole database used to prepare the estimate of the Mineral Resources of the Estrades deposit was compiled from various sources including drill hole information collected from prior claim owners and from drill hole information collected by Galway. As of September 10, 2018,

Galway has completed a total of 20,707 m of drilling in approximately 34 drill holes in two drilling campaigns carried out in 2017 and 2018. The objective of the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs was mainly to expand the limits of the known mineralization as indicated by the historical drill hole information.

In general terms, the Galway drilling programs were successful in demonstrating the accuracy of the historical drill hole data that was used for the preparing the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate, confirming the previous interpretations of the major lithological units, mineralized zones, and structure, improving the understanding of the distribution of the mineralization, and expanding the limits of the known mineralized zones.

The mineralization at the Estrades deposit is a typical example of a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit where massive sulphide mineralization is spatially related to volcanic rocks of felsic composition. At Estrades, the massive sulphide intersections are observed to be largely hosted within a single package of felsic volcanics that was referred to as the Main Felsic Unit by previous operators. RPA prepared a lithologic model of the Main Felsic Unit along a strike length of 2,600 m from available drill hole information. Separate wireframe models were prepared using the stratiform nature of the mineralization, an NSR value approach using a nominal cut-off value of $140/tonne, a minimum horizontal width of approximately 1.5 m, and the interpretation of the distribution of the Main Felsic Unit as guides and constraints. The presence of two mineralized horizons as interpreted during preparation of the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate was confirmed by the newly completed drill holes. The newly completed drill hole information indicates that these two horizons are separated by an intrusion of mafic composition that is conformable with the mineralization in the western block, or by a younger assemblage of felsic flows and tuffaceous materials.

In total, the mineralized horizons were modelled from section 25+50W to section 7+50 W, a distance of 1,800 m. The drill hole information shows that the mineralized horizons have an average strike of 080° and have sub-vertical dips. The mineralized horizons have been traced to a maximum depth of approximately 750 m for the eastern fault block and from surface to a depth of approximately 1,000 m for the western fault block. RPA notes that the mineralized horizons can likely be extended along the strike and depth projections by additional drilling.

RPA reviewed the sample statistics and considered that applying a grade cap to the zinc, copper, lead, and silver assays was not warranted. In RPA's opinion, a capping value of 30

g/t Au is appropriate for the samples contained within the two mineralized horizons. The selection of an appropriate composite length is based on the average sample length and the size of the blocks in the model. On the basis of the available information, RPA believes that a composite length of one metre for all samples is reasonable.

Galway proceeded to collect information on the bulk densities of all mineralized intervals intersected during the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns. A total of 35 bulk density measurements were made for samples containing visible base metal mineralization. These density values were appended to the density information contained within the 2016 drill hole database. Following completion of the estimation of the NSR values in the block model, a subset of the density values for only those samples that reside within the Mineral Resource outlines for each of the mineralized domains was extracted. The average values of these mineralized subsets were calculated and were used in the preparation of the Mineral Resource statement.

An upright, rotated, sub-blocked block model was created using the Dassault Systèmes Surpac version 6.9 software package that comprised an array of parent blocks that measured 5 m x 1 m x 5 m (easting, northing, elevation). The block model was rotated 12° counter-clockwise so as to align with the overall strike of the Main Felsic Unit host rock package.

Metal grades were interpolated into the individual blocks for the mineralized domains using the ID^3 interpolation method. “Hard” domain boundaries were used to estimate the block grades. Only those samples contained within the respective domain models were allowed to be used to estimate the grades of the blocks within the domain in question, and only those blocks within the domain limits were allowed to receive grade estimates. The uncapped, composited zinc, copper, lead, and silver grades of the drill hole intersections were used to estimate the block grades for those four metals. The capped, composited gold grades of the drill hole intersections were used to estimate the gold block grades.

Following the interpolation of the metal grades into the block model, block NSR values were estimated, accounting for gross revenue for each metal at the stated metal price, less metallurgical recovery, payability terms, and all applicable concentrate charges. This NSR value was then compared to a cut-off value to aid in identification of the Mineral Resources. The mineralized material for each domain was classified into the Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource category on the basis of the search ellipse ranges obtained from the variography

study, the demonstrated continuity of the zinc, copper, lead, gold, and silver grades from the trend analysis study, the demonstrated continuity of the mineralized layers, and the density of drill hole information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA recommends that the Project proceed with continued exploration programs. These programs would have the following objectives:

- Searching for the strike and depth continuations of the existing gold-rich massive sulphide mineralization,
- Increasing the level of confidence of the existing Mineral Resources,
- Evaluating the base metals potential of the other accumulations of felsic volcanic material located on the Property,
- Evaluating the portion of the Casa Berardi Break located on the Property for the presence of economic quantities of gold mineralization, and
- Examine the economic potential of a custom milling operational scenario.

RPA's specific recommendations are as follows:

- Update the lithology table in the drill hole database such that all entries of massive sulphides, semi-massive sulphides, or observations of exhalite in the drill core be upgraded as a major unit.
- Continue to determine the density values for all mineralized intervals on a routine basis.
- Analysis of the distribution of the metal ratios, thickness contours, and metal factors (grade multiplied by thickness) in the hangingwall and footwall layers should be undertaken. These metal ratios have been shown to be useful for identifying exploration targets in these environments in the past.
- The whole rock geochemistry of the mine stratigraphy (with a focus on the footwall units) should be determined on a routine basis during the course of any future diamond drilling programs. Any whole rock geochemical information available for previously completed drill holes should be located, collected, and appended to the database. Spatial analysis of this information in the form of alteration indices has also been shown to be a very useful tool in identifying exploration targets.
- Improvements to the local grade distribution can be made by incorporating the grades of the underground chip and channel samples into the drill hole database.

- Carry out drilling programs designed to expand the limits of the known mineralized lenses.
- The results of the historical drilling along the interpreted location of the Casa Berardi Break should be compiled and reviewed to aid in identification of exploration targets.
- Complete preliminary metallurgical studies on representative samples of the Mineral Resources
- Complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment that examines the economic viability of a custom milling scenario.

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Galway's proposed budgets. The recommended program consists of geophysical surveying, diamond drilling on the Estrades and Newiska targets, metallurgical testing, and preparation of a Preliminary Economic Analysis. Details of the recommended program can be found in Table 1-2.

TABLE 1-2 PROPOSED BUDGET
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	C$
Head Office Services	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	250,000
Expense Account/Travel Costs	50,000
Renewal Fees	20,000
Communications	5,000
Gravity & Geophysical Surveying	320,000
Resource & Exploration Drilling	500,000
Assaying	75,000
Transportation	75,000
Core Logging Facility Rental	20,000
Core Storage	20,000
Snow Plowing/Road Maintenance	55,000
Mineral Resource Update	50,000
Metallurgical Sampling	200,000
Preliminary Metallurgical Testing	200,000
Preliminary Economic Analysis	200,000
Subtotal	***2,065,000***
Contingency	235,000
TOTAL	**2,300,000**

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Estrades Project comprises a single, contiguous claim block consisting of 361 complete or partial claim cells covering approximately 18,178 ha located in the townships of Puiseaux, Estrées, Orvilliers, Estrades, Montgolfier and Valrennes, northwestern Québec. The Project is centred approximately at 665,000mE and 5,498,000mN (NAD83, Zone 17) in 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 32E/09 (Lac Laurin) and 32E10 (Newiska).

LAND TENURE

As of the effective date of this report, the 361 complete or partial claim cells comprising the Project are in good standing. On August 18, 2016, Galway entered into a series of agreements whereby it acquired a 100% interest in a number of the claims comprising the Project, subject to certain NSR royalties due upon commencement of commercial production. As of the date of this report, the claims acquired by virtue of the agreements are registered in the names of either 2520385 Ontario Inc. or 2512570 Ontario Inc. in the Government of Québec's GESTIM claims information management system. Galway subsequently staked, and wholly owns, an additional 25 claim cells which are registered in its name.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is accessible by an unmaintained, all-weather gravel road. Underground infrastructure consists of a ramp to the 190 m level on the Main Zone, a series of ramp connected levels, and a ventilation raise. The Main Zone was developed over a strike length of 150 m. Some abandoned surface buildings might be salvageable.

HISTORY

In 1984, Golden Hope Mines Ltd. (Golden Hope) of the Noramco Group of companies (Noramco) acquired a large block of claims covering a west-northwest trending swarm of long airborne electromagnetic (EM) conductors. Subsequently, Golden Hope entered into an agreement with Teck Exploration Ltd. (Teck) to complete exploration work on the Property. In 1984 and 1985, Teck carried out geophysical surveys and selected eight targets for drill-testing. One of the targets, corresponding to the present Estrades deposit, returned an intersection grading 15% Zn, 3% Cu, 0.2 oz/ton Au, and 9 oz/ton Ag over 35 ft. Following the discovery hole, Teck completed several diamond drilling campaigns and conducted numerous

geophysical programs on the deposit. This discovery led to the detailed drilling of the Main Zone and the discovery of the West, Central, and East zones.

Breakwater Resources Inc. (Breakwater) became involved in the Project in 1988, when it gained control of Noramco. Breakwater carried out a feasibility study and earned a 70% interest in the Property. The mine was constructed and operated until suspension of operations in June 1991. From July 1990 to May 1991, a total of 174,946 tonnes of ore were produced at a grade of 1.1% Cu, 13% Zn, 6.35 g/t Au, and 172 g/t Ag. No work other than technical and engineering studies has since been carried out at the mine.

In 2006 to 2008, Cogitore Resources Inc. (Cogitore) carried out a number of diamond drilling programs and commissioned Genivar Inc. (Genivar) to complete a feasibility study on the Project. The preliminary results of the feasibility study indicated that the base case scenario yielded marginal results using the zinc price of the day. No further work has been completed on the deposit.

A number of historic resource estimates have been completed for the Project, with the most recent by RPA prepared in 2016. All previous Mineral Resource estimates are superseded by the current Mineral Resource estimate presented in Table 1-1.

GEOLOGY

The Property lies within the northern portion of Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Québec. The Abitibi Subprovince is comprised of Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic diabase dikes. The traditional Abitibi greenstone belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting. As now preserved, the Abitibi displays an alternation of east-west trending granitic-gneissic terrains and volcano-sedimentary belts with superimposed east-west trending folds and regional scale shear zones or faults.

The Project is located within the Harricana-Turgeon greenstone belt (HTGB), the most northwesterly element of the Abitibi Subprovince and includes the Matagami, Brouillan, Joutel, and Casa-Berardi mining districts. The HTGB extends in an east-west direction for approximately 150 km, has a north-south width of approximately 60 km to 90 km, and is divided

into 12 lithotectonic domains. Eight of these consist of basaltic or basaltic to komatiitic metavolcanic accumulations containing thin horizons of pelagic sediments, representing former submarine lava plains. Two of the domains comprise basaltic to rhyolitic units and are interpreted as volcanic arcs with one or several central volcanic complexes (Brouillan-Matagami and Joutel-Raymond domains). Age dating places the volcanic activity between 2,720 Ma and 2,730 Ma. Two other domains are sedimentary (Taïbi and Matagami) and include rhythmic sequences of turbiditic sandstone-siltstone-shale, Algoma-type banded iron formations, and conglomerates containing plutonic and volcanic pebbles. A maximum age of 2,696 Ma has been determined for conglomeratic sandstones from the Taïbi domain. Nineteen granitoids found within and along the edges of the HTGB have been grouped into four structural families: pre-tectonic, pre- to early-tectonic, syn- to late-tectonic, and late- to post-tectonic. The pre- to early-tectonic plutons are presumed to be subvolcanic and are generally associated with the volcanism of central complexes.

Four periods of deformation have been recognized in the region, including D1 and D2 as the two major episodes. D1 deformation produced large open folds, with axes trending in an east-west direction or in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction. D2 deformation produced a strong penetrative schistosity oriented in an east-west direction. D3 and D4 deformation events imparted crenulation cleavages oriented in northeast and north-northeast directions. The HTGB hosts a large, anastomosing network of local to regional scale shear zones, with the preferential orientations being east-west, northwesterly-southeasterly, and north-northeast-south-southwest. Deformation and/or shear zones seem to be preferentially located along the contacts between lithotectonic domains occupied by graphitic sedimentary units.

Four regional lithostratigraphic domains are recognized in the area: the Orvilliers-Desmazures Basaltic Domain (5 km wide), the Taïbi Sediments Domain (1.5 km wide), the Joutel-Raymond Basaltic-Rhyolitic Domain (> 5 km wide), and the Cartwright Hills Basaltic to Komatiitic Basaltic Domain (< 2 km wide).

A major regional deformation zone, the Casa Berardi Break, bisects the northern portion of the Property in an east-west direction within the Taïbi sediments. The Casa Berardi Break is a graphitic fault with injections of quartz-carbonate veining. Iron formations, which are well defined on magnetic maps, occur in the southern portion of the Taïbi sediments.

MINERALIZATION

In the Estrades massive sulphide deposits, pyrite is the dominant sulphide, however, sphalerite is common, as is chalcopyrite and galena. Elevated values of both silver and gold occur in the hangingwall and footwall mineralized layers. This mineralization has been classified as an Archean VMS deposit. The deepest historical drill hole (Hole H-281AW) targeting the Estrades Unit under the mine intersected sulphide mineralization 900 m below surface; it returned 3.3% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 1.1 g/t Au, and 38.7 g/t Ag over 1.9 m. The Estrades deposits are covered by swamp, glacial silt, clays, and sandy gravels of variable thickness.

All historic production was from the Main Zone. Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral, followed by, in decreasing abundance, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, and pyrrhotite. The precious metals content is represented by a silver-gold amalgam, ranging from silver-rich electrum to gold-rich kustelite. There is a major fault associated with the Estrades deposit, known as the Main Fault, which is the dominant structure within the deposit. The Main Fault is interpreted to strike in a north-northwesterly direction with a steep west-southwest dip and separates the West Block from the East Block.

The alteration signature is variable and can include a moderate to strong yellow-brown coloured sericite alteration, development of a schistose texture due to the presence of a white to clear/transparent mica (sericite?), local zones of dark green to black coloured chlorite depending on the proximity to the stringer zone, and the presence of abundant quartz and quartz-ankerite veining in close spatial relationship with the sulphide mineralization.

EXPLORATION STATUS

The portion of the Property in the vicinity of the mine infrastructure is at the Mineral Resources development stage, however, the bulk of the remainder of the Property is at the early exploration stage.

MINERAL RESOURCES

RPA prepared an updated estimate of the Mineral Resources present at the Estrades polymetallic VMS deposit that incorporated the results from the drilling campaigns completed in 2017 and 2018 by Galway. The previous Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by RPA in 2016 using available historical drill hole information. In general terms, the Galway drilling programs were successful in demonstrating the accuracy of the historical drill hole data that

was used for the preparing the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate, confirming the previous interpretations of the major lithological units, mineralized zones, and structure, improving the understanding of the distribution of the mineralization, and expanding the limits of the known mineralized zones.

The current Mineral Resource estimate contemplates the same conceptual operating scenario followed during the previous production period in 1990-1991, but incorporates updated metal prices along with the additional drill hole information.

RPA has updated the Mineral Resource estimate for the Project using block models constrained with 3D wireframes on the principal mineralized domains. Values for Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, and Ag were interpolated into blocks using the ID^3 interpolation algorithm. The total NSR value was then derived by summing the NSR values calculated for each of the five metals for each block, and then compared to the cut-off value of C$140/tonne, which is the operating cost for the conceptual operating scenario underlying the Mineral Resource estimate. The mineralized material for each domain was classified by RPA into either the Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource category on the basis of the search ellipse ranges obtained from the variography studies, the continuity of the mineralization, the drill hole density, and experience with these deposit types in the past. Key NSR inputs and assumptions are summarized in Table 1-3.

TABLE 1-3 KEY NSR INPUTS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Units	Zn	Cu	Pb	Au	Ag
Metallurgical Recoveries	% to Zn Conc	**85**	15	15	15	25
	% to Cu Conc	5	**70**	10	35	25
	% to Pb Conc	2	5	**60**	30	20
	Total %	92	90	85	80	70
Metal Prices	US$/lb or US$/oz	1.15	3.50	1.00	1,450	21
Exchange Rate	C$/US$	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Payability	%		Per typical industry terms			
Concentrate Transport	C$/t Conc		Per typical industry terms			
Treatment Charges	US$/t Conc		Per typical industry terms			
Refining Costs	US$/lb or US$/oz		Per typical industry terms			
Market Participation	C$		Per typical industry terms			
Penalty Charges	C$		Per typical industry terms			
Royalty	% NSR	1	1	1	1	1
Resulting NSR Factors	**C$/% or C$/g**	**16.04**	**53.43**	**8.59**	**41.05**	**0.45**
Cut-Off Value						
Mining	C$/t	75				
Ore Transport & Milling	C$/t	25				
General and Administrative	C$/t	40				
Total	**C$/t**	**140**				

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Galway Metals Inc. (Galway) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Estrades Project (the Project or the Property), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this report is to support the disclosure of the updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Project that was presented in a news release on September 20, 2018. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Galway is a Toronto-based company formed in May 2012 and is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. The common shares of Galway trade on the TSX Venture Exchange and the company is under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Securities Commission. Apart from the Estrades Project, Galway also has an option agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Clarence Stream gold deposit and adjoining claims in New Brunswick.

The major asset associated with the Estrades Project is a series of zinc-copper-lead-gold-silver massive sulphide lenses located in northwestern Estrades and northeastern Estrées Townships, approximately 95 km north-northeast of La Sarre, Québec. The deposit was explored during the mid to late 1980s and mined from July 1990 to May 1991 by way of a decline to the 190 m elevation and via a series of ramp connected levels. The Casa Berardi Fault, a regionally significant structure, along which gold mineralization is currently being mined elsewhere, bisects the northern portion of the Property.

RPA prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Estrades deposit in 2016 and disclosed the results in a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report (RPA, 2016).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit to the Property was carried out by Reno Pressacco, M. Sc.(A), P.Geo., Principal Geologist with RPA, on August 18, 2016. Mr. Pressacco also carried out a site visit to Galway's core shack on October 23, 2018. During the site visits, discussions were held with Mr. Michael Sutton, P. Geo., Chief Geologist and Director for Galway.

Mr. Pressacco prepared all sections of this report and is the Independent Qualified Person (QP) for this report.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

a	annum
A	ampere
bbl	barrels
btu	British thermal units
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
ft/s	foot per second
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
g/t	gram per tonne
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
Hz	hertz
in.	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
lb	pound
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million); molar
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
µ	micron
MASL	metres above sea level
µg	microgram
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
mi	mile
min	minute
µm	micrometre
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
wt%	weight percent
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by RPA for Galway. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by the Client and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Galway. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Estrades Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property. RPA did review the status of most the claims on the web site of the *Ministère de l'Énergie et Ressources naturelles* (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca). The information for those claims verified is as noted in Item 4 of this report as of October 12, 2018, the date of RPA's review.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Estrades Project is located in northwestern Québec, approximately 95 km north-northeast of the town of La Sarre and 600 km northwest of Montreal (Figure 4-1). It is located in the townships of Puiseaux, Estrées, Orvilliers, Estrades, Montgolfier, and Valrennes in the Administrative Region of Nord du Québec, within 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 32E/9 (Lac Laurin) and 32E/10 (Newiska). The Project consists of a single, contiguous block of claims located wholly within NTS sheet 32E/10 and extends over a length of 32 km in an east-west direction from the Wawagosic River in the west to the Harricana River in the east. It consists of 361 claim cells and is irregularly shaped, varying from 3 km to 7.5 km in a north-south direction. The Property is centred approximately at 665,000mE and 5,498,000mN (NAD83, Zone 17U). The centre of the currently delineated mineralization is located at approximately Latitude 49°34'55" N and Longitude 78°51'45" W.

LAND TENURE

As of the effective date of this report, the Project consists of a single block of contiguous claims totalling 361 claims covering an area of 18,178.63 ha (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b). A listing of all of the subject claims is provided in Appendix 1 containing the relevant tenure information for the claims including their designated number, registration and expiry dates, area, assessment work credits and work requirements for renewal. The claims are map-designated and have pre-established positions. No legal survey of the claims is required. The information was obtained from the GESTIM claims information management system as of October 10, 2018.

On August 18, 2016, Galway announced that it had entered into a series of agreements to acquire a 100% interest in a number of the claims comprising the Project.

A $700,000 cash payment was made to Mistango River Resources (Mistango) in exchange for a 100% interest in 53 claims, subject to a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on portions of three claims that comprised part of the lapsed mining lease on the Main Zone and Central Zone. The Mistango royalty can be bought out at any time for cash payment of $1 million.

A $150,000 cash payment was made to CR Capital Corp. (CR Capital) in exchange for CR Capital's 64.6% interest in 83 claims. No production royalty is owed to CR Capital.

Galway acquired First Quantum Minerals Ltd.'s (First Quantum) 35.4% interest in the portion of CR Capital's claims beyond the former mining lease in exchange for a 2% NSR royalty. There is no buy out provision for the First Quantum royalty.

Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (Globex) was paid $200,000 for a 100% interest in 135 claims, subject to a 1% gross metal royalty. There is no buy out provision for the Globex royalty.

Galway also paid $300,000 and issued 800,000 units to a private company that held the rights to all the historic data on the Property. Each unit consists of Galway common share valued at $0.25 and a warrant exercisable within a three-year period at $0.52 each.

On September 2, 2016, Galway purchased a 100% interest in 34 claims from GREG Exploration Inc. The agreement did not include any royalty payments.

On January 31, 2018, Galway purchase a 100% interest in 14 claims from Radisson Mining Resources Inc. The agreement did not include any royalty payments.

Galway also wholly owns a number of additional claim cells acquired by staking.

As of the date of this report, all the claims are in good standing. The claims acquired by agreement are registered in the names of either 2520385 Ontario Inc. or 2512570 Ontario Inc. in the Government of Québec's GESTIM claims information management system. Assessment credits totalling $469,430 and renewal fees totalling $22,581 are required in order to renew all of the Project claims upon their respective expiration dates. Assessment credits totalling $4,693,709 are available for application towards renewal of the claims.

MINERAL RIGHTS

In Canada, natural resources fall under provincial jurisdiction. In the Province of Québec, the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration and mining rights for mineral substances and their use are regulated by the Québec Mining Act that is administered by the *Ministère de l'Énergie et Ressources naturelles* (MERN). Mineral rights are owned by the Crown and are distinct from surface rights.

In Québec, a map-designated claim is valid for two years and can be renewed indefinitely subject to the completion of necessary expenditure requirements and payment of renewal fees.

Each claim gives the holder an exclusive right to search for mineral substances, except sand, gravel, clay, and other unconsolidated deposits on the land subjected to the claim. The claim also guarantees the holder's right to obtain an extraction permit upon discovery of a mineral deposit. Ownership of the mining rights confers the right to acquire the surface rights.

PRE-EXISTING ROYALTIES AND OTHER ENCUMBRANCES

There are pre-existing 2% NSR royalties on the Mistango and Globex Casa Berardi claims payable to prior owners. There is no buy out provision on the underlying pre-existing Mistango royalty. Galway can buy out 1.5% of the 2% underlying pre-existing royalty on the Globex Casa Berardi claims at any time for a cash payment of $1.5 million.

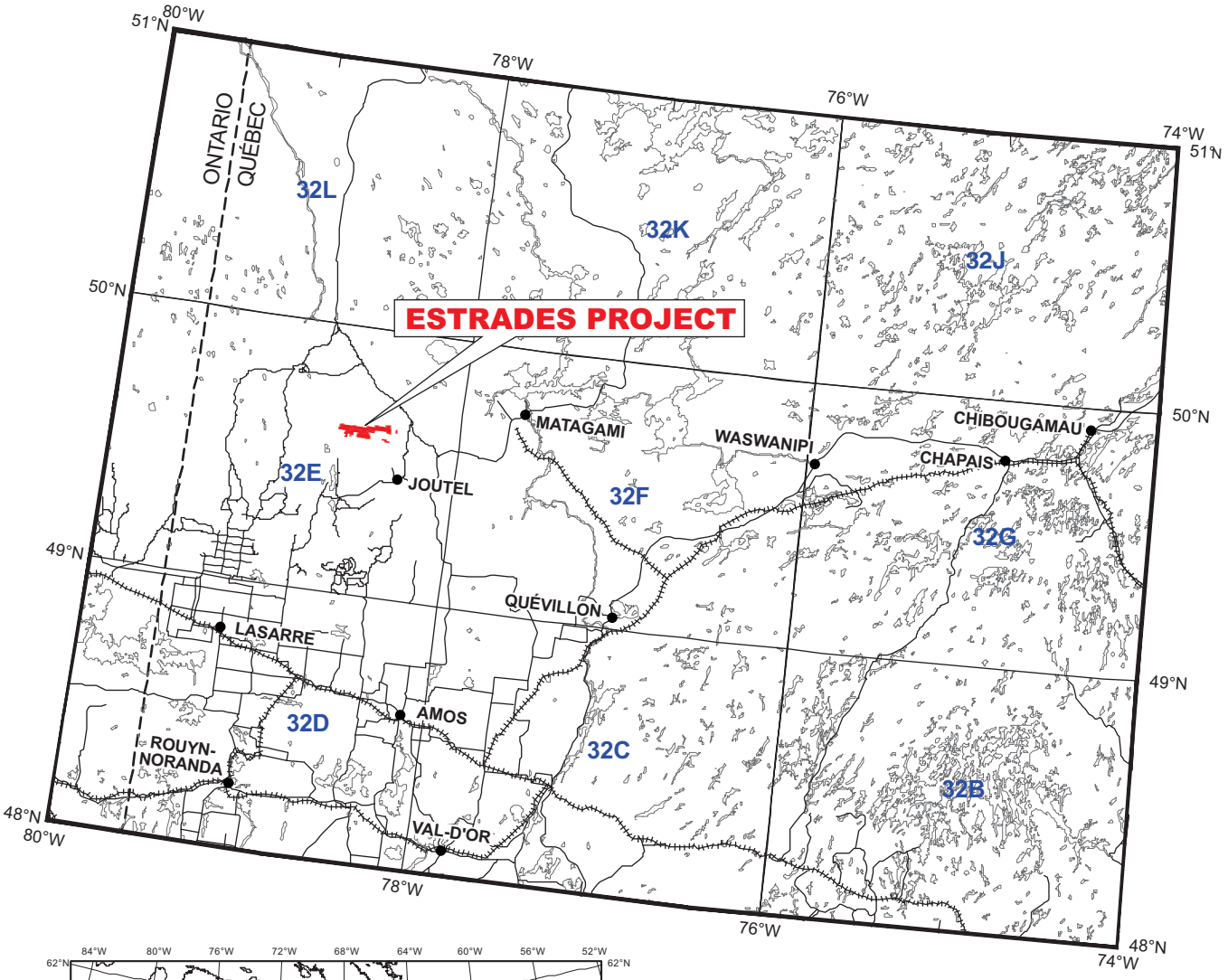
RPA is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, or other obligations related to the Agreement or any other underlying agreements.

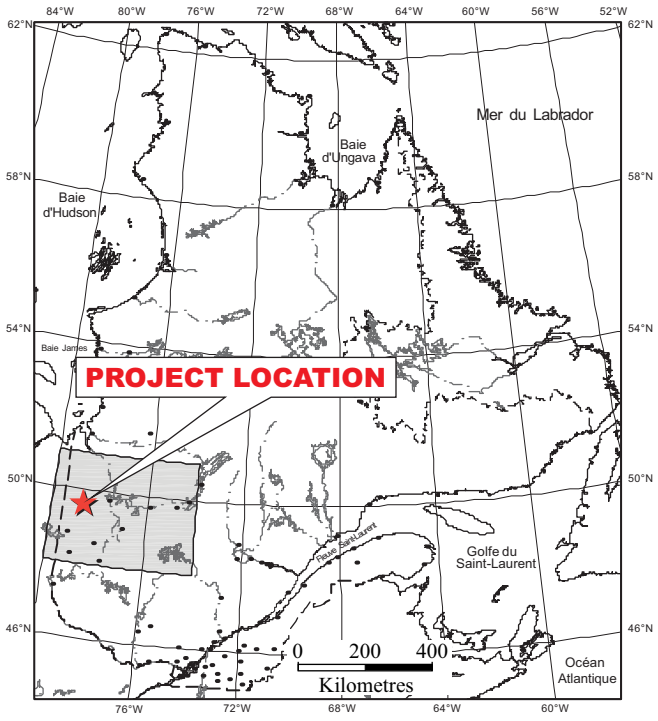
PERMITTING

Minimal permitting is required to undertake the work program contemplated herein. However, for drilling, Galway will have to obtain certain permits and certification from relevant governmental agencies. This includes an *Autorisation de coupe de bois sur un territoire du domaine de l'État où s'exerce un droit minier* from the MERN.

RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property.

RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.





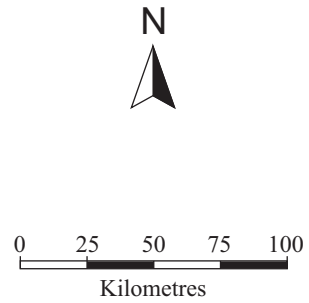


Figure 4-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project
Northwestern Québec, Canada
Location Map

November 2018 ***Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2006.***

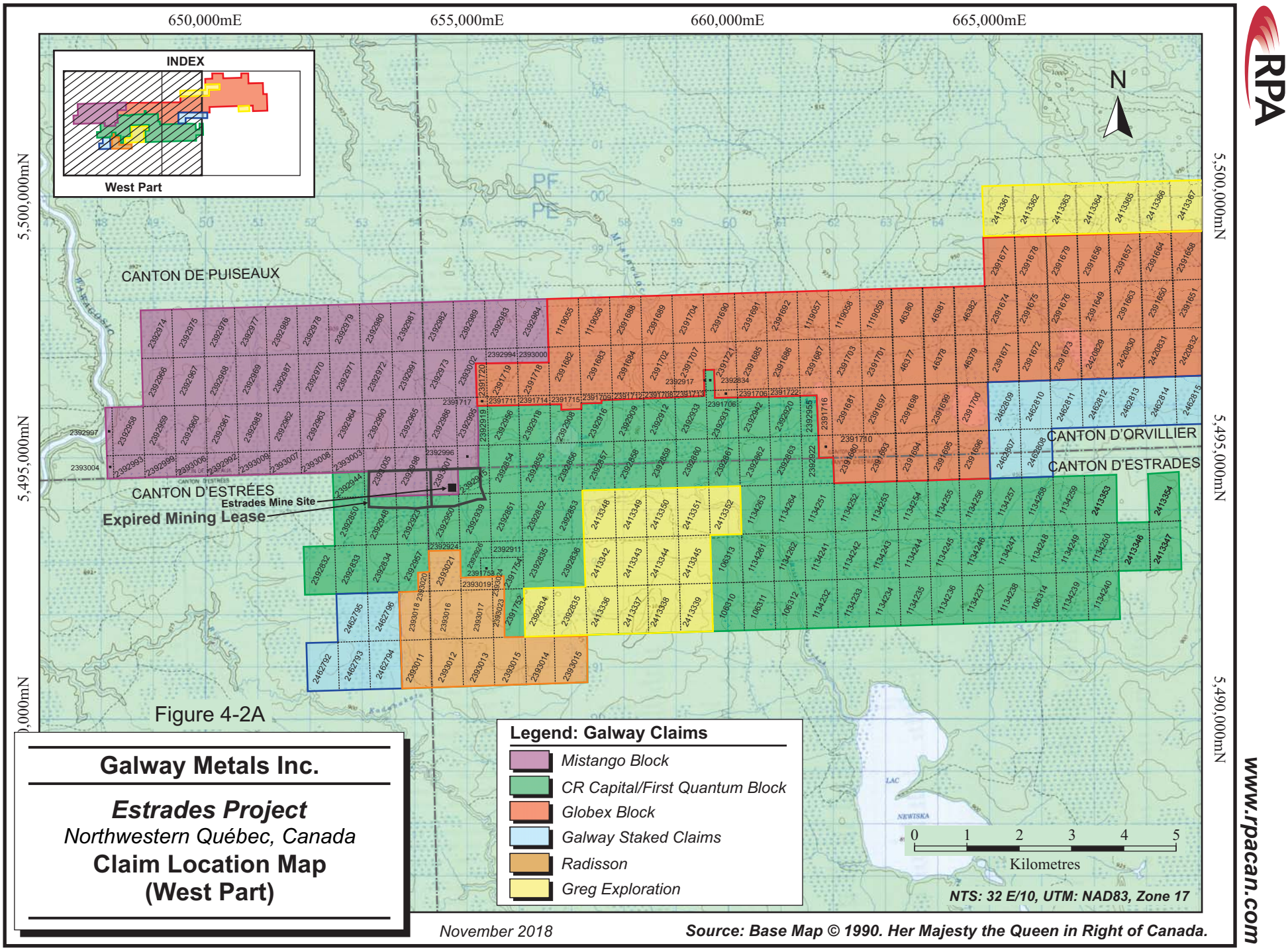


Figure 4-2A

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Claim Location Map (West Part)

November 2018

Source: Base Map © 1990. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada.

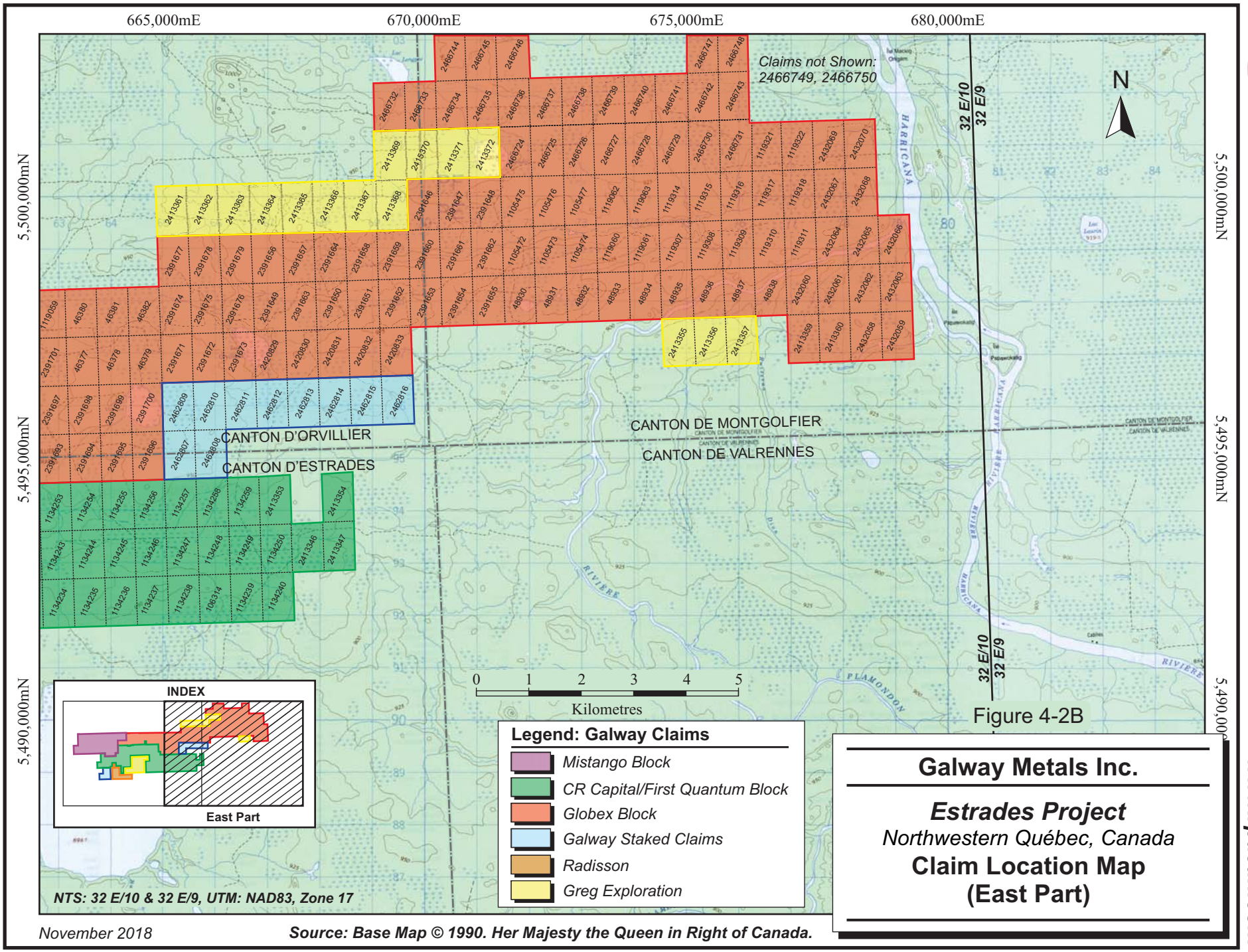


Figure 4-2B

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Claim Location Map (East Part)

November 2018

Source: Base Map © 1990. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada.

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5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is accessed from the village of Authier North via an all season public gravel road which runs from the village of Authier Nord to the former village of Joutel (Authier Nord-Joutel Road). The mine site is 35 km northwest of the public road. Since the mine's closure in 1991, the road to the mine site has not been maintained on a regular basis and is not open during winter. See Figure 5-1.

Estrades is also accessible from the east via Highway 109 and 78 km of gravel roads (most of which is year round), or from the west via Highway 810 and a 7.3 km winter road, although a Bailey bridge over the Wawagosic River would be needed to allow passage during non-freezing conditions. Highway 810 connects to both the Casa Berardi mine and the Matagami mill (via Highway 109), as well as to the town of La Sarre.

CLIMATE

The Property lies within the Abitibi Plains ecoregion of the Boreal Shield ecozone and is marked by warm summers and cold, snowy winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately 1°C. The mean summer temperature is 14°C and the mean winter temperature is -12°C (Marshall and Schutt, 1999). Table 5-1 illustrates the major climatic data for the two closest weather stations located at La Sarre, approximately 100 km to the south-southwest, and Joutel, located approximately 35 km to the southeast.

TABLE 5-1 SUMMARY OF CLIMATIC DATA
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Headings	La Sarre	Joutel
Mean January Temperature	-18.2°C	-18.8°C
Mean July Temperature	16.9°C	13.7°C
Extreme Maximum Temperature	37.2°C	36.7°C
Extreme Minimum Temperature	-47.0°C	-50.5°C
Average Annual Precipitation	889.8 mm	909.0 mm
Average Annual Rainfall	643.5 mm	691.0 mm
Average Annual Snowfall	246.3 cm	218.0 cm

Source: Environment Canada

Despite the harsh winters, drilling and geophysical surveys can be performed year round, however, field work is facilitated during the winter months.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Various services are available at Matagami, a base metal mining town with a population of approximately 1,500 located approximately 70 km east-northeast of the Property, including temporary accommodations, emergency health services, 24-hour fuel (gas and propane) station, building supplies, post office, police services, and restaurants. A greater range of services are available at Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, located two hours by road to the south from the Property. Rouyn-Noranda is a mining town with a population of approximately 45,000 and is serviced by daily flights from Montreal. Various services are also available from the village of La Sarre (population approximately 7,700) located approximately 90 km south-southwest of the Property. Any mining development on the Property would have access to hydroelectric power from the provincial transmission grid.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Underground infrastructure consists of a ramp to the 190 m level on the Main Zone (approximately 200 m vertically beneath the surface), a series of ramp connected levels, and a ventilation raise. The Main Zone was developed over a strike length of approximately 150 m.

Some abandoned surface buildings might be salvageable.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The ecoregion is classified as having a humid, mid-boreal eco-climate. The topography is comparatively flat, with no hills rising more than 35 m in the immediate vicinity.

The region's mixed forest is characterized by stands of white spruce, balsam fir, birch, and aspen. Drier sites may have stands of jack pine or mixtures of jack pine, birch, and aspen. Wet sites are characterized by black spruce and balsam fir. The landscape is dominated by fine-textured, level to undulating lacustrine deposits. Domed, flat and basin bogs are the characteristic wetlands found in over 50% of the ecoregion. Gray luvisols and gleysols found on the clayey lacustrine and loamy tills are the dominant soils in the area.

The region provides habitat for moose, black bear, lynx, snowshoe hare, beaver, wolf, and coyote. Bird species include sharp-tailed grouse, black duck, wood duck, hooded merganser, and pileated woodpecker.

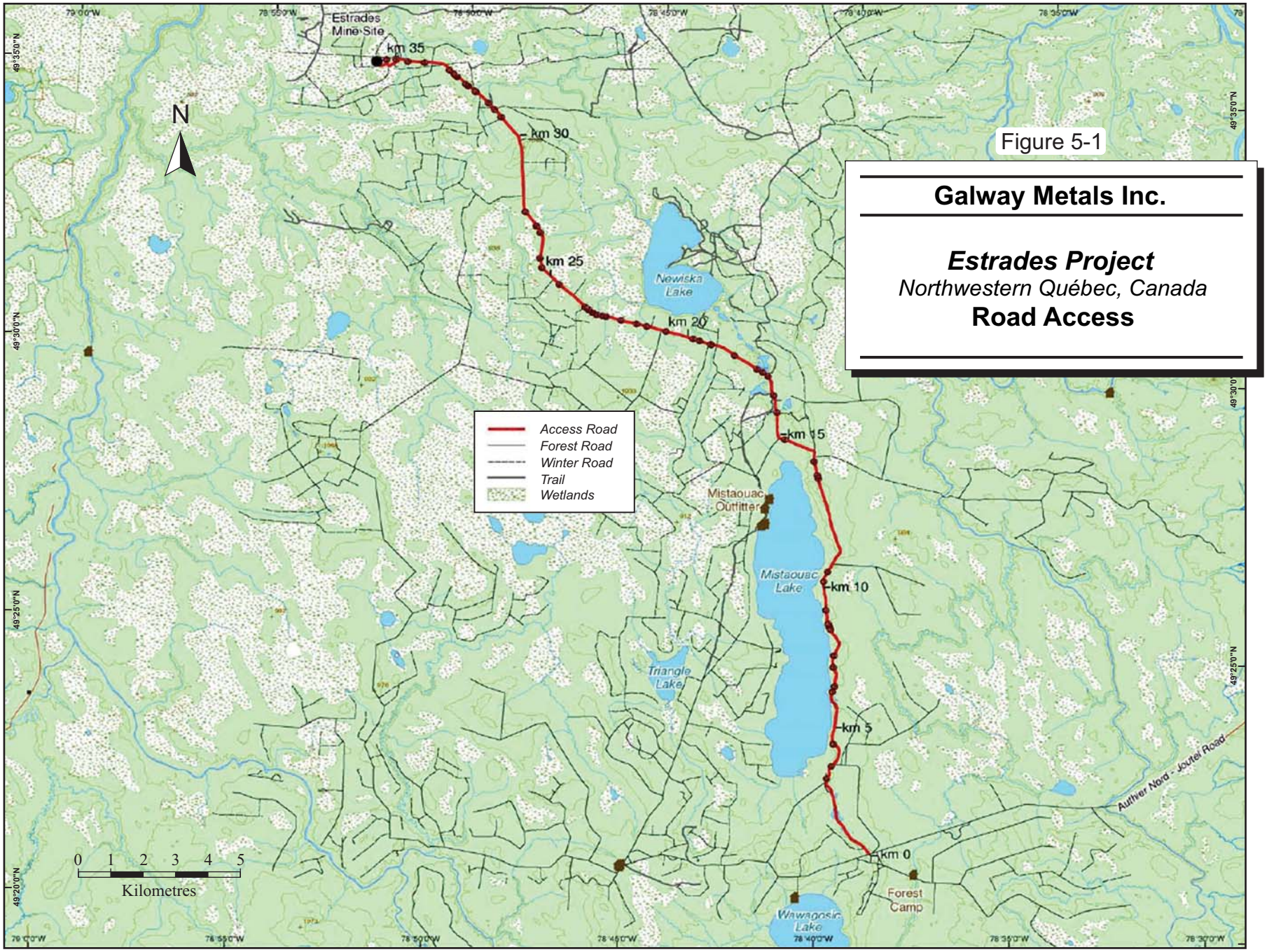


Figure 5-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Road Access

November 2018

Source: Genivar, 2008.

6 HISTORY

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

CR CAPITAL/FIRST QUANTUM PROPERTY

The following summary of the historical work performed on the claims acquired from CR Capital and First Quantum is taken mainly from Cloutier (2005).

- 1960: The Federal Government released aeromagnetic maps covering the general area.
- 1976: Geophysical coverage (Input Mark VI airborne geophysical survey) of the area including the Property. The survey was sponsored by the Québec government.
- 1977: Noranda Exploration drilled one hole (77-1) at the eastern end of the Estrades Block to test an isolated Input short strike-length conductor. Hole 77-1 intersected approximately five metres of thin pyrite-pyrrhotite bands at a vertical depth of 90 m (GM 33109).
- 1984: Golden Hope Mines Ltd (Golden Hope) of the Noramco Group of companies (Noramco) acquired a large block of claims covering a west-northwest trending swarm of long airborne electromagnetic (EM) conductors. An agreement was signed with Teck Exploration Ltd. (Teck), whereby Golden Hope provided the property and the exploration funds, and Teck provided its technical and managerial expertise. During the summer, various exploration work was conducted by Teck including line cutting and 112 km of EM and ground magnetic surveying.
- 1985: Line cutting (140 km), several geophysical surveys (66 km of EM, 104 km of ground magnetics, 50 km of Induced Polarization (IP) and EM-37 surveys), and drilling of 300 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and 120 diamond drill holes for 31,966 m were completed. Results of the overburden drilling were disappointing. Diamond drill targets were selected entirely on the basis of geophysical anomalies. Eight such anomalies were selected. The third anomaly to be drill-tested corresponded to the Estrades deposit (hole H-003 returned an intersection grading 15% Zn, 3% Cu, 0.2 oz/ton Au, and 9 oz/ton Ag over 35 ft.).
- 1985-1988: Following the discovery hole, Teck completed 77,000 m of diamond drilling and conducted numerous geophysical programs on the deposit. This discovery led to the detailed drilling of the Main Zone and the discovery of the West, Central, and East zones.
- 1986-1987: Additional geophysical surveys (ground magnetics 148 km, IP 196 km) and diamond drilling (66 holes for 23,621 m).
- 1987-1988: Pulse EM (10 holes), overburden drilling (47 holes for 906 m) and diamond drilling (107 holes for 33,345 m) were completed. Subsequent lithogeochemical sampling, metallurgical testing, preliminary engineering studies, and research investigations were completed in house.

- 1985-1990: Noramco-Teck joint-venture drilled 24 holes covering the Estrades Block.

- 1988-1989: Breakwater Resources Inc. (Breakwater) became involved in the Project in 1988, when it gained control of Noramco. At that time, the Estrades property was owned by Noramco affiliates Golden Hope Resources Inc. (40%) and Golden Group Exploration Inc. (60%). Breakwater earned a 20% undivided interest in the Estrades deposit by completing a feasibility study on the Estrades deposit and incurring expenditures of no less than $3 million. The agreement also granted Breakwater the option to earn an additional 50% interest by making a cash payment of $0.5 million to Golden Hope/Golden Group and bringing the property into production. A feasibility report was completed by Wright Engineers Limited for Breakwater. That report addressed the "Ore Reserve Estimate – Phase 1" of the Estrades deposit.

- 1990-1991: In February 1990, Breakwater exercised its right to earn a 70% interest in the property and formed a joint venture with Golden Hope/Golden Group (Breakwater 70%, Golden Group 18%, Golden Hope 12%). The mine was then constructed and operated as a joint venture until suspension of operations in June 1991. No work other than technical and engineering studies has since been carried out at the mine.

- 1992: During the third quarter, the mine was dewatered to confirm the geological structure on which the new Breakwater reserves were predicated, and to assess the condition of the underground workings. Due to low metal prices and exchange rates, Breakwater delayed the re-opening of the mine. The mine was subsequently allowed to flood and kept on a care and maintenance basis.

- 1994 Arimetco International Inc. (Arimetco), a United States copper producer, assumed full management of Breakwater with the ultimate intent of merging with Breakwater.

- 1995: Arimetco notified Breakwater that it no longer intended to complete the merger with Breakwater. Arimetco and Breakwater negotiated the Breakwater debt. Breakwater's interest in the Estrades Mine and Mining Lease #795 was transferred to Arimetco as full settlement of the debt. A production royalty of 2.5% NSR on the first 450,000 tonnes of ore produced and 3% on tonnes in excess of 450,000 tonnes was retained by Breakwater.

- 1996: Arimetco declared bankruptcy.

- 1999: Arimetco transferred its interest in the Estrades Mine (and in Mining Lease #795) to Western Gold Resources Inc. (Western Gold). In the meantime, the Québec Government had initiated legal proceedings against Arimetco to revoke Mining Lease #795 for non-compliance. Western Gold was able to re-activate Mining Lease #795 by making all lease payments that were in arrears on behalf of Arimetco. Western Gold merged with Atlas Minerals Inc. to form Atlas Precious Metals Inc. (Atlas), thus becoming the owner of Breakwater's original 70% interest in Estrades.

- 2002: SRK Consulting (SRK) carried out a due diligence evaluation of the Estrades Project for Atlas in November. A mineral reserve estimate, based on extensive review of all available data, drill core, mine records and maps, consultants' reports and discussions with a former engineer at the mine while in operation, was carried out.

- 2003: Atlas acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Western Gold. Atlas commissioned Western Range Services Inc. (Western Range) to do a resource evaluation.

- 2004: On April 23, Woodruff Capital Management Inc. (Woodruff) entered into an agreement with Inmet Mining Corporation (Inmet) whereby it could earn a 50% interest in nine properties in Ontario, Québec and Newfoundland, including the Estrades and Newiska claim blocks.

- 2005: On June 14, Woodruff purchased a 70% interest in Mining Lease #795 from Atlas and on June 30, purchased the remaining 30% interest from Orvilliers Resources Ltd. (Orvilliers Resources).

- 2006: Woodruff's successor, Cogitore Resources Inc. (Cogitore), carried out 8,140 m of diamond drilling in the Mining Lease #795, in and around the known "Main Zone" deposit, followed by borehole pulse EM surveys. Cogitore also completed 3,233 m of diamond drilling in claims adjacent to Mining Lease #795. A scoping study was completed by Met-Chem Canada Inc. (Met-Chem) which yielded encouraging results.

- 2007: Cogitore completed 4,259 m of diamond drilling including three holes that were designed to provide material for metallurgical test work. A 200 kg sample was subsequently sent to SGS Lakefield for testing. Quantec Geosciences Inc. (Quantec) was contracted to complete a TITAN 24 survey and Genivar Inc. (Genivar) was commissioned to complete a feasibility study based on the 2006 resource estimate and the results of the metallurgical test work.

- 2008: Cogitore completed an additional 3,401 m of diamond drilling in the first quarter of the year. Later in the year, Genivar delivered the preliminary results of the feasibility study which indicated that the base case scenario yielded marginal results using the Zn price of the day. Cogitore decided to shelve the deposit in favour of other properties in its portfolio that showed more promise.

- During 2008, Cogitore earned its 50% interest in the Estrades and Newiska claim blocks under the terms of the 2004 agreement with Inmet, however, Inmet declined to participate in the joint venture and underwent dilution. In 2013, First Quantum completed a hostile takeover of Inmet, resulting in First Quantum holding a diluted interest in the Estrades and Newiska claim blocks.

GLOBEX PROPERTY

The following summary of the historical work performed on the claims acquired from Globex is taken mainly from Weierhauser (2008).

Prior to the discovery of the Casa Berardi deposits during the early 1980s, the region experienced only sporadic exploration, primarily for base metals.

During the late 1970s, Inco Limited (Inco) became active in the Casa Berardi area by evaluating airborne EM anomalies for their base metals potential. In 1981, gold associated

with quartz veining was intersected by drilling. Subsequently, Inco in partnership with Golden Knight Resources, conducted extensive RC and diamond drilling programs that resulted in the discovery of the Casa Berardi deposits in early 1980s. Following the Casa Berardi discovery, all open ground in the area was rapidly staked and extensive overburden drilling, airborne and ground geophysics and drilling programs were undertaken.

Between 1983 and 1986, Boulder Mountain Resources (Boulder Mountain) conducted exploration over a 25-claim property in Orvilliers Township. This work included airborne and ground geophysics, 37 RC holes on a 400 m by 300 m grid, and ten diamond drill holes totalling 2,482 m. Six of these holes tested the geophysical expression of the Casa Berardi Tectonic Zone (CBTZ), primarily along the northern margin of the Taibi Basin. Weak gold mineralization was encountered in two holes including visible gold in a quartz-tourmaline vein hosted in schistose, chloritic mafic rock. This occurrence is known as the Boulder-Orvilliers showing. Assessment records indicate that drilling primarily targeted ground EM and magnetic anomalies coincident with anomalous gold in till samples.

Teck and partners Golden Hope and Western Pacific Energy completed extensive exploration between 1983 and 1987 in Orvilliers and Estrades Townships where they completed several diamond drill holes, immediately to the east of the area worked by Boulder Mountain. Approximately six kilometres east of the Boulder-Orvilliers showing, gold mineralization was also intersected by Teck in 1985 along the northern margin of the Taibi sedimentary basin.

In 1990, Durham Resources Ltd. (Durham) completed seven diamond drill holes in Orvilliers Township along a three-kilometre strike extension of the CBTZ, previously evaluated by Teck. Weak gold mineralization was intersected, which is apparently associated with quartz veining developed in sedimentary rock south of the CBTZ. The thickest intercept yielded 1.4 g/t Au over 4.6 m and corresponded to the Lac Orvilliers West occurrence. No further exploration work was filed from this area.

In 1984, Placer Dome Inc. (Placer Dome) acquired an option from Golden Shield Resources Ltd. (Golden Shield) on a 121-claim property located in the Montgolfier and Orvilliers Townships. Following airborne and ground geophysical surveys, a total of 169 RC holes were drilled in 1985 and 1986. Subsequently, six diamond drill holes totalling 1,670 m were completed in 1986. One hole intersected 2.8 g/t Au over a three metre interval in close proximity to the CBTZ. Four additional diamond drill holes totalling 1,100 m were completed

in 1986 to test lateral extensions of this intercept. These holes yielded gold mineralization, including a 1.5 m grading 2.76 g/t Au. In 1987, eight diamond drill holes were completed to test the strike extension of the auriferous structure and a further six diamond drill holes tested other targets on the property. Anomalous gold (1 g/t to 5 g/t Au over one to three metres) continued to be encountered along the CBTZ.

In late 1988 and early 1989, 14 in-fill diamond drill holes totalling 5,360 m were completed along the CBTZ. Later in 1989, a further nine holes totalling 3,873 m were drilled to follow up previous drilling and test other targets on the remainder of the property.

During 2004 and 2005, J-Pacific Gold Inc. (J-Pacific) compiled the results of previous work along the CBTZ in Orvilliers and Montgolfier Townships. In 2005, a field visit was completed to locate as many historical drill holes as possible.

In March 2005, Fugro Airborne Surveys (Fugro) was commissioned by J-Pacific to conduct a DIGHEM-V helicopter-borne combined EM and magnetic survey to assist in imaging the geological and structural setting of the area roughly corresponding to the Globex claims. The survey was flown along 100 m spaced flight lines at a nominal sensor terrain clearance of 30 m.

In the winter of 2007, J-Pacific conducted a reconnaissance diamond drill program designed to test eight targets selected from the aeromagnetic data. The drilling program consisted of 26 holes totalling 9,719 m spaced over approximately a 30 km strike length. Four drill holes intersected gold values that were considered to be interesting, including drill holes JPN07-17 and JPN07-21 that intersected 10.42 g/t Au across 1.0 m and 6.44 g/t Au across 3.2 m, respectively, in an area previously investigated by Placer Dome and referred to by J-Pacific as Target Area 5. The gold mineralization is contained in quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining hosted in sedimentary rock and banded iron formation.

In 2008, J-Pacific completed an additional 16 diamond drill holes totalling 9,225 m to test three target areas over an approximately 12 km strike length. Holes JPN08-29 and JPN08-33 yielded the best results of 3.91 g/t Au across 1.0 m and 4.40 g/t Au across 1.0 m, respectively. J-Pacific completed no further work.

In late 2009 and early 2010, GLR Resources Inc. (GLR) completed an exploration program consisting of 74 line-km of line cutting and ground magnetics followed by 45 line-km of gradient array IP and enzyme leach geochemical sampling over selected IP anomalies. Three diamond drill holes totalling 2,081 m were completed. Two holes were designed to test mineralization in the vicinity of Placer Dome holes PS-87-71 and PS-87-77. Both of GLR's holes intersected weakly disseminated pyrite with moderate to strong alteration consisting of silicification and sericitization on the north and south sides of the CBTZ at depths of 200 m to 300 m below the known mineralization and 400 m to 500 m below surface over widths of 4 m to 15 m. Drill hole CB-10-02 intersected 2.92 g/t Au across 3.0 m. The third hole was designed to investigate a deep-seated chargeability anomaly north of the Casa Berardi Fault at a depth of 400 m to 500 m below surface. The hole intersected stringer sulphides consisting of weak disseminated pyrrhotite and minor pyrite, with traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite in intermediate volcanics over widths up to 153.8 m. No significant gold values were intersected. No further work was completed.

MISTANGO PROPERTY

The following summary of the historical work performed on the claims acquired from Mistango is taken mainly from Hinse (1986).

During the mid- to late 1980s, Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation (Argentex) and Sholia Resources Limited (Sholia) were active on a 65 claim property located in southeastern Puiseaux and southwestern Orvilliers Townships. These claims were staked in 1983 as a follow up to the 1981 discovery of the Casa Berardi mine located approximately 35 km to the west.

Early work consisted of a combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey followed by line cutting and ground magnetic and IP surveys. Reverse circulation drilling and subsequent diamond drilling resulted in the discovery of sub-economic gold mineralization in multiple parallel structures hosted by carbonate-rich graphitic sediment horizons intercalated with mafic tuffs. The Argentex-Sholia property was interpreted to straddle the stratigraphic assemblage that hosts the Casa Berardi mine.

As of 1994, a total of 162 reverse circulation holes totaling 2,410 m and 89 diamond drill holes totalling 20,154 m were completed.

From 2009 to 2010, Mistango completed ground magnetic and gradient array IP/resistivity surveys and drilled three holes totalling 2,081 m to test IP anomalies. The best intersection achieved was 4.0 g/t Au across 2.0 m. No further work was recommended.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Previous mineral resource and reserve estimates were carried out for the Estrades deposit by Teck (1989), Noramco and Breakwater (1989), Wright Engineers Ltd. (1989), Breakwater (1992), Derry Michener Booth and Wahl (DMBW, 1997), SRK (2002), and Western Range (2003). All mineral resource and reserve estimates used different parameters (cut-off values, minimum mining widths, dilution factors, specific gravity, combinations of metal prices and mill recoveries) or different estimation methodologies (polygons on vertical longitudinal section or block modelling).

These resources are historical in nature and Galway is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources verified by a qualified person, and the historical estimates should not be relied upon. RPA has not reviewed these resource estimates. RPA notes that they are not estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM (2014) definitions).

In 1990, prior to going underground, Breakwater estimated the Main Zone of the Estrades deposit, down to a vertical depth of 600 m, to contain 941,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 10.68% Zn, 0.94% Cu, 0.92% Pb, 5.59 g/t Au, and 182 g/t Ag at an NSR cut-off of $80/tonne. Dilution was estimated at 24%.

Breakwater also reported a diluted “ore reserve” for the Central Zone, which is located to the east of the Main Zone, of 400,000 tonnes at 6.30% Zn, 0.68% Cu, 0.63% Pb, 3.97 g/t Au, and 84.55 g/t Ag. The average minimum mining width was 2.2 m. At that time, due to mining costs at $91 (Taylor, 1990), the Central Zone was considered marginal with an NSR value per tonne of ore at $85.

On May 15, 1991, Breakwater revised the "reserves" of the Main Zone above elevation 4,600 m to 259,303 tonnes at a grade of 12.59% Zn, 0.79% Cu, 7.35 g/t Au, and 210 g/t Ag. The crown pillar was excluded from these reserves. A minimum mining width of 2.0 m was used.

In 1992, Breakwater estimated a mineral reserve of 271,415 tonnes at an average grade of 13.07% Zn, 0.88% Cu, 7.52 g/t Au, and 214.31 g/t Ag, above elevation 4,600 m.

In 2002, at the request of Atlas, SRK prepared a due diligence evaluation for the Estrades Project. Mineral resources considered by SRK were primarily a reflection of work performed by Teck, Breakwater, and others. Based upon this past work, resources were reported as "measured", "indicated", and "inferred" in the Main Zone (Breakwater) and as geologic mineral inventory (Teck) for the Central and East zones. SRK adjusted the 1991 Breakwater reserve estimate to achieve a mineral reserve estimate of 324,715 tonnes at an average grade of 9.66% Zn, 0.57% Cu, 5.28 g/t Au, and 157 g/t Ag above the 4,600 m elevation.

In 2003, Western Range was retained by Atlas to provide a new "ore reserve statement" for the Project. The mineral reserve estimate was carried out through a kriged block model. A two-metre minimum mining width was used. At a US$65 cut-off value, the mineral resources for the Main, Central, and East zones were estimated to contain 1,068,271 tonnes at an average grade of 8.65% Zn, 0.50% Cu, 0.88% Pb, 4.29 g/t Au, and 143.86 g/t Ag, down to a vertical depth of 600 m. In April 2005, Robert Sim of Sim Geological Inc. (Sim) was asked by Woodruff to open the digital files containing the Western Range block model and to further detail Western Range numbers for the Main, Central, and East zones but without checking or redoing the calculations. Sim concluded that the Western Range numbers looked too high when comparison is made between ore thickness as modelled by Western Range and the actual thickness based on drill data. Sim concluded that Western Range overestimated the mineral resource.

In 2006, Scott Wilson RPA, a predecessor company to RPA, completed a resource estimate for the Main Zone using 3D block modelling. Scott Wilson RPA estimated that the Main Zone contained an Indicated Mineral Resource of 592,000 tonnes at an average grade of 9.82% Zn, 0.81% Cu, 5.21 g/t Au, 168 g/t Ag, and 0.90 % Pb at a $120 NSR per tonne cut-off.

In 2016, RPA prepared a Mineral Resource estimate that included the Central Zone and East Zone, both located to the east of the Main Zone. RPA estimated that approximately 1,300,000 tonnes at an average grade of 7.94% Zn, 1.12% Cu, 0.65% Pb, 3.89 g/t Au, and 137.9 g/t Ag were present in the Indicated Mineral Resource category and approximately 1,219,000 tonnes grading 4.31% Zn, 1.46% Cu, 0.26% Pb, 1.54 g/t Au, and 68.6 g/t Ag were present in the Inferred Mineral Resource category.

PAST PRODUCTION

In 1990, the Main Zone was developed, via a ramp access, by Breakwater to a vertical depth of 190 m and over a strike length of 150 m. From July 1990 to May 1991, a total of 174,946 tonnes of ore were produced at a grade of 1.1% Cu, 13% Zn, 6.35 g/t Au, and 172 g/t Ag.

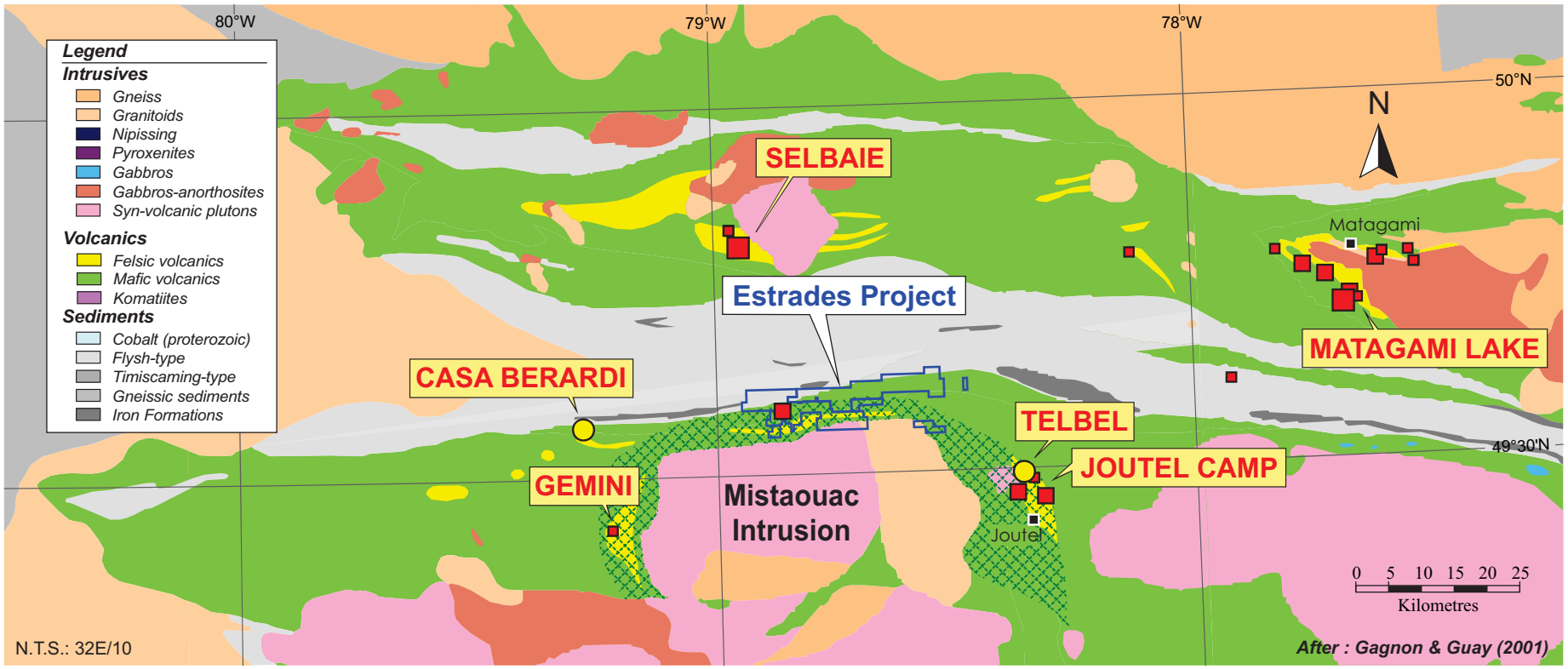
7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Estrades Property lies within the northern portion of Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Québec (Figure 7-1). In very general terms, the Abitibi Subprovince is comprised of Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean-aged alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic-aged diabase dikes. The traditional Abitibi greenstone belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting (Heather, 1998). As now preserved, the Abitibi greenstone belt displays an alternation of east-west trending granitic-gneissic terrains and volcano-sedimentary belts with superimposed east-west trending folds and regional scale shear zones or faults.

The Harricana-Turgeon greenstone belt (HTGB) is the most northwesterly element of the Abitibi Subprovince and includes the Matagami, Brouillan, Joutel, and Casa-Berardi mining districts. The HTGB extends in an east-west direction for 150 km, has a north-south width of 60 km to 90 km, and is divided into 12 lithotectonic domains (Lacroix et al., 1990). Eight of these consist of basaltic or basaltic to komatiitic metavolcanic accumulations containing thin horizons of pelagic sediments, representing former submarine lava plains. Two of the domains comprise basaltic to rhyolitic units and are interpreted as volcanic arcs with one or several central volcanic complexes (Brouillan-Matagami and Joutel-Raymond domains). Age dating places the volcanic activity between 2,720 Ma and 2,730 Ma. Two other domains are sedimentary (Taïbi and Matagami) and include rhythmic sequences of turbiditic sandstone-siltstone-shale, Algoma-type banded iron formations and conglomerates containing plutonic and volcanic pebbles. A maximum age of 2,696 Ma has been determined for conglomeratic sandstones from the Taibi domain. Nineteen granitoids found within and on the edges of the HTGB have been grouped into four structural families: pre-tectonic, pre to early-tectonic, syn to late-tectonic, and late- to post-tectonic. The pre- to early-tectonic plutons are presumed to be subvolcanic and are generally associated with the volcanism of central complexes (Lacroix et al., 1990).

Four periods of deformation have been recognized in the region, including D1 and D2 as the two major episodes. D1 deformation produced large open folds, with axes trending in an east-west direction or in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction. D2 deformation produced a strong penetrative schistosity oriented in an east-west direction. D3 and D4 deformation events imparted crenulation cleavages oriented in northeast and north-northeast directions. The HTGB hosts a large, anastomosing network of local to regional scale shear zones, with the preferential orientations being east-west, northwesterly-southeasterly, and north-northeast-south-southwest. Deformation and/or shear zones seem to be preferentially located along the contacts between lithotectonic domains occupied by graphitic sedimentary units (Lacroix et al., 1990).



VMS DEPOSITS :

- > to 750 000 t Eq. Cu
- 200 000 to 750 000 t Eq. Cu
- < to 200 000 t Eq. Cu
- Joutel-Raymond Group
- Gold Deposit

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2006.

Figure 7-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Regional Geology

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The rocks of the area are constituted of meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Harricana-Turgeon Belt (HTGB) which is located in the northwestern part of the Abitibi Subprovince. The regional metamorphism is of greenschist facies. Rocks are east-west striking and vertically dipping.

Four regional lithostratigraphic domains are recognized in the area: the Orvilliers-Desmazures Basaltic Domain (5 km wide), the Taïbi Sediments Domain (1.5 km wide), the Joutel-Raymond Basaltic-Rhyolitic Domain (> 5 km wide), and the Cartwright Hills Basaltic to Komatiitic Basaltic Domain (< 2 km wide).

These lithostratigraphic domains are bounded to the north by the Orvilliers pluton, which is of quartz granodiorite to monzodiorite composition, and to the south by the Mistaouac pluton, which is of a tonalite to diorite composition.

A major regional deformation zone, the Casa Berardi Break, bisects the northern portion of the Property in an east-west direction within the Taïbi sediments. The Casa Berardi Break is a graphitic fault with injections of quartz-carbonate veining. Iron formations, which are well defined on magnetic maps, occur in the southern portion of the Taibi sediments.

Rocks are cut by major east-northeast to northeast trending diabase dikes.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following is taken from Salmon (2006) and is specific to the vicinity of the Estrades massive sulphide deposit.

The Estrades deposits area is underlain by a succession of east-west striking, steeply dipping, Archean meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks (Figure 7-2). Most stratigraphic units are intruded by later felsic and mafic dikes and sills. Stratigraphy is interpreted to face south, based solely on the occurrence of the alteration zone and stringer mineralization on the north side of the massive sulphide deposit. This was also the conclusion developed by the mine geology staff during the brief production period.

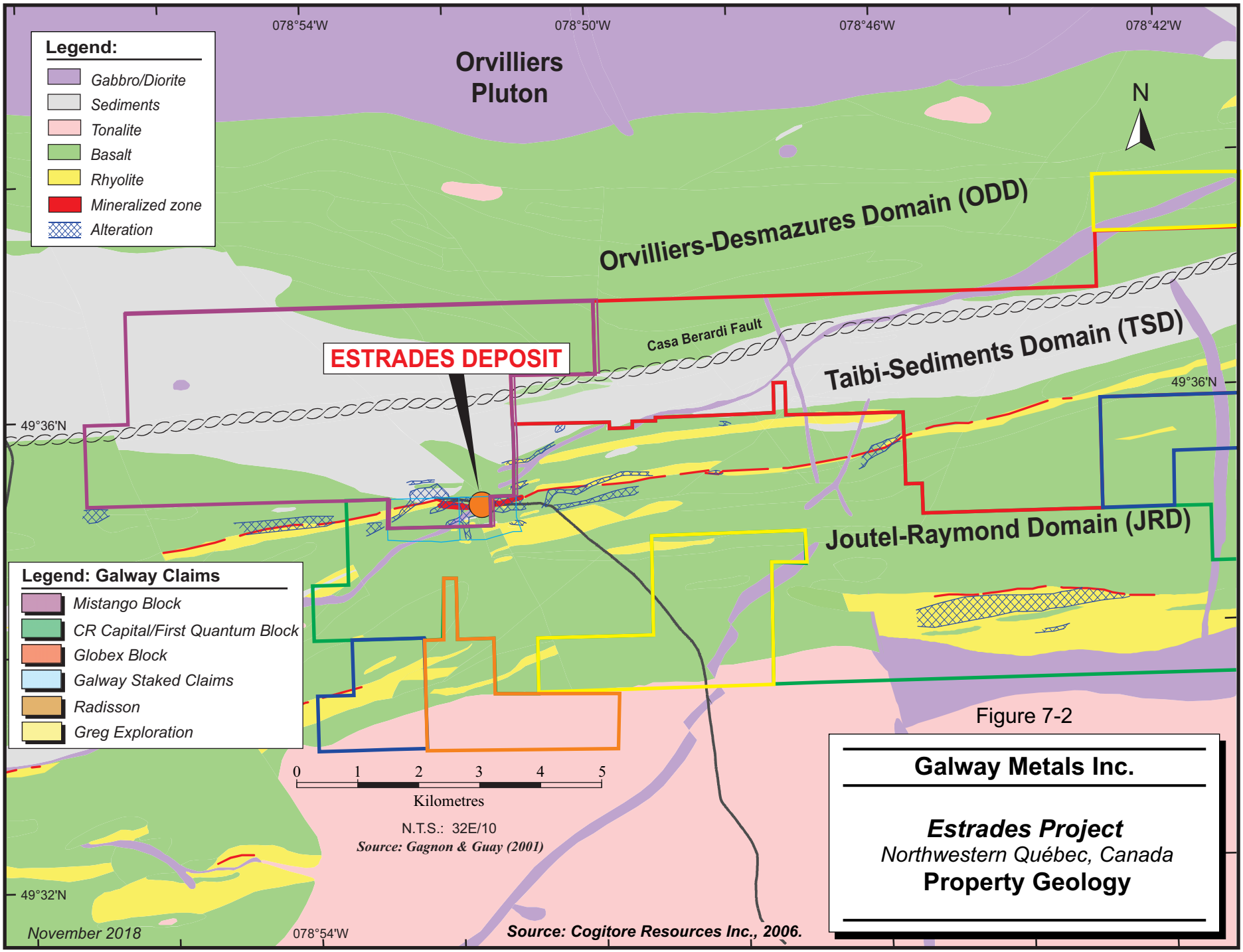


Figure 7-2

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Property Geology

The detailed stratigraphic succession is described below from youngest to oldest rocks (Unit 13 to Unit 1). These rock units were summarized by O'Dowd et al. (1989) and by Welch (1995). Sequence numbering is, however, from Welch (Figures 7-3 and 7-4).

PROTEROZOIC

UNIT 13: LATE INTRUSIONS

The most prominent intrusion is a northeast trending diabase dyke that runs through the middle of the Main Zone, but not through the "ore horizon". It is a fine to medium-grained, magnetic diabase with 50% mafic minerals and 50% plagioclase minerals often with a well developed typical "diabase texture".

ARCHEAN - JOUTEL RAYMOND DOMAIN (JRD)

UNIT 12: MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS

This unit is the southernmost and at the top of the stratigraphic sequence. Rocks consist of fine-grained to medium-grained, pillowed flows, and flow breccias locally containing 5% to 10% quartz and quartz-carbonate filled amygdules, and feldspar phenocrysts (1% to 2%). Alteration consists principally of chlorite and carbonate. Pyrite occurs as fine-grained disseminations.

UNIT 11: INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS

Sheared intermediate volcanic rocks are weakly altered but strongly deformed. Clasts within the volcaniclastic unit may be weakly sericitized and the fine-grained matrix typically shows various degrees of chlorite alteration. There is no significant mineralization in this unit.

UNIT 10: SEDIMENTARY UNIT

A thin, sedimentary unit occurs within mafic to intermediate volcanics. The meta-sediments consist of siltstone, argillite, and minor greywacke. This unit is locally brecciated, with graphite-rich contacts.

UNIT 9: FELSIC HANGINGWALL UNIT

Two minor felsic tuff horizons occur within 100 m of the Main Felsic Unit (Unit 7). They constitute the Hangingwall Felsic Unit (HFU). These horizons were described as containing lapilli to block size fragments in an often darker (chlorite), felsic ash-sized matrix. Both horizons are moderately to strongly sericitized but contain more chlorite towards their lower contact. Disseminated, fine to coarse grained pyrite (<1%) is common.

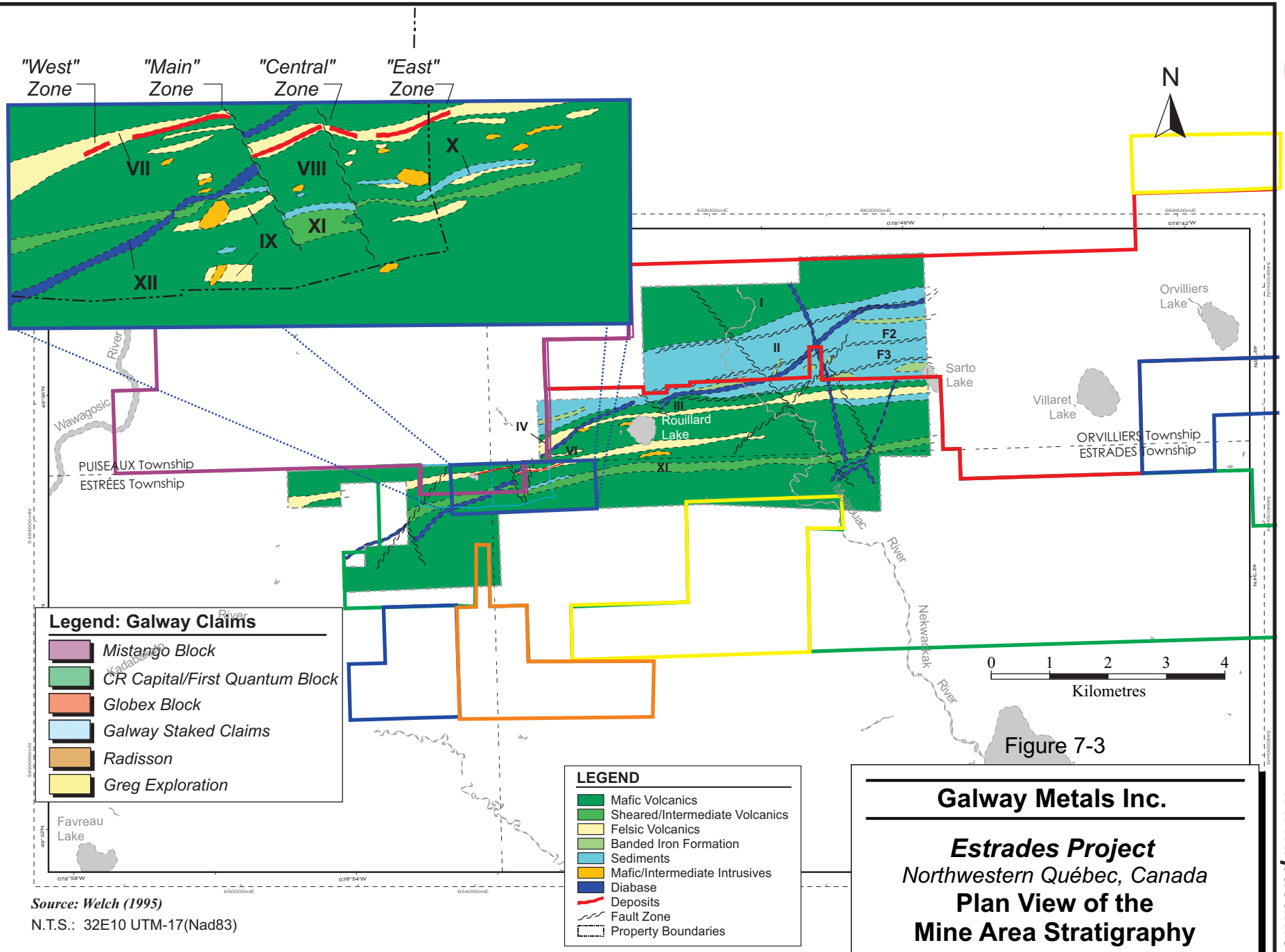


Figure 7-3

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Plan View of the Mine Area Stratigraphy

Source: Welch (1995)

N.T.S.: 32E10 UTM-17(Nad83)

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2006.

November 2018

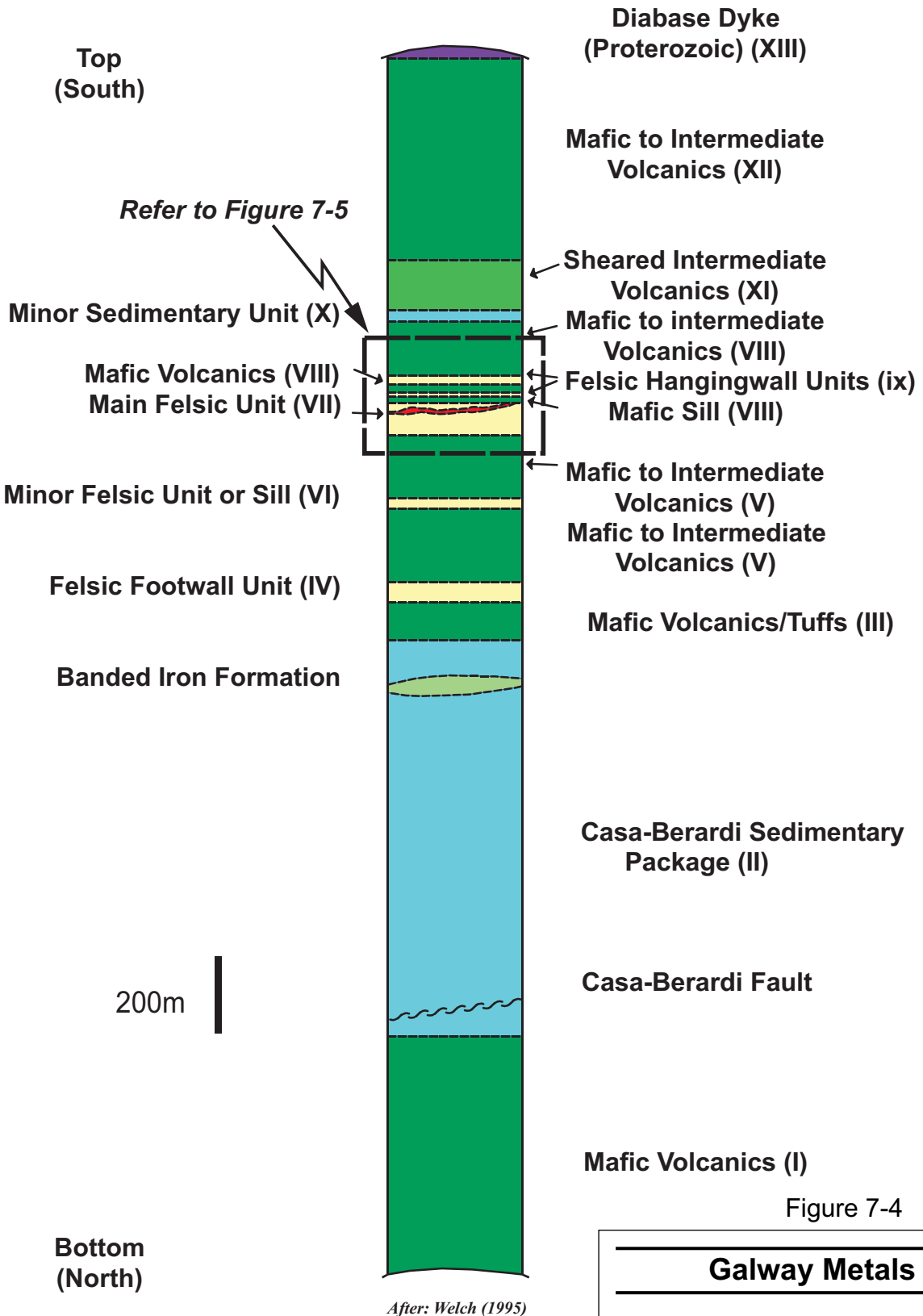


Figure 7-4

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Stratigraphic Column for the Estrades Property

November 2018

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2006.

UNIT 8: MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS

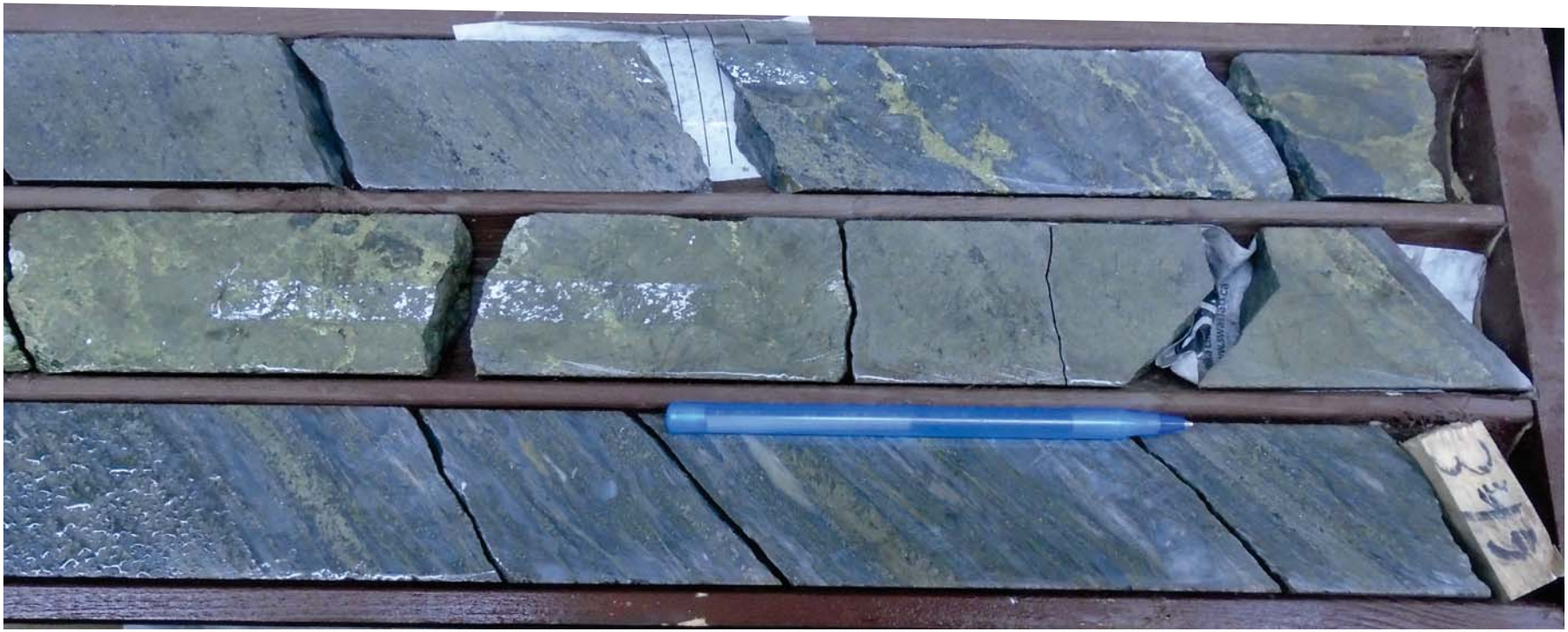
The series of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks that occurs immediately south of and in the hangingwall to the Main Felsic Unit (Unit 7) consists of medium to dark green, fine-grained to medium-grained, massive to weakly foliated flows. Alteration is chlorite and carbonate with epidote and quartz in fractures and amygdules. There is no significant mineralization in this unit except for minor, fine-grained, disseminated pyrite.

UNIT 7: FELSIC ROCKS (MAIN FELSIC UNIT)

The Main Felsic Unit refers to the immediate felsic volcaniclastic hangingwall and footwall rocks that envelope the mineralized layers. The Main Felsic Unit is referred to as a felsic schist or felsic tuff or lapilli tuff, depending on the degree of deformation. Previous workers have believed that the common “fragmental” appearance of this unit is generally deformation-induced, and does not represent a primary pyroclastic feature. A previous report (Clark, 1986) described this unit as a “rhyolite, mainly schistose, though locally flow banded”. Generally, this unit is light yellow to grey in colour, with variable quartz crystal content, and is typically schistose and/or brecciated. The drilling campaigns completed by Galway in 2017 and 2018 have confirmed the presence of a moderate to locally strongly developed schistosity/foliation in the area of the Estrades deposit. Textural observations show that the foliation is either parallel to or is at a very low angle with the primary bedding. The foliation is observed to have a constant core angle of approximately 45° in the drill core, however observations of foliations and bedding that are at very low angles to the core axis suggest the presence of either small-scale folding, or the presence of small-scale blocks of the host stratigraphy.

A large variety of textural features and host lithologies are observed to form the Main Felsic Unit. These include fine grained to coarse grained quartz-phyric rhyolite flows, fine felsic lapilli tuffs, and finely laminated felsic tuffs (Figure 7-5).

Compilation of all historical drill hole information and drill hole information collected by Galway during its 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns has allowed a geological model of this unit to be prepared that extends continuously from Section 6+00W to Section 32+00W, a distance of approximately 2,600 m. The original mine grid section numbering convention has been adopted by RPA for all geological and Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Available historical drill hole information suggests that the Main Felsic Unit continues along strike to both west and east.



From	To	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Au g/t	Ag ppm
341.75	342.30	2.48	1.22	0.02	0.08	48.00
342.30	342.80	4.90	1.45	0.98	0.44	75.55
342.80	343.30	9.32	4.50	0.29	2.75	159.25
343.30	343.80	0.94	10.98	0.05	6.90	233.30
343.80	344.40	0.48	4.59	0.04	3.31	138.35
344.40	345.20	1.31	0.02	0.24	0.34	10.85
345.20	346.00	1.02	0.01	0.16	0.23	13.20

Figure 7-5

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Mineralization and Stratigraphy
GWM17E-06 (Section 10+50 W)

November 2018

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.

UNIT 6: FELSIC ROCKS

This unit is medium grey, siliceous, massive felsic rock containing up to 5% quartz crystals, and is moderately foliated but with an overall uniform massive appearance. This unit is not significantly altered or mineralized.

UNIT 5: MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS

This unit consists of mafic to intermediate volcanics. The rock is fine-grained, light grey to dark green with flows that are massive to moderately foliated, often amygdaloidal, quartz and quartz-carbonate filled, locally feldspar porphyritic and contain patchy secondary carbonate. Trace, disseminated, fine-grained pyrite is the dominant sulphide.

UNIT 4: FELSIC TUFF

The Footwall Felsic Unit (FFU) is a sheared, monolithologic (felsic fragments) lapilli tuff to tuff breccia unit that is usually strongly sericitized. This unit is depleted in CaO and Na_2O, and enriched in K_2O, with elevated base metal values (Clark, 1986).

UNIT 3: MAFIC VOLCANIC FLOWS

A succession of mafic flows and tuffs occurs south of the Casa Berardi sediments. The flows are fine-grained, dark green, foliated, and locally amygdaloïdal. Thin interflow units of monomictic fragments and matrix supported, mafic tuff, lapilli tuff, and minor crystal tuff are intercalated with these flows. Both flows and interflow units are weakly chloritized, carbonatized, and contain trace-disseminated pyrite.

ARCHEAN - TAÏBI-SEDIMENTS DOMAIN (TSD)

UNIT 2: TAÏBI SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (TSD)

This unit, which ranges from 700 m to 1,500 m in thickness, is composed of sandstone, siltstone, greywacke, and argillite. The unit hosts the Casa Berardi Fault, a four metres wide graphitic fault with quartz-carbonate veining. Iron formation occurs in the southern portion of the sedimentary package and is evident on magnetic maps as a series of magnetic highs traversing the centre of the property block. This iron formation consists of fine-grained alternating laminae and beds of magnetite and chert. The Casa Berardi sediments are variably sericitized and carbonatized. The alteration increases towards the Casa Berardi Fault where the sediments are strongly sericitized and contain up to 20% ankerite (Clark, 1986) and, locally, pyrite and arsenopyrite-bearing, smoky to dark quartz veins containing pyrite and arsenopyrite. Anomalous gold occurs locally.

ARCHEAN - ORVILLIERS DESMAZURES DOMAIN (ODD)

UNIT I: MAFIC VOLCANICS (ODD)

This unit is the northernmost and forms the base of the stratigraphic sequence. Rocks consist predominantly of massive flows, though pillowed and porphyritic flows are recognized. Interflow sediments or tuffs with siliceous chert-like laminations separate some flows. Most interflow breccias are probably flow breccias. The rocks are typical greenschist facies rocks and contain chlorite, calcite, epidote, and quartz. Base metal mineralization (Cu, Zn) is not common, however, pyrite is ubiquitous as fine disseminated grains.

MINERALIZATION

Pyrite is the dominant sulphide, however, sphalerite is common, as is chalcopyrite and galena (Figure 7-6). Elevated values of both silver and gold occur in the hangingwall and footwall. This mineralization has been identified as an Archean volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit. The deepest historical drill hole (Hole H-281AW) targeting the Estrades Unit under the mine intersected sulphide mineralization 900 m below surface; it returned 3.3% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 1.1 g/t Au, and 38.7 g/t Ag over 1.9 m. The Estrades deposit is covered by swamp, glacial silt, clays, and sandy gravels of variable thickness.

The alteration signature is variable and can include a moderate to strong yellow-brown coloured sericite alteration, development of a schistose texture due to the presence of a white to clear/transparent mica (sericite?), local zones of dark green to black coloured chlorite depending on the proximity to the stringer zone, and the presence of abundant quartz and quartz-ankerite veining in close spatial relationship with the sulphide mineralization (Figures 7-7 and 7-8).

From	To	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Au g/t	Ag ppm
499.75	501.00	18.07	0.34	0.97	0.69	205.45
501.00	502.00	33.88	0.41	0.89	2.23	171.60
502.00	503.08	35.21	0.18	0.72	4.74	136.50
521.25	522.00	25.75	0.41	0.82	0.40	201.40
522.00	523.00	25.35	0.62	0.36	0.39	243.45
523.00	523.90	6.43	0.33	0.24	0.33	117.90

Figure 7-6

Galway Metals Inc.

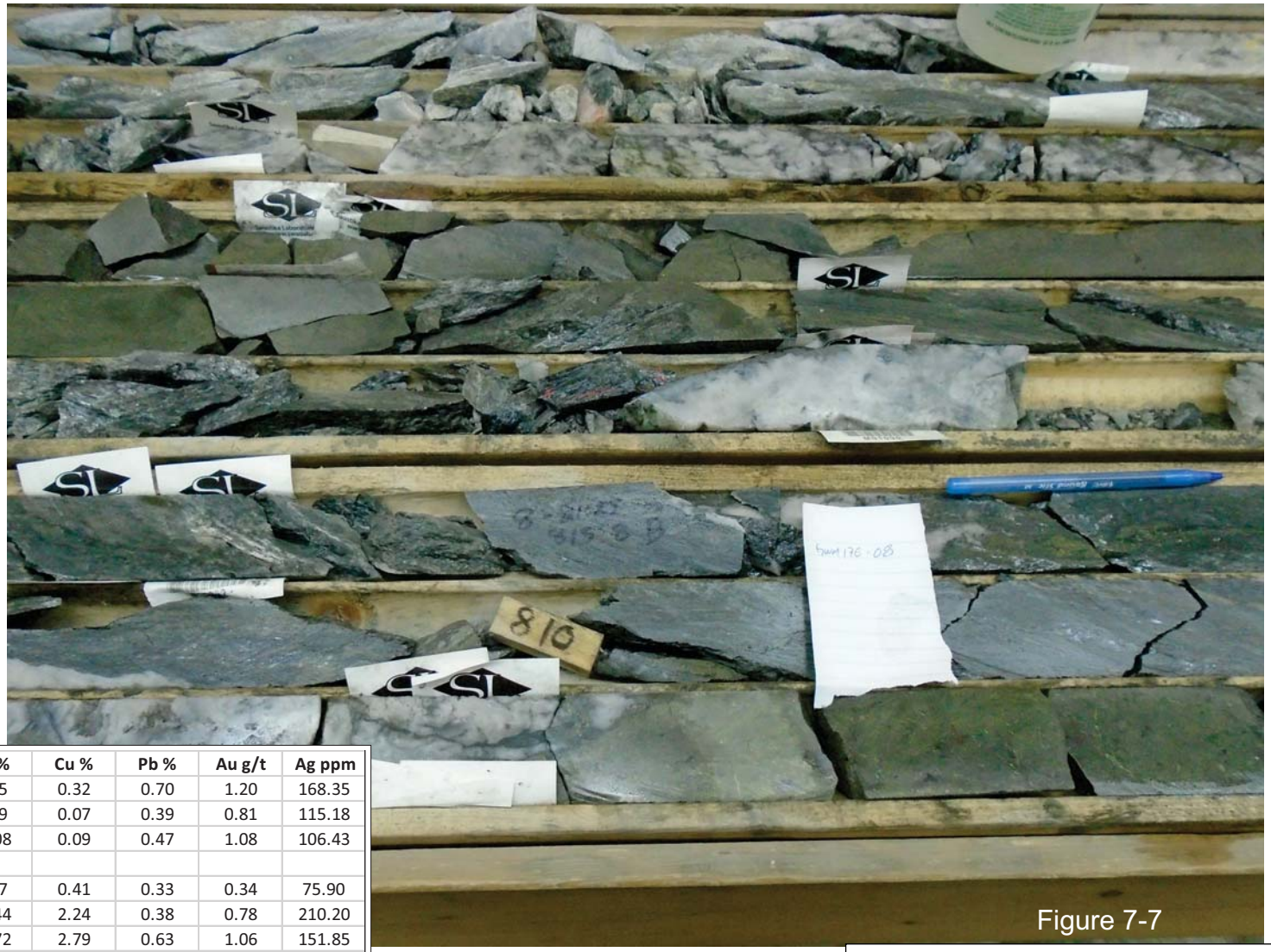
Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Mineralization and Stratigraphy
GWM17E-27 (Section 21+25 W)

November 2018

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.



From	To	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Au g/t	Ag ppm
804.60	805.30	6.65	0.32	0.70	1.20	168.35
805.30	806.00	8.79	0.07	0.39	0.81	115.18
806.00	806.65	10.08	0.09	0.47	1.08	106.43
810.50	811.25	2.27	0.41	0.33	0.34	75.90
811.25	812.00	10.44	2.24	0.38	0.78	210.20
812.00	813.00	11.72	2.79	0.63	1.06	151.85
813.00	814.00	7.92	0.42	0.23	0.81	143.60
814.00	815.00	10.57	0.47	0.78	3.15	114.35
815.00	815.80	10.50	0.52	0.43	2.45	283.80
815.80	816.80	4.97	0.13	0.17	0.50	96.95
816.80	817.90	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.03	5.05
817.90	818.80	3.82	0.40	0.07	1.71	55.03
818.80	819.50	2.47	1.13	0.14	3.66	50.08
819.50	820.50	0.39	1.47	0.19	1.74	52.85
820.50	821.50	0.65	0.72	0.14	1.48	61.40

Figure 7-7

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Alteration, Mineralization and Structure GWM17E-08 (Section 24+00 W)

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.

Figure 7-8

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Silica-Chlorite-Pyrite Alteration
GWM17E-21W3 (Section 25+75 W)

November 2018

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.

WEST BLOCK

The Main Zone is mineralized over a strike length of approximately 450 m and has been traced by drill holes to at least 850 m below surface. All historic production was from the Main Zone. Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral, followed by, in decreasing abundance, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, and pyrrhotite. The precious metals content is represented by a silver-gold amalgam, ranging from silver-rich electrum to gold-rich kustelite. There is a major fault associated with the Estrades deposit, known as the Main Fault, which is the dominant structure within the deposit. The Main Fault is interpreted to strike in a north-northwesterly direction and dips steeply to the west-southwest, separating the West Block from the East Block. The sense of displacement on the fault is interpreted to be sinistral, with a throw of approximately 250 m.

EAST BLOCK

As a result of the drilling programs completed by Galway in 2017 and 2018, improvement in the understanding of the distribution of the mineralization has shown that the Central Zone and East Zone are in fact part of the same stratigraphic package. These two zones have been combined into one model unit referred to as the East Block. The East block stratigraphy is the along-strike continuation of the stratigraphy of the West Block and can be traced by drill hole information along the northeastern strike projection along a strike length of approximately 1,450 m. The deepest drill hole has intersected this stratigraphic package at a depth of 1,000 m below surface. The presence of a second fault is suggested at approximately Section 14+50W by displacement of the mineralized horizon. While the drilling density is low in this area, the available information suggests a sinistral sense of displacement with a magnitude of approximately 50 m.

The stratigraphic, structural, alteration and mineralization relationships are schematically illustrated in Figure 7-9.

NEWISKA BLOCK

The Newiska stratigraphy is located to the south of the felsic volcanic package that hosts the Estrades deposit. At Newiska, a broad sericite-chlorite alteration zone and chalcopyrite-sphalerite stringer mineralization that cuts the felsic volcanic rocks has been intersected in drill holes along a strike length of 3.8 km, with the alteration zone up to 200 m wide. There tends to be a zonation of zinc and copper mineralization along strike, with drill intersections on the western portion of the Newiska Block being zinc-rich whereas grades to the east are higher in copper (Figure 7-10).

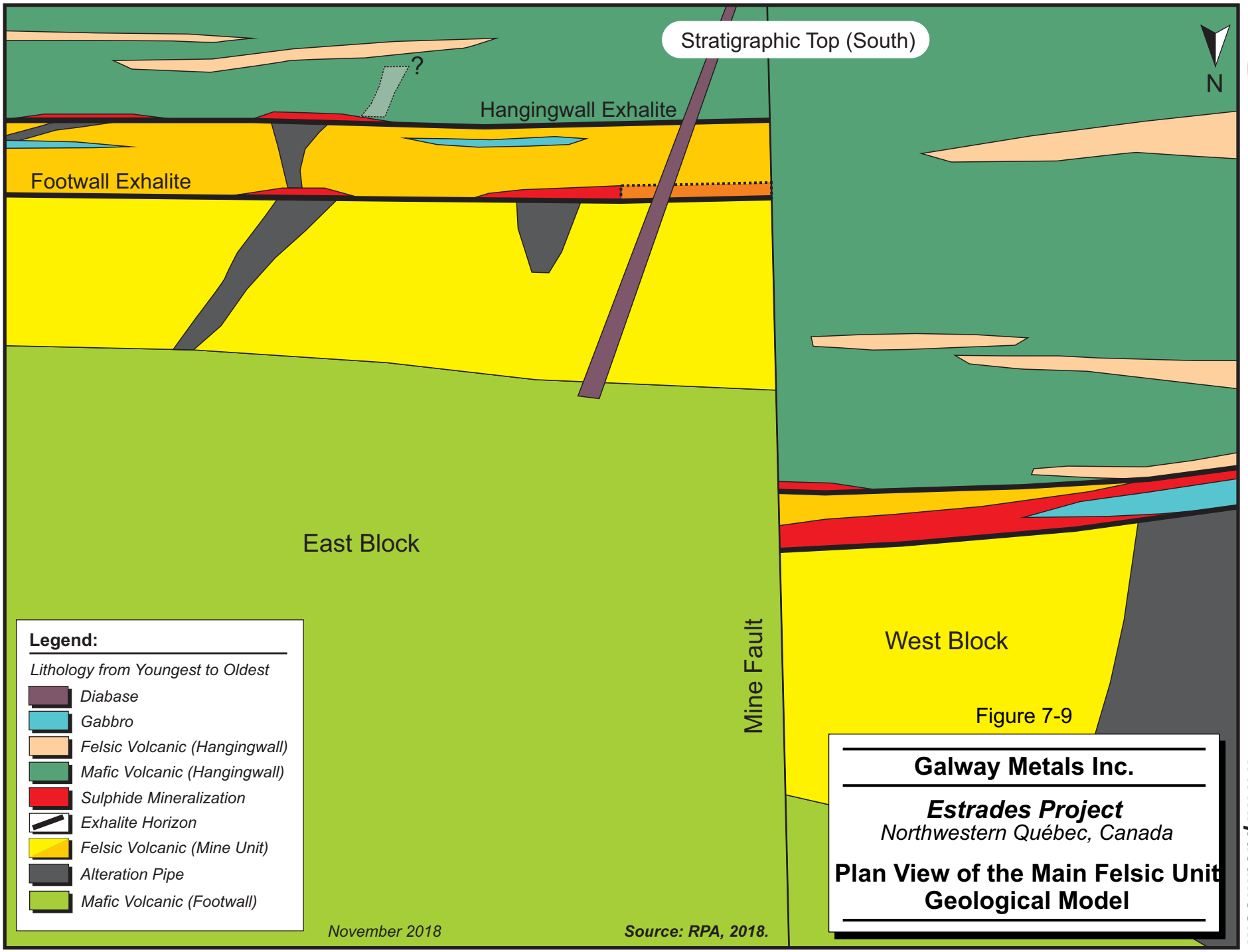


Figure 7-9

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project
Northwestern Québec, Canada

Plan View of the Main Felsic Unit Geological Model

RPA

www.rpacan.com

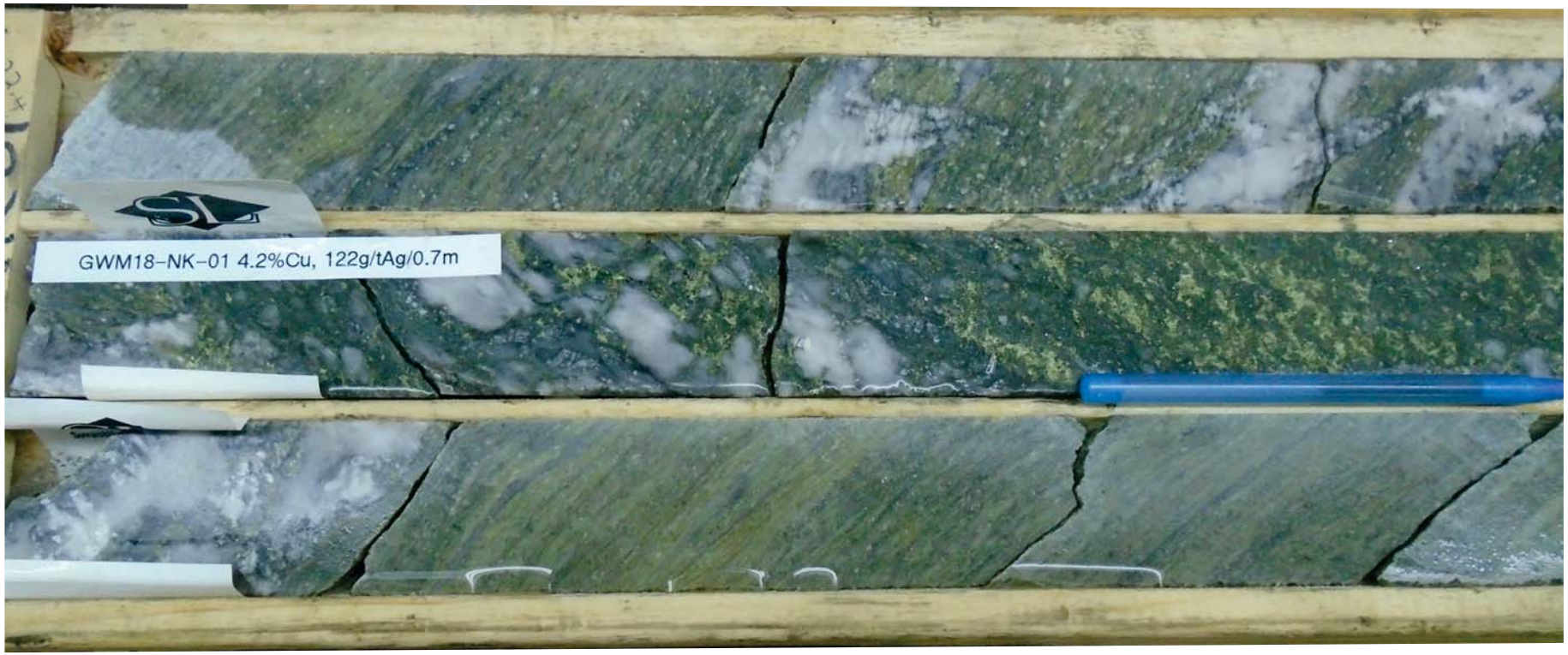


Figure 7-10

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Newiska Alteration and Lithology
GWM18-NK-01

November 2018

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Property hosts VMS and shear-hosted Archean epigenetic, hydrothermal gold deposits.

VMS DEPOSITS

The exploration target sought by the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs in the southern part of the Property is an Archean VMS deposit.

In Canada, VMS deposits are commonly found in Precambrian volcano-sedimentary greenstone belts (2,730 Ma – 2,650 Ma) in an extensional arc environment such as a rift or caldera. VMS deposits are synvolcanic accumulations of sulphide minerals that occur in geological domains characterized by submarine volcanic rocks. The associated volcanic rocks are commonly relatively primitive (tholeiitic to transitional), bimodal and submarine in origin (Galley et al., 2005). The spatial relationship of VMS deposits to synvolcanic faults, rhyolite domes or paleo-topographic depressions, caldera rims or subvolcanic intrusions suggests that the deposits were closely related to particular and coincident hydrologic, topographic, and geothermal features on the ocean floor (Lydon, 1990).

VMS sulphides are exhalative deposits, formed through the focused discharge of hot, metal-rich hydrothermal fluids. In many cases, it can be demonstrated that the sub-seafloor fluid convection system was apparently driven by large, 15 km to 25 km long, mafic to composite, high level subvolcanic intrusion. The distribution of synvolcanic faults relative to the underlying intrusion determines the size and areal morphology of the camp alteration system and ultimately the size and distribution of the VMS deposit cluster. These fault systems, which act as conduits for volcanic feeder systems and hydrothermal fluids, may remain active through several cycles of volcanic and hydrothermal activity. This can result in several periods of VMS formation at different stratigraphic levels (Galley et al., 2005).

The idealized, un-deformed and un-metamorphosed Archean VMS deposit typically consists of a concordant lens of massive sulphides, composed of 60% or more sulphide minerals (Sangster and Scott, 1976), in the Matagami case dominantly Py-Po-Sp-Cpy-Mag, that is stratigraphically underlain by a discordant stockwork or stringer zone of vein-type sulphide mineralization (Py-Po-Cpy-Mag) contained in a pipe of hydrothermally altered rock. The upper

contact of the massive sulphide lens with hangingwall rocks is usually extremely sharp while the lower contact is gradational into the stringer zone. A single deposit or mine may consist of several individual massive sulphide lenses and their underlying stockwork zones. It is thought that the stockwork zone represents the near-surface channel ways of a submarine hydrothermal system and the massive sulphide lens represents the accumulation of sulphides precipitated from the hydrothermal solutions, on the sea floor, above and around the discharge vent (Lydon, 1990).

The morphology of a single massive lens can vary from a steep-sided cone to that of a tabular sheet. The majority of cone-shaped deposits appear to have accumulated on the top or flanks of a positive topographic feature, such as a rhyolite dome, whereas the majority of sheet-like deposits appear to have accumulated in topographic depressions (Lydon, 1990). Judging from examples in undeformed areas, the original form of massive sulphide bodies was probably roughly circular or oval in plan, with dimensions parallel to bedding being several times greater than thickness (Sangster, 1972). A massive sulphide lens 250 m by 150 m by 15 m could have a tonnage of approximately 2.1 Mt.

Archean VMS deposits are typically grouped according to Cu-Zn or Zn-Cu content, and usually have modest gold and/or silver values and little or no lead content. Sangster (1977) determined that for Canadian Archean VMS deposits the most likely combined grade is approximately 6%, roughly in the ratio of 4:1:1 for Zn:Cu:Pb. Camp grade at Matagami has Zn: Cu ratios approximately 8:1. Exclusive of the Mattagami Lake Mine, the six other deposits on the South Flank have an average tonnage of 2.8 Mt each and impressively high grades with an average Zn:Cu ratio of 11.7:1. To the end of 2004, a total of 44.4 Mt of Zn-Cu ore had been mined from ten deposits in the Matagami camp.

Most Canadian VMS deposits are characterized by discordant stockwork vein systems or pipes that, unless transposed by structure, commonly underlie the massive sulphide lenses, but may also be present in the immediate stratigraphic hangingwall strata. These pipes, comprised of inner chloritized cores surrounded by an outer zone of sericitization, occur at the centre of more extensive, discordant alteration zones. The alteration zones and pipe systems may extend vertically below a deposit for several hundred metres or may continue above the deposit for tens to hundreds of metres as a discordant alteration zone (Ansil, Noranda). In some cases, the proximal alteration zone and attendant stockwork/pipe vein mineralization connects a series of stacked massive sulphide lenses (Amulet, Noranda; LaRonde, Bousquet),

representing synchronous and/or sequential phases of ore formation during successive breaks in volcanic activity (Galley, 2005, Figure 8-1).

ARCHEAN SHEAR-HOSTED GOLD DEPOSITS

The Casa Berardi Fault which transects the northern portion of the Property is considered prospective for hosting shear-hosted Archean epigenetic, hydrothermal gold deposits. The following description is taken from Dubé and Gosselin (2006).

Greenstone-hosted quartz carbonate vein deposits occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages elsewhere in the world, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dikes.

They are distributed along major compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g., Timiskaming-type) distributed along major crustal fault zones. This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities.

These types of deposits are most abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes, however, a significant number of world-class deposits are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes. In Canada, they represent the main source of gold and are mainly located in the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces. They also occur in the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian orogen and in the oceanic terranes of the Cordillera.

The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional, brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. These deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition

and formed at intermediate depth (5 km to 10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late deformation and is typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. It is typically associated with iron carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

There is a general consensus that the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated gold transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components, notably gold, from volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wall rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid pressure cycling processes and temperature, pH, and other physico-chemical variations.

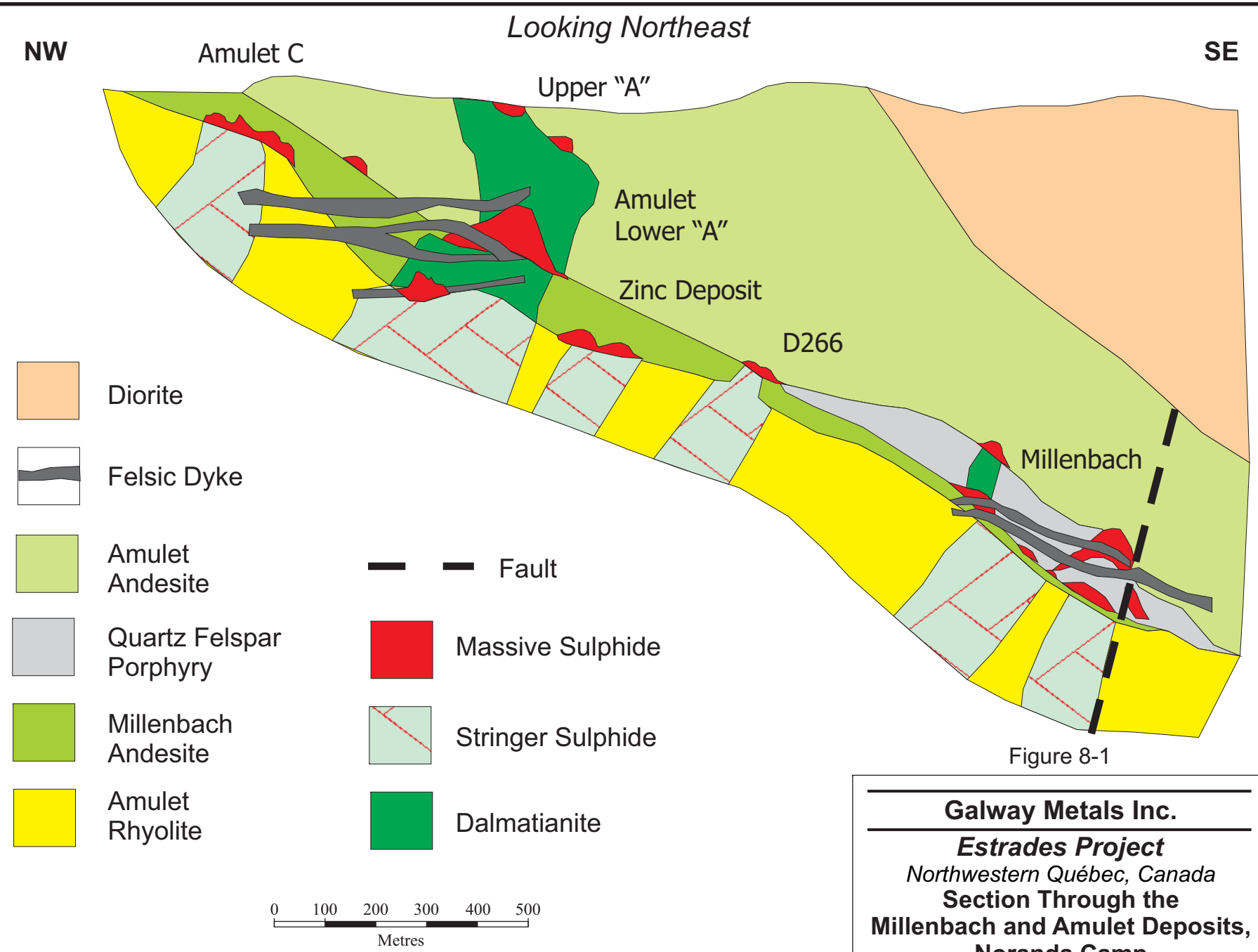


Figure 8-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Section Through the Millenbach and Amulet Deposits, Noranda Camp

November 2018

Source: modified from Knuckey, et al., 1982.

9 EXPLORATION

Exploration activities by Galway included having Quantec re-process the geophysical results obtained by a previous property owner in 2007.

Galway also engaged Quantec to carry out a TITAN24 DCIP & MT survey along selected survey lines on the Estrades project between February 16 and March 16, 2018. Details of the survey parameters and results of this survey are presented in Quantec 2018a and Quantec 2018b. In brief, a total of 11 profiles totalling 31.2 km in length were surveyed (Figure 9-1). The two profiles on the East grid (the Newiska area) are parallel and oriented along two azimuths (N105° from 5900W to 4300W, and N90° from 4300W to 0W). The nine profiles on the West grid (the Estrades mine area) are at various azimuths (four at N350°, one at N80°, three at N345°, and one at N075°), and two of these profiles are extension of the 2007 TITAN 24 profiles (L2200W and L2000W).

Three dimensional modelling of the West grid results clearly highlight a strong EM resistivity anomaly that correlates well with three dimensional model of the mineralized horizons that were used to prepare the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate (Figure 9-2). The EM resistivity anomaly can be traced along a distance of 1,500 m from line 1100W westwards to line 2600W, where EM resistivity data suggest that the mineralization plunges shallowly to the west, below the limits of the current drilling pattern.

A second large chargeability zone has been also identified in the south part of line L2200W (Figure 9-3). There is indication that the anomaly extends to line L2000W, but the line L2000W was too short to confirm the IP zone. This new chargeability zone correlates with the Newiska horizon and is referred to as the Estrades South area.

The two profiles on the East grid (Newiska area) correlate well to known mineralization encountered by drilling in this area. The resistivity models are indicating a conductive zone at 300 m depth from 3000W to 1500W (Figure 9-4). The MT models are mapping a possible depth extension of the structure at depth as a less resistive zone below the conductive zone. This may be highlighting two inferred contacts below sites 3000W and 1000W. A second conductive zone is also identified below sites 5200-5400W.

Chargeability anomalies can be identified on each profile below sites 3000W, 5200W at 300 m, and below sites 1500W and 3700W at greater depth. The deep anomalies seem to correlate with mineralization (Cu, Au, Pb, Zn).

A plan view of the MR resistivity results at the -900 m elevation is shown in Figure 9-5.

Galway also carried out a of hole-to-hole geophysical surveying (Crone Pulse EM) for a small number of selected drill holes to search for indications of the presence of conductive bodies. This program was carried out by Abitibi Geophysics. The results suggested the presence of strong conductors between paired holes EST-02/H-116 and H-116/EST-04. These results suggest that the plunge of the mineralization is towards the west rather than vertical.

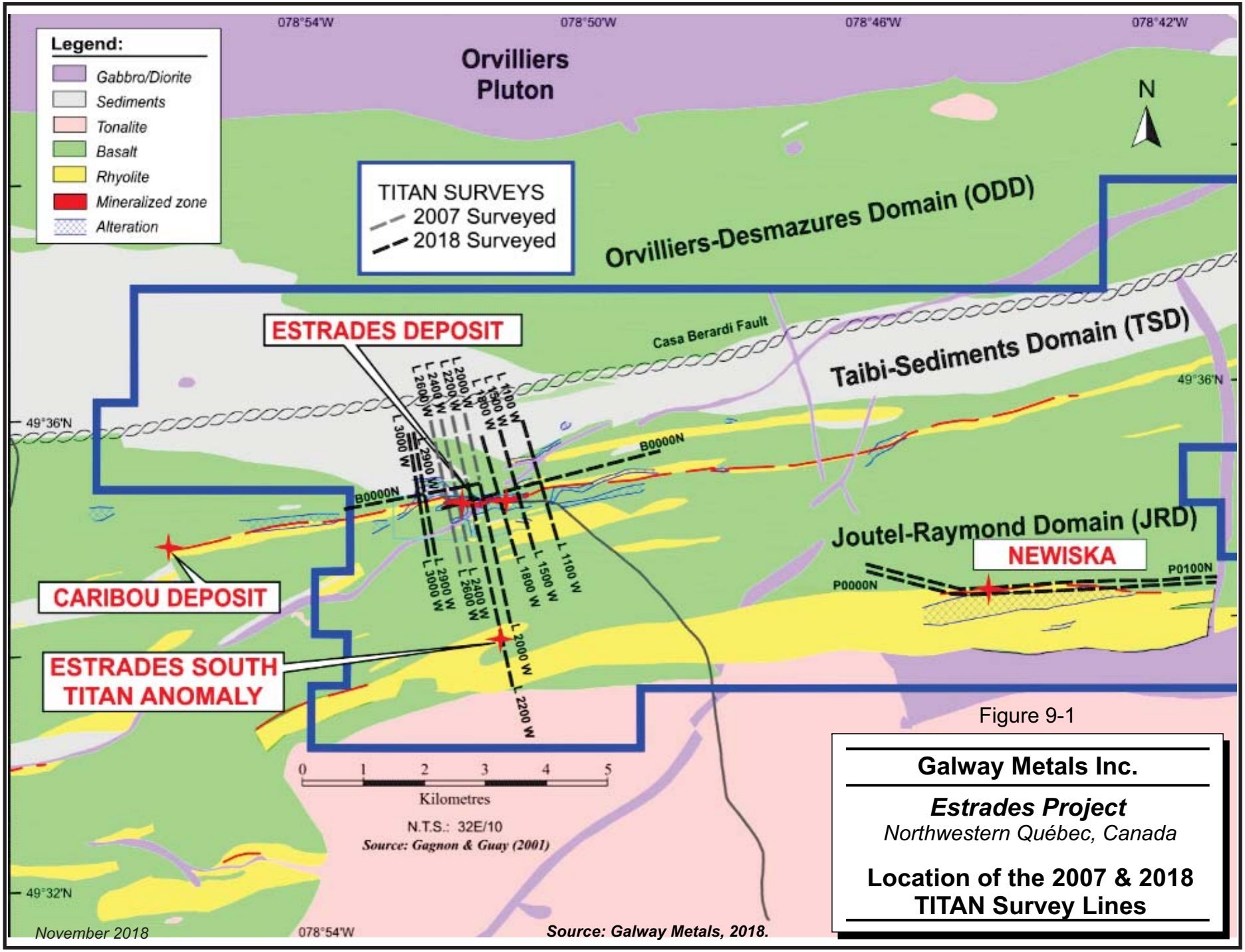


Figure 9-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Location of the 2007 & 2018 TITAN Survey Lines

November 2018

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.

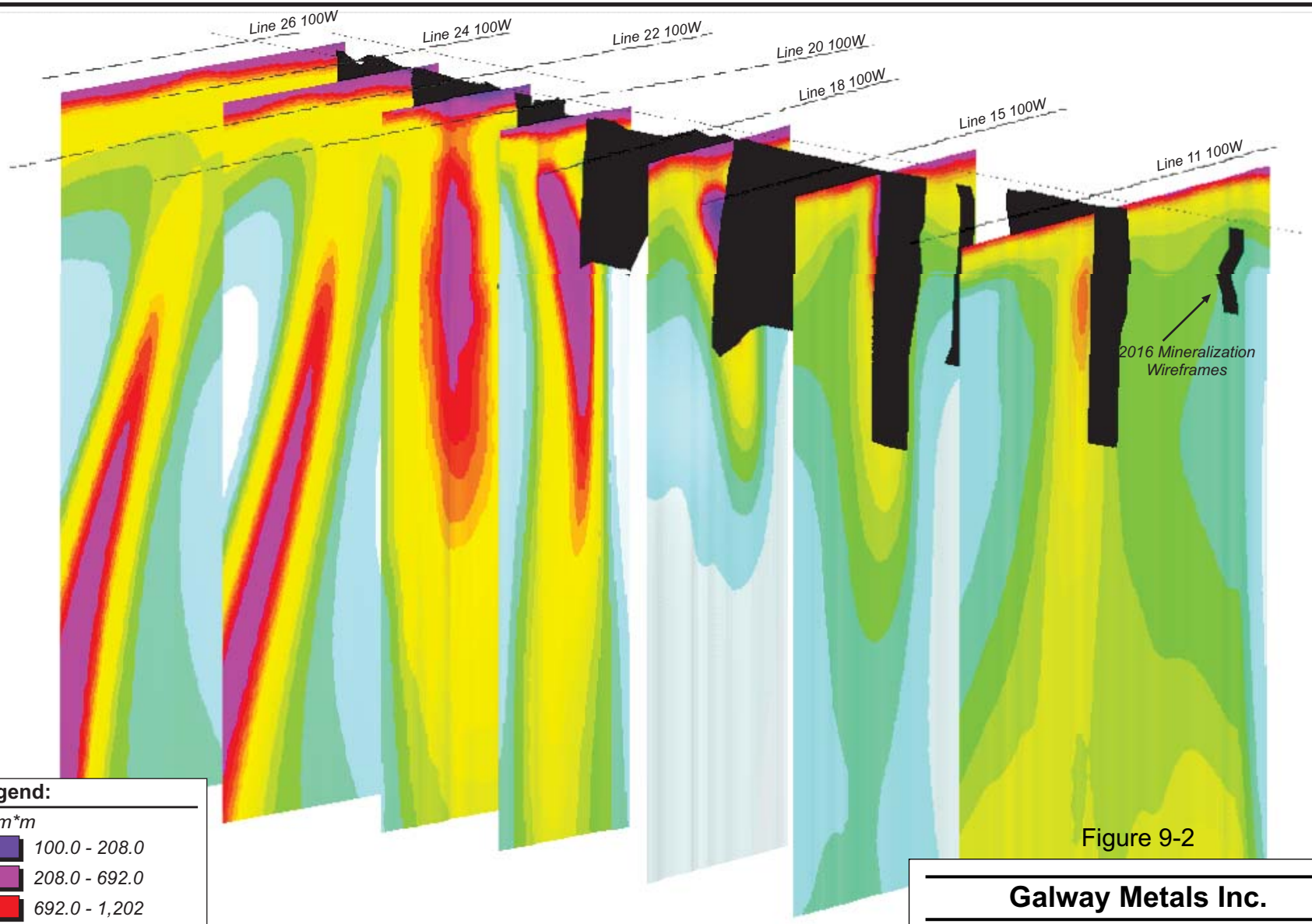


Figure 9-2

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Isometric View of the Titan EM Resistivity Results

November 2018

Source: Galway Metals, 2018.

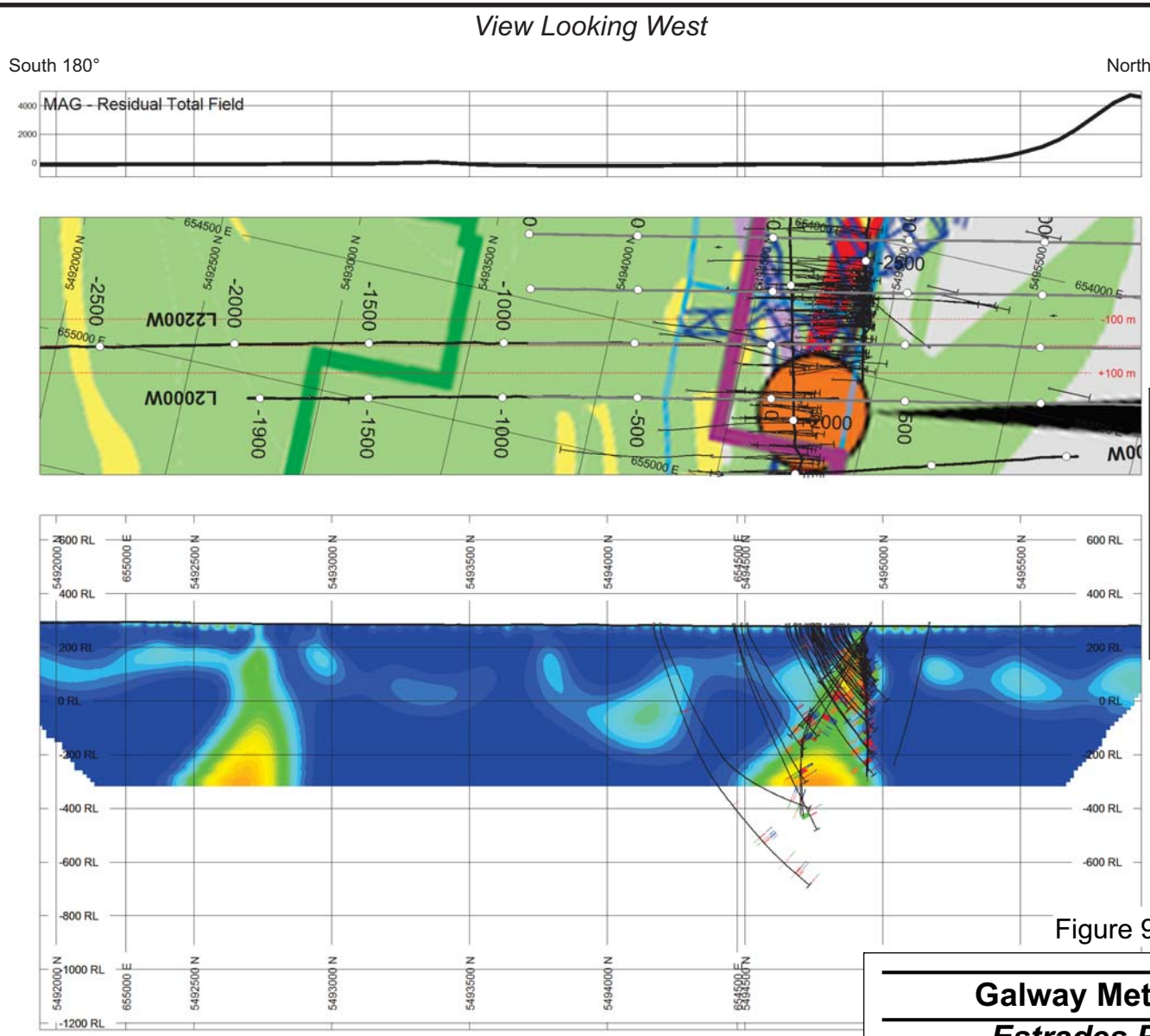


Figure 9-3

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

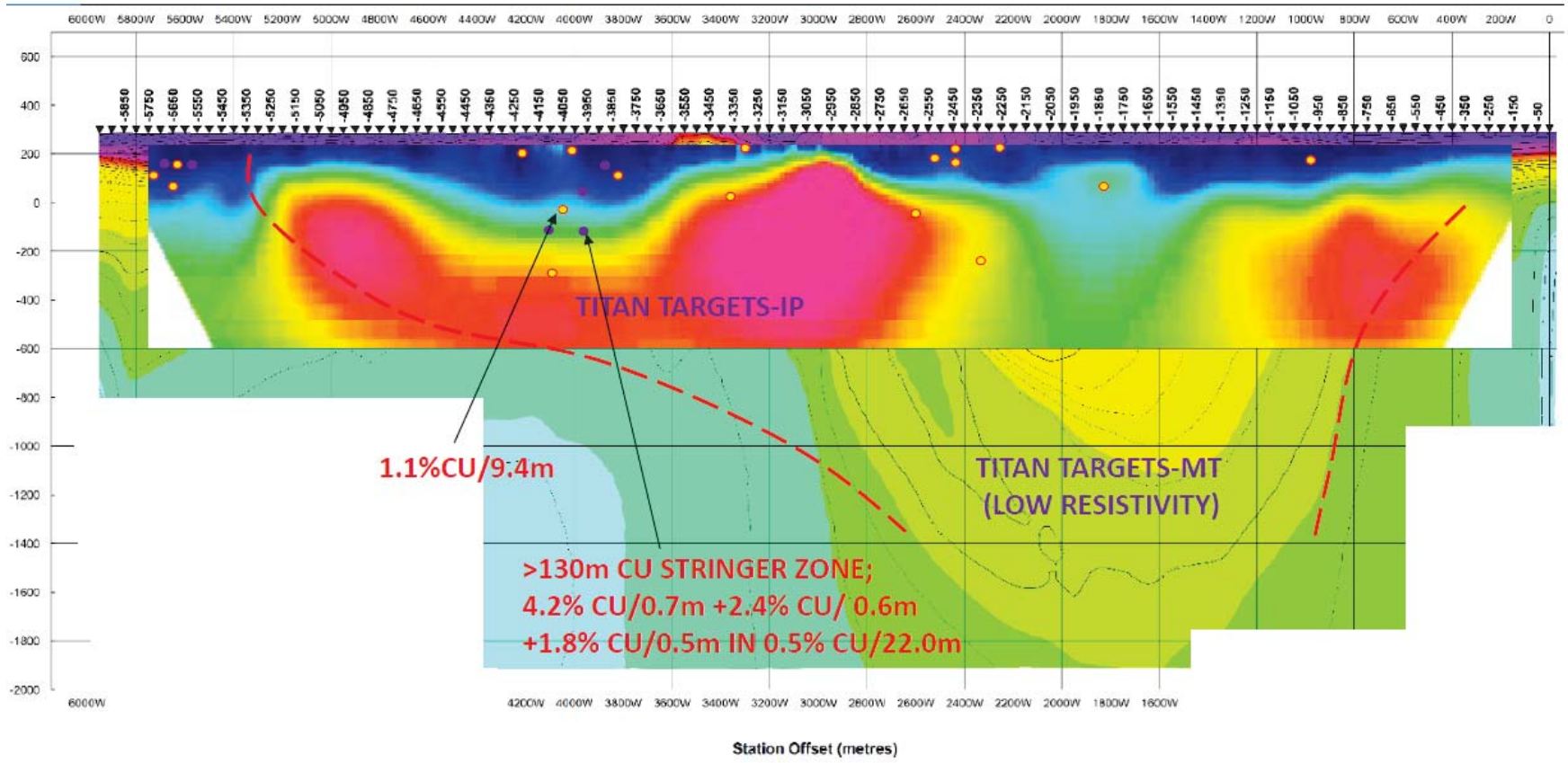
Northwestern Québec, Canada

Iosmetric View of the TITAN24 Resistivity Anomalies, Estrades Mine Area

Source: Galway, 2018.

View Looking North

West 270° East 90°



Legend:

Chargeability		*Ohm*m*	
	0.0 - 3.0		*100.0 - 208.0*
	3.0 - 7.0		*208.0 - 538.7*
	7.0 - 14.0		*538.7 - 873.8*
	14.0 - 19.0		*873.8 - 1414.2*
	19.0-26.0		*1414.2 - 4714.9*
	26.0 - 32.0		*4714.9 - 5098.0*
	Historical Drilling		*5098.0 - 12355.1*
	Galway Drilling 2018		*12355.1 - 20000.0*

November 2018

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

Source: Quantec, 2018.

Figure 9-4

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project
Northwestern Québec, Canada
TITAN24 Resitivity Results Along the Newiska Horizon

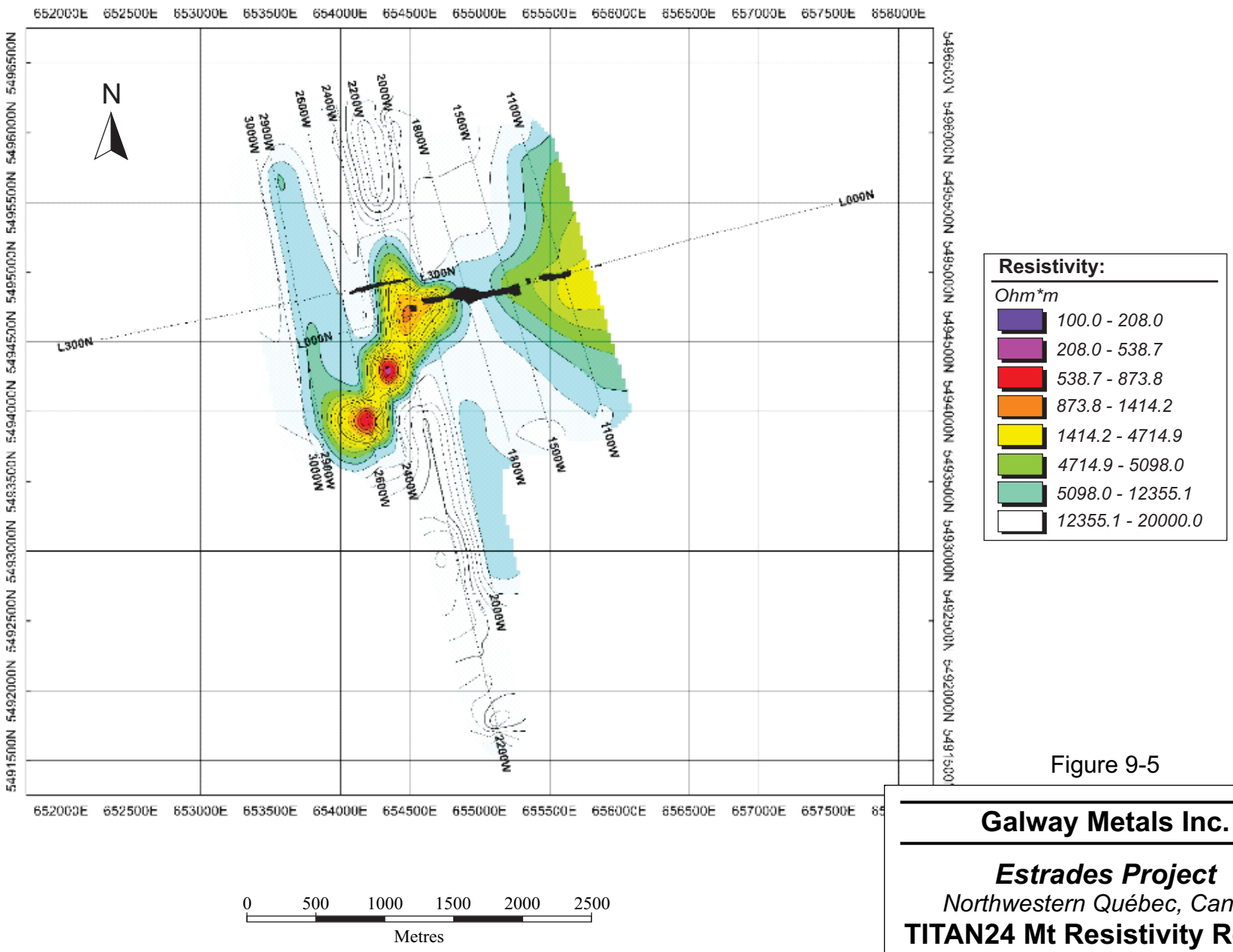


Figure 9-5

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

TITAN24 Mt Resistivity Results at the -900 m Elevation

Source: Quantec, 2018.

10 DRILLING

The drilling completed on the entire Property historically is documented in Section 6 of this report. Table 10-1 lists those surface holes drilled on, and in the immediate vicinity of, the Estrades deposits and is compiled from Salmon (2006) and Genivar (2008).

TABLE 10-1 ESTRADES DEPOSIT HISTORICAL DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Years	Company	No. of Holes	Metres Drilled
1986 - 1988	Teck-Noramco JV	173	56,966
2001	Inmet	3	1,592
2005	Woodruff	3	1,880
2006-2008	Cogitore	26	19,023

Underground drilling was completed by Breakwater from 1990 to 1991.

Galway has carried out two drilling programs since acquisition of the property in 2016. The drilling programs were carried out under contract to Forage Orbit Garant Drilling Ltd located in Val d'Or, Québec using NQ-sized drilling equipment. The location of the drill holes completed by Galway in the area of the Estrades Mine are shown in Figure 10-1.

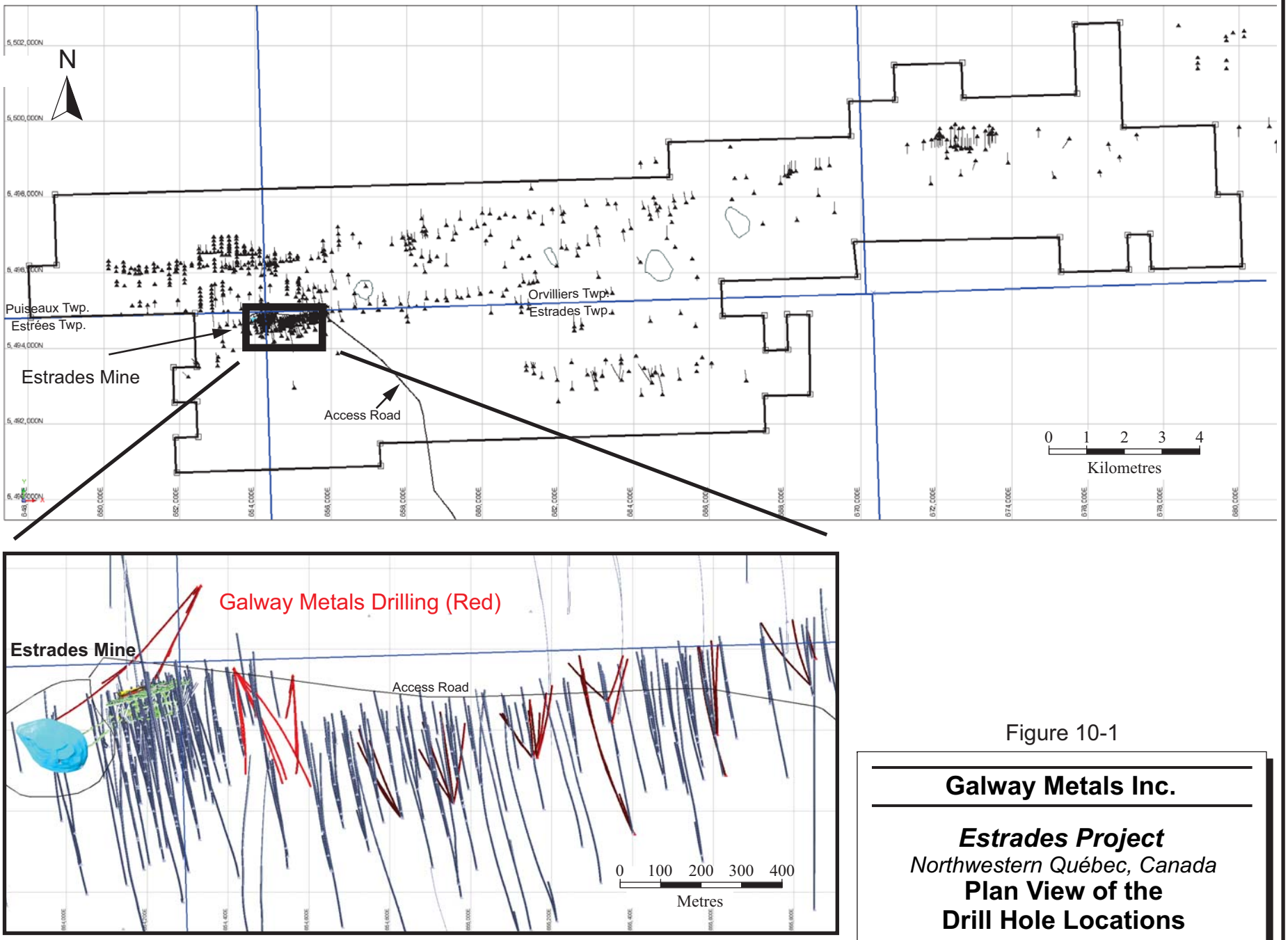


Figure 10-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Plan View of the Drill Hole Locations

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

The Galway drill hole collar locations are marked in the field by the geologist using a cloth tape and compass to locate the drilling site relative to located historical drill casings. To the greatest extent possible, the location of all drill holes completed by Galway during the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns were determined by chaining from one of the historical drill holes that had been previously completed on the Property. A wooden picket, marked with the drill hole number and orientation, was placed at the site of the proposed drill hole, and foresight and backsight pickets were also put into place to help in the alignment of the diamond drill. The drilling rig was then brought to a level orientation over the location of the proposed drill collar and aligned to the foresight and backsight pickets. The dip of the hole was set using an adjustable, graduated leveling device that had a precision of 1 degree.

Following completion of the drill hole, the location of the collar was marked with a wooden picket that was marked with the drill hole number. The locations of all drill hole collars were then picked up by a dedicated survey program by Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. using a Trimble GeoXT DGPS survey equipment that had an accuracy of 30 cm to 50 cm. The base unit for these surveys was set up on a survey benchmark located in the immediate area of the Estrades mine (JLC_2012_2, 654257m E, 5494968m N, 281 m elevation). The drill hole collar locations were determined using the UTM NAD83 Zone 17U datum.

In total, approximately 34 NQ-sized diamond drill holes totaling 20,707 m in length were completed during the course of the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs. The total includes deepening of existing drill holes and wedge cuts. The down hole deviation for the holes was determined at 30 m to 50 m intervals using the Reflex EZ-Shot survey equipment which records the azimuth, dip of the drill hole, along with the intensity of the total magnetic field in a digital format. These deviations were duly recorded in the diamond drill logs. A magnetic declination of 13° was applied. The drill core was delivered to a secured core logging facility once per day where it was prepared for processing. The core was re-aligned by the geologist to a consistent orientation and was measured to confirm the accuracy of the depth markers placed in the core boxes by the diamond drilling crews. The core was then examined, and the depths of geological, structural, or alteration features were marked onto the core using a wax marker. An examination of the distribution of magnetic intensity of the drill core was conducted using a hand-held pen magnet. Subsequently, the rock quality determination (RQD) and joint/fracturing intensity of the core was determined by a geological technician at a nominal interval of three metres.

Descriptions of the lithologies, alteration styles and intensities, structural features, occurrences and orientations of quartz veins or sulphide veins and the style, amount and distribution of sulphide minerals were then recorded in the diamond drill logs by the logging geologist.

The drilling programs completed by Galway were successful in encountering the favourable Main Felsic Unit, and were also successful in locating the strike and depth extensions of the mineralization encountered in previous drill holes completed on the Property. Table 10-2 lists the significant intersections encountered by Galway during the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs. There is also a significant amount of historical drilling on the Property beyond the immediate area of the Estrades deposit.

TABLE 10-2 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS, 2017 AND 2018 DRILLING PROGRAMS
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Area
				Hangingwall Unit					
GWM17E-08	811.25	822.25	11.00	5.26	0.86	0.27	1.42	101.54	West Block
GWM17E-24	91.90	97.50	5.60	0.99	0.35	0.04	0.52	18.60	West Block
GWM17E-25	77.00	80.10	3.10	0.38	0.02	0.06	0.28	5.56	West Block
GWM17E-26	90.80	94.80	4.00	1.10	1.18	0.03	0.82	29.97	West Block
GWM17E-27	103.00	106.00	3.00	0.14	0.53	0.04	0.30	12.97	West Block
GWM17E-04	302.65	305.00	2.35	0.38	3.74	0.00	0.45	53.74	East Block
GWM17E-05	355.00	357.40	2.40	0.26	5.94	0.15	0.96	96.78	East Block
GWM17E-06	341.75	344.40	2.65	3.48	4.49	0.26	2.67	129.61	East Block
GWM17E-09	121.10	123.80	2.70	2.74	0.79	0.26	0.37	116.52	East Block
GWM17E-12	214.00	218.10	4.10	1.42	0.13	0.10	0.48	38.27	East Block
GWM17E-14	258.25	262.00	3.75	4.51	0.93	0.59	1.11	125.83	East Block
GWM17E-15	200.80	204.40	3.60	3.76	0.37	0.44	2.01	48.21	East Block
GWM17E-16	274.10	280.55	6.45	3.13	0.09	0.56	8.07	76.61	East Block
GWM17E-19AW	707.15	710.00	2.85	4.09	0.27	0.25	1.23	49.50	East Block
GWM17E-24	424.00	427.00	3.00	1.18	0.01	0.06	0.20	3.73	East Block
GWM17E-27	294.45	298.25	3.80	0.21	0.13	0.09	4.06	28.07	East Block
GWM17E-27	521.25	523.90	2.65	19.04	0.46	0.45	0.37	188.91	East Block
GWM18E-17	299.80	306.00	6.20	0.79	0.74	0.02	0.32	25.85	East Block
GWM18E-29	390.00	396.10	6.10	0.60	0.35	0.02	0.30	15.35	East Block
GWM18E-31	495.30	498.30	3.00	3.00	0.07	0.19	10.40	54.88	East Block
GWM18E-32E	508.00	512.80	4.80	0.81	0.14	0.03	0.15	31.84	East Block
GWM18E-42	361.80	366.55	4.75	6.52	0.71	0.34	1.35	88.08	East Block
GWM18E-43	331.65	338.45	6.80	3.95	0.45	0.25	1.58	38.22	East Block
GWM18E-47	405.90	411.80	5.90	2.62	0.74	0.12	0.27	29.10	East Block

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Area
				Footwall Unit					
GWM17E-08	803.90	807.55	3.65	5.02	0.22	0.32	0.67	82.19	West Block
GWM17E-24	71.65	75.00	3.35	7.73	0.45	0.19	1.65	38.07	West Block
GWM17E-25	62.00	64.35	2.35	1.21	1.35	0.08	1.21	17.82	West Block
GWM17E-27	76.00	84.40	8.40	1.13	0.77	0.20	1.10	21.35	West Block
GWM17E-28	96.00	100.00	4.00	0.57	0.48	0.08	2.33	42.88	West Block
GWM17E-28C	99.50	103.30	3.80	6.00	0.86	0.55	5.88	36.11	West Block
GWM17E-01	106.75	109.80	3.05	0.63	0.04	0.05	34.91	19.80	East Block
GWM17E-13	122.70	128.00	5.30	2.28	0.24	0.31	0.42	31.54	East Block
GWM17E-14	273.90	277.25	3.35	1.17	0.14	0.01	0.12	7.82	East Block
GWM17E-16	301.60	305.30	3.70	1.29	0.13	0.01	0.21	4.07	East Block
GWM17E-24	411.40	414.50	3.10	7.54	0.17	0.62	2.57	88.99	East Block
GWM17E-27	499.75	503.08	3.33	28.38	0.31	0.86	2.46	172.92	East Block
GWM18E-17	307.85	312.00	4.15	0.16	1.34	0.02	0.10	28.51	East Block
GWM18E-30AE	453.70	456.85	3.15	2.43	0.14	0.10	2.43	21.41	East Block
GWM18E-31	500.25	503.60	3.35	0.56	0.10	0.03	2.40	218.42	East Block
GWM18E-32E	490.25	495.65	5.40	17.97	0.26	1.35	2.94	209.06	East Block
GWM18E-41	530.60	534.70	4.10	1.03	0.40	0.05	0.54	13.60	East Block
GWM18E-42	371.40	374.25	2.85	1.27	1.80	0.01	0.26	37.07	East Block
GWM18E-45	503.80	507.00	3.20	1.52	0.04	0.05	0.82	12.34	East Block
GWM18E-48	342.65	349.75	7.10	11.10	0.81	0.91	4.52	178.27	East Block

*Note: all grades are uncapped and horizontal widths are estimated at between 60% and 90% of the core lengths.

NEWISKA BLOCK

The following is excerpted from Salmon (2006):

Holes NK-03, NK-04, and NK-05 were drilled on the Newiska Block. Hole NK-03 was drilled to test the top contact of a mineralized felsic unit recognized in NK-01 and NK-02, more specifically as a follow-up of a 52 m wide zone of sulphide stringers highly anomalous in copper in NK-01. It was drilled with an azimuth of 360° at an inclination of 67° to a depth of 574 m. The hole intersected a 500 m thick section of felsic volcanics with moderate to strong sericite alteration and local talc. Scattered narrow sulphide/quartz veinlets were encountered from about 150 m to 474 m. Of interest is the presence of gold mineralization which is for the first time reported in the Newiska Block. In the drill log, specks of visible gold are reported in three quartz veins. An assay of 4.16 g/t Au over 0.5 m coincides with one of the quartz vein at 378.9 m to 379.0 m, indicating that at least some gold is present in that vein. The other two veins with reported visible gold yielded only 82 ppb Au and <5 ppb Au, respectively. A 5.05 m quartz vein with traces of sulphides yielded 0.153 g/t Au from 450.1 m to 455.15 m. Finally, from 471.2

m to 471.7 m, a polymetallic sulphide quartz vein assayed 0.61% Cu, 2.66% Zn, 0.60% Pb, 3.42 g/t Au, and 66.3 g/t Ag. In summary, the alteration and sulphide assemblage is consistent with VMS style mineralization, while the local abundance of quartz veining with the sulphides may indicate some remobilization. Borehole EM failed to indicate a conductor at the top of the felsics.

Hole NK-04 was drilled to test the top contact of a mineralized felsic unit recognized in NK-01, NK-02, and NK-03, more specifically about 200 m down-dip of a wide zone of sulphide stringers encountered in hole VA-86-01 which had returned 0.24%Cu and 488 ppm Zn over 35 m, including 0.92%Cu and 794 ppm Zn over 4.6 m. It was drilled 1.5 km to the west of NK-03 with an azimuth of 360° at an inclination of 74° to a depth of 505 m. The hole intersected a 300 m thick (464 m core length) section of felsic volcanics, again with moderate to strong sericite alteration and local talc. Strongly anomalous copper values were obtained throughout most of the felsic package, with the first value starting at 51.0 m in the hole (0.47% Cu over 1.5 m), and the last one at 431 m (1.32% Cu and 35.8 g/t Ag over 1.5 m). A significant envelope of sulphide stringers (pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena) was intersected from 334 m to 431.4 m, with a higher portion of chalcopyrite (about 2% to 3%) from 374.5 m to 398.5 m. Within that zone, narrow intervals may contain up to 30% chalcopyrite over 25 cm and 3% to 5% chalcopyrite over 40 cm. Other narrower copper zones occur further down in the hole, including 1.97% Cu and 42.7 g/t Ag over 0.5 m at 418.65 m. Also, portions highly enriched in zinc were intersected at 356.55 m.

As was the case in hole NK-03, the chalcopyrite stringers are commonly associated with some quartz veining, probably suggesting some remobilization of VMS style mineralization. Hole NK-04 intersected the best stringer copper mineralization in the entire Newiska Block. The high silver content and copper to zinc ratio in the stringers suggests proximity to a vent area for VMS.

Hole NK-05 was drilled to test a geophysical anomaly (conductor) detected with a VTEM survey and confirmed on the ground with DeepEM on Line 90W. It was drilled with an azimuth of 360° and an inclination of 55° to a depth of 214 m.

The conductor was explained by a 28 m zone of massive to semi-massive pyrite with lesser argillite and graphite, from 148 m to 176 m in the hole. Note that from 148.1 m to 170.45 m the section assayed 0.344 g/t Au over 22.35 m, including a maximum of 1.13 g/t Au over 1.55 m.

The gold is clearly associated with the massive pyrite portions and is relatively evenly distributed over the whole interval. That interval also averaged 259 ppm As, which is a common feature in gold-rich VMS systems. This mineralized zone is therefore considered as an indication of potential for a gold-rich massive sulphide deposit in the Property.

Significant results from Galway's 2017 and 2018 drilling programs include:

- 4.2% copper over 0.7 m in a 22.0 m interval that returned 0.5% Cu in hole GWM-18E-NK-01,
- 2.1% Cu, 6.7% Zn, and 145 g/t Ag over 0.6 m, plus 1.6% Cu and 1.9 g/t Au over 1.0 m in hole GWM-18E-NK-02, and
- 4.1% Cu over 0.6 m in a 7.1 m interval that returned 1.2% Cu in hole GWM-18E-NK-03.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The geologist marked those intervals of core to be sampled for analysis. The length of the samples ranged from a minimum of approximately 0.3 m to a nominal maximum of 1.5 m. Care was taken to ensure that the samples corresponded to either geological or alteration intervals present in the core. Aside from intervals of fault gouge and blocky core in two of the drill holes that marked the location of the Main Fault (GWM17E-08 and GWM17E-27), no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors were encountered that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the analytical results from samples of this drill core. The drill core provided samples of high quality, which were representative of any alteration, veining, or sulphide accumulations that were intersected by the drill hole. No factors were identified which may have resulted in a sample bias.

The core was then transferred to the core technician who proceeded to separate the core into two halves by means of cutting the samples using an electrical core saw equipped with a diamond impregnated blade. One half of the core was placed into an 8-mil plastic bag and stored for metallurgical testing. The remaining half core was subsequently cut in half again, one quarter of the core sample being placed into an 8-mil plastic bag and stored for assaying and the remaining quarter core being returned to the core box for future reference. The core technician assigned an identification number to the sample using a uniquely numbered sample tag. One tag was placed into the assay sample bag, while the second tag was placed into the core box at the appropriate location. Once sufficient samples had accumulated, they were transported under the direct supervision of the field crew to the sample receiving facilities of Swastika Laboratories Ltd. (Swastika) located in Swastika, Ontario. Once all the samples had been split, the remaining core was stored in a secure indoor location. A total of 4,027 samples of quarter cut drill core were taken during the course of the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs at the Estrades deposit.

Samples of cut drill core were delivered to the sample receiving facilities of Swastika. Once samples received into Prep shop area, they are moved from the Inspection table and individually placed, in sequence, into well cleaned pans on the large table. After all samples have been emptied into the sample pans, the samples are inspected for the presence of visible metallic, quartz or calcite inclusions, graphite high pyrites or sulphides and other unusual

materials. Pans of limestone are inserted between each batch or customer order for cleaning of the crushers.

At the beginning of each shift, oven temperature is checked to ensure it is within the prescribed range of 170-180 degrees Fahrenheit. Drying time varies with the amount of moisture in the sample, sample volume, and the type of sample. Core samples will normally be dry in 1 to 3 hours. After the samples in the oven are suitably dried, the sample pans are transferred in sequence onto a mobile steel rack. The rack is then moved to the crushing area.

Each of samples is crushed to a minimum of 90% minus 1,700 microns. The operator makes a screen test on first crushed sample to ensure that the crushed sample material meets minimum size distribution requirements for splitting. Screen tests are conducted on a random basis from then on. A 300 g sample of crushed material is collected using a rotary divider and is then sent to the milling station, where the sample will be pulverized for 90-120 min to a minimum of 90% passing through a 107-micron sieve. The sieve test is performed each shift on a test sample selected at random by the Shift Leader.

The gold content of all samples was determined using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. The laboratory was instructed that any samples found to contain greater than 10 g/t Au were to be subjected to a re-assay, whereby the gold content was determined using a gravimetric fire assay method. The silver and base metal contents (Ag, Cu, Ni, Zn, and Pb) of the samples were determined by a full acid digestion followed by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy. Samples with over limit base metal values (> 5,000 ppm) were re-assayed by atomic absorption spectroscopy using method dilutions. Samples with over limit values for silver (> 200 ppm) were re-assayed by fire assay and gravimetric finish. The silver concentrations were reported in parts per million (ppm) while the copper, lead, and zinc concentrations were reported as percent.

Swastika has accreditation of ISO/IEC 17025.

It is important to note that the assay values from the Galway drilling campaigns that were entered into the drill hole database represented the final, or accepted assay values. Where single assay values were available for any given sample, the single assay value was entered into the database. When multiple assay values were available for any of the zinc, copper, lead, gold, or silver (for example for re-assaying of a sample, or when duplicate results are

available from both laboratories), an averaging process was followed whereby the average value of all available assay values for a given metal in a sample was calculated. This average sample was then entered into the database. The results from screen metallic gold assays were given precedence over assays determined by fire assay - gravimetric methods. These in turn were given precedence over assays determined by fire assay – atomic absorption methods.

The Swastika facilities were used as the primary laboratory for the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs. The facilities of Agat Laboratories located in Mississauga, Ontario were used as the secondary, or check laboratory for the Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) program. Second cuts of pulps and/or rejects remaining from selected samples were forwarded from Swastika to Agat. Agat proceeded to determine the silver, copper, lead, and zinc contents of the sample by means of an aqua regia digest followed by either an atomic absorption finish or an inductively coupled plasma finish. The gold contents were determined using a fire assay, atomic absorption finish.

A total of 227 blank samples were inserted into the sample stream, along with a total of 193 Certified Reference materials. These Certified Reference materials were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. Of Langley, British Columbia (CDN-GS-1E, CDN-GS-1R, CDN-GS-4E, and CDN-ME-17). Review of the results of these blank samples revealed that a small number of the blank samples contained metal contents greater than the accepted upper limit (Figures 11-1 and 11-2). In these cases, Galway instructed the laboratory to repeat the assays for all samples in the immediately preceding and following sample batches other than trace grades.

FIGURE 11-1 RESULTS OF BLANK SAMPLE ANALYSIS, GOLD

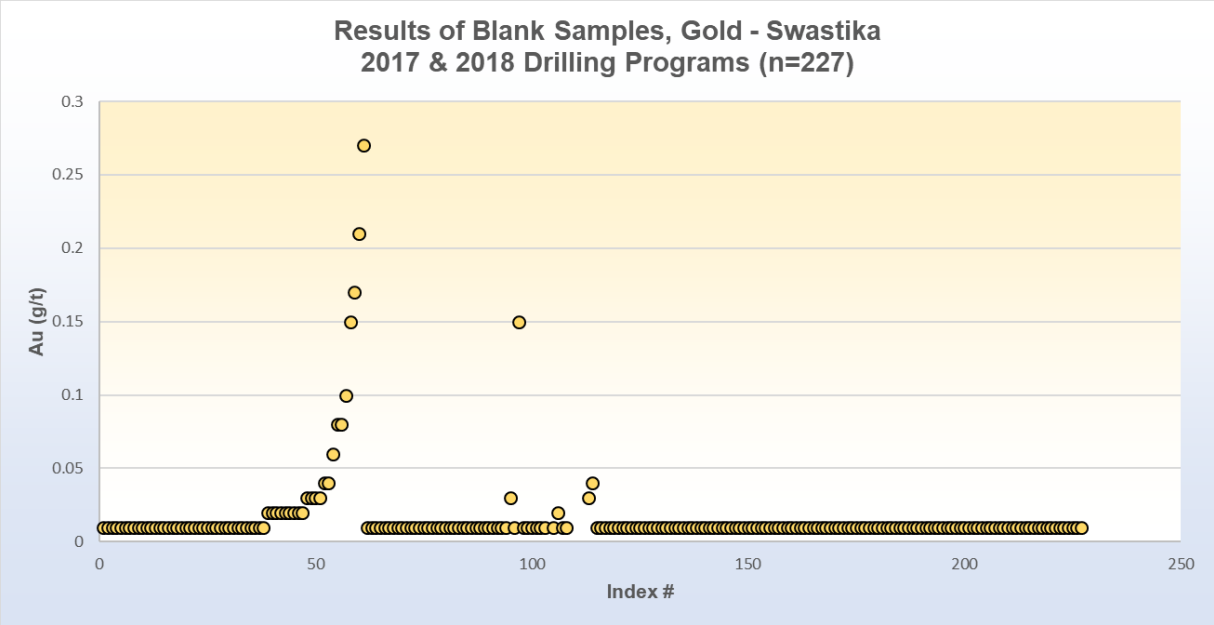
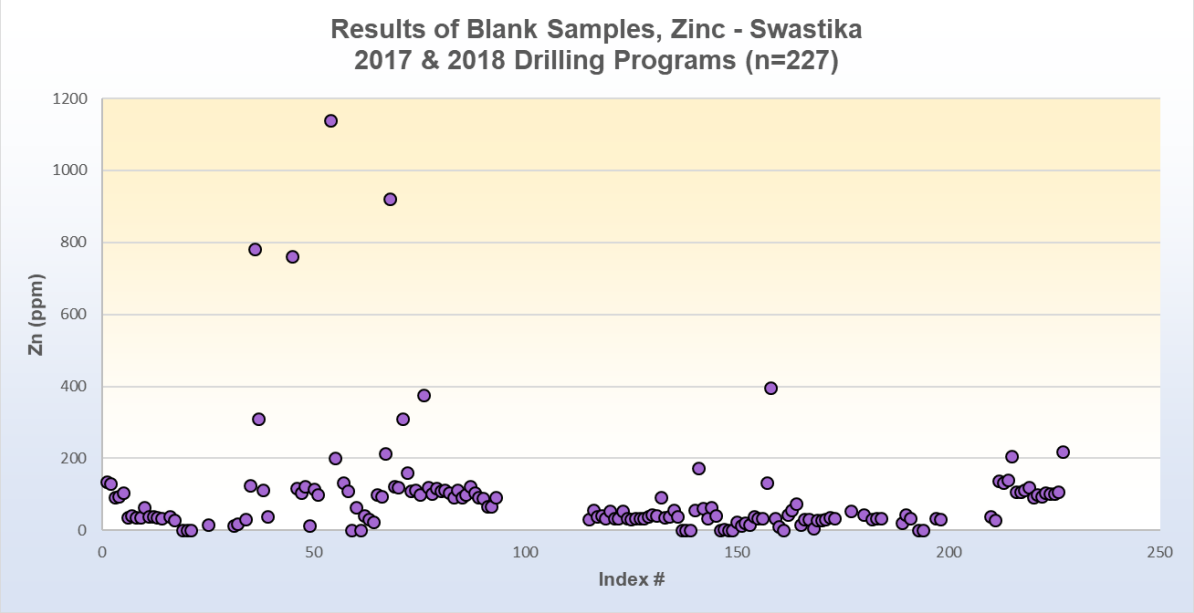
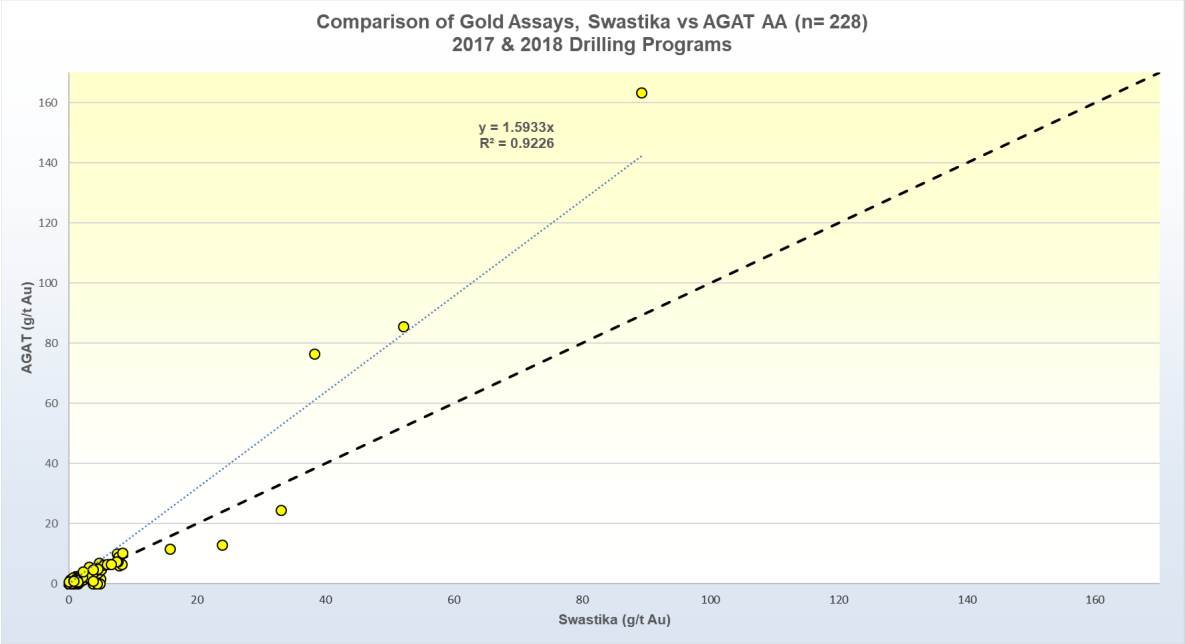


FIGURE 11-2 RESULTS OF BLANK SAMPLE ANALYSIS, ZINC



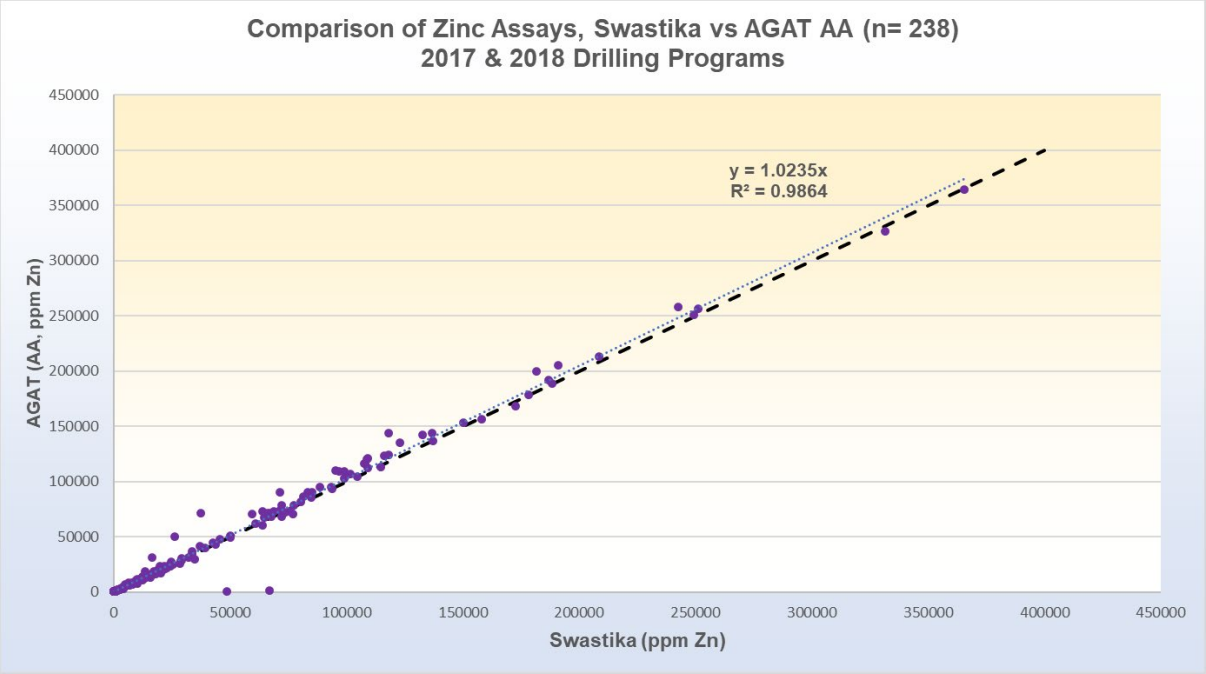
A total of 228 duplicate samples were analyzed by Agat for their gold content. RPA examined the results of the duplicate sampling program by graphical methods. The distribution of the gold values was generally in good agreement between the two laboratories, except for three samples that had gold grades greater than 40 g/t Au (Figure 11-3). No visible gold was observed in the drill core by the logging geologists.

FIGURE 11-3 RESULTS OF DUPLICATE SAMPLE ANALYSIS, GOLD



A total of 238 duplicate samples were analyzed by Agat for their zinc, copper, lead, and silver contents. In general terms, the values for zinc, copper and lead were in very close agreement between the two laboratories (Figure 11-4). Some degree of dispersion was noted between the two laboratories for the silver values, which may be due to the occasional observation of native silver in the drill core. The presence of native silver in a sample may result in a nugget effect in the assay results, similar to what is commonly observed with samples containing gold values.

FIGURE 11-4 RESULTS OF DUPLICATE SAMPLE ANALYSIS, ZINC



In RPA's opinion, the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by Galway is adequate and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Mr. Reno Pressacco, P.Geo., RPA Principal Geologist, carried out a site visit to Galway's core storage facility on October 23, 2018 where selected intervals of mineralized drill core were observed. He had previously visited the Estrades Mine site on August 18, 2016. During both visits he was accompanied by Mr. Michael Sutton, Chief Geologist and Director for Galway. During the 2016 site visit, Mr. Pressacco examined existing site infrastructure and access. He visited the location of the mine portal, and reviewed a selection of mineralized intersections and the host rocks from the sparse amount of historical drill core remaining in the field. Mr. Pressacco had also previously carried out a visit to the underground mine in 1991 during the mines' short production period. In RPA's opinion, the drilling, logging, and sampling procedures used at the Estrades Project has been carried out to industry best practices.

Considering the past production history and the mineralization observed in the drill core remaining on-site, RPA considered that selection of a small number of check samples to confirm the presence of mineralization was not required.

RPA carried out a program of validating the historical digital drill hole database in 2016 by means of spot checking a selection of drill holes that intersected the mineralized wireframe domains, and so were relevant to the Mineral Resource estimate. Considering the number of years that have passed and ownership changes that have occurred since many of the drill holes were completed, access to original documentation such as assay certificates, collar survey records, and down-hole deviation records was not available. RPA proceeded to carry out its drill hole database validation exercise by comparing the information contained within the digital database against the information contained in the drill logs obtained from the government-maintained assessment file database.

RPA carried out a second program of validating the drill hole database for the drill holes completed during the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs. A total of six of the Galway drill holes that intersected significant mineralization were selected for review. Data validation exercises included a comparison of the collar locations for these six drill holes with the original survey files, validation of the descriptions of the major lithologies and mineralization contained within the drill logs with the core, and cross-checking of the assays contained within the database against the assay certificates from the laboratories. No material discrepancies were noted.

In addition, a number of standard data integrity checks were performed by the software program on the Galway drill hole database such as:

1) Intervals exceeding the total hole length (from–to problem)
2) Negative length intervals (from–to problem)
3) Inconsistent downhole survey records
4) Out-of-sequence and overlapping intervals (from–to problem; additional sampling/quality assurance/quality control/check sampling included in table)
5) No interval defined within analyzed sequences (not sampled or missing samples/results)
6) Inconsistent drill hole labelling between tables
7) Invalid data formats and out-of-range values

RPA is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the Estrades Project comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following is taken from Salmon (2006).

In 1990, the Main Zone was developed, via a ramp access, by Breakwater to a vertical depth of 200 m and over a strike length of 150 m. The Main Zone was mined between July 1990 and May 1991. A total of 166,928 tonnes at an average grade of 13.06% Zn, 1.30% Cu, 6.11 g/t Au, and 169.16 g/t Ag are reported to have been mined. Mining was done on a contract basis.

From August 1990 to June 1991, the ore was milled, on a custom-milling basis, at the Matagami mill, which is located 128 km from the Property. At that time, the Matagami mill was operated by Noranda Minerals Inc. A total of 174,946 tonnes at an average grade of 12.93% Zn, 1.14% Cu, 6.35 g/t Au, and 172.30 g/t Ag are reported to have been milled. There was no explanation for the discrepancy between the mined and milled tonnage (+4.8%) and grades.

The Matagami concentrator is a standard differential flotation mill comprised of a grinding section, with a semi-autogenous (SAG) mill, and a flotation section with copper and zinc circuits. Separate zinc and copper concentrates were produced. The lead grades in the mill feed were considered too low to produce a separate lead concentrate.

Operations were suspended in June 1991 due to low metal prices and excessive contract mining and processing costs. Monthly production of mined and milled ore is presented in Tables 13-1 and 13-2.

TABLE 13-1 MINED ORE 1990 - 1991
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Months 1990-1991	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
July	6,790	18.13	2.01	7.63	218.80
August	11,147	13.73	1.90	4.76	166.60
September	11,444	14.13	1.53	6.39	174.10
October	15,995	13.43	1.49	5.71	167.80
November	16,983	13.64	1.03	4.97	169.00
December	8,786	12.48	1.69	7.73	158.00
January	21,755	9.76	1.04	3.70	136.29
February	21,661	13.78	1.30	6.25	169.09
March	27,871	13.23	1.12	6.80	169.53
April	12,388	13.45	1.10	7.46	189.80
May	12,108	11.51	1.03	8.28	186.41
Total	**166,928**	**13.06**	**1.30**	**6.11**	**169.16**

TABLE 13-2 MILLED ORE 1990 - 1991
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Months 1990-1991	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
August	10,482	13.73	1.90	4.76	166.60
September	16,057	13.42	1.28	5.24	172.70
October	15,071	13.72	1.10	9.63	287.10
November	18,174	13.64	1.03	4.97	169.00
December	11,174	13.33	0.94	5.55	177.00
January	15,467	9.76	1.04	3.70	136.29
February	15,158	13.78	1.30	6.25	151.34
March	24,800	13.23	1.12	6.80	149.14
April	25,983	13.45	1.10	7.46	173.42
May	16,081	11.51	1.03	8.28	165.59
June	6,499	11.68	0.77	4.94	150.64
Total	**174,946**	**12.93**	**1.14**	**6.35**	**172.30**

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

RPA prepared an updated estimate of the Mineral Resources present at the Estrades polymetallic VMS deposit that incorporated the results from the drilling campaigns completed in 2017 and 2018 by Galway. The previous Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by RPA in 2016 using available historical drill hole information. In general terms, the Galway drilling programs were successful in demonstrating the accuracy of the historical drill hole data that was used for the preparing the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate, confirming the previous interpretations of the major lithological units, mineralized zones, and structure, improving the understanding of the distribution of the mineralization, and expanding the limits of the known mineralized zones.

The Estrades deposit was briefly exploited by means of an underground mine in the 1990 to 1991 period. Broken ore was transported by truck to the Matagami mill where two flotation concentrates were produced. The concentrates were then taken by truck to the Horne smelter facilities for final processing. The current Mineral Resource estimate contemplates a similar conceptual operating scenario, but incorporates updated metal prices along with the additional drill hole information.

The mineralized material for each domain was classified by RPA into either the Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource category on the basis of the search ellipse ranges obtained from the variography studies, the continuity of the mineralization, the drill hole density, and experience with these deposit types in the past.

Underground Mineral Resources at an NSR cut-off value of $140/tonne are estimated to total 1,497,000 tonnes at an average grade of 7.20% Zn, 1.06% Cu, 0.60% Pb, 3.55 g/t Au and 122.9 g/t Ag in the Indicated Resource category. An additional 2,199,000 tonnes at an average grade of 4.72% Zn, 1.01% Cu, 0.29% Pb, 1.93 g/t Au and 72.9 g/t Ag are estimated to be present in the Inferred Mineral Resource category (Table 14-1).

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

TABLE 14-1 MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2018
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,497,000	7.20	1.06	0.60	3.55	122.9
Inferred	2,199,000	4.72	1.01	0.29	1.93	72.9

Notes:
1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) No Mineral Reserves are present.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at long-term metal prices (US$) as follows: Zn $1.15/lb, Cu $3.50/lb, Pb $1.00/lb, Au $1,450/oz, and Ag $21.00/oz.
4) Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long-term foreign exchange rate of C$1 : US$0.80.
5) A minimum mining width of approximately 1.5 m was used.
6) Mineral Resources are estimated at an NSR cut-off value of C$140/tonne. NSR values were calculated based on metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, and typical off-site charges applicable to concentrates. The cut-off value corresponds to the projected operating cost for a conceptual operating scenario.
7) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATABASE

The drill hole database used to prepare the estimate of the Mineral Resources of the Estrades deposit was compiled from various sources including drill hole information collected from prior claim owners and from drill hole information collected by Galway. The drill hole data consisted of detailed collar, survey, major lithology, and assay information. The locations of the drill holes throughout the Property are presented in Section 10, Drilling above.

Review of the supplied assay information revealed that not all samples from the historical drilling campaigns contained complete assays for all five metals. This is an understandable situation considering that the assay information is a compilation of the results from various drilling programs carried out at various times by different prior owners, each of which having different goals and objectives. RPA manually inserted zero values in the cases of missing assay values for samples located within the mineralized wireframe domains.

The location of the historical drill holes in the immediate mine area were initially determined by compiling their locations by previous owners of the property from available historical data. Validation exercises carried out by Galway consisted of surveying the locations of a small

number of the historical drill hole collars located in the immediate mine area, along with the perimeter of the former mining lease. This survey was carried out by Canadian Exploration Services using the procedures and equipment described in Section 10, Drilling above. The check survey of these selected collars indicated that a slight discrepancy was present between the collar locations in the drill hole database. A correction factor of seven metres due east (azimuth 090°) was applied by RPA to all collars in the drill hole database so as to bring them into better agreement with the field survey information.

This drill hole information was modified slightly so as to be compatible with the format requirements of the Surpac v.6.9 mine planning software and was imported into that software package. A number of new tables were created during the estimation process to capture such information as the intersection information between the drill holes and the wireframe models, density readings, capped assay records, and composited assay records. A number of modifications were made to the drill hole database as a result of detailed inspection during the wireframing process. The majority of the modifications included correction of the drill hole collar elevations to achieve better agreement with neighbouring drill holes, corrections of data entry errors, removal of seven drill holes from the database (six were historical holes drilled to provide metallurgical samples), and inserting null values into the assay table for those intervals in the historical drill holes that pierced the mineralized wireframe models but had no assay information. In total, the drill hole database contains information for 1,032 drill holes (Table 14-2). RPA is of the opinion that the drill hole and sampling database is suitable for use in preparation of Mineral Resource estimates.

TABLE 14-2 SUMMARY OF THE DRILL HOLE DATABASE AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2018
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

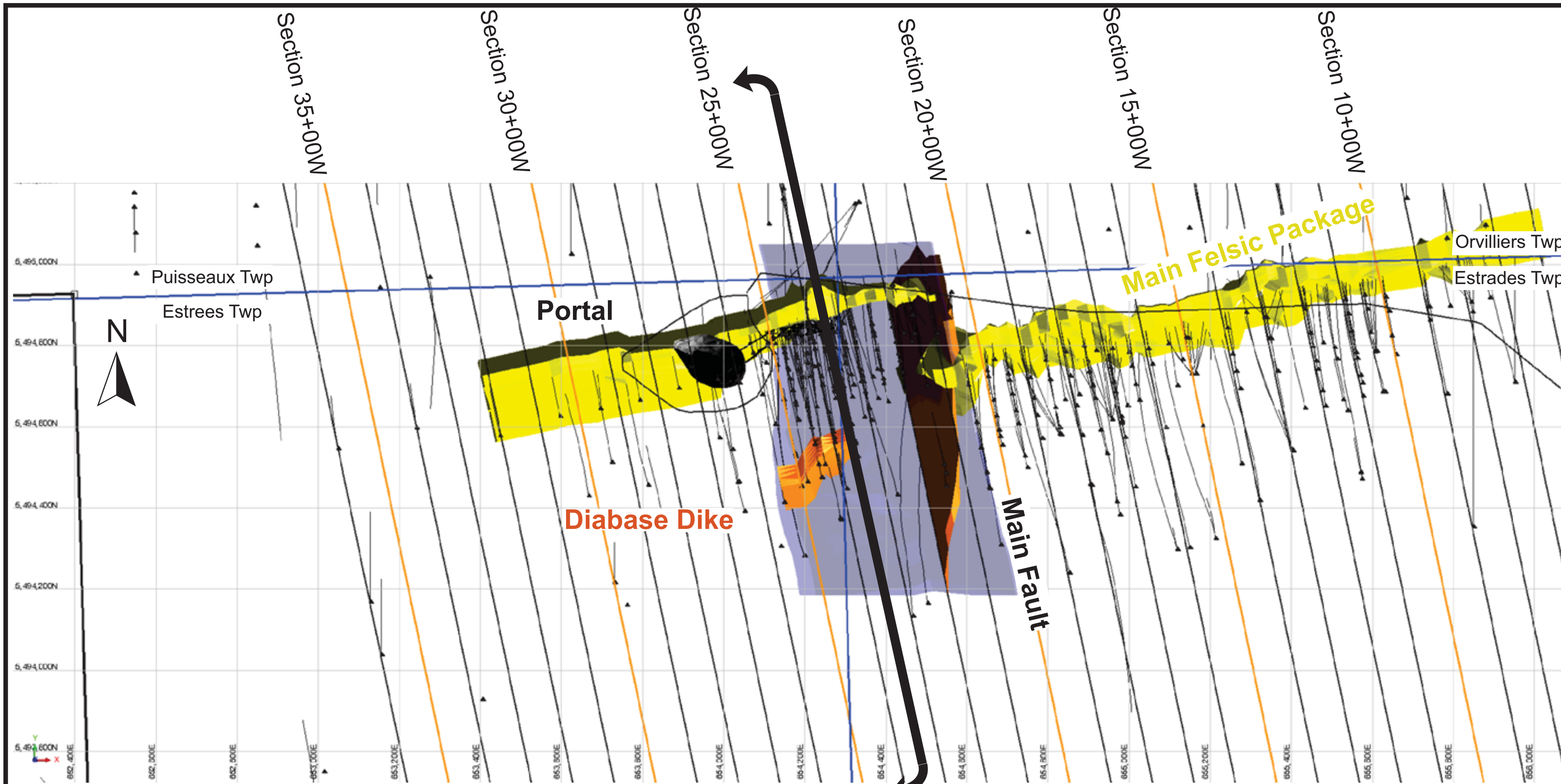
Table Name	Data Type	Table Type	No. Records
assay_cap	interval	time-independent	2,403
assay_nsr	interval	time-independent	46,099
assay_raw	interval	time-independent	46,099
collar	point		1,032
comps_1m	interval	time-independent	2,124
density	interval	time-independent	13,533
litho	interval	time-independent	10,528
nsv_2018	interval	time-independent	24
survey	point		6,204
wf_flags_2018	interval	time-independent	2,197

LITHOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION WIREFRAMES

A typical characteristic of the VMS deposits that have previously been mined in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt is a strong spatial relationship with the presence of volcanic rocks of felsic composition, and the Estrades deposit also displays this relationship. As such, RPA began the Mineral Resource estimation process by constructing a lithologic model of the felsic volcanic rocks that host the massive sulphide mineralization. Examination of the drill hole information shows the presence of multiple units of felsic volcanic material that are interspersed between flows and intrusions of mafic composition. Upon closer inspection, the massive sulphide intersections are observed to be largely hosted within a single package of felsic volcanics referred to as the Main Felsic Unit by previous operators.

As no outcrop information is available due to the depth of the glacial cover materials, the distribution of the Main Felsic Unit was interpreted from drill hole information only on a series of vertical cross sections along a strike length of 2,600 m from section 32+00W to section 6+00W. The cross sections were created using the previous mine grid naming convention, are spaced at 25 m centres (+/- 12.5 m area of influence), and are oriented along an azimuth of 348°. In all, a total of approximately 105 cross sections were used for creation of the lithology and mineralization wireframes (Figure 14-1). RPA notes that the presence of the favourable Main Felsic Unit felsic package is expected to continue along the western and eastern strike extensions. While drill hole information is present in these areas, no modelling has been carried out in these areas.

The Main Felsic Unit has been outlined continuously by drill hole information along a strike length of 450 m from section 32+00W to section 21+00W, at which point the unit is displaced by a fault to the southwest by a distance of approximately 200 m to 250 m. This fault has been referred to by previous operators as the Main Fault. Preliminary modelling of the fault plane suggests that it strikes to the north-northwest and dips steeply to the west-southwest. The presence of the fault is inferred from the displacement of the Main Felsic Unit as seen in drill hole information only. As such, no information on the nature or the exact location or character of this fault is presently available, apart from that information gained by the two Galway drill holes completed during the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns that intersected this fault.



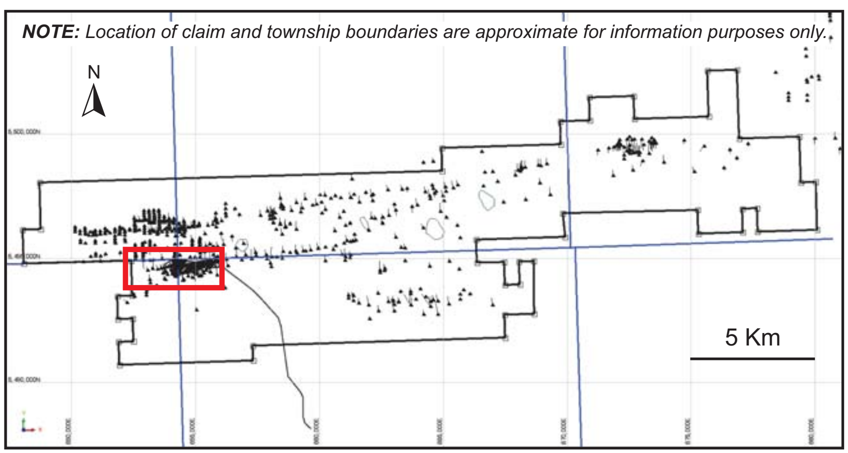


Figure 14-1

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Plan View of the Distribution of the Main Felsic Package

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

The presence of a second cross fault is suggested by an observed displacement of the mineralized horizons in the East Block at approximately section 14+00W. The sense of movement along this fault is also sinistral, and the amount of the displacement is on the order of 30 m to 40 m. No information is currently available as to the orientation of this fault or of its character.

The Main Felsic Unit has been modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 1,150 m for the eastern fault block and from surface to a depth of approximately 1,250 m for the western fault block. This modelling exercise has shown that the thickness of the Main Felsic Unit increases substantially at depth in the western fault block, and at depth in the western portions of the eastern fault block.

Given the polymetallic nature of the mineralization, several metals contribute to the potential economic value including zinc, copper, lead, gold, and silver. Upon detailed review of the individual assay results on cross sections, RPA observed that, in keeping with this style of mineralization, each of the five metals provides a contribution towards exceeding a given cut-off value. However, given the wide variation in the metal ratios on a sample-to-sample basis, the proportion of the contribution to the overall value of a given sample also varied greatly. RPA elected to address this situation by the use of an NSR approach. In this method, the dollar value that each metal contributes towards the overall total is calculated by using an appropriate factor. At the end of the process, the sum of all of the metal values is calculated and presented as one value referred to as the total NSR value. This value is then used for the preparation of the appropriate wireframe models, which are used in-turn to estimate the individual grades inside those models. The total NSR value is also compared to a cut-off value used for reporting purposes.

A list of the key assumptions used, and the NSR factors that were derived is presented in Table 14-3. Such additional items as concentrate transport, payability terms, smelter treatment charges, refining costs, and royalty payments were also considered in deriving the NSR factors. The metallurgical recoveries were modelled after the plant performance statistics collected during the mine's operation in 1990-1991. It is important to note that the NSR values presented herein are used solely for the purposes of defining three-dimensional models of the mineralization and reporting purposes only. They do not make any implications regarding the Project's overall economic value.

TABLE 14-3 LIST OF KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND NSR FACTORS
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Units	Zn	Cu	Pb	Au	Ag
Metallurgical Recoveries	% to Zn Conc	**85**	15	15	15	25
	% to Cu Conc	5	**70**	10	35	25
	% to Pb Conc	2	5	**60**	30	20
	Total %	92	90	85	80	70
Metal Prices	US$/lb or US$/oz	1.15	3.50	1.00	1,450	21
Exchange Rate	C$/US$	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Payability	%	Per typical industry terms				
Concentrate Transport	C$/t Conc	Per typical industry terms				
Treatment Charges	US$/t Conc	Per typical industry terms				
Refining Costs	US$/lb or US$/oz	Per typical industry terms				
Market Participation	C$	Per typical industry terms				
Penalty Charges	C$	Per typical industry terms				
Royalty	% NSR	1	1	1	1	1
Resulting NSR Factors	**C$/% or C$/g**	**16.04**	**53.43**	**8.59**	**41.05**	**0.45**
Cut-Off Value						
Mining	C$/t	75				
Ore Transport & Milling	C$/t	25				
General and Administrative	C$/t	40				
Total	**C$/t**	**140**				

RPA proceeded to construct interpretations of the distribution of the mineralization using the stratiform nature of the mineralization, a nominal NSR cut-off value of $140/tonne, a minimum horizontal width of approximately 1.5 m, and the interpretation of the distribution of the Main Felsic Unit as guides and constraints. During the initial modelling of the mineralization outlines in 2016, it became apparent that the mineralization often resided along two separate horizons which are separated by a unit of mafic composition that is conformable with the mineralization (Figure 14-2). Observations made by Galway during the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns suggest that this unit is an intrusion. Both mineralized horizons are located near the south contact of the Main Felsic Unit, which previous workers interpreted to be the stratigraphic top of the sequence. This mafic volcanic unit can be identified in many of the drill holes that have traversed the Main Felsic Unit in both the West Block and East Block. This marker unit is referred to by RPA as the Key Marker Unit for the purposes of this Mineral Resource estimate.

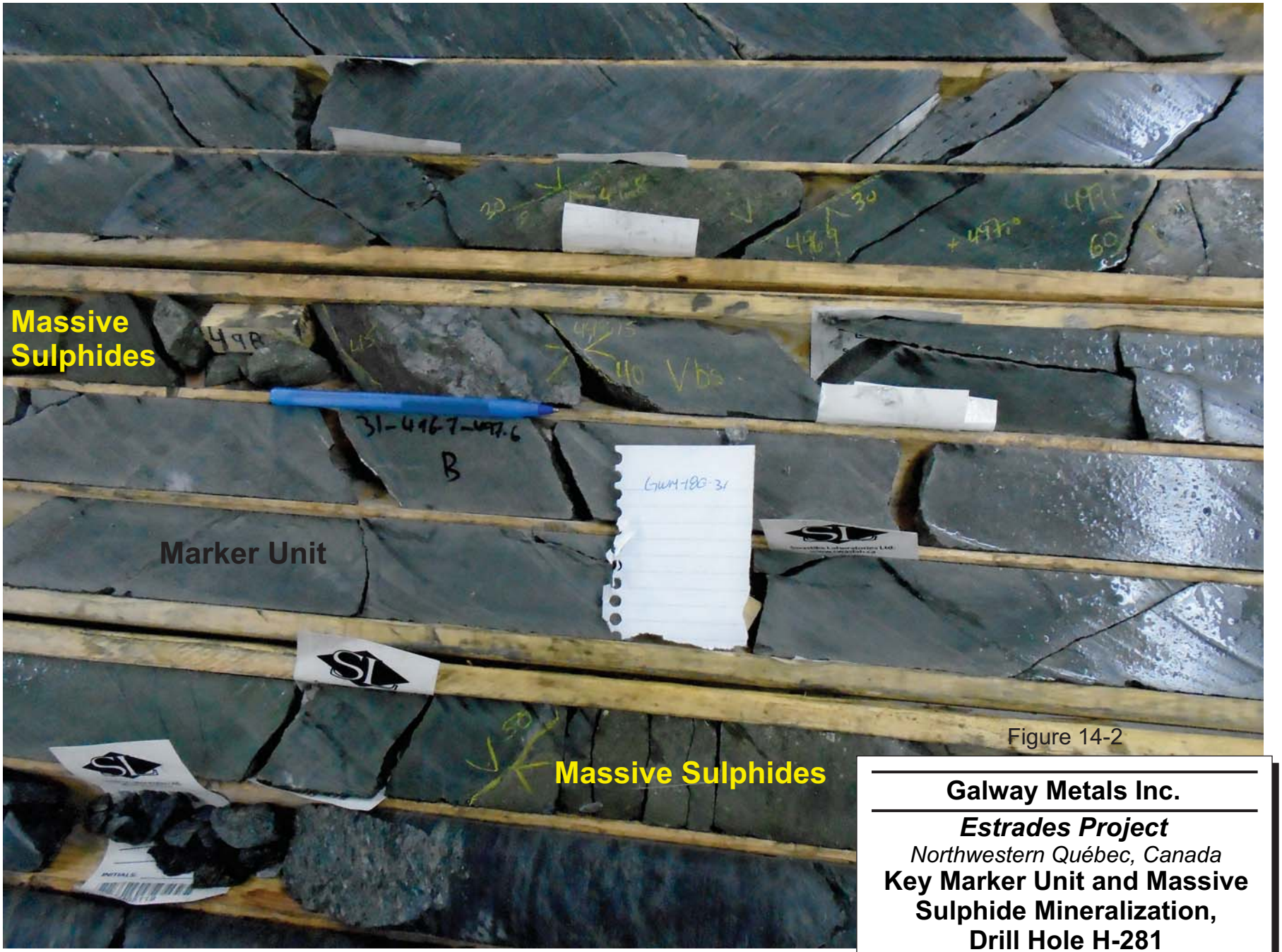


Figure 14-2

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Key Marker Unit and Massive Sulphide Mineralization, Drill Hole H-281

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

As a result of the recognition of the Key Marker Unit, RPA slightly modified the modelling approach to include drill hole assays with total NSR values less than the nominated cut-off value where the presence of the two mineralized horizons was suspected. The purpose of this approach was to include the lower grade material so as to examine for the presence of any trends in the metal distributions that may aid in understanding the controls on the location of the mineralization and, where possible, aids in selection of exploration targets. In this manner, two mineralized horizons were modelled. One mineralized horizon is located to the south of the Key Marker Unit (i.e., on the stratigraphic hangingwall) while the other mineralized horizon is located to the north of the Key Marker Unit (i.e., on the stratigraphic footwall). In the mine area, most of the above cut-off value mineralization is observed to sit in the footwall layer, however, mineralized pods of above-cut-off value mineralization can be found in either horizon to the east of the Main Fault.

Observations made during the wireframe construction phase of the estimate indicated that the silver grades were very sensitive geochemical indicators of the presence of the mineralized exhalite units in those areas where the NSR values in a given drill hole did not exceed the nominated cut-off value. In these cases, the silver grades were used as guides to constructing the wireframes of the mineralized exhalite horizons. A threshold of 10 g/t Ag was used to aid in the interpretations.

The outlines of the two mineralized horizons were interpreted digitally on cross sections that were created using the Surpac mine modelling software package (version 6.9). The interpretations were “snapped” to individual drill holes, where such information was available, using a minimum horizontal width criterion of approximately 1.5 m. A sample cross section is provided in Figure 14-3.

The upper limit of the interpretations was set as the top of the bedrock (i.e., the bottom of the overburden) as interpreted from available drill hole information. The down-dip limit of the interpretation was set as 100 m beneath the lowest drill hole pierce point, but subject to influence from adjoining sections so as to achieve a relatively smooth transition between section planes. In this way, the mineralized horizons were modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 750 m for the eastern fault block and from surface to a depth of approximately 1,000 m for the western fault block. The sectional interpretations were truncated at the interpreted position of the Main Fault as appropriate. The limits of the mineralized wireframes were projected over half of the section spacing (i.e., 12.5 m) in the along-strike direction. In

total, the mineralized horizons were modelled from section 25+50W to section 7+50W, a distance of 1,800 m (Figure 14-4). The drill hole information shows that the mineralized horizons have an average strike of 080° and have sub-vertical dips. RPA notes that the mineralized horizons can likely be extended along the strike and depth projections by additional drilling.

RPA recommends that the coding of all entries of massive sulphides, semi-massive sulphides, or observations of exhalite in the drill core be upgraded as a major unit in the lithology table. This will greatly facilitate preparation of interpretations of the mineralized horizons in future Mineral Resource estimates.

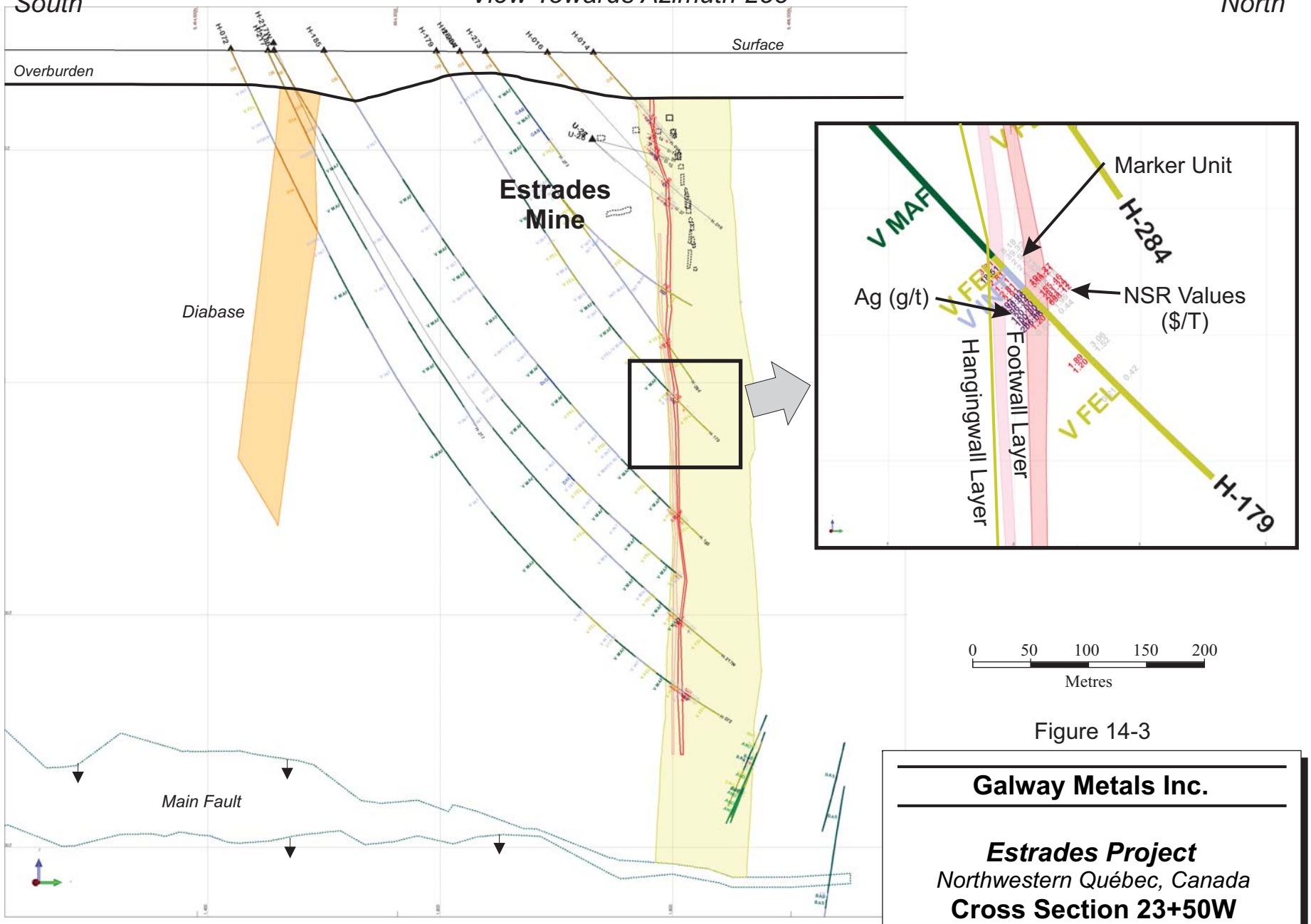


Figure 14-3

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Cross Section 23+50W

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

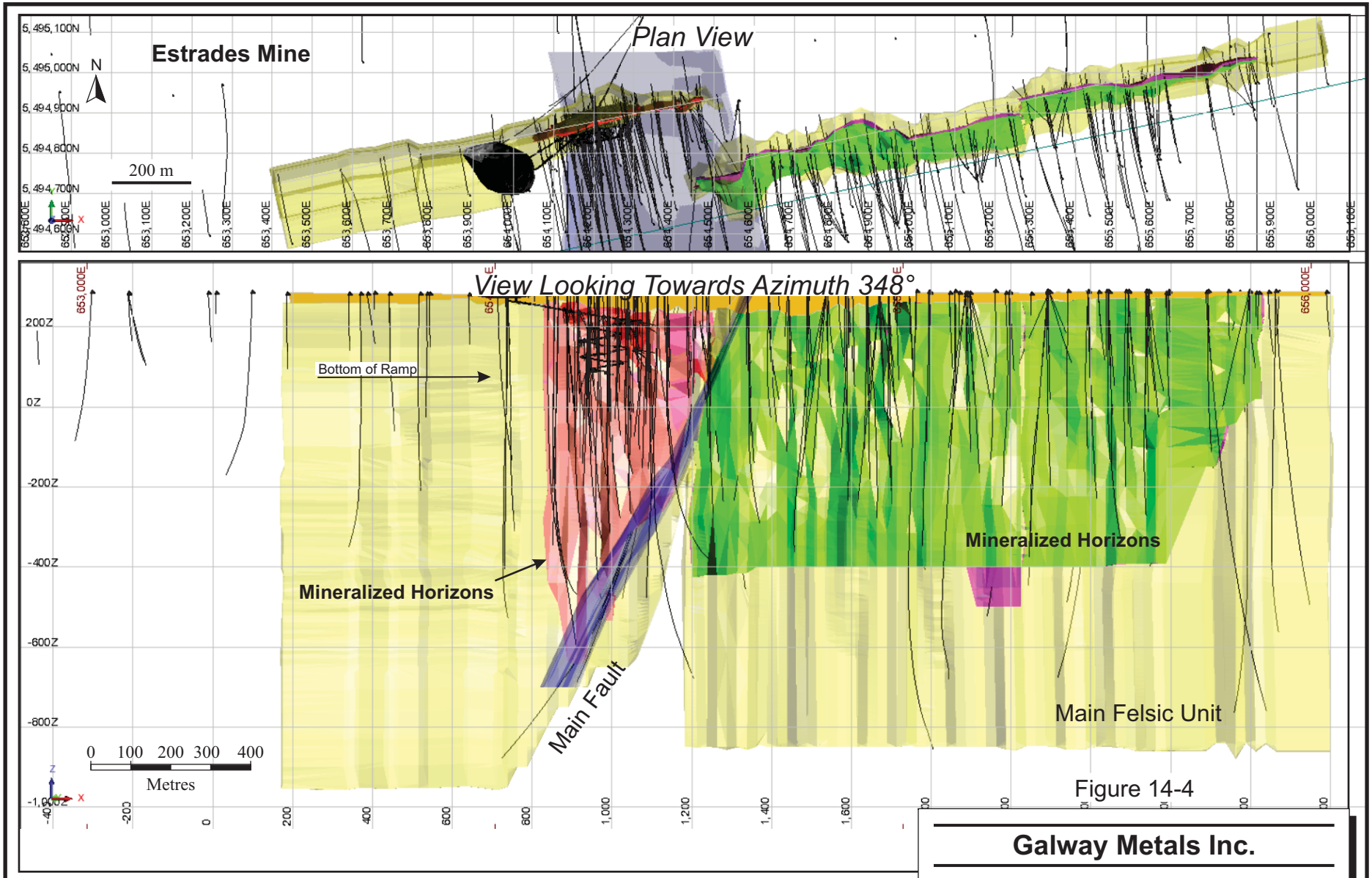


Figure 14-4

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Plan and Longitudinal Projection of the Mineralized Wireframes

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

TOPOGRAPHY AND EXCAVATION MODELS

Given the very flat nature of the local topography in the area, RPA proceeded to create a local topography model for the mine area using the collar elevations of the available drill holes, as no digital topographic information was available.

A wireframe model of the underground excavations that was prepared during the course of the feasibility study carried out by Cogitore in 2007 was provided to RPA in digital format. Upon examination, RPA discovered that the mine excavation model was created using the mine grid coordinates as opposed to the nominal UTM coordinate system that was used to prepare the Mineral Resource estimate. RPA proceeded to apply a conversion factor to transform the mine excavation model to the UTM grid system on a best-fit basis during preparation of the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate. As part of the surveying exercises carried out by Galway in 2017, the location of the ventilation raise was also picked up. A subsequent correction of 14 m to azimuth 298° was applied to the mine excavation models based on matching the digital model of the vent raise with 2017 preliminary survey pickup.

It is important to note that the transformed model of the underground excavations is used solely for the purpose of coding the block model for proper reporting of the Mineral Resources. In RPA's opinion, this model is not sufficiently accurate for use in detailed mine planning exercises or for preparation of detailed excavation plans without sufficient validation of the exact location of the underground openings by detailed surveying.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the precise location of the three-dimensional model of the underground openings relative to the mineralized wireframes, and the lack of detailed density values (discussed below), no attempts were made at reconciliation with the production records.

SAMPLE STATISTICS AND GRADE CAPPING

The mineralization wireframe models were used to code the drill hole database and identify the resource related samples. These samples were extracted from the database, combined together to form one sample population, and then subjected to statistical analyses by means of histograms. A total of 2,406 samples comprised the mineralized population. The sample statistics are summarized in Table 14-4. Sample histograms are provided in Figures 14-5 to 14-9, inclusive.

TABLE 14-4 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE RAW ASSAYS, COMBINED HANGINGWALL AND FOOTWALL LAYERS
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Au (g/t)	Au Cap 30	Ag (g/t)
Length-Weighted Mean	3.99	0.75	0.30	2.13	1.99	67.79
Median	0.59	0.22	0.03	0.34	0.34	23.66
Mode	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Deviation	7.60	1.63	0.77	6.04	4.80	119.67
COV-Weighted	1.91	2.16	2.56	2.84	2.41	1.77
Sample Variance	57.78	2.64	0.59	36.44	23.07	14321.69
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	44.80	17.97	10.80	85.43	30.00	2025.60
Count	2,406	2,406	2,406	2,406	2,406	2,406

On the basis of its review of the assay statistics, RPA believes that a capping value of 30 g/t Au is appropriate for the samples contained within the two mineralized horizons. RPA considers that application of capping values to the zinc, copper, lead, and silver assays are not appropriate for this Mineral Resource update.

FIGURE 14-5 UPPER TAIL HISTOGRAM OF THE ZINC ASSAYS

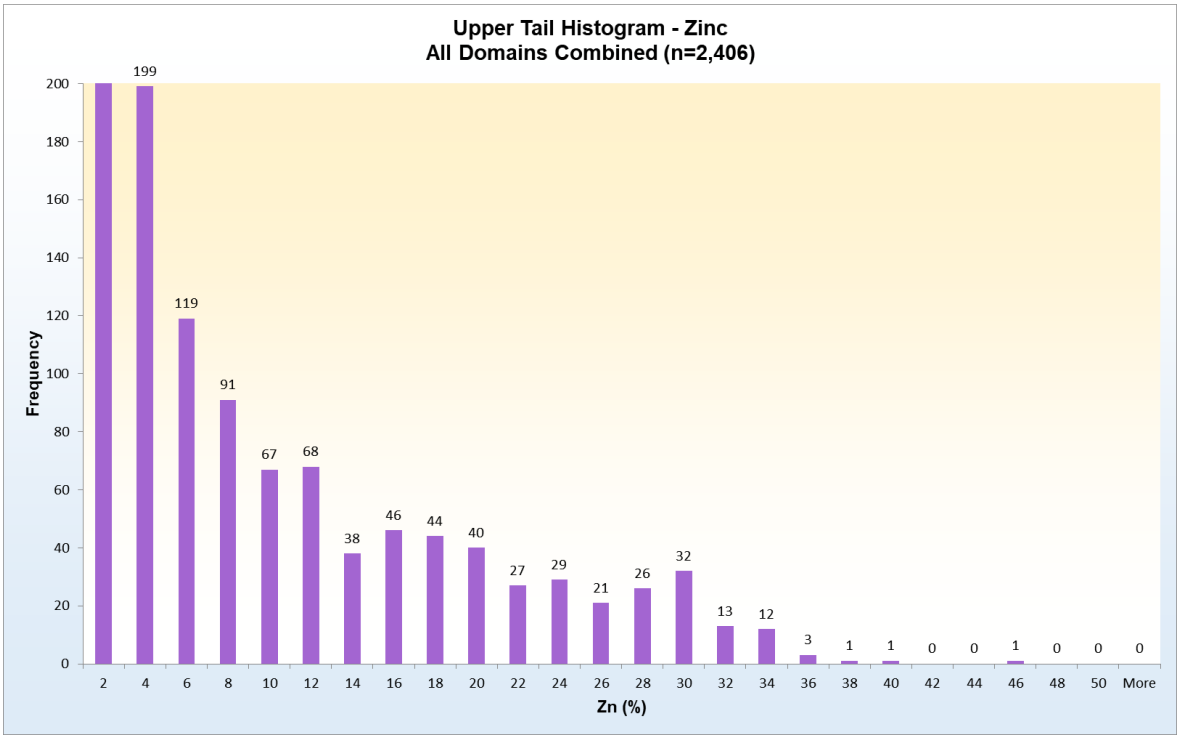


FIGURE 14-6 UPPER TAIL HISTOGRAM OF THE COPPER ASSAYS

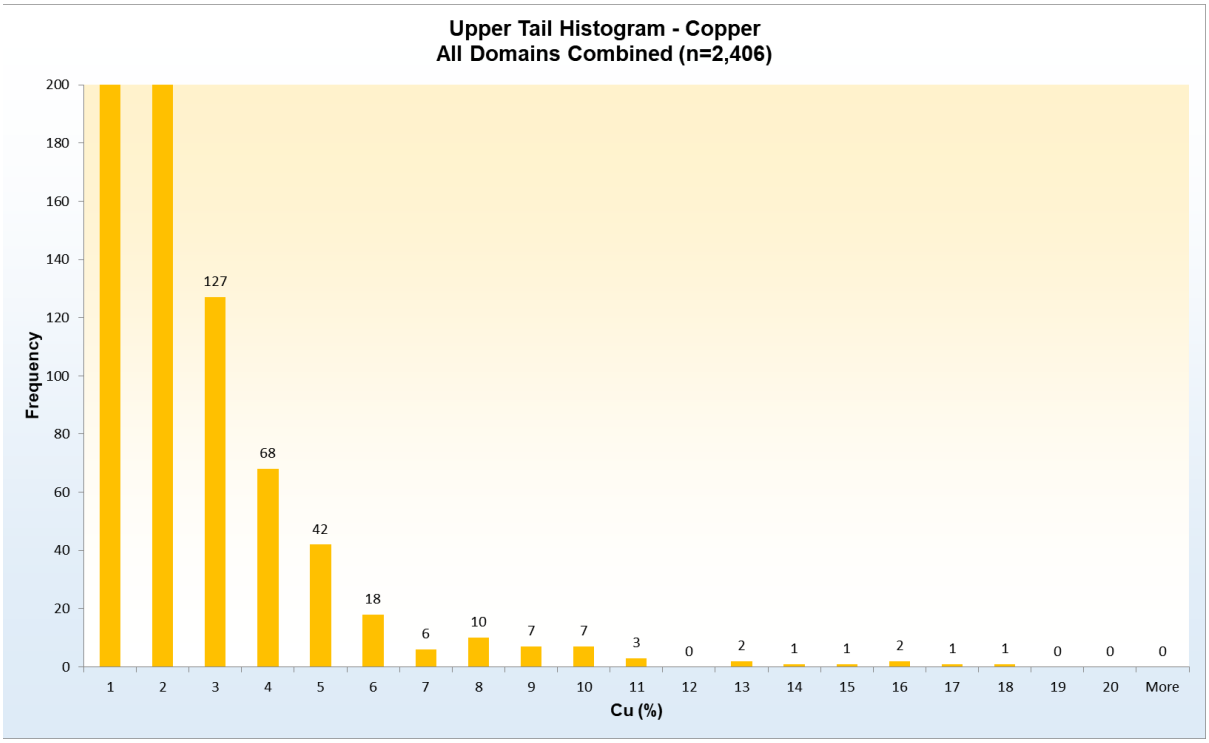


FIGURE 14-7 UPPER TAIL HISTOGRAM OF THE LEAD ASSAYS

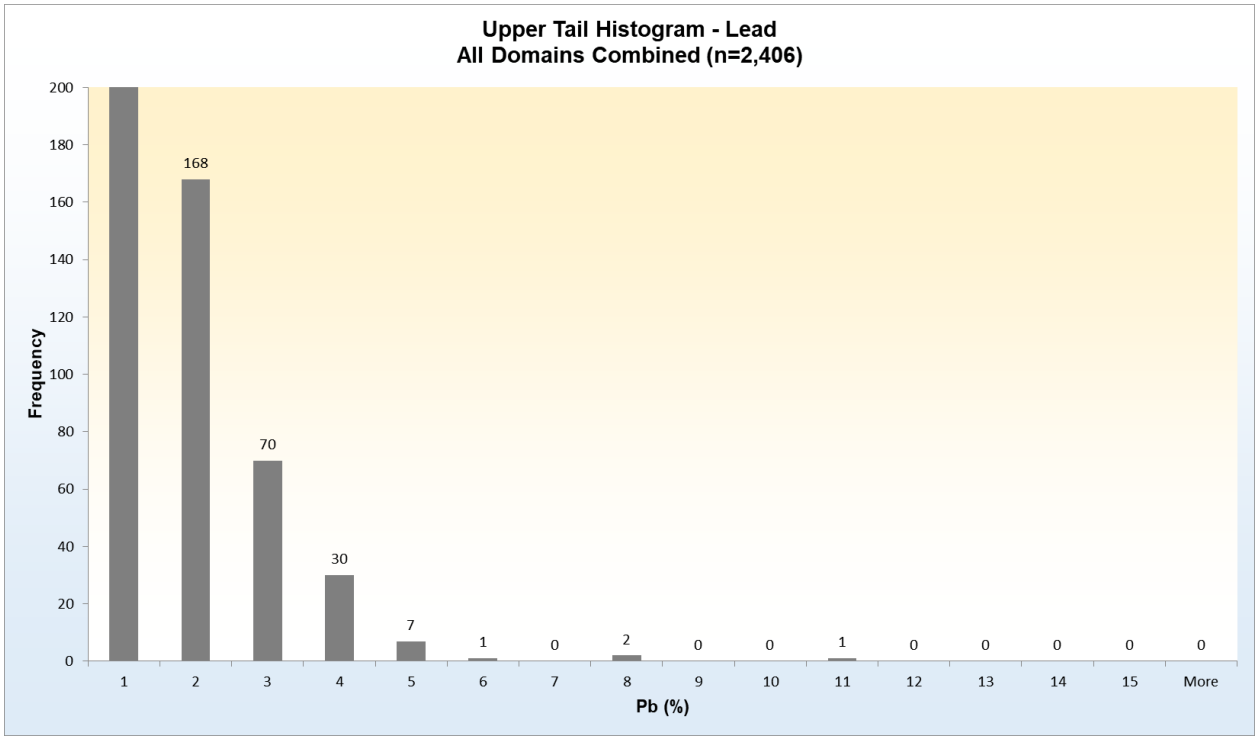


FIGURE 14-8 UPPER TAIL HISTOGRAM OF THE GOLD ASSAYS

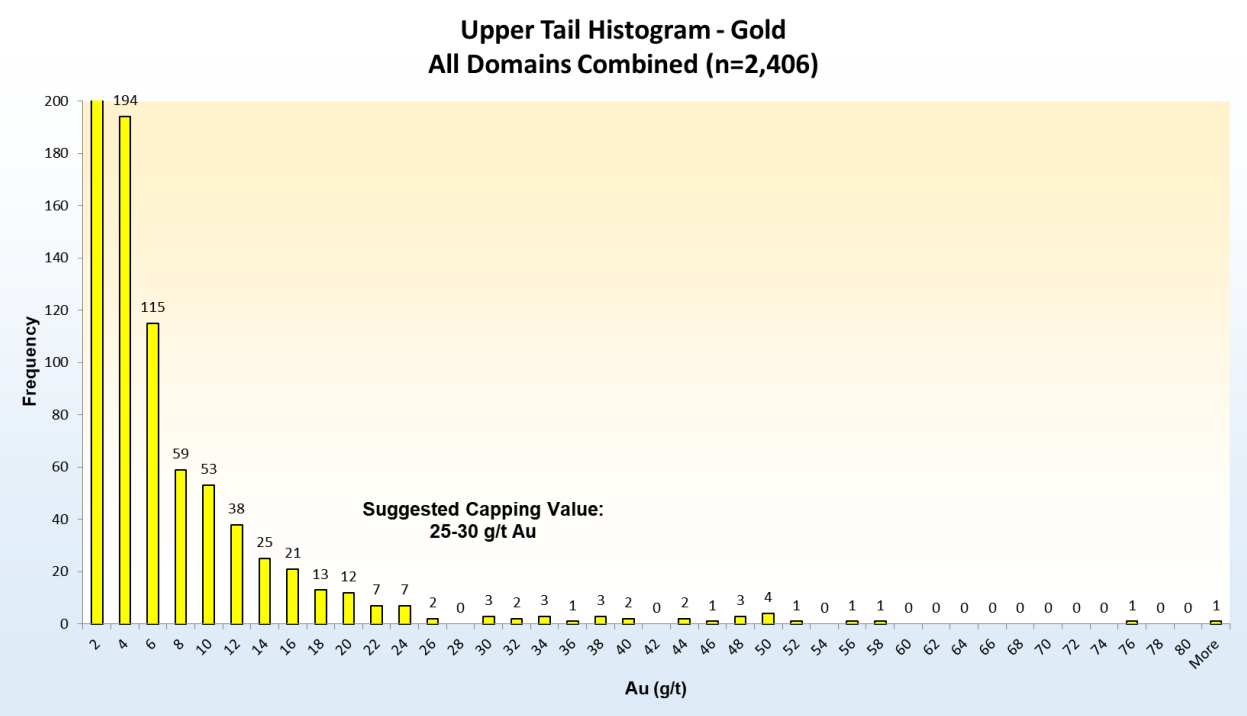
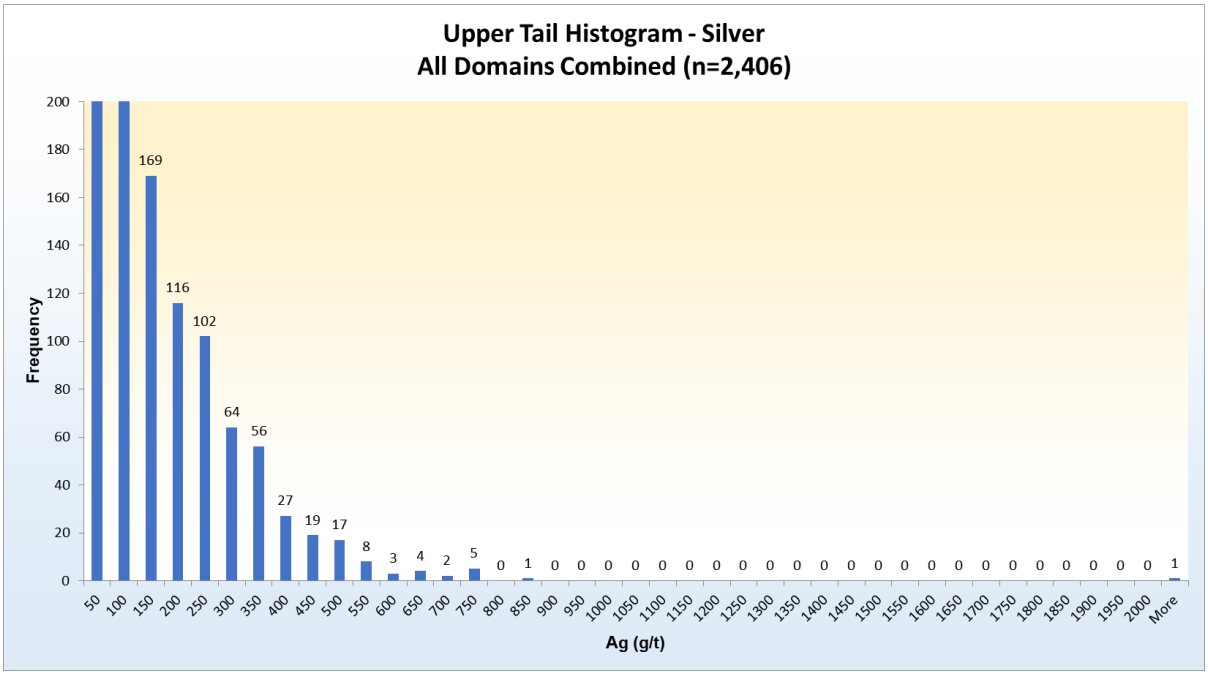


FIGURE 14-9 UPPER TAIL HISTOGRAM OF THE SILVER ASSAYS

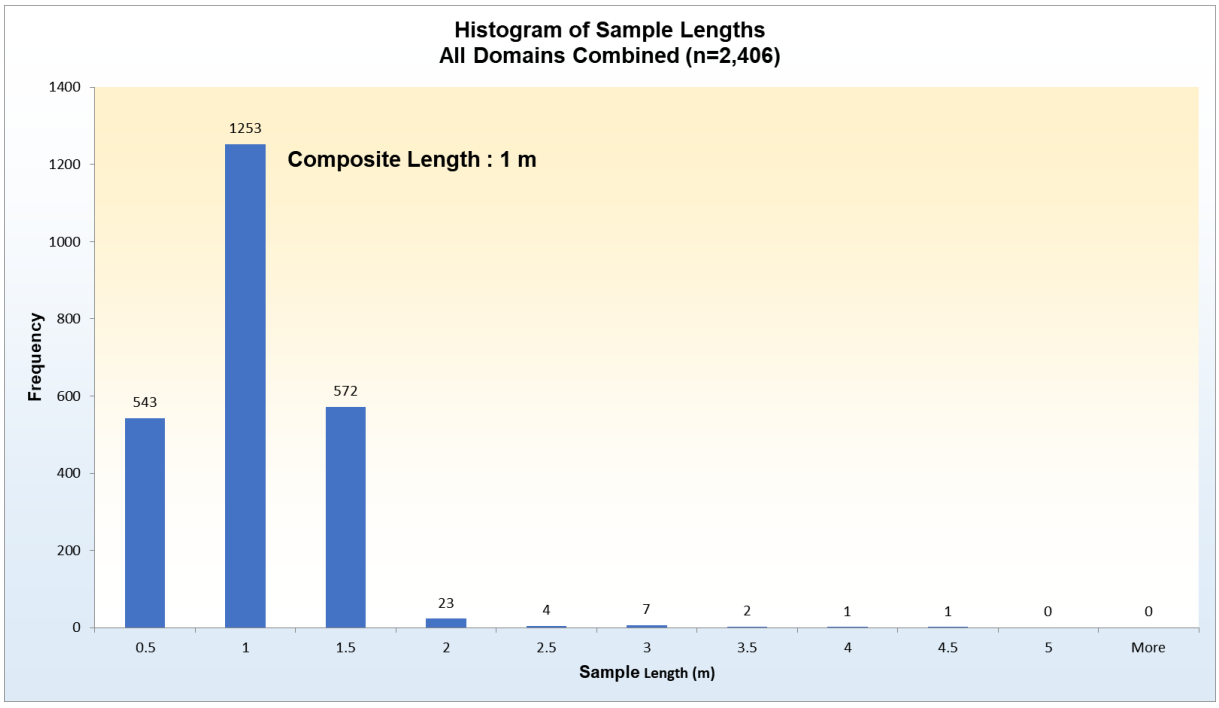


COMPOSITING METHODS

The selection of an appropriate composite length began with preparation of a sample length frequency histogram (Figure 14-10). Consideration was also given to the size of the blocks in the model. On the basis of the available information, RPA believes that a composite length of one metre for all samples is reasonable. All uncapped zinc, copper, lead, and silver assays and the capped gold assays contained within the mineralized wireframes were composited to a nominal one metre length using the downhole compositing function of the Surpac mine modelling software package. In this function, compositing begins at the point in a drill hole at which the zone of interest is encountered and continues down the length of the hole until the end of the zone is reached.

As often happens, the thickness of the mineralized zone encountered by any given drill hole is not an even multiple of the composite length. The remaining samples that were less than 100% of the composite length (i.e., the “tails”) were retained as part of the data set so as to enable a more accurate estimate of the grades for the various elements along the bottom contact(s) of the respective domain models.

FIGURE 14-10 HISTOGRAM OF SAMPLE LENGTHS FOR THE COMBINED HANGINGWALL AND FOOTWALL DOMAINS



The descriptive statistics of the composited samples are provided in Table 14-5.

TABLE 14-5 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE COMPOSITED ASSAYS, COMBINED HANGINGWALL AND FOOTWALL LAYERS
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	AuCap 30 (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Length-Weighted Mean	3.98	0.75	0.30	2.12	1.99	67.81
Median	0.60	0.21	0.03	0.29	0.29	18.17
Mode	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Deviation	6.92	1.33	0.65	4.97	4.09	105.31
COV-Weighted	1.74	1.78	2.14	2.35	2.05	1.55
Sample Variance	47.90	1.77	0.42	24.72	16.70	11090.34
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	35.93	15.67	6.48	79.21	30.00	829.79
Count	2,124	2,124	2,124	2,124	2,124	2,124

BULK DENSITY

Galway proceeded to collect information on the bulk densities of all mineralized intervals intersected during the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns. The density measurements were completed by Swastika on sawn core samples using Archimedes method. No wax sealing of the samples was carried out prior to the determination of the bulk density, as the core samples exhibit only local indications of porosity. A total of 35 bulk density measurements were made for samples containing visible base metal mineralization. The bulk densities of the wall rocks in the immediate vicinity of the mineralized samples were also determined. A total of 35 bulk density measurements were made for the non-mineralized samples.

The density information obtained from the drill hole samples from the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns was appended to the density information contained within the 2016 drill hole database.

The samples with estimated density values that were located within the various 2018 mineralized wireframes, along with the Main Felsic Unit, were extracted for analysis. Frequency histograms of the estimated densities for the various exhalite units are presented in Figures 14-11 through 14-14 and are summarized in Table 14-6.

The average of the estimated densities was used to initially code the block model for each mineralized domains separately. Following the completion of the estimation of the NSR values in the block model, a subset of the density values for only those samples that reside within the Mineral Resource outlines for each of the mineralized domains was extracted. The average values of these mineralized subsets were calculated and were used in the preparation of the Mineral Resource statement (Table 14-7).

FIGURE 14-11 HISTOGRAM OF DENSITY VALUES, HANGINGWALL EXHALITE, WEST BLOCK

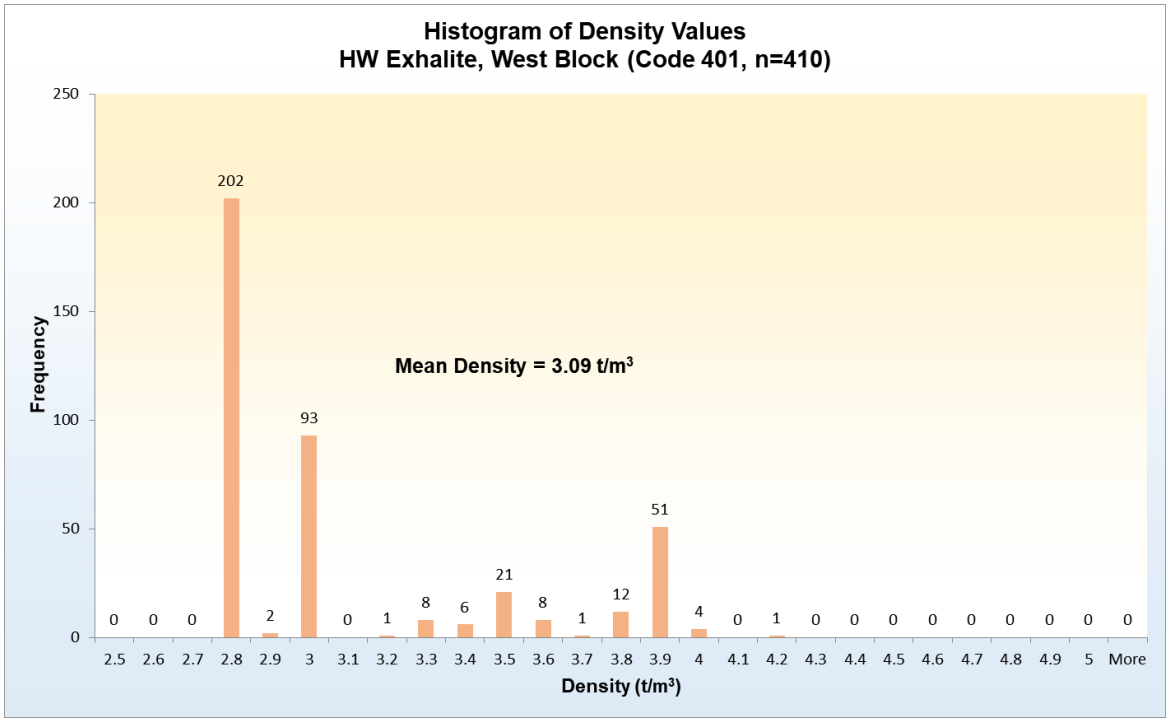


FIGURE 14-12 HISTOGRAM OF DENSITY VALUES, FOOTWALL EXHALITE, WEST BLOCK

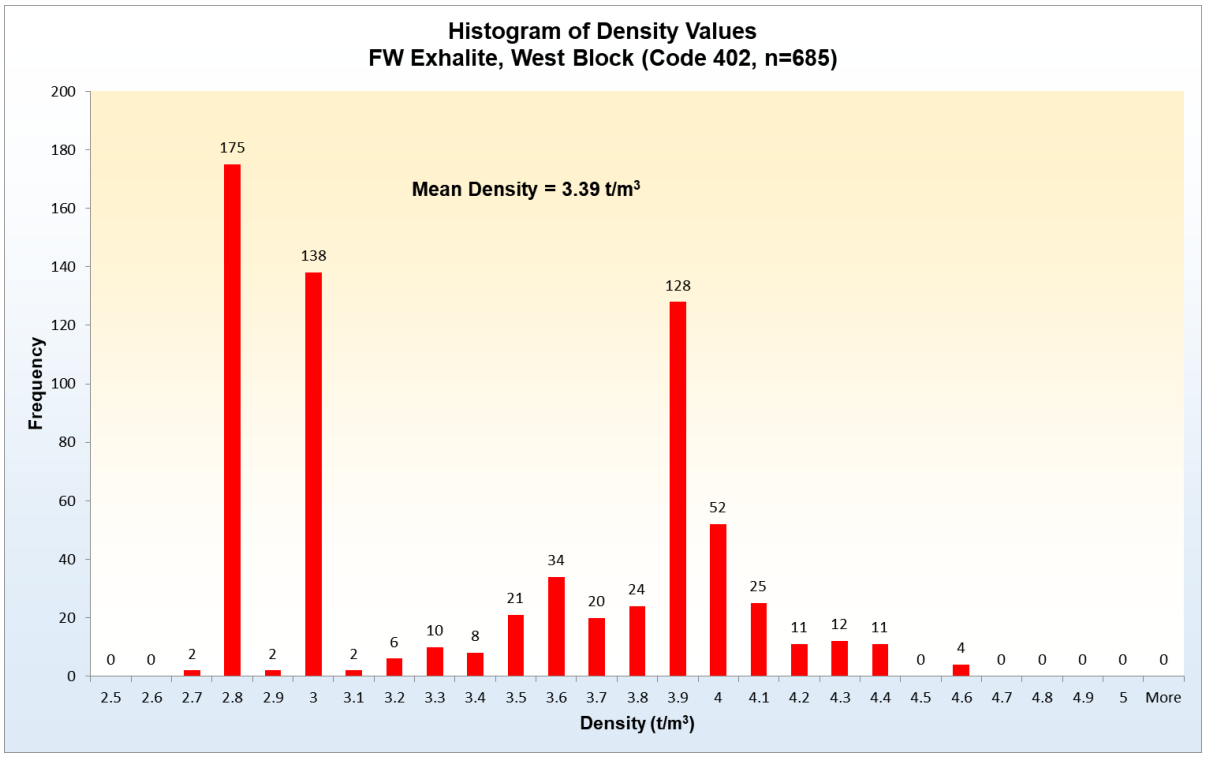


FIGURE 14-13 HISTOGRAM OF DENSITY VALUES, HANGINGWALL EXHALITE, EAST BLOCK

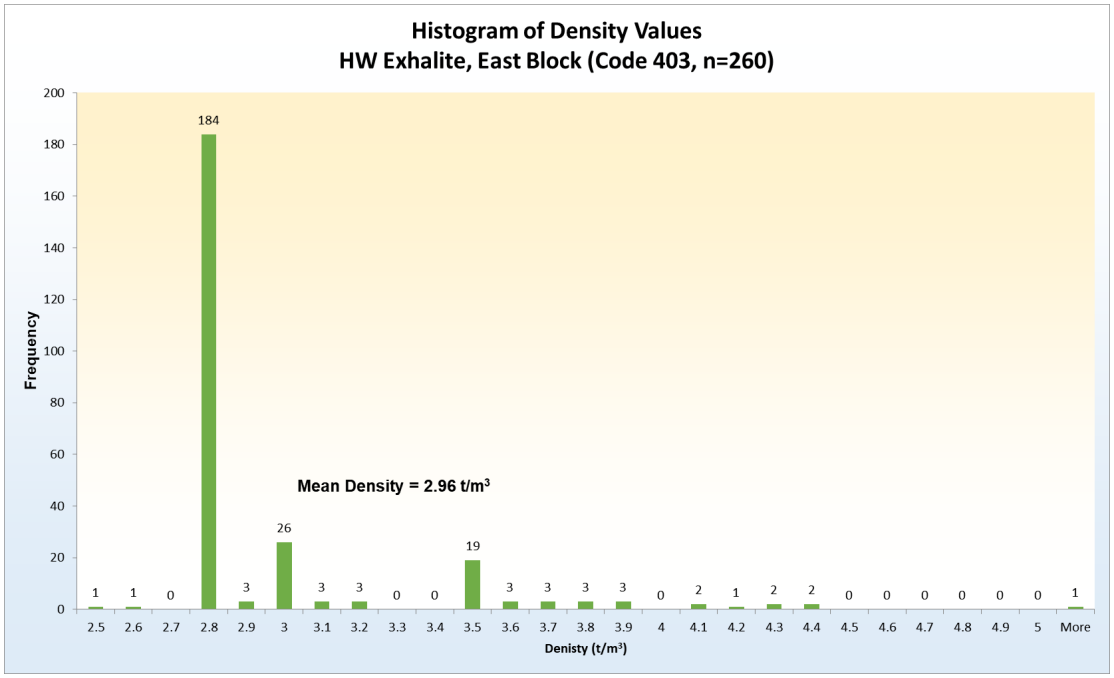


FIGURE 14-14 HISTOGRAM OF DENSITY VALUES, FOOTWALL EXHALITE, EAST BLOCK

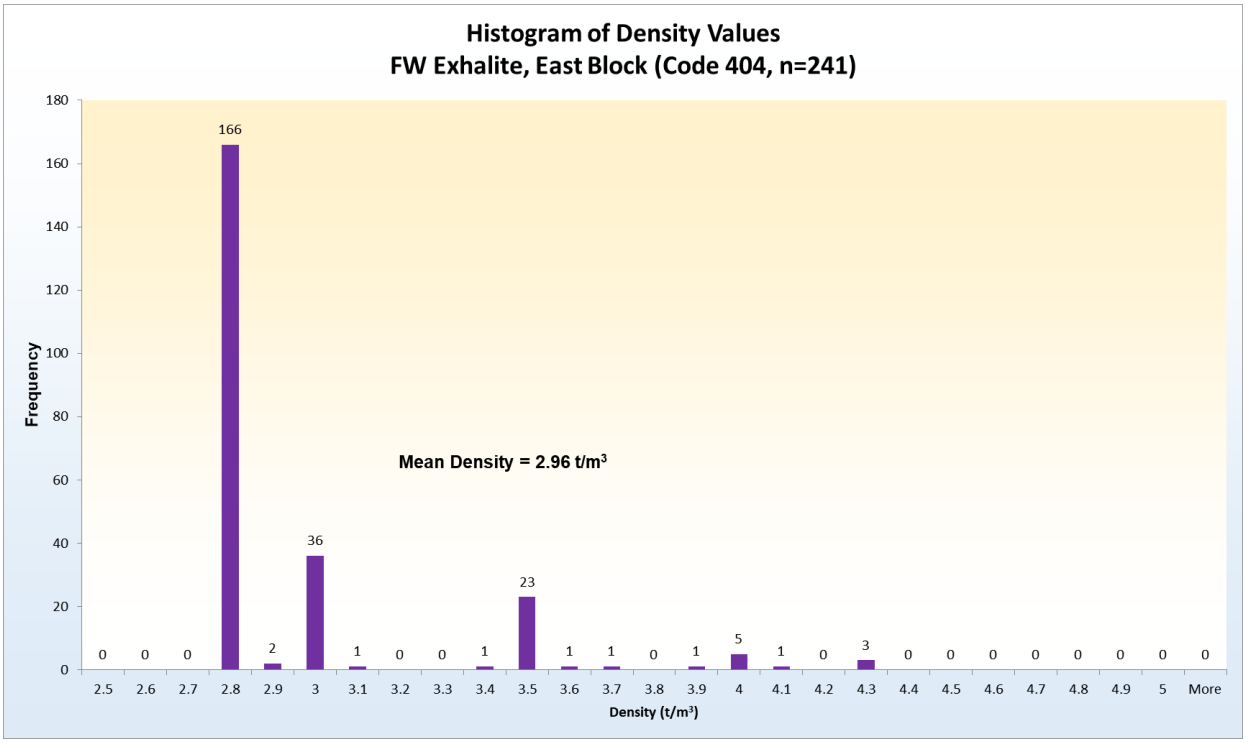


TABLE 14-6 SUMMARY OF ALL DENSITY VALUES FOR THE MINERALIZED WIREFRAMES
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Wireframe	Average Density (t/m³)	Number of Samples
Hangingwall Exhalite, West Block	3.09	410
Footwall Exhalite, West Block	3.39	685
Hangingwall Exhalite, East Block	2.96	260
Footwall Exhalite, East Block	2.96	241

TABLE 14-7 SUMMARY OF ALL DENSITY VALUES FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCES
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Wireframe	Average Density (t/m³)	Number of Samples
Hangingwall Exhalite, West Block	3.26	216
Footwall Exhalite, West Block	3.39	685
Hangingwall Exhalite, East Block	3.20	90
Footwall Exhalite, East Block	3.12	98

RPA recommends that the density values be determined on a routine basis for all samples that intersect potentially economic mineralization in future drilling programs.

TREND ANALYSIS

As an aid in carrying out variography studies, RPA conducted a short study of the overall trends of the metal grades that may be present within the mineralized domain models of the hangingwall and footwall layers. For this exercise, a data file was prepared that contained the average zinc, copper, lead, gold, and silver grade across the entire width of the solid model for each drill hole that pierced the given wireframe model. The resulting metal grades were contoured in three dimensions using the LeapFrog Geo (v 4.3) software package and the results were then fully rendered onto the surfaces of the respective wireframe models. The results are shown as longitudinal projections in Figures 14-15 through 14-24.

Examination of the grade distributions of the five metals in the hangingwall layer suggests that the pattern of distribution is mostly podiform, with a steep down-dip plunges being observed on a number of occasions, for the gold, zinc, and copper values for both the hangingwall and footwall exhalite layers.

The distribution of silver values is seen to occur in a more continuous blanket in the hangingwall exhalite horizon, and are somewhat less extensive in the footwall exhalite blanket. This is in good agreement with and confirms the observations made during the preparation of the mineralized wireframes. The distribution of lead in both the hangingwall and footwall exhalite units can be seen to occur as discontinuous pods.

RPA recommends that analysis of the distribution of the metal ratios, thickness contours, and metal factors (grade multiplied by thickness) in the hangingwall and footwall layers be undertaken. These metal ratios have been shown to be useful for identifying exploration targets in these environments in the past.

In addition, RPA recommends that the whole rock geochemistry of the mine stratigraphy (with a focus on the footwall units) be determined on a routine basis during the course of any future diamond drilling programs. Any whole rock geochemical information available for previously completed drill holes should be located, collected, and appended to the database. Spatial analysis of this information in the form of alteration indices has also been shown to be a very useful tool in identifying exploration targets.

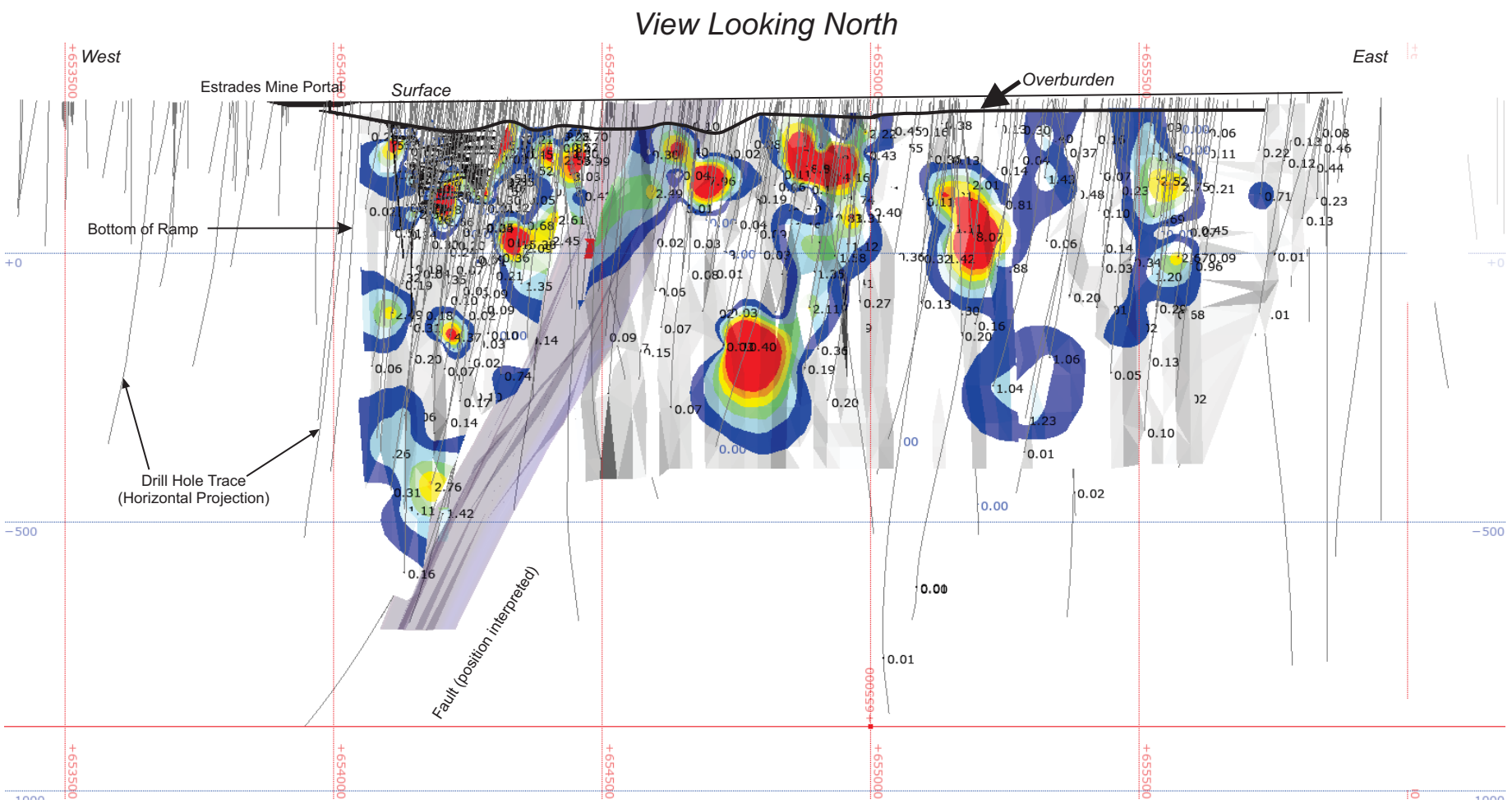


Figure 14-15

Galway Metals Inc.

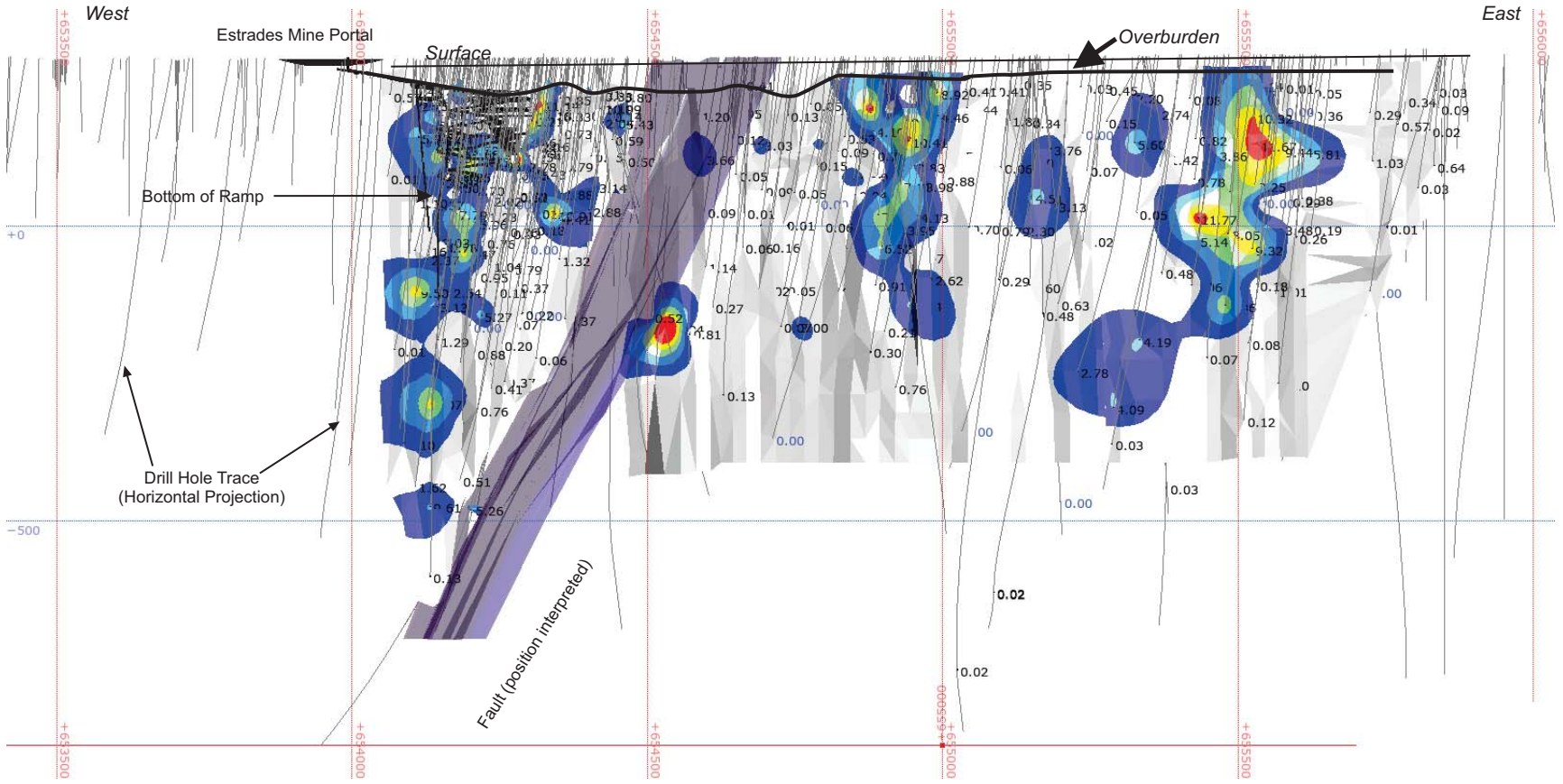
Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Gold Grades, Hangingwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.



Legend:

Zinc (%)

- < 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10
- > 10

0 125 250 375 500

Metres

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

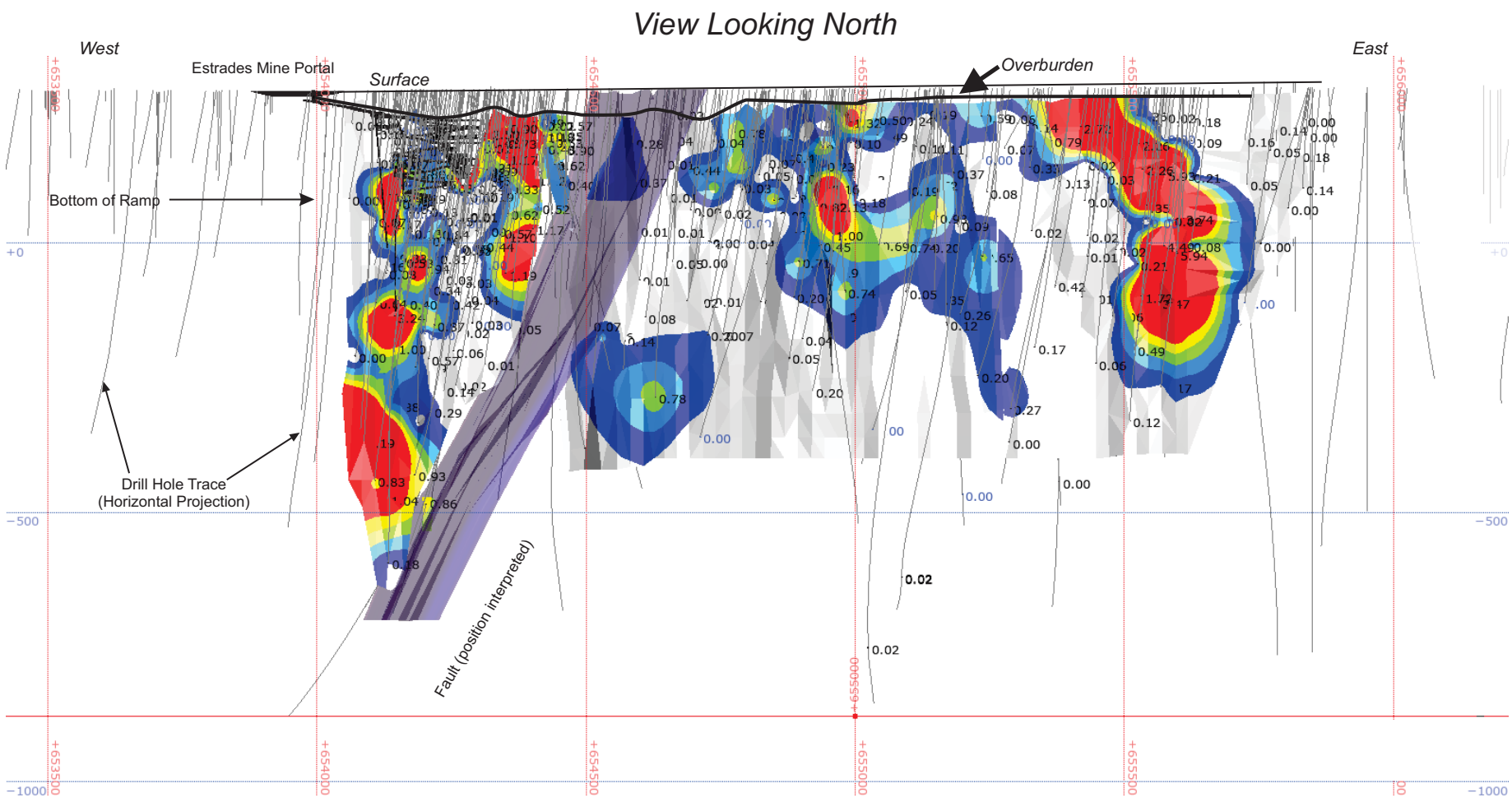
Figure 14-16

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Zinc Grades, Hangingwall Layer



Legend:

Cu (%)

- *< 0.2*
- *0.2 - 0.4*
- *0.4 - 0.6*
- *0.6 - 0.8*
- *0.8 - 1.0*
- *> 1.0*

0 125 250 375 500

Metres

Figure 14-17

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Copper Grades, Hangingwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

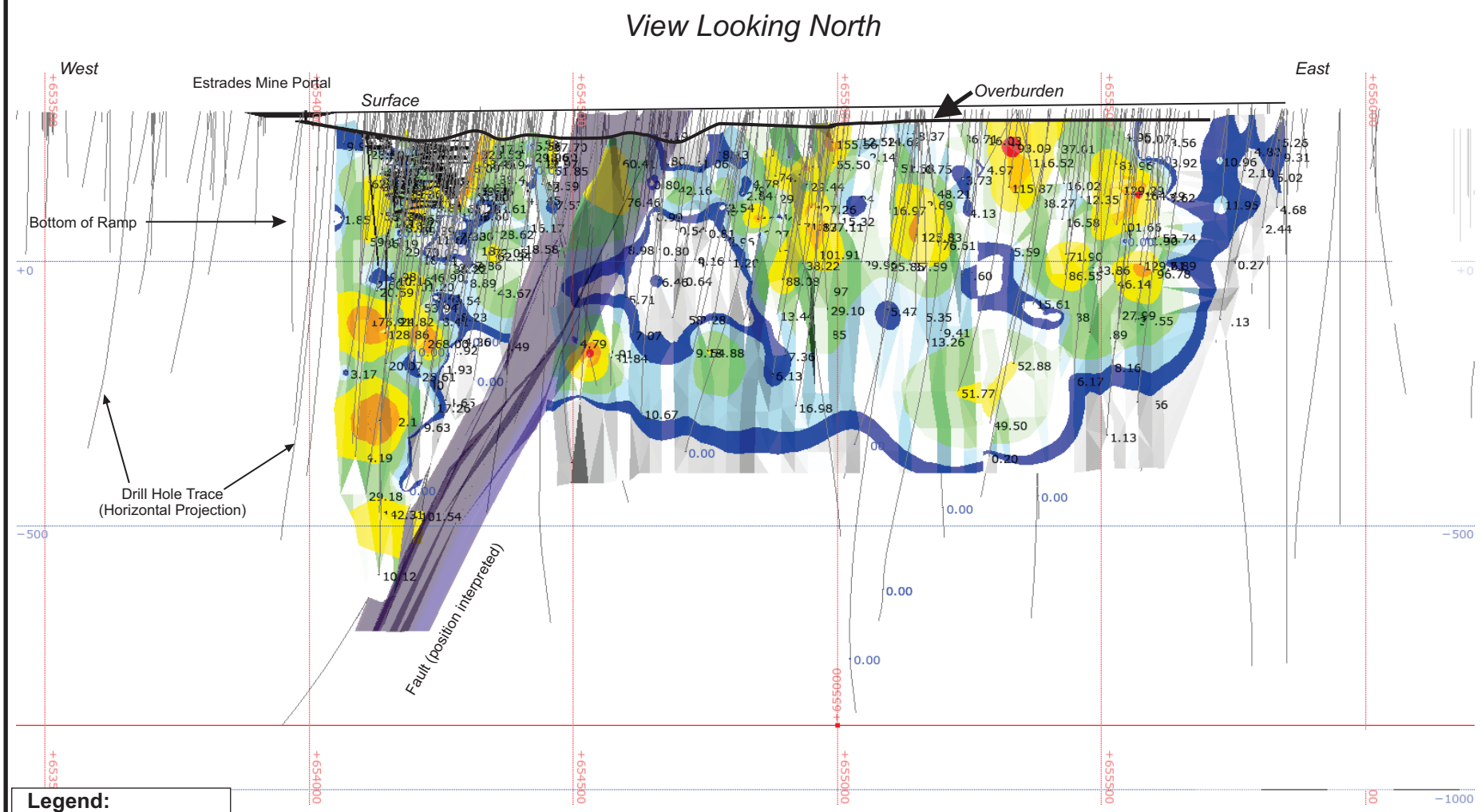


Figure 14-18

Galway Metals Inc.

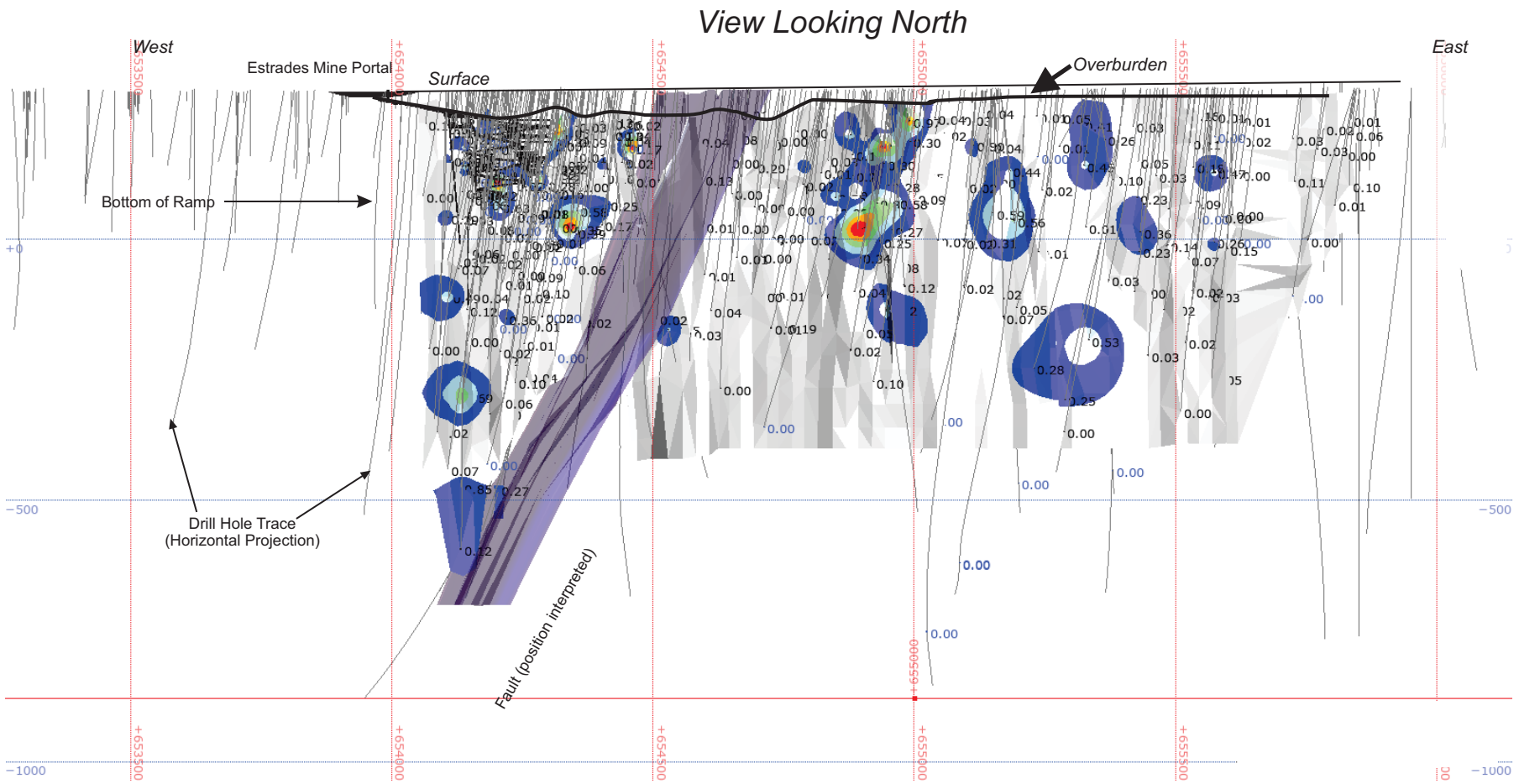
Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Silver Grades, Hangingwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.



Legend:

Pb (%)

- *< 0.2*
- *0.2 - 0.4*
- *0.4 - 0.6*
- *0.6 - 0.8*
- *0.8 - 1.0*
- *> 1.0*

0 125 250 375 500

Metres

Figure 14-19

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Lead Grades, Hangingwall Layer

Source: RPA, 2018.

November 2018

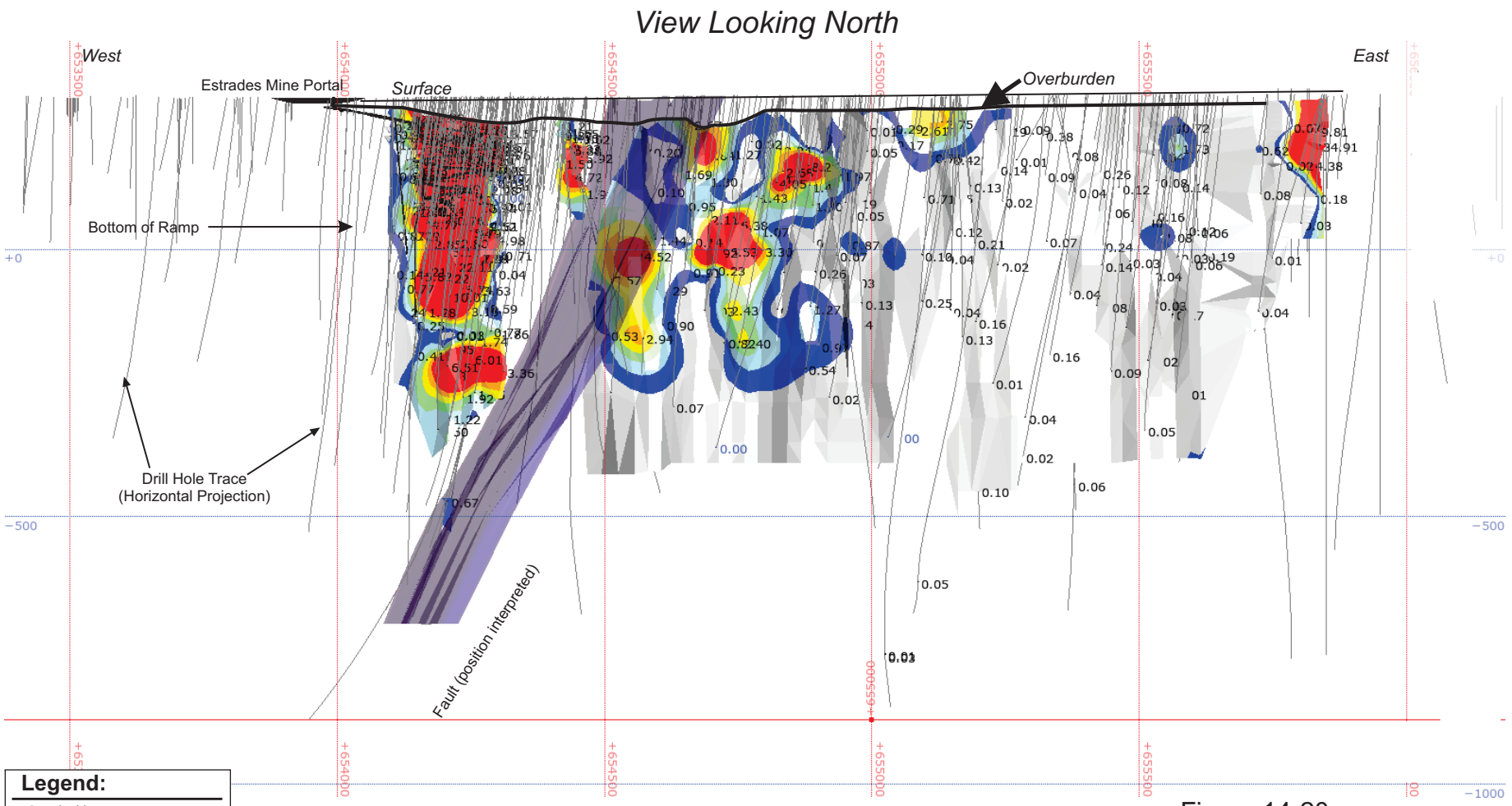


Figure 14-20

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Gold Grades, Footwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

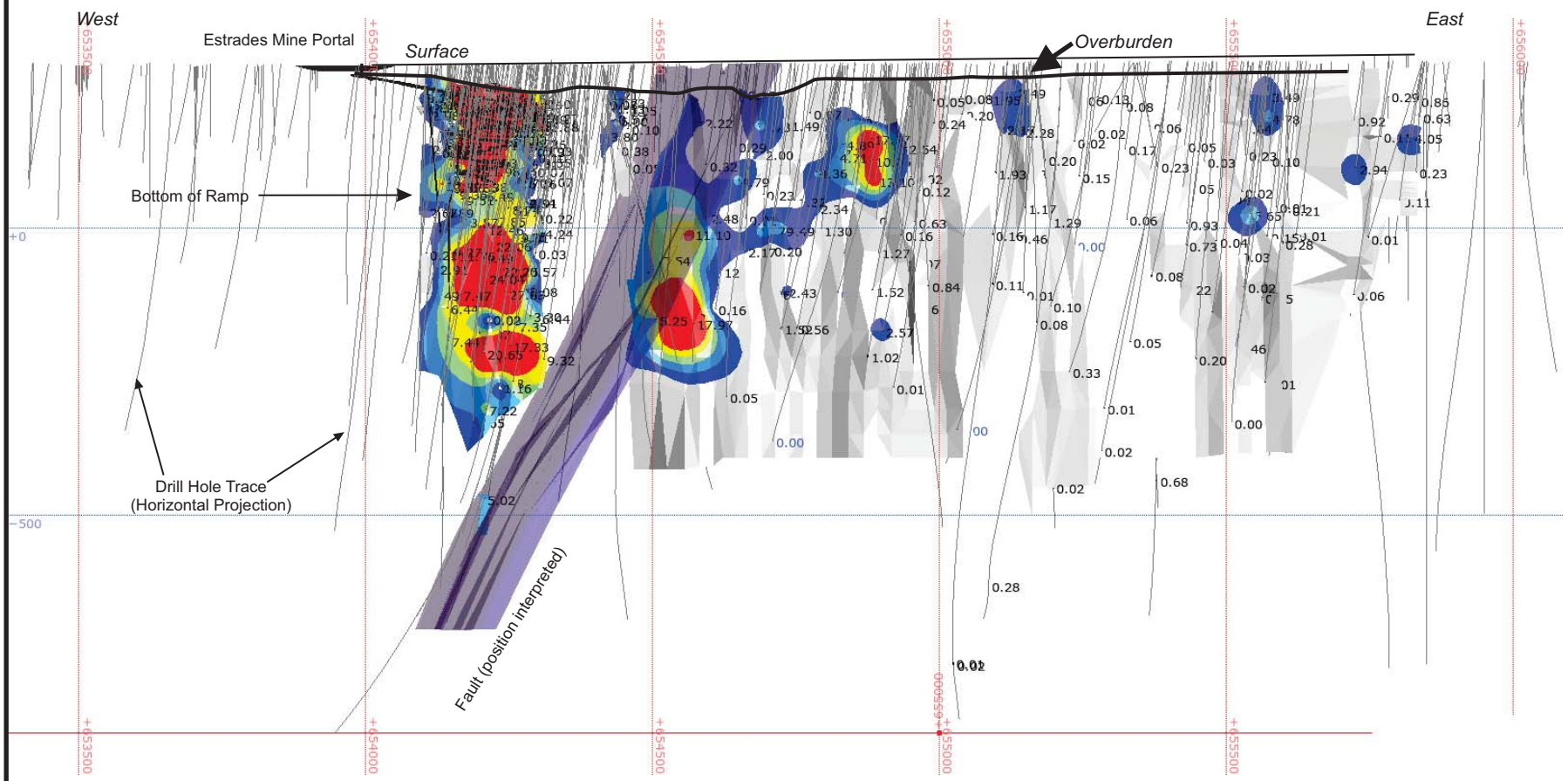


Figure 14-21

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Zinc Grades, Footwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

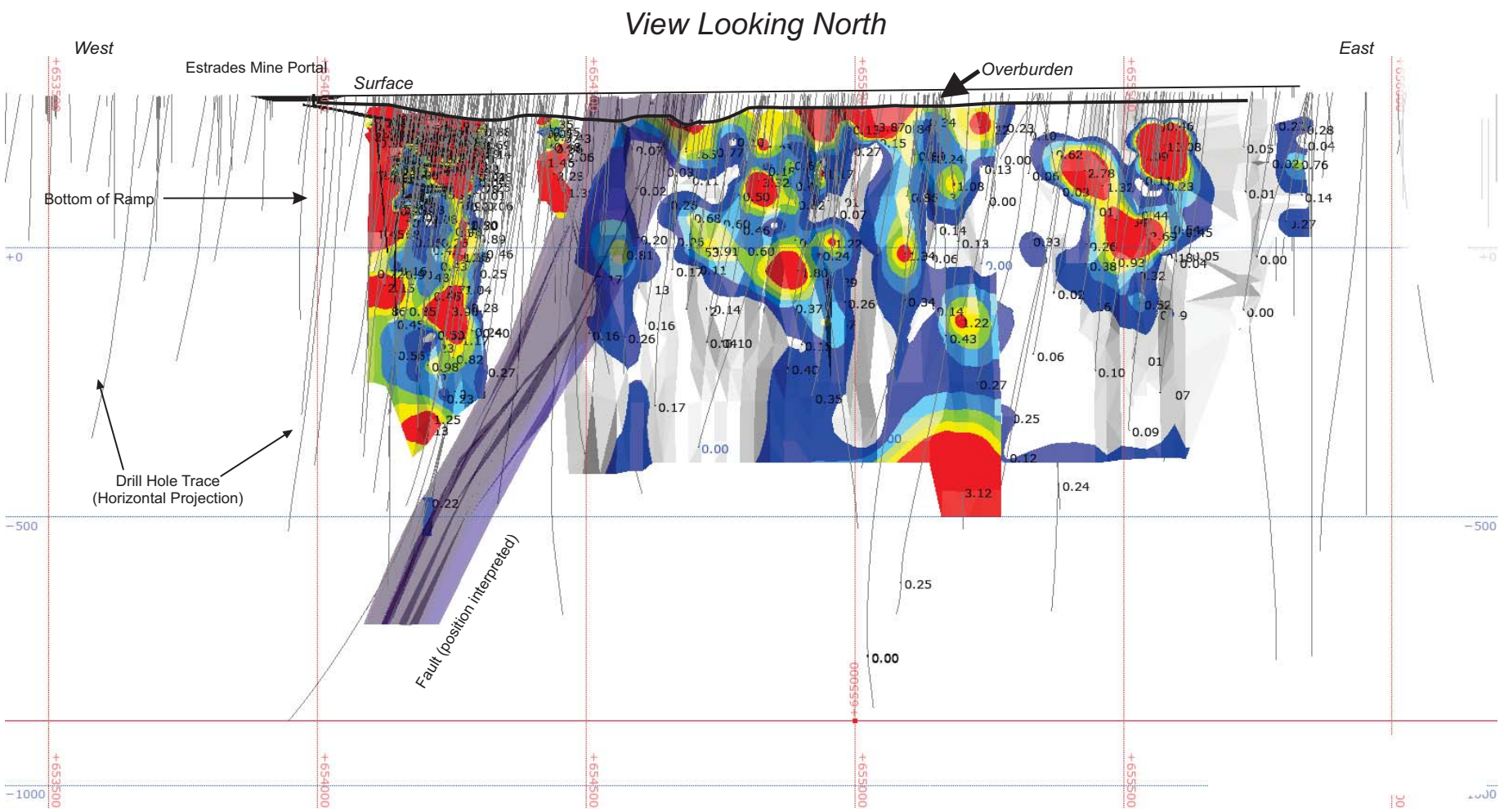


Figure 14-22

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Copper Grades, Footwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

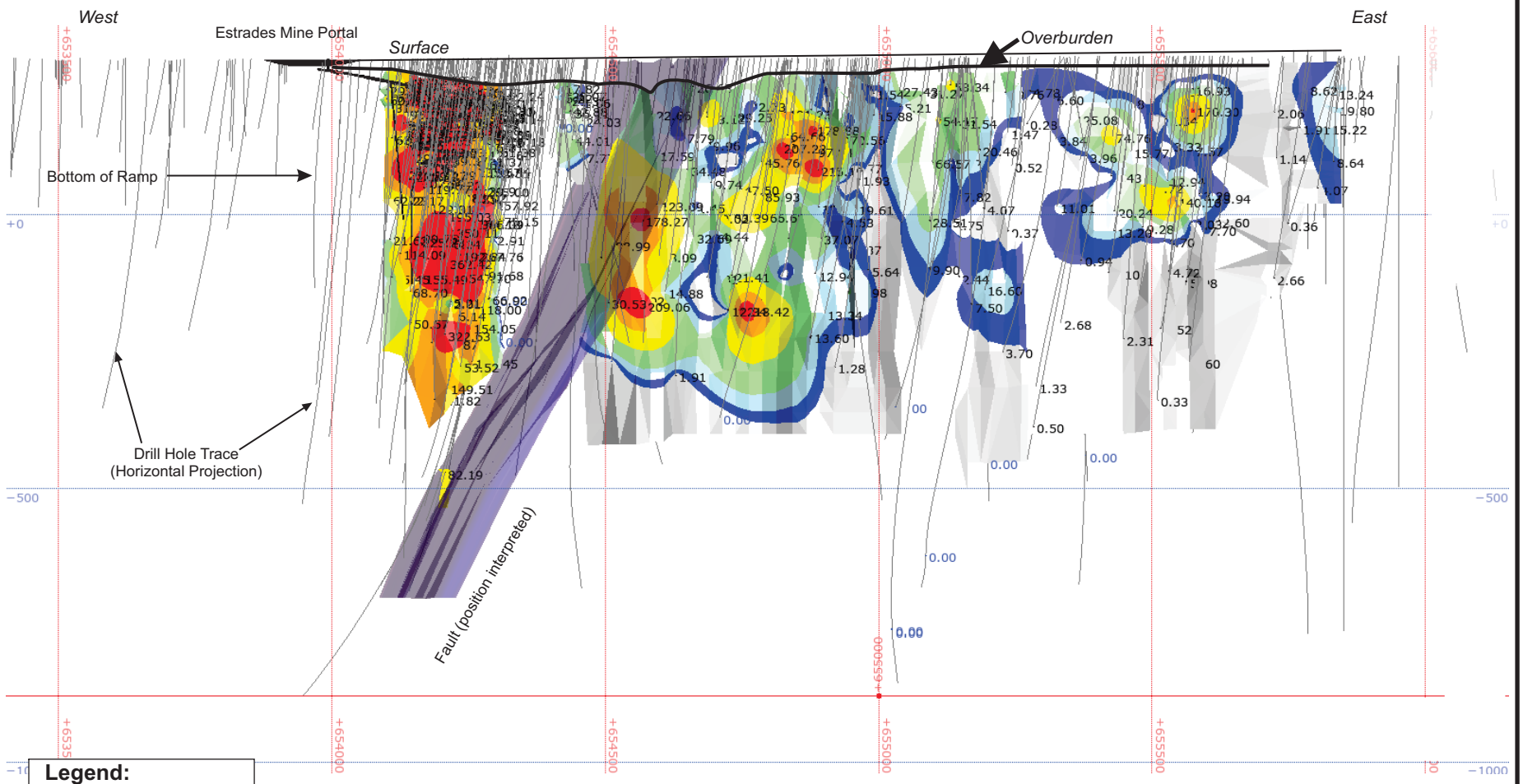


Figure 14-27

Galway Metals Inc.

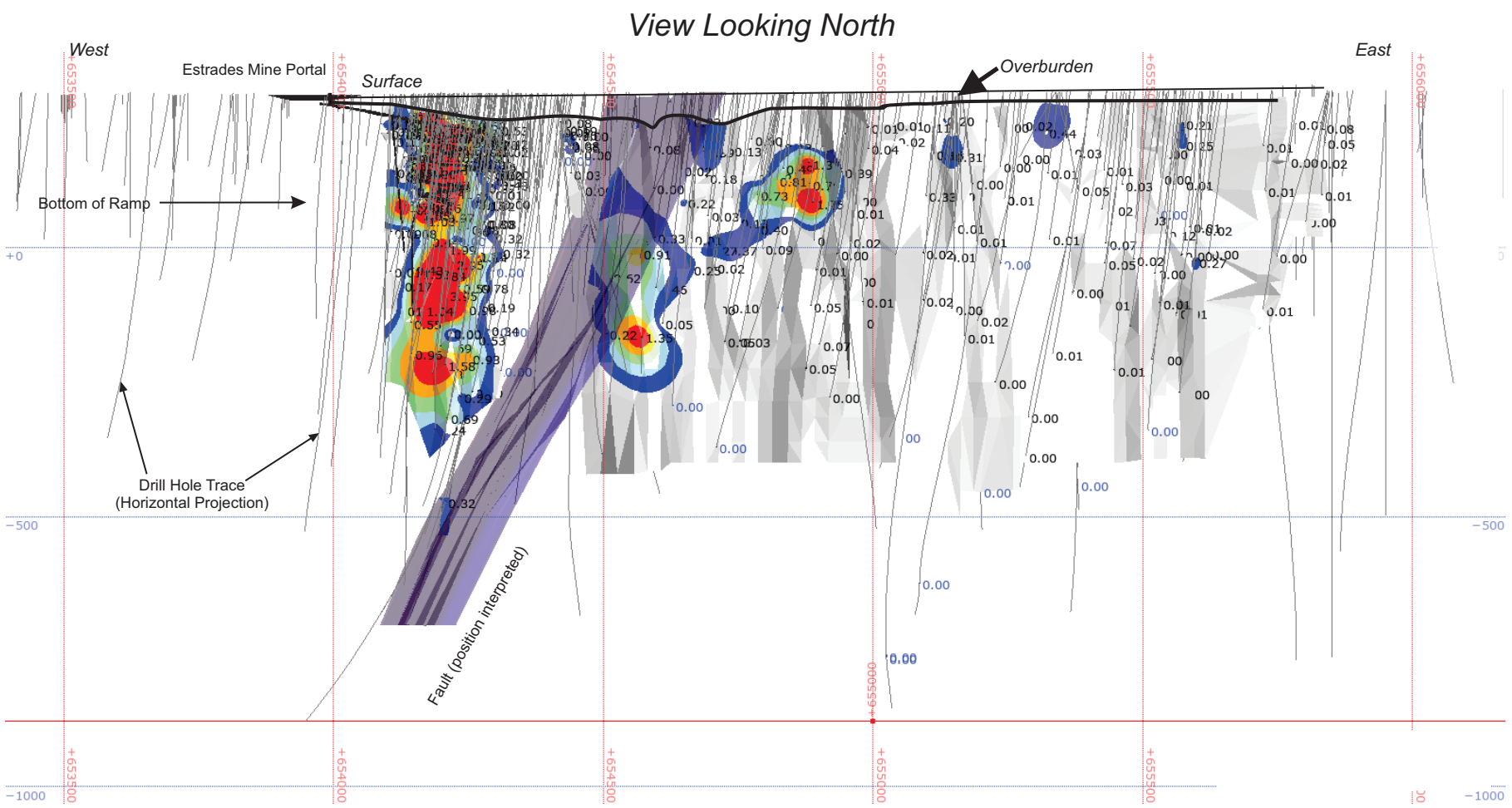
Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Silver Grades, Footwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2016.



Legend:

Pb (%)

- *< 0.2*
- *0.2 - 0.4*
- *0.4 - 0.6*
- *0.6 - 0.8*
- *0.8 - 1.0*
- *> 1.0*

0 125 250 375 500

Metres

Figure 14-28

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Lead Grades, Footwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

VARIOGRAPHY

RPA conducted a detailed analysis of the variographic character of the mineralized domains during preparation of the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate (RPA, 2016). RPA adopted those variographic parameters for use in preparation of the updated 2018 Mineral Resource estimate.

BLOCK MODEL CONSTRUCTION

An upright, rotated, sub-blocked block model was created using the Dassault Systèmes Surpac version 6.9 software package that comprised an array of parent blocks that measured 5 m x 1 m x 5 m (easting, northing, elevation). The block model was rotated 12° counter-clockwise so as to align with the overall strike of the Main Felsic Unit host rock package. A summary of the block model dimensions and block sizes is presented in Table 14-8. Two levels of sub-blocks were created to a minimum size of 1.25 m x 0.25 m x 1.25 m (easting, northing, elevation). A number of attributes were created to store such information as the rock code, material densities, estimated metal grades, mineral resource classification code, location of the mined out material, and the like. A full listing of the block model attributes is presented in Table 14-9.

It is important to note that given the early stage of the project development, selection of the most appropriate production rate(s) or selection of the specific mining methods which would ultimately be employed is not possible. Consequently, the selection of block dimensions is preliminary in nature that is based on the previous production history and the conceptual operating scenario. The block sizes may need to be revised at a later date as new information permits the identification of the most appropriate production rate and mining methods.

Information for such items as the mined out material, average densities within the mineralized wireframes, lens name, densities, and the identification of those blocks that form the Mineral Resources were coded into the block model using the Block Model – Assign Value function.

TABLE 14-8 BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Type	Y (Northing)	X (Easting)	Z (Elevation)
Minimum Coordinates (m)	5,494,500	654,000	-700
Maximum Coordinates (m)	5,494,900	656,300	325
User Block Size (m)	1	5	5
Min. Block Size (m)	0.25	1.25	1.25
Rotation (degrees)	0.000	0.000	-12.000

TABLE 14-9 LISTING OF BLOCK MODEL ATTRIBUTES
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
ag_id3	Real	2	-1e-06	silver by inverse distance, power 3
ag_nsr	Real	2	0	ag (g/t) * 0.45
ag_nsr_sen	Real	2	0	ag (g/t) * 0.36
au_id3	Real	2	-1e-06	gold by inverse distance, power 3
au_nsr	Real	2	0	au (g/t) * 41.05
au_nsr_sen	Real	2	0	au (g/t) * 37.27
class	Integer	-	0	1=measured, 2=indicated, 3=inferred
cu_id3	Real	2	-1e-06	copper by inverse distance, power 3
cu_nsr	Real	2	0	cu (%) * 53.45
cu_nsr_sen	Real	2	0	cu% * 46.16
density	Real	2	2.84	
density_100nsr	Real	2	2.84	density for $100NSR cog sensitivity
density_120nsr	Real	2	2.84	density for $120NSR cog sensitivity
density_160nsr	Real	2	2.84	density for $160NSR cog sensitivity
density_180nsr	Real	2	2.84	density for $180NSR cog sensitivity
density_2	Real	2	2.84	Average densities inside resource wireframes
density_sen	Real	2	2.84	
lens_name	Character	-	None	Main, Central or East
min_zone	Integer	-	0	401=HW Main, 402=FW Main
mined_out	Integer	-	0	0=in place, 1=mined out
nearest	Real	1	0	true distance to nearest informing sample
no_samples	Integer	-	0	number of informing samples
nsr_total	Real	2	0	zn_nsr+cu_nsr+pb_nsr+au_nsr+ag_nsr
nsr_total_sen	Real	2	0	zn_nsr_sen+cu_nsr_sen+pb_nsr_sen+au_nsr_sen +ag_nsr_sen
pass_no	Integer	-	0	pass number
pb_id3	Real	2	-1e-06	lead by inverse distance, power 3
pb_nsr	Real	2	0	pb (%) * 8.59
pb_nsr_sen	Real	2	0	pb% * 10.04
resource_flag_100nsr	Integer	-	0	0=none, 1=inside clipping polygon
resource_flag_120nsr	Integer	-	0	0=none, 1=inside clipping polygon
resource_flag_140	Integer	-	0	0=no resource, 1=resource
resource_flag_140_sen	Integer	-	0	flag for sensitivity repot (1=inside clipping polygon)
resource_flag_160nsr	Integer	-	0	0=none, 1=inside clipping polygon
resource_flag_180nsr	Integer	-	0	0=none, 1=inside clipping polygon
zn_id3	Real	2	-1e-06	zinc by inverse distance, power 3
zn_nsr	Real	2	0	zn (%) * 16.04
zn_nsr_sen	Real	2	0	zn % * 21.38

Metal grades were interpolated into the individual blocks for the mineralized domains using the inverse distance cubed (ID^3) interpolation method. A two-pass approach was used that utilized the search strategies presented in Tables 14-10 through 14-13, inclusive. It is to be noted that the copper search ellipses for the hangingwall and footwall lenses of the Main Zone were manually over-ridden from those values suggested from the variography study so as to provide a better fit with the grade distributions observed during the trend analysis phase.

"Hard" domain boundaries were used to estimate the block grades. Only those samples contained within the respective domain models were allowed to be used to estimate the grades of the blocks within the domain in question, and only those blocks within the domain limits were allowed to receive grade estimates. The uncapped, composited zinc, copper, lead, and silver grades of the drill hole intersections were used to estimate the block grades for those four metals. The capped, composited gold grades of the drill hole intersections were used to estimate the gold block grades.

Following the interpolation of the metal grades into the block model, the total NSR values for each of the metals in each of the blocks were calculated using the individual NSR factors presented in Table 14-3. The total NSR value was then derived by summing the NSR values of each of the five metals for each block. This total NSR value was then used to aid in identification of the Mineral Resources.

TABLE 14-10 SEARCH STRATEGY FOR THE HANGINGWALL EXHALITE, WEST BLOCK
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Major Axis	Down Dip (80 m)	Down Dip (80 m)	Along Strike (90 m)
Major Axis Direction	-90°@348°	-90°@348°	0°@078°
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike	Down Dip
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°	90°@348°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.18	2.0	1.06
Major/Minor Ratio	8	8	9
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	80	80	90
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500	500
Number of Data Points	387	387	387
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1	1

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pass # 1			
Pass # 2			
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrant

Item	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
Major Axis	Down Dip (110 m)	Down Dip (110 m)
Major Axis Direction:	-90°@348°	-90°@348°
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.16	1.4
Major/Minor Ratio	11	11
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	110	110
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500
Number of Data Points	387	387
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole	n/a	n/a
Pass # 1		
Pass # 2		
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant

TABLE 14-11 SEARCH STRATEGY FOR THE FOOTWALL EXHALITE, WEST BLOCK
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Major Axis	Down Dip (125 m)	Down Dip (40 m)	Down Dip (170 m)
Major Axis Direction	-90°@348°	-90°@348°	-90°@348°
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike	Along Strike
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°	0°@078°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.5	1.4	2.1
Major/Minor Ratio	6.25	2	8.5
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	125	40	170
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500	500
Number of Data Points	599	599	599
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1	1
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pass # 1			

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Pass # 2			
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrant

Item	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
Major Axis	Down Dip (140 m)	Down Dip (170 m)
Major Axis Direction:	-90°@348°	-90°@348°
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.9	1.6
Major/Minor Ratio	7	8.5
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	140	170
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500
Number of Data Points	599	599
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole Pass # 1 Pass # 2	n/a	n/a
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant

TABLE 14-12 SEARCH STRATEGY FOR THE HANGINGWALL EXHALITE, EAST BLOCK

Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Major Axis	Along Strike (80 m)	Down Dip (120 m)	Down Dip (45 m)
Major Axis Direction	0°@078°	-90°@348°	-90°@348°
Semi-Major Axis	Down Dip	Along Strike	Along Strike
Semi-Major Direction	90°@348°	0°@078°	0°@078°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.1	2.0	1.02
Major/Minor Ratio	2.0	3.0	1.1
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	80	120	45
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500	500
Number of Data Points	306	306	306
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1	1
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole Pass # 1 Pass # 2	n/a	n/a	n/a

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrant

Item	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
Major Axis	Down Dip (60 m)	Down Dip (80 m)
Major Axis Direction:	-90°@348°	-90°@348°
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.2	1.3
Major/Minor Ratio	20.3	25.3
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	60	80
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500
Number of Data Points	306	306
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole Pass # 1 Pass # 2	n/a	n/a
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant

TABLE 14-13 SEARCH STRATEGY FOR THE FOOTWALL EXHALITE, EAST BLOCK
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Major Axis	Down Dip (110 m)	Down Dip (45 m)	Down Dip (140 m)
Major Axis Direction	-90°@348°	-90°@348°	-90°@348°
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike	Along Strike
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°	0°@078°
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike	Across Strike
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348	0@348
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	2.1	1.01	1.1
Major/Minor Ratio	2.8	1.1	3.5
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	110	45	140
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500	500
Number of Data Points	343	343	343
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1	1
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5	5
Max No. of Samples/Hole Pass # 1 Pass # 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrant

Item	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)
Item	**Gold (g/t)**	**Silver (g/t)**	
Major Axis	Down Dip (50 m)	Down Dip (45 m)	
Major Axis Direction:	-90°@348°	-90°@348°	
Semi-Major Axis	Along Strike	Along Strike	
Semi-Major Direction	0°@078°	0°@078°	
Minor Axis	Across Strike	Across Strike	
Minor Direction	0@348	0@348	
Major/Semi-Major Ratio	1.3	1.01	
Major/Minor Ratio	1.35	1.1	
Length of Major Axis, Pass #1 (Short Range, m)	50	45	
Length of Major Axis, Pass #2 (Long Range, m)	500	500	
Number of Data Points	343	343	
Minimum Number of Samples	1	1	
Maximum Number of Samples	5	5	
Max No. of Samples/Hole Pass # 1 Pass # 2	n/a	n/a	
Search Ellipse Type	Quadrant	Quadrant	

BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The Estrades block model validation included a comparison of the average block grades versus the composited metal grades for each domain. As well, the volumes reported from the block model were compared to the volumes for each domain solid. A good correlation between the average block and composite metal grades for each domain was observed. In addition, the reported block model volumes for each domain were essentially the same as the domain solid volumes.

A visual comparison was also made between the distribution of the metal values in the blocks and the contoured metal distributions presented in the vertical longitudinal projections. In general, a good visual fit was observed, however, RPA recommends that further effort be placed towards improving the accuracy of the local grade estimate as the Project advances. Improvements to the local grade distribution can be made by adopting a dynamic anisotropy approach during the grade estimation phase.

Swath plots were prepared for the along-strike direction for each metal in each of the mineralized domains using the Surpac v.6.9 software package. Example plots for the zinc and

gold values contained within the footwall layer of the West Block domain are presented in Figures 14-25 and 14-26, respectively.

FIGURE 14-25 ZINC SWATH PLOT BY EASTING, FOOTWALL EXHALITE, WEST BLOCK

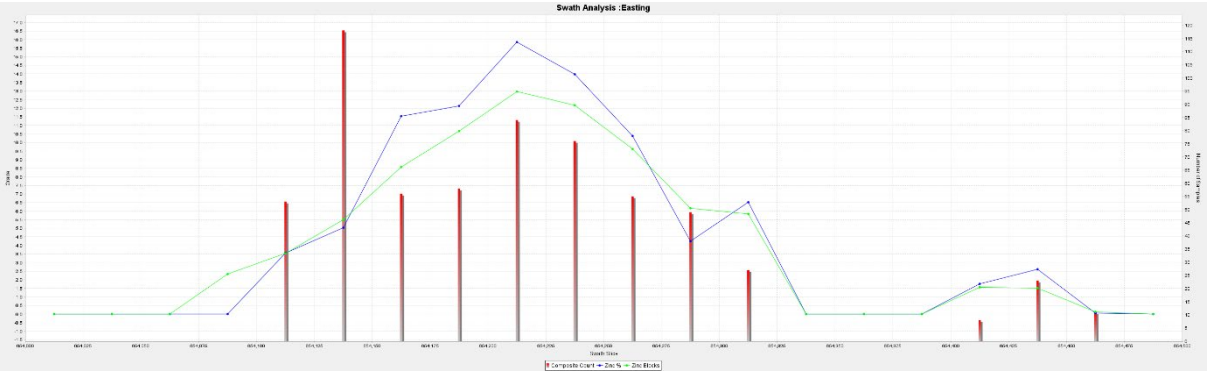
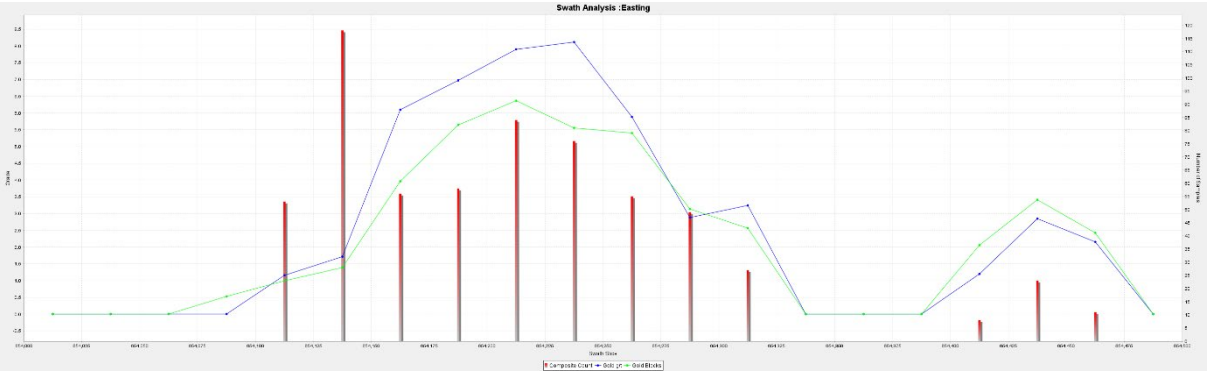


FIGURE 14-26 GOLD SWATH PLOT BY EASTING, FOOTWALL EXHALITE, WEST BLOCK



MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

The density of the drill hole information varies within each of the mineralized wireframe domains. In the vicinity of the mined out areas of the West Block and in two locations of the East Block, the drill hole density varies up to approximately 25 m x 25 m. Beyond these areas, the drilling density decreases to approximately 100 m x 100 m.

Definitions for resource categories used in this report are consistent with those defined by CIM (2014) and adopted by NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust

in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the "economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource" demonstrated by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories.

The mineralized material for each domain was classified into the Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource category on the basis of the search ellipse ranges obtained from the variography study, the demonstrated continuity of the Zn-Cu-Pb-Au-Ag grades from the trend analysis study, the demonstrated continuity of the mineralized layers, and the density of drill hole information.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ESTIMATION

The estimate of the Mineral Resources for the Estrades deposit presented in this report was prepared by Mr. Reno Pressacco, M.Sc.(A), P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, and is independent of Galway.

CUT-OFF VALUE

The conceptual operating scenario that was developed for this Mineral Resource estimate was the same as had been followed during the previous production period in 1990-1991. Mineralized material is envisioned to be excavated by means of a ramp-access underground mining method at approximately the same rate as was achieved in 1990-1991. The material would then be transported by truck to the Matagami mill where flotation concentrates would be produced. RPA estimates operating costs of C$75/tonne for mining, C$25/tonne for ore transport and milling, and C$40/tonne for general and administrative costs. In RPA's opinion, a cut-off NSR value of $140/tonne is therefore appropriate for reporting of the Mineral Resources under this conceptual operating scenario.

Metal prices used for reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those for reserves. The following long term metal prices (US$) were used in the estimation of the cut-off value: $1.15/lb Zn, $3.50/lb Cu, $1.00/lb Pb, $1,450/oz Au, and $21.00/oz Ag. An exchange rate (C$/US$) of 0.80 was used.

Metallurgical recoveries and other key assumptions used in estimating block NSR values are noted in Table 14-3, above.

Those portions of the mineralized wireframe models that contained blocks with total NSR values greater than or equal to the stated cut-off value and of sufficient spatial continuity to present a practical opportunity for excavation by means of underground mining methods were identified and coded into the block model using clipping polygons (Figures 14-27 and 14-28). In some cases, blocks that are below the stated cut-off value are included as part of the Mineral Resources as internal dilution if they were judged to be too intimately interwoven with the above cut-off value blocks such that they could not realistically be excluded. Conversely, some blocks that are above the stated cut-off value were excluded from the Mineral Resource statement if they were judged to be of either too small a size or to scattered or non-continuous to present a practical opportunity for excavation. Several of these areas present good exploration targets for future drilling.

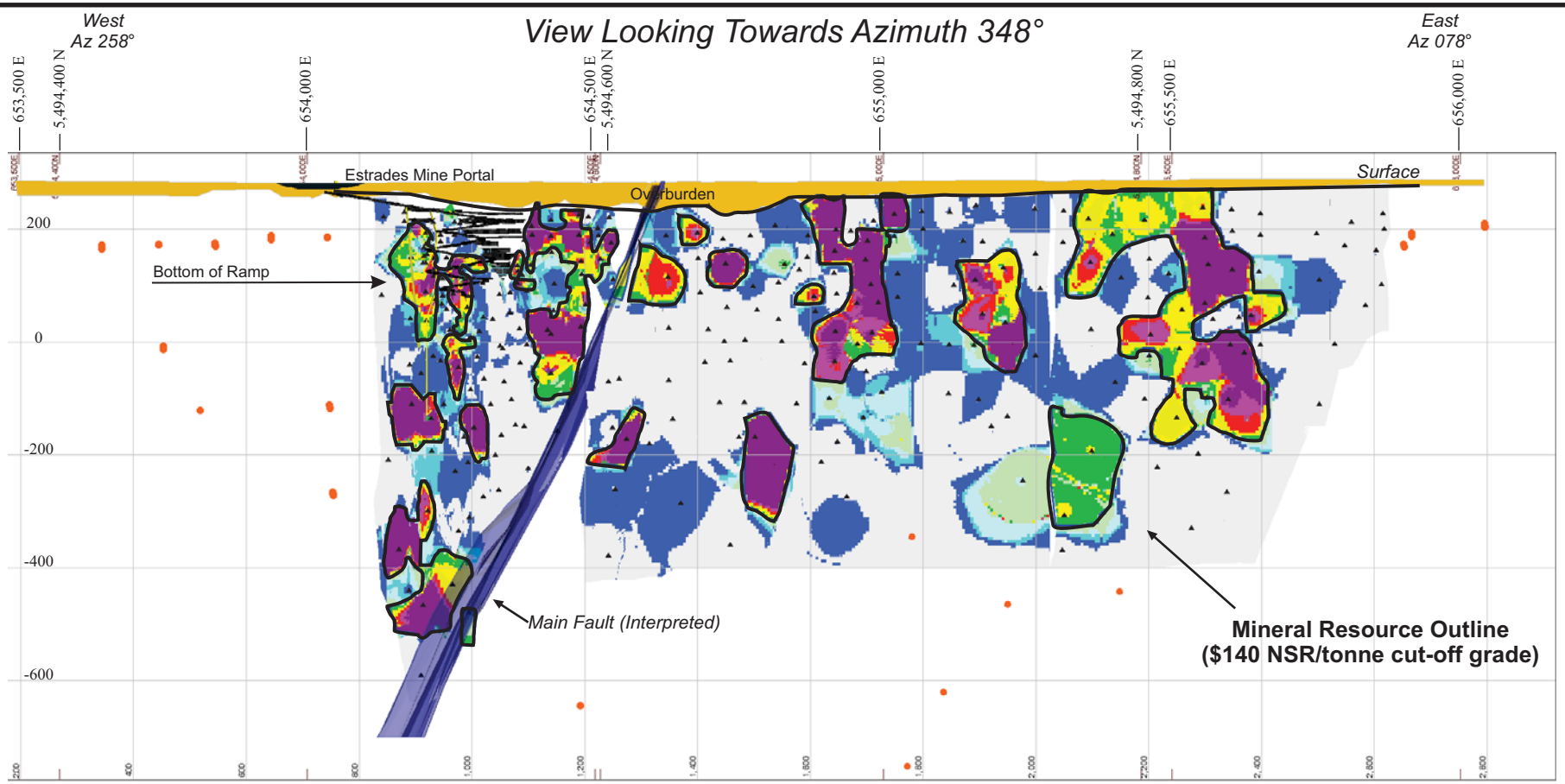


Figure 14-27

Galway Metals Inc.

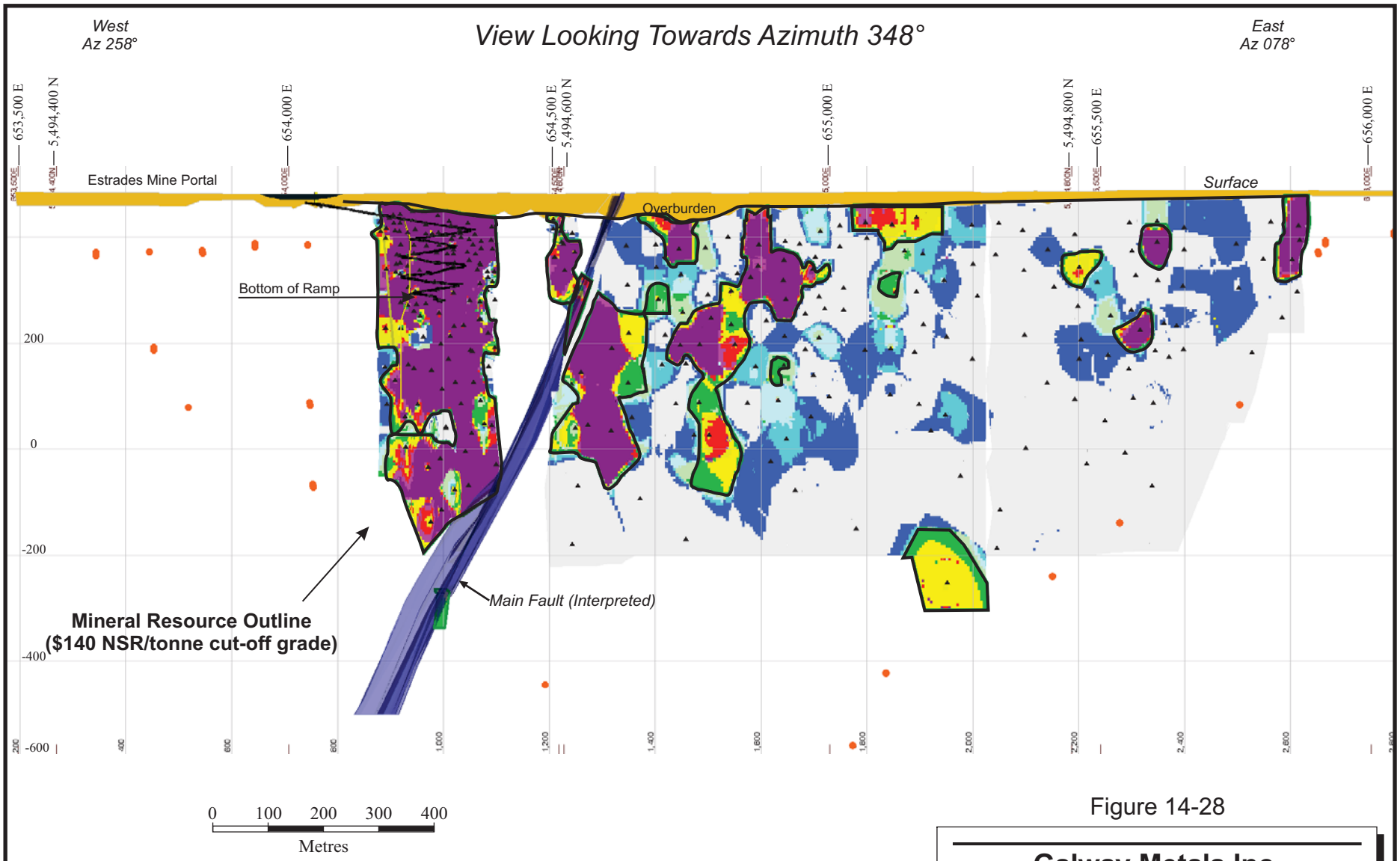
Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Mineral Resources, Hangingwall Layer

November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.



November 2018

Source: RPA, 2018.

Figure 14-28

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Mineral Resources, Footwall Layer

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

As a result of the concepts and processes described in this report, the Mineral Resources for the Estrades deposit are presented in Table 14-14.

Underground Mineral Resources at an NSR cut-off value of C$140/tonne are estimated to total 1,497,000 tonnes at an average grade of 7.20% Zn, 1.06% Cu, 0.60% Pb, 3.55 g/t Au and 122.9 g/t Ag in the Indicated Resource category. An additional 2,199,000 tonnes at an average grade of 4.72% Zn, 1.01% Cu, 0.29% Pb, 1.93 g/t Au and 72.9 g/t Ag are estimated to be present in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. The contribution of each of the metals to the total value of the mineralization is presented in Figures 14-29 and 14-30.

TABLE 14-14 MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2018
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,497,000	7.20	1.06	0.60	3.55	122.9
Inferred	2,199,000	4.72	1.01	0.29	1.93	72.9

Notes:
1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) No Mineral Reserves are present.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at long-term metal prices (US$) as follows: Zn $1.15/lb, Cu $3.50/lb, Pb $1.00/lb, Au $1,450/oz, and Ag $21.00/oz.
4) Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long-term foreign exchange rate of C$1 : US$0.80.
5) A minimum mining width of approximately 1.5 m was used.
6) Mineral Resources are estimated at a Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off value of C$140/tonne. NSR values were calculated based on metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, and typical off-site charges applicable to concentrates. The cut-off value corresponds to the projected operating cost for a conceptual operating scenario.
7) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

FIGURE 14-29 DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE BY METAL, INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES

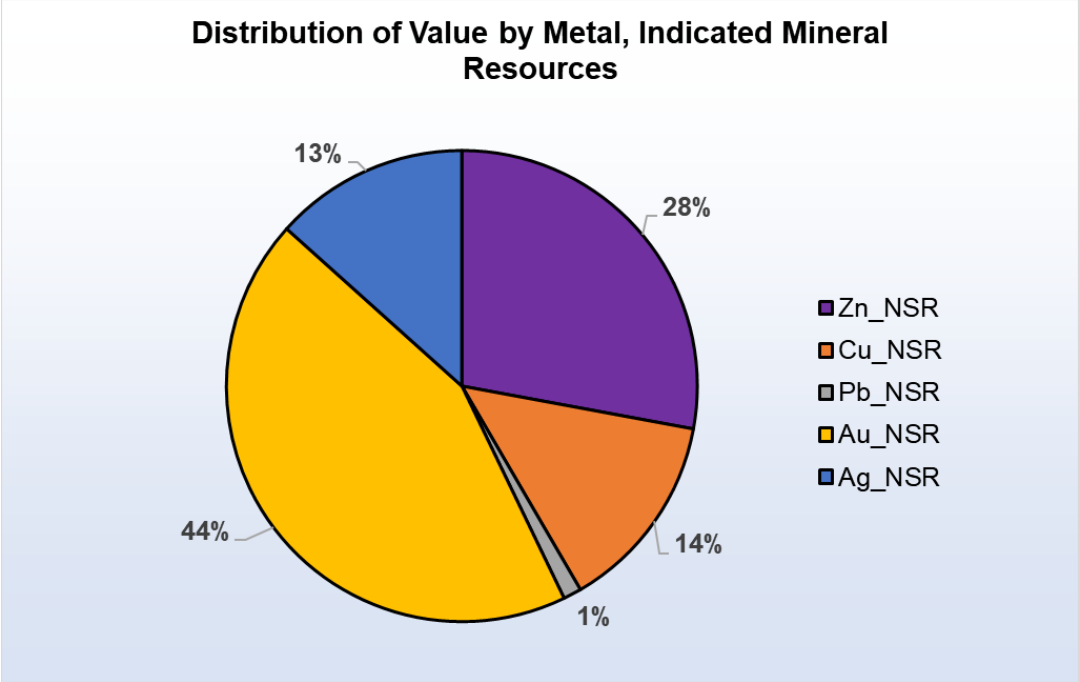
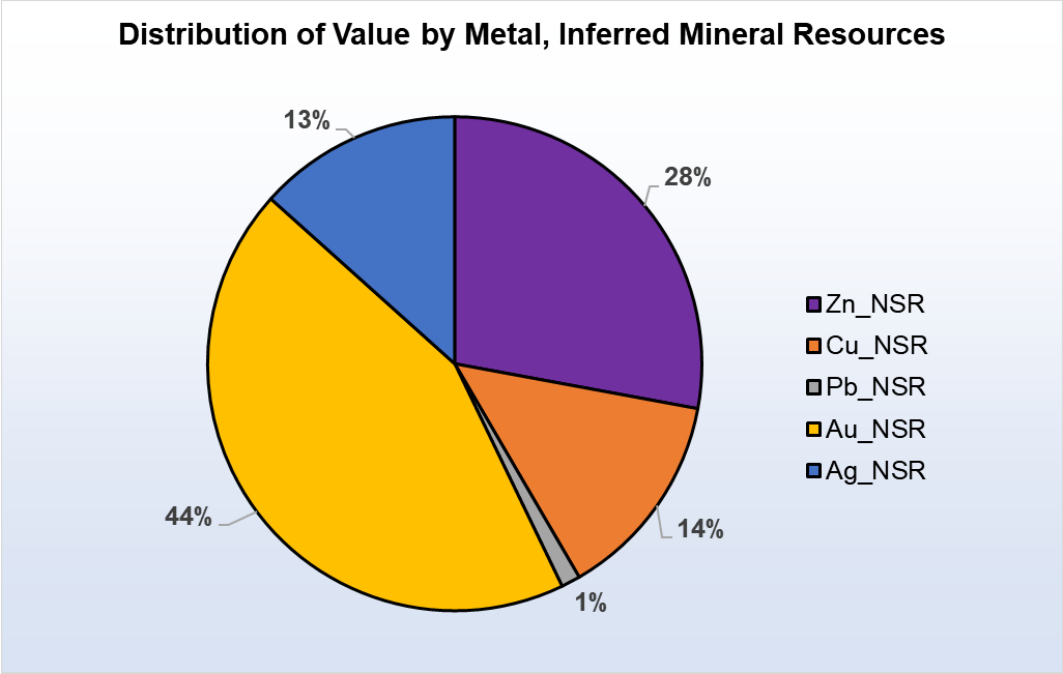


FIGURE 14-30 DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE BY METAL, INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES



SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The sensitivity of the Mineral Resources to changes in the cut-off value was evaluated. Separate clipping polygons were prepared for each selected cut-off value in the same manner as was used to prepare the Mineral Resource estimate. The resulting shapes for each cut-off value case were coded into the block model and were then used to prepare the tonnage and grade reports. The results are presented in Table 14-15.

TABLE 14-15 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS BY CUT-OFF VALUE
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

NSR C$180/tonne Cut-off Value:

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,242,000	8.01	1.15	0.67	3.98	134.2
Inferred	1,339,000	6.00	1.10	0.35	2.52	86.6

NSR C$160/tonne Cut-off Value:

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,329,000	7.69	1.12	0.64	3.81	129.3
Inferred	1,684,000	5.28	1.13	0.31	2.19	79.1

NSR C$140/tonne Cut-off Value:

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,497,000	7.20	1.06	0.60	3.55	122.9
Inferred	2,199,000	4.72	1.01	0.29	1.93	72.9

NSR C$120/tonne Cut-off Value:

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,555,000	7.00	1.05	0.58	3.42	118.4
Inferred	2,605,000	4.36	0.95	0.28	1.76	68.3

NSR C$100/tonne Cut-off Value:

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,657,000	6.68	1.03	0.55	3.26	113.1
Inferred	2,961,000	4.10	0.89	0.26	1.64	63.7

The sensitivity of the Mineral Resources to changes in the metal prices and exchange rate was evaluated using the 12-month trailing average prices and exchange rate presented in Table 14-16. The tonnage and grades are presented in Table 14-17.

TABLE 14-16 METAL PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATE FOR SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Metal	US$	C$/US$ Exchange	C$
Zinc ($/lb)	1.41	0.78	1.80
Copper ($/lb)	3.03	0.78	3.88
Lead ($/lb)	1.08	0.78	1.38
Gold ($/oz)	1,284	0.78	1,644
Silver ($/oz)	16.35	0.78	20.93

TABLE 14-17 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS BY METAL PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATE

Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,488,000	7.28	1.05	0.61	3.56	123.31
Inferred	2,102,000	5.03	0.95	0.31	1.98	73.95

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no current Mineral Reserve estimate for the Estrades Property.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Estrades Property is contiguous with claims held by various companies and individuals. RPA has not relied upon information from these adjacent properties in the writing of this report (Figure 23-1). It is important to note that RPA has not independently verified the information presented in the following sections and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Estrades Project.

CARIBOU

Ground wholly-owned by Yorbeau Resources Inc. (Yorbeau), contiguous to the west of the Estrades Project, hosts the Caribou VMS deposit. The Caribou mineralization was discovered by Cogitore in early 2009 and is located approximately 3.4 km to the western extension of the prospective Estrades stratigraphy. Ten holes have intersected a thin but high grade massive sulphide lens (sheet) and the weighted average of the ten holes drilled to date is 2.8% Cu, 6.9% Zn, 1.1 g/t Au, and 53 g/t Ag over a core length of 1.8 m.

The Caribou deposit is a high grade massive sulphide sheet that has now been drilled at relatively wide spacing to a vertical depth of approximately 700 m (Figure 23-2). Massive sulphide mineralization is accompanied by chlorite and sericite alteration in the footwall felsic rocks, and the geological environment is similar to the Estrades environment except that the copper grades so far have been significantly higher than those observed at Estrades. The bedded “exhalative” tuffs hosting the Caribou massive sulphides are quite similar visually and chemically to the “Key Tuffite” marker in the Matagami camp. Additional information can be found on the Yorbeau website at (www.yorbeauresources.com).

CASA BERARDI

The Estrades Project is located approximately 25 km east of Hecla Mining Company’s (Hecla) Casa Berardi mine. Casa Berardi is an underground trackless mine accessed by the 1,096 m deep West shaft and related declines. The mine produces approximately 2,050 tpd ore. Mining is by longhole transverse stopes in the wider stopes and longhole retreat stoping in the narrower zones. The surface infrastructure includes a 2,800 tpd cyanidation processing mill. Gold recovery is by carbon in leach technology.

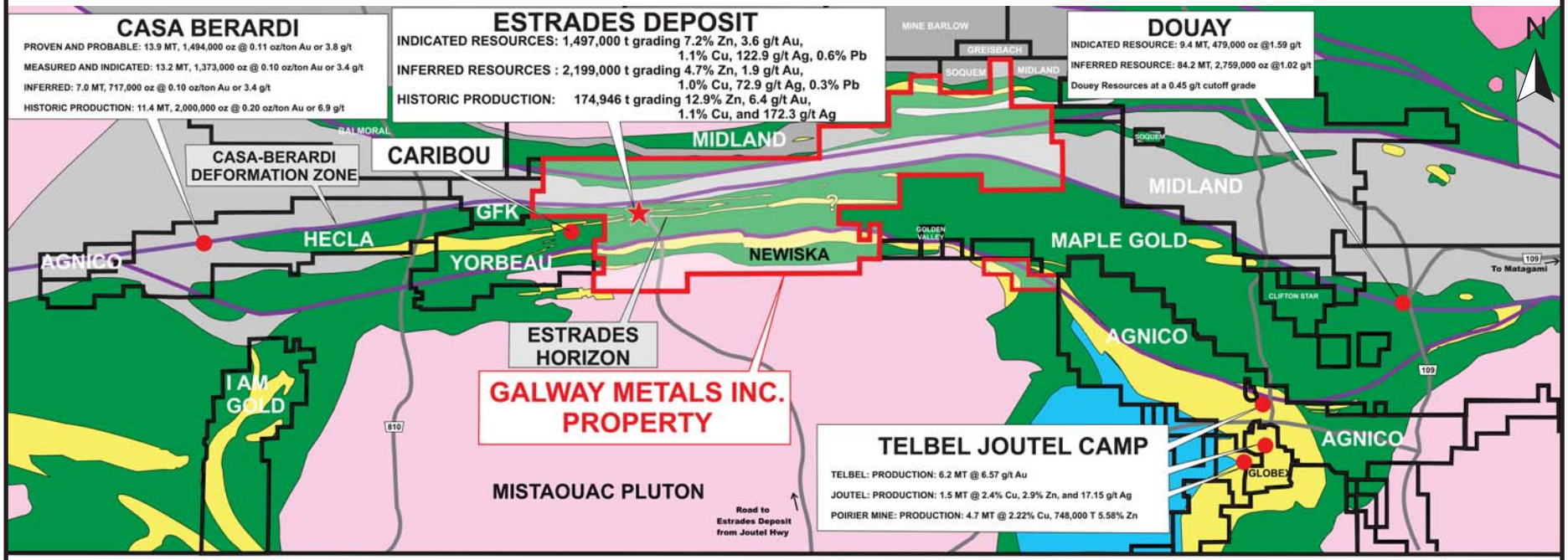
At Casa Berardi, mineralization occurs in two main styles. The first style includes large, quartz veins containing low abundances of sulphide minerals that are developed against the Casa Berardi Fault. The second style of mineralization is as disseminated sulphides, quartz-pyrite stockworks, and lenses associated with strongly carbonate-sericite altered ductile deformation zones that are obliquely oriented to the Casa Berardi Fault (Figure 23-3). These ductile deformation zones extend a few hundred metres on both sides of the fault following northwest and northeast orientations. The Casa Berardi Fault is defined by a stratigraphic contact between a graphite-rich sedimentary sequence at the base of the Taibi Domain, a northern continuous intermediary fragmental volcanic unit and a southern polymictic conglomerate unit.

Historical production at Casa Berardi totals approximately 2,000,000 ounces of gold at an average of 6.9 g/t Au. Since Hecla's purchase of the Casa Berardi Mine, a total of 621,295 ounces of gold have been produced to December 31, 2017 (Table 23-1). As of December 31, 2017, Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves totalled 13,871,000 tonnes grading 3.8 g/t Au containing 1,494,000 ounces of gold. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (exclusive of Mineral Reserves) totalled 13,246,000 tonnes grading 3.4 g/t Au for an additional 1,373,000 ounces of contained gold. Inferred Mineral Resources were estimated to be 6,980,000 tonnes grading 3.4 g/t Au for 717,000 ounces of gold (www.hecla-mining.com). Additional information is presented in Salmon et al. (2014).

TABLE 23-1 SUMMARY OF CASA BERARDI PRODUCTION HISTORY 2013 TO 2017
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Oz Produced	2013*	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Gold	62,532	128,244	127,891	145,975	156,653	621,295
Silver	12,381	25,014	29,639	33,641	36,566	137,241

*June 1 to December 31



Legend:

Lithology

- *Gabbro - Anorthosite*
- *Felsic Intrusion*
- *Felsic Volcanics*
- *Mafic Volcanics*
- *Sediments*
- *Deformation Zone*
- *Claim Boundary*
- *Road*

Figure 23-1

Galway Metals Inc.

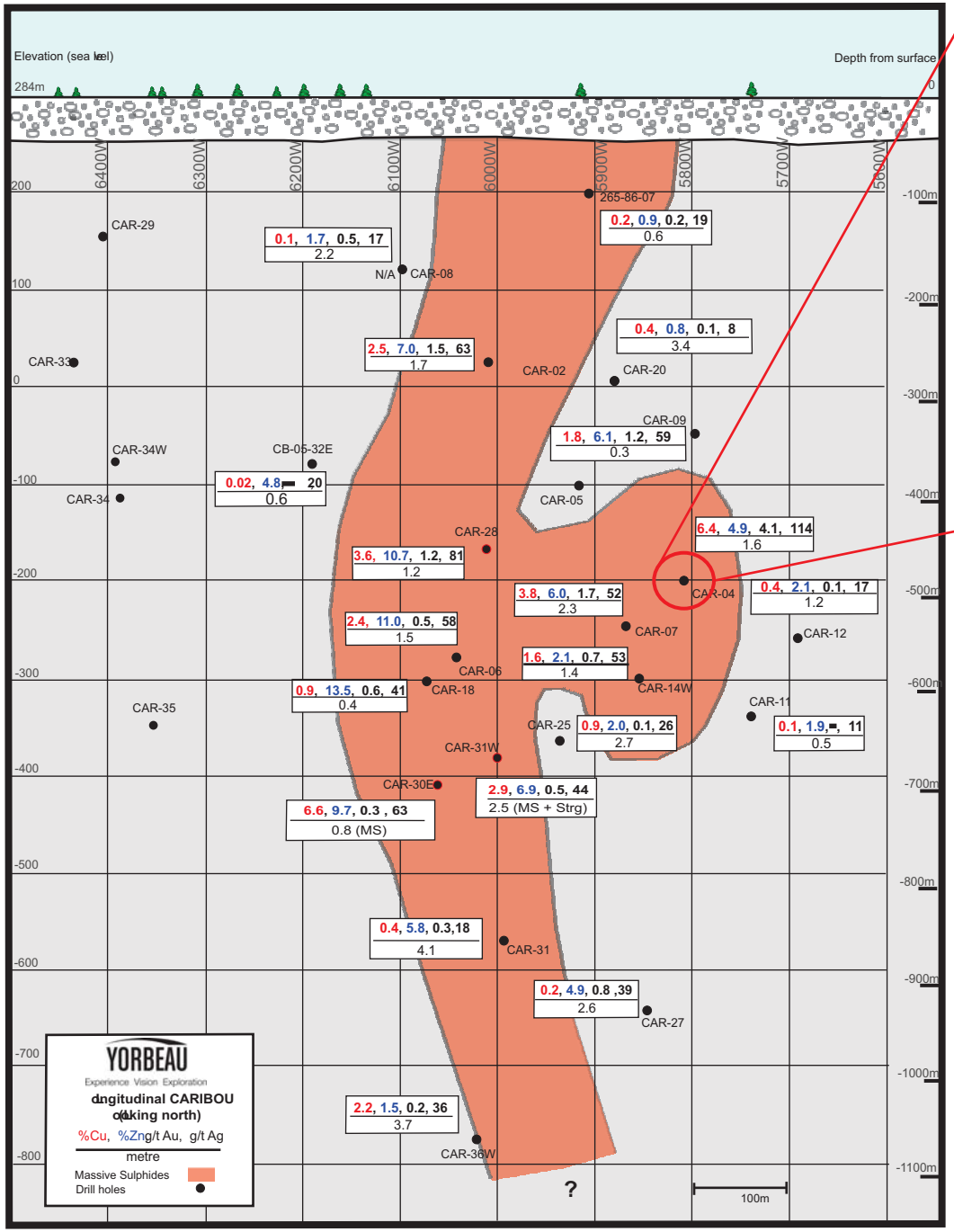
Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Adjacent Properties

Source: Galway Metals Inc., 2016.

November 2018



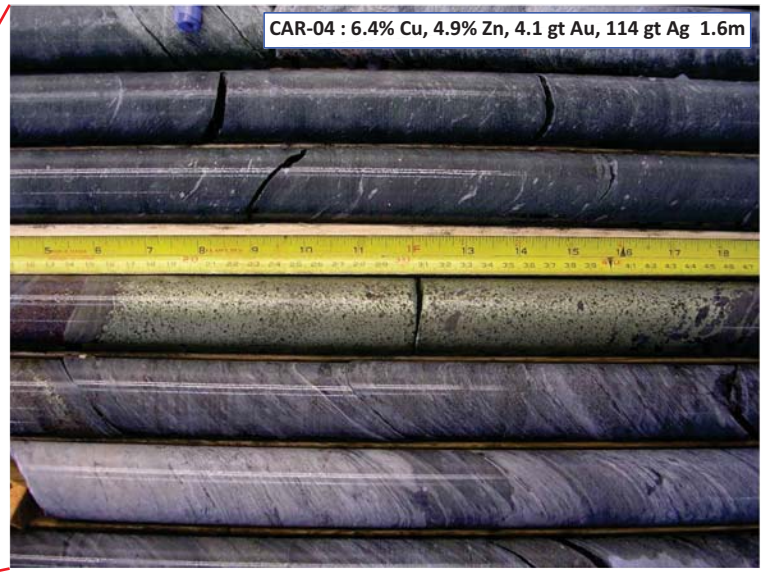


Figure 23-2

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Longitudinal Projection of the Caribou Deposit

Source: Yorbeau Inc., 2016.

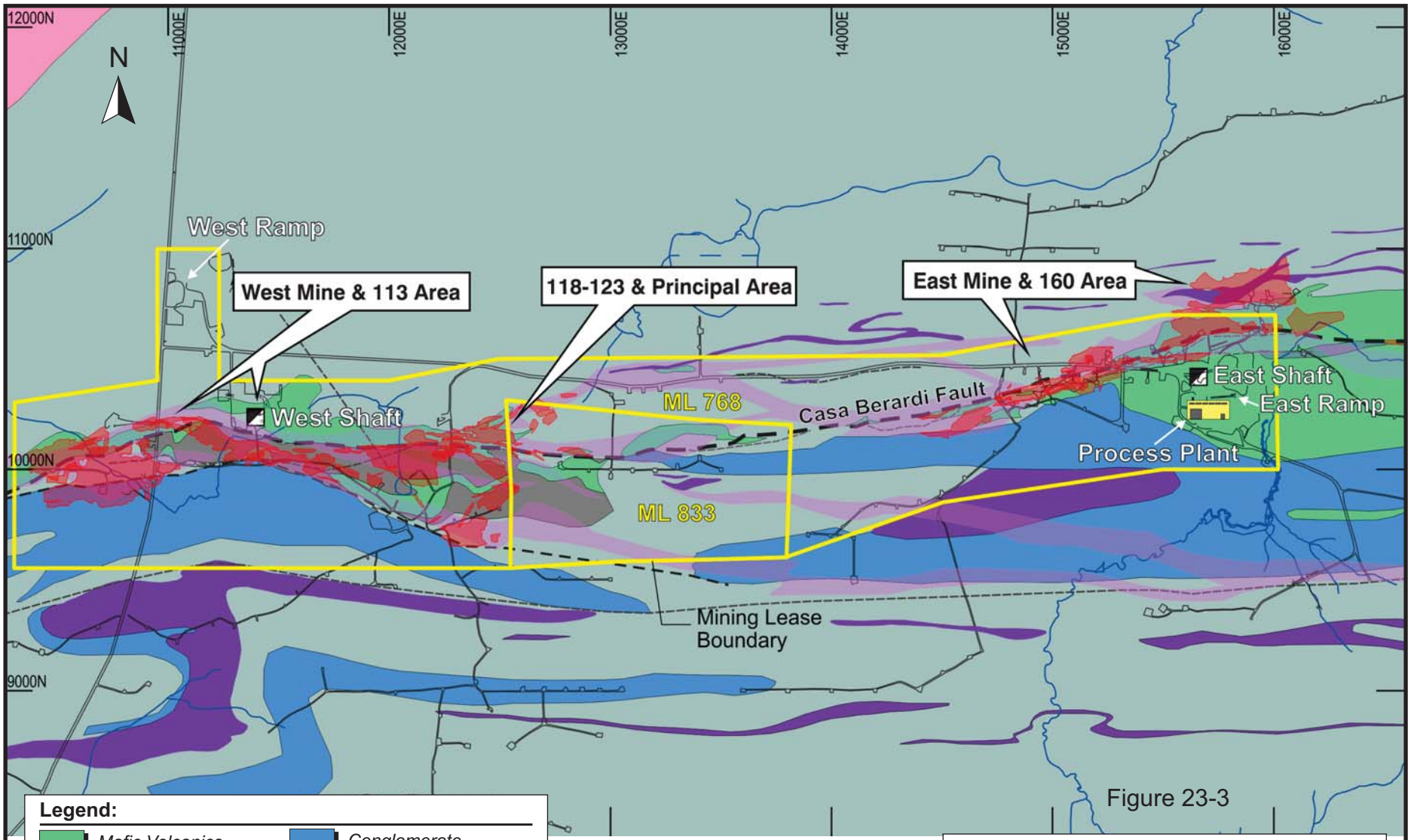


Figure 23-3

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Plan View of the Surface Geology and Mineralization, Casa Berardi Mine

November 2018

Source: Hecla Québec Inc., 2014.

JOUTEL CAMP

The Joutel camp is located approximately 30 km southeast of the main Estrades claim block. From 1974 to 1993, Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited produced approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold from the Eagle, Telbel, and Eagle West mines (www.agnicoeagle.com). The Eagle, Telbel, and Eagle West deposits are located along the stratigraphic top of an accumulation of felsic volcanic flows and pyroclastic sediments that has been traced along strike by drill holes from the mine area into the Estrades Project area (Figure 23-4).

Three VMS deposits were discovered at Joutel including the Mine de Poirier, Joutel Copper, and Explo Zinc deposits.

At Mine de Poirier, Rio Algom mined 4,236,000 tonnes with an average grade of 2.22% Cu and 678,600 tonnes with an average grade of 5.58% Zn from 1965 to 1975. Resources at closure were reported to be 692,200 tonnes of copper ore grading 2.20% Cu and 650,000 tonnes of zinc ore grading 10.44% Zn. Ore was produced from two lens shaped orebodies at a rate of 1,360 tpd. A third, zinc-rich lens was never commercially exploited. Joutel Copper produced 1,320,000 tonnes with an average grade of 2.16% Cu and 378,000 tonnes with an average grade of 8.88% Zn from 1967 to 1972. The ore was trucked to Mine Poirier for toll milling at a rate of 635 tpd. The Explo Zinc deposit hosts an NI 43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 587,961 tonnes with an average grade of 7.63% Zn and 0.35% Cu and Inferred Mineral Resources of 273,485 tonnes with an average grade of 6.64% Zn and 0.21% Cu. Explo Zinc has never been mined (www.explorresources.com).

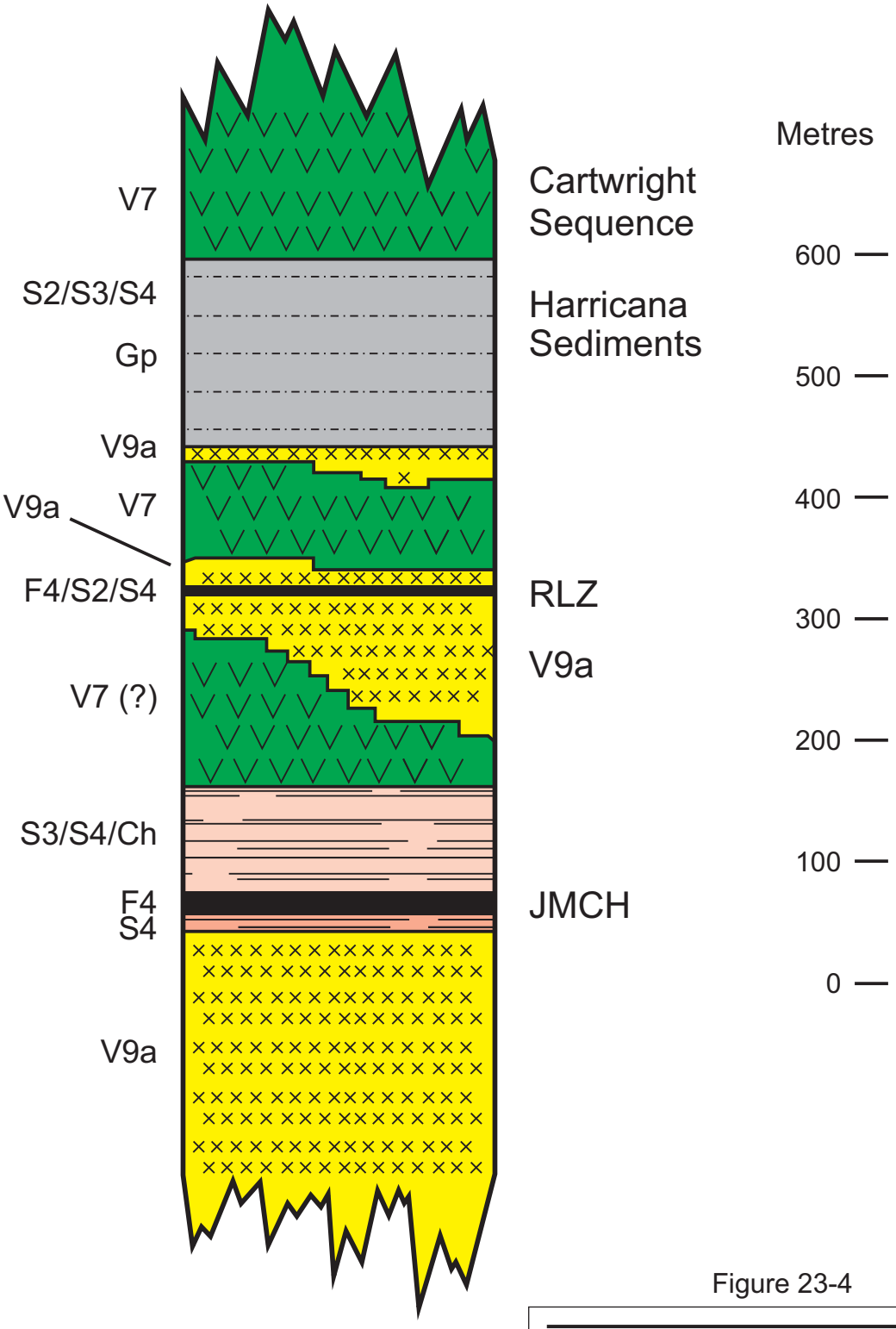


Figure 23-4

Legend:

V9a	*Felsic Volcanics*	F4	*Iron Formation*
V7	*Mafic Volcanics*	Ch	*Chert*
S2	*Siltstone*	RLZ	*Range Line Zone*
S3	*Greywacke*	JMCH	*Jouval Main Carbonate Horizon*
S4	*Argillite*		

November 2018 ***Source: RPA, 2016.***

Galway Metals Inc.

Estrades Project
Northwestern Québec, Canada
Stratigraphic Sequence of the Joutel/Telbel Mine

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The mineralization at the Estrades Project was initially discovered in 1985 when a diamond drilling program was conducted to test selected geophysical targets. Exploration activities continued and production was achieved briefly from July 1990 to May 1991. Production records show that a total of 174,946 tonnes of ore were produced at a grade of 1.1% Cu, 13% Zn, 6.35 g/t Au, and 172 g/t Ag. The ore was taken by truck to the Matagami mill where separate zinc and copper flotation concentrates were produced. No further production has taken place since the mine's closure in 1991.

The drill hole database used to prepare the estimate of the Mineral Resources of the Estrades deposit was compiled from various sources including drill hole information collected from prior claim owners and from drill hole information collected by Galway. As of September 10, 2018, Galway has completed a total of 20,707 m of drilling in approximately 34 drill holes in two drilling campaigns carried out in 2017 and 2018. The objective of the 2017 and 2018drilling programs was mainly to expand the limits of the known mineralization as indicated by the historical drill hole information.

In general terms, the Galway drilling programs were successful in demonstrating the accuracy of the historical drill hole data that was used for the preparing the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate, confirming the previous interpretations of the major lithological units, mineralized zones, and structure, improving the understanding of the distribution of the mineralization, and expanding the limits of the known mineralized zones.

The mineralization at the Estrades deposit is a typical example of a VMS deposit where massive sulphide mineralization is spatially related to volcanic rocks of felsic composition. At Estrades, the massive sulphide intersections are observed to be largely hosted within a single package of felsic volcanics that was referred to as the Main Felsic Unit by previous operators. RPA prepared a lithologic model of the Main Felsic Unit along a strike length of 2,600 m from available drill hole information. Separate wireframe models were prepared using the stratiform nature of the mineralization, an NSR value approach using a nominal cut-off value of $140/tonne, a minimum horizontal width of approximately 1.5 m, and the interpretation of the distribution of the Main Felsic Unit as guides and constraints. The presence of two mineralized horizons as interpreted during preparation of the 2016 Mineral Resource estimate was

confirmed by the newly completed drill holes. The newly completed drill hole information indicates that these two horizons are separated by an intrusion of mafic composition that is conformable with the mineralization in the western block, or by a younger assemblage of felsic flows and tuffaceous materials.

In total, the mineralized horizons were modelled from section 25+50W to section 7+50 W, a distance of 1,800 m. The drill hole information shows that the mineralized horizons have an average strike of 080° and have sub-vertical dips. The mineralized horizons have been traced to a maximum depth of approximately 750 m for the eastern fault block and from surface to a depth of approximately 1,000 m for the western fault block. RPA notes that the mineralized horizons can likely be extended along the strike and depth projections by additional drilling.

RPA reviewed the sample statistics and considered that applying a grade cap to the zinc, copper, lead, and silver assays was not warranted. In RPA's opinion, a capping value of 30 g/t Au is appropriate for the samples contained within the two mineralized horizons. The selection of an appropriate composite length is based on the average sample length and the size of the blocks in the model. On the basis of the available information, RPA believes that a composite length of one metre for all samples is reasonable.

Galway proceeded to collect information on the bulk densities of all mineralized intervals intersected during the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns. A total of 35 bulk density measurements were made for samples containing visible base metal mineralization. These density values were appended to the density information contained within the 2016 drill hole database. Following completion of the estimation of the NSR values in the block model, a subset of the density values for only those samples that reside within the Mineral Resource outlines for each of the mineralized domains was extracted. The average values of these mineralized subsets were calculated and were used in the preparation of the Mineral Resource statement.

An upright, rotated, sub-blocked block model was created using the Dassault Systèmes Surpac version 6.9 software package that comprised an array of parent blocks that measured 5 m x 1 m x 5 m (easting, northing, elevation). The block model was rotated 12° counter-clockwise so as to align with the overall strike of the Main Felsic Unit host rock package.

Metal grades were interpolated into the individual blocks for the mineralized domains using the ID^3 interpolation method. "Hard" domain boundaries were used to estimate the block grades. Only those samples contained within the respective domain models were allowed to be used to estimate the grades of the blocks within the domain in question, and only those blocks within the domain limits were allowed to receive grade estimates. The uncapped, composited zinc, copper, lead, and silver grades of the drill hole intersections were used to estimate the block grades for those four metals. The capped, composited gold grades of the drill hole intersections were used to estimate the gold block grades.

Following the interpolation of the metal grades into the block model, block NSR values were estimated, accounting for gross revenue for each metal at the stated metal price, less metallurgical recovery, payability terms, and all applicable concentrate charges. This NSR value was then compared to a cut-off value to aid in identification of the Mineral Resources. The mineralized material for each domain was classified into the Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource category on the basis of the search ellipse ranges obtained from the variography study, the demonstrated continuity of the zinc, copper, lead, gold, and silver grades from the trend analysis study, the demonstrated continuity of the mineralized layers, and the density of drill hole information.

As a result of the concepts and processes described in this report, the Mineral Resources for the Estrades Deposit are presented in Table 25-1.

TABLE 25-1 MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2018
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1,497,000	7.20	1.06	0.60	3.55	122.9
Inferred	2,199,000	4.72	1.01	0.29	1.93	72.9

Notes:
1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) No Mineral Reserves are present.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at long-term metal prices (US$) as follow: Zn $1.15/lb, Cu $3.50/lb, Pb $1.00/lb, Au $1,450/oz, and Ag $21.00/oz.
4) Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long-term foreign exchange rate of C$1 : US$0.80.
5) A minimum mining width of approximately 1.5 m was used.
6) Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off value of C$140/tonne.
7) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RISKS

The Property has experienced a short production history that has confirmed the presence and form of the massive sulphide mineralization in the area of the mine infrastructure, and the ability of the mineralization to generate concentrates of marketable quality. In RPA's opinion, there are not any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate other than those otherwise discussed above.

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA recommends that the Project proceed with continued exploration programs. These programs would have the following objectives:

- Searching for the strike and depth continuations of the existing gold-rich massive sulphide mineralization,
- Increasing the level of confidence of the existing Mineral Resources,
- Evaluating the base metals potential of the other accumulations of felsic volcanic material located on the Property,
- Evaluating the portion of the Casa Berardi Break located on the Property for the presence of economic quantities of gold mineralization, and
- Examine the economic potential of a custom milling operational scenario.

RPA's specific recommendations are as follows:

- Update the lithology table in the drill hole database such that all entries of massive sulphides, semi-massive sulphides, or observations of exhalite in the drill core be upgraded as a major unit.
- Continue to determine the density values for all mineralized intervals on a routine basis.
- Analysis of the distribution of the metal ratios, thickness contours, and metal factors (grade multiplied by thickness) in the hangingwall and footwall layers should be undertaken. These metal ratios have been shown to be useful for identifying exploration targets in these environments in the past.
- The whole rock geochemistry of the mine stratigraphy (with a focus on the footwall units) should be determined on a routine basis during the course of any future diamond drilling programs. Any whole rock geochemical information available for previously completed drill holes should be located, collected, and appended to the database. Spatial analysis of this information in the form of alteration indices has also been shown to be a very useful tool in identifying exploration targets.
- Improvements to the local grade distribution can be made by incorporating the grades of the underground chip and channel samples into the drill hole database.
- Carry out drilling programs designed to expand the limits of the known mineralized lenses.
- The results of the historical drilling along the interpreted location of the Casa Berardi Break should be compiled and reviewed to aid in identification of exploration targets.

- Complete preliminary metallurgical studies on representative samples of the Mineral Resources

- Complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment that examines the economic viability of a custom milling scenario.

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Galway's proposed budgets. The recommended program consists of geophysical surveying, diamond drilling on the Estrades and Newiska targets, metallurgical testing, and preparation of a Preliminary Economic Analysis. Details of the recommended program can be found in Table 26-1.

TABLE 26-1 PROPOSED BUDGET
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Item	C$
Head Office Services	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	250,000
Expense Account/Travel Costs	50,000
Renewal Fees	20,000
Communications	5,000
Gravity & Geophysical Surveying	320,000
Resource & Exploration Drilling	500,000
Assaying	75,000
Transportation	75,000
Core Logging Facility Rental	20,000
Core Storage	20,000
Snow Plowing/Road Maintenance	55,000
Mineral Resource Update	50,000
Metallurgical Sampling	200,000
Preliminary Metallurgical Testing	200,000
Preliminary Economic Analysis	200,000
Subtotal	***2,065,000***
Contingency	235,000
TOTAL	**2,300,000**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Estrades Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada” and dated November 5, 2018 as amended on March 15, 2019 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed and Sealed) “*Reno Pressacco*”

Dated at Toronto, ON
March 15, 2019

Reno Pressacco, M.Sc.(A), P. Geo
Principal Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

RENO PRESSACCO

I, Reno Pressacco, M.Sc.(A)., P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Estrades Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada” prepared for Galway Metals Inc. and dated November 5, 2018 as amended on March 15, 2019, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Principal Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Sudbury, Ontario, in 1982 with a CET Diploma in Geological Technology, Lake Superior State College, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1984, with a B.Sc. degree in Geology and McGill University, Montreal, Québec, in 1986 with a M.Sc.(A) degree in Mineral Exploration.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #939). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 32 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements, including preparation of Mineral Resource estimates and NI 43-101 Technical Reports.
    - Numerous assignments in North, Central and South America, Finland, Russia, Armenia and China in a variety of deposit types and in a variety of geological environments; commodities including Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Mo, U, PGM and industrial minerals.
    - A senior position with an international consulting firm.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Estrades Project on August 18, 2016 and October 23, 2018.

6. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Estrades deposit in 2016.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 15th day of March, 2019

(Signed and Sealed) "*Reno Pressacco*"

Reno Pressacco, M.Sc.(A)., P.Geo.

30 APPENDIX 1

LAND TENURE

TABLE 30-1 LIST OF CLAIMS
Galway Metals Inc. – Estrades Project

Title No	Reg. Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Title Holder
46377	22/11/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
46378	22/11/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	48115	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
46379	22/11/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	115556	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
46380	22/11/2004	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
46381	22/11/2004	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
46382	22/11/2004	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48930	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48931	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48932	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48933	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48934	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48935	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48936	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48937	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
48938	20/12/2004	13/01/2019	55.82	0	1170	64	2520385 Ontario
106310	19/12/2005	18/12/2019	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
106311	19/12/2005	18/12/2019	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
106312	19/12/2005	18/12/2019	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
106313	19/12/2005	18/12/2019	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
106314	06/12/2005	05/12/2019	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1105472	22/11/2002	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1105473	22/11/2002	13/01/2019	55.81	82563	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1105474	22/11/2002	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1105475	22/11/2002	13/01/2019	55.80	144939	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1105476	22/11/2002	13/01/2019	55.80	636186	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1105477	22/11/2002	13/01/2019	55.80	372583	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119055	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119056	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119057	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119058	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	59568	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119059	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119060	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119061	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119062	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	307773	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119063	28/02/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119307	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119308	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119309	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119310	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119311	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.81	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119314	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119315	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119316	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119317	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119318	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.80	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario

Title No	Reg. Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Title Holder
1119321	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.79	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1119322	04/03/2003	13/01/2019	55.79	0	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
1134232	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134233	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134234	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134235	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134236	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134237	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	1773	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134238	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134239	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134240	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.87	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134241	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134242	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134243	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	4675	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134244	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134245	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134246	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	406	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134247	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134248	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134249	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134250	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134251	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134252	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134253	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134254	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134255	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134256	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134257	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134258	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134259	20/12/2005	16/11/2020	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134261	20/12/2005	20/06/2019	55.86	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134262	20/12/2005	20/06/2019	55.86	21037	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134263	20/12/2005	20/06/2019	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
1134264	20/12/2005	20/06/2019	55.85	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2391646	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391647	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391648	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391649	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391650	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391651	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391652	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391653	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391654	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391655	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	4373	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391656	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391657	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391658	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391659	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario

Title No	Reg. Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Title Holder
2391660	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391661	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391662	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391663	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	4372	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391664	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	4371	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391671	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	10616	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391672	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	11396	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391673	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	12176	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391674	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	12953	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391675	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	12173	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391676	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	12173	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391677	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	9831	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391678	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	10611	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391679	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.80	12951	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391680	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.84	45289	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391681	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.83	45281	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391682	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	41672	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391683	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391684	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391685	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391686	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391687	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391688	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	43639	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391689	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	45264	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391690	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	43639	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391691	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	45264	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391692	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	45264	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391693	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.84	45289	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391694	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.84	45289	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391695	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.84	45289	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391696	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.84	45289	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391697	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.83	45281	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391698	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.83	45281	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391699	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.83	45281	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391700	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.83	45281	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391701	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391702	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391703	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.82	45272	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391704	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	55.81	45264	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391705	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	6.46	4777	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391706	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	9.05	6953	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391707	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	54.49	44155	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391708	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	6.87	5122	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391709	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	9.62	7432	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391710	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	11.79	9255	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391711	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	10.57	8230	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391712	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	7.25	5441	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391713	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	6.06	4441	650	33	2520385 Ontario

Title No	Reg. Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Title Holder
2391714	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	10.65	8298	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391715	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	14.86	8348	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391716	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	30.65	24126	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391717	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	3.32	2139	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391718	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	38.35	30595	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391719	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	38.88	31040	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391720	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	13.17	10415	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391721	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	49.18	39694	1625	64	2520385 Ontario
2391722	25/11/2013	13/01/2019	9.24	7113	650	33	2520385 Ontario
2391751	25/11/2013	08/11/2020	1.29	0	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2391752	25/11/2013	08/11/2020	36.98	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2391753	25/11/2013	08/11/2020	8.02	0	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2391754	25/11/2013	08/11/2020	31.54	0	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392832	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	20836	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392833	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	20056	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392834	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	20056	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392835	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.86	19215	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392836	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.86	20840	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392850	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	20832	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392851	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	20056	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392852	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	20056	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392853	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	15836	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392854	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	16282	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392855	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	20052	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392856	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	16932	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392857	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	20832	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392858	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	16152	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392859	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	20052	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392860	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	17712	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392861	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	20832	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392862	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	7832	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392863	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	11082	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392908	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	40.97	14852	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392909	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	48.57	17909	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392911	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	19.17	3275	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392912	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	48.96	18065	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392915	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	38.44	5288	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392916	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	46.21	15323	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392917	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	1.33	0	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392918	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	45.17	16541	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392919	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	14.53	5194	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392920	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	46.59	17112	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392921	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	4.15	1019	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392922	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	44.05	4086	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392923	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	15013	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392924	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	10.02	3380	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392926	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	33.16	2300	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392931	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	49.37	18230	1625	64	2512570 Ontario

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2392933	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	49.77	18391	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392934	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	6.63	2016	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392939	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	17977	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392942	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	46.78	17189	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392944	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	29.22	10127	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392948	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.84	16244	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392950	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	55.85	15367	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392955	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	25.18	8502	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392956	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	45.26	16577	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392957	26/11/2013	16/03/2019	51.11	3181	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392958	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392959	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392960	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392961	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392962	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.83	11740	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392963	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.83	11740	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392964	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.83	11740	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392965	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.83	11740	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392966	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392967	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392968	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392969	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392970	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392971	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392972	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392973	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392974	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392975	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392976	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392977	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392978	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392979	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392980	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392981	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392982	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392983	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392984	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392985	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392986	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.83	11740	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392987	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392988	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392989	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.81	11736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392990	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.83	11740	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392991	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.82	11738	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392992	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.59	4741	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392993	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.54	4729	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392994	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	16.94	3405	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392995	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	37.97	7465	1625	64	2512570 Ontario

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2392996	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	17.39	3513	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392997	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	11.63	2134	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2392998	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.84	4712	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2392999	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.55	4731	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393000	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	17.47	2175	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2393001	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	55.84	4714	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393002	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	42.65	8585	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393003	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.61	4745	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393004	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	5.30	619	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2393005	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	51.69	4729	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393006	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.57	4736	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393007	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.63	4750	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393008	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.66	4757	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393009	03/12/2013	07/05/2019	26.61	4745	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393011	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.87	23059	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393012	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.87	22279	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393013	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.87	22279	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393014	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.87	22279	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393015	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.87	22279	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393016	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.86	23054	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393017	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.86	21624	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393018	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	55.86	23054	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393019	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	14.67	5813	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2393020	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	4.74	998	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2393021	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	45.84	3630	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393022	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	54.58	20915	1625	64	2512570 Ontario
2393023	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	18.88	7854	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2393024	25/11/2013	10/12/2020	4.96	1105	650	33	2512570 Ontario
2413334	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413335	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413336	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413337	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413338	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413339	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413342	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413343	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413344	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413345	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413346	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413347	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413348	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413349	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413350	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413351	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413352	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413353	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413354	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.85	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2413355	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario

Title No	Reg. Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Title Holder
2413356	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413357	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413359	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.83	0	780	128	2520385 Ontario
2413360	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.83	0	780	128	2520385 Ontario
2413361	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413362	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413363	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413364	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413365	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413366	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413367	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.80	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413368	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.80	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413369	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413370	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413371	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2413372	07/10/2014	06/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2420829	30/12/2014	29/12/2018	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2420830	30/12/2014	29/12/2018	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2420831	30/12/2014	29/12/2018	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2420832	30/12/2014	29/12/2018	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2420833	30/12/2014	29/12/2018	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432058	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432059	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432060	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432061	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432062	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432063	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.82	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432064	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.81	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432065	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.81	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432066	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.81	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432067	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.80	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432068	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.80	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432069	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2432070	14/08/2015	13/08/2019	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462792	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2462793	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2462794	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.87	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2462795	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2462796	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.86	0	780	64	2512570 Ontario
2462807	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.84	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462808	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.84	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462809	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462810	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462811	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462812	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462813	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462814	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2462815	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario

Title No	Reg. Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Title Holder
2462816	19/09/2016	18/09/2020	55.83	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466724	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466725	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466726	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466727	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466728	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466729	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466730	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466731	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.79	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466732	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466733	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466734	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466735	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466736	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466737	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466738	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466739	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466740	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466741	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466742	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466743	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.78	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466744	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.77	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466745	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.77	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466746	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.77	0	780	64	2520385 Ontario
2466747	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.77	0	780	128	2520385 Ontario
2466748	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.77	0	780	128	2520385 Ontario
2466749	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.76	0	780	128	2520385 Ontario
2466750	20/10/2016	19/10/2020	55.76	0	780	128	2520385 Ontario
361			**18,178.63**	**$4,693,709**	**$469,430**	**$22,581**	