



Galway Metals Intersects 14.5 g/t Au over 3.1m and 0.9 g/t Au over 35.2m in a Satellite Zone 5 Km West of Clarence Stream; Additional Strong Gold Anomalies Delineated

(Toronto, Ontario, October 12, 2017) - Galway Metals Inc. (TSX-V: GWM) (the "Company" or "Galway") is pleased to report partial assay results from two diamond drill holes from its Jubilee property, located five-km southwest of and on strike with the South Zone at Clarence Stream ([Figure 1](#)). These are the first step-out assay results received from Galway's 11-hole, 1,766-metre drill program designed to follow up on previous gold intersections reported by Jubilee Gold and Union Gold.

Robert Hinchcliffe, President and CEO of Galway Metals, said, "Galway has successfully expanded the first satellite mineralized zone outside the two resource areas at Clarence Stream, and we are planning additional drilling for further expansions in the future. The new intersections appear to have good widths with little overburden. Other mineralization in this satellite zone was intersected by Jubilee and Union, which Galway followed up. Taken together, the near-surface mineralization encountered at Jubilee could represent the first of several new deposits to be discovered in what may be an emerging gold district at Clarence Stream. We have moved the drill rig a bit to the east to test a strong anomaly that lies in between, and along strike with the South Zone and Jubilee. We plan to then test several of the areas of strong soil anomalies outlined below."

Galway is also pleased to report additional strong gold-in-soil anomalies delineated along strike with North and South Zone resources, extending up to 12.0 km along strike from the South Zone western limit ([Figure 2](#)). On [September 26, 2017](#), Galway issued a resource update at Clarence Stream, which now includes pit-constrained resources of 352,200 ounces of Measured and Indicated plus 153,100 ounces of Inferred, each at 1.9 g/t gold. The underground gold resource contains an additional 37,800 ounces at 4.4 g/t of Measured and Indicated plus 124,100 ounces at 4.5 g/t of Inferred (estimate prepared by SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.).

Jubilee Drill Intersects Highlight the First Satellite Deposit at Clarence Stream

The drill results at Jubilee highlighted below are significant because they contain wide, near-surface intersects that may be amenable to pit-constrained extraction (like 76% of the resource at Clarence Stream; [Drill Hole Result Tables](#)):

- **0.9 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) over 35.2 metres (m)**, including 8.2 g/t Au over 1.0 m, 2.2 g/t Au over 1.0 m, 3.4 g/t Au over 1.3 m, and 1.9 g/t Au over 1.0 m, plus **0.7 g/t Au over 12.5 m**, including 1.3 g/t Au over 1.0 m, 1.5 g/t Au over 1.0 m, and 1.7 g/t Au over 1.0 m starting at vertical depths of 4.0 m and 40.0 m, respectively, in hole GWM17BL-01
- **14.5 g/t Au over 3.1 m**, including **41.7 g/t Au over 1.05 m**, plus **0.8 g/t Au over 10.6 m**, plus 1.9 g/t Au over 2.0 m, plus 0.6 g/t Au over 3.1 m, starting at vertical depths of 62.0m, 26.0m, 46.0m and 8.5m, respectively, in hole GWM17BL-02

Galway's first two drill holes at Jubilee targeted the open west end of the zone, with the intersections located approximately 72 metres west of previous drilling by Jubilee Gold and Union Gold. While Jubilee Gold and Union Gold conducted 3,436 metres of drilling in 20 holes on the property from 2001 to 2011, it did not issue a resource estimate. Their drilling did, however, return resource-grade intersections such as 10.1 g/t Au over 1.4 meters (within a broader interval containing 1.1 g/t Au over 23.9 meters) and 8.3 g/t Au over 1.4 meters (within 2.1 g/t Au over 8.5 meters). The zones were drilled to a vertical depth of 89 metres (11.3/0.5m) by previous operators. **With the new results, a resource would cover approximately 270 metres of horizontal strike length. At least three horizons of mineralization covering a width of 85 metres appear to be present in the historical drilling, while another horizon has been intersected within the intrusion to the northwest, adding 60 metres for a total of 145 metres of width to the zone.** True widths for all drill programs to date at Jubilee are unknown at this time.

The two holes Galway is reporting herein were from the same set-up, and drilled northwest, with Hole 2 undercutting Hole 1 at a steeper angle. The vertical distance from the 0.9 g/t Au over 35.2 m in Hole 1 to the 0.8 g/t Au over 10.6 m in Hole 2 is approximately 15 metres. The vertical distance from the 0.7 g/t Au over 12.5 m in Hole 1 to the 14.5 g/t

Au over 3.1 m in Hole 2 is approximately 23 metres. If they are the same zones, the zones may be dipping shallowly to the south as opposed to the steep north dip of the Clarence Stream South Zone. Overburden at this drill site is 2.0 metres vertical. Assays are pending for the remaining 9 holes and for the last half of the first two holes.

Soil Surveys Reveal Highly Anomalous Gold Areas

Resources at Clarence Stream are contained within 2.5-km of Galway's 65-km strike length. Beyond the areas containing the resources, there are many additional strong drill targets identified that exhibit similarly coincident and highly anomalous glacial tills, soils, boulders and chip samples, along magnetic lows. Galway Metals has undertaken a very aggressive soil sampling program consisting of more than 10,000 samples in 2016 and 4,237 samples in 2017, located along 12 km of the Sawyer Brook Fault System, and from discreet areas located to the north of it. This sampling was undertaken to cover areas that contained high gold, arsenic, and bismuth glacial till samples that were previously taken by the New Brunswick and Canadian governments. Such strong till anomalies on/near the Clarence Stream deposit ultimately lead to its discovery.

After the till anomalies were located, follow-up soil sampling led to the identification of drill targets, which resulted in the delineation of the North and South Zone resources. Many other similarly anomalous showings, however, remain untested by drilling. Previous operators, such as Freewest Resources, Wolfden Resources and Jubilee Gold also undertook extensive soil sampling. These samples were taken at 25 metre intervals along lines 100 metres apart. In Galway's programs, similar sample intervals were used and some strong and laterally extensive anomalies have been delineated. One linear anomaly in particular stands out as it is **in excess of 4 kilometers long**. It is 7.5 km to 11.7 km along strike with Clarence Stream and 2.5 km to 6.7 km along strike with the Jubilee Zone, to the west of where holes GWM17BL-01 and 02 are located and are open in that direction. It contains 11 samples greater than 100 ppb gold, with the highest at **681 ppb**. For comparison, 10 ppb is considered very anomalous.

Also of note is a northwest-southeast trending wide anomalous zone located north of the North Zone that is on strike with it. The highest soil grade there is **540 ppb**; the highest in the known North Zone area where the resource is located was 417 ppb. These anomalous soils cannot have come from the known North Zone gold resource area. This North Zone anomalous area has dimensions of 1.7 km by 1.0 km, which is slightly larger than the known North Zone extent. Soil anomalies also extend 2.8 km to the southeast of the North Zone —also with no drilling having taken place. Almost all linear soil anomalies are located in magnetic low areas, on the flanks of magnetic highs, in the same pattern as seen in the North and South Zone resource areas at Clarence Stream.

Two grids were covered in 2017 on either side of the Rollingdam grid that had returned the best results from 2016. The strongest till anomaly in southwestern New Brunswick is present directly east of the 2016 Rollingdam grid, with 95 ppb gold (versus 24 ppb at Clarence Stream that led to its discovery). Eight linear anomalies have been delineated, in this east zone, up to 1.1 km long. The highest-grade soil anomalies include 681 ppb plus 107 ppb (consecutive samples 25m apart), and 140 ppb in one zone, 164 ppb and 180 ppb in a second zone, and 231 ppb in another zone.

To the west of the 2016 Rollingdam grid, eleven linear anomalies have been delineated, up to 1.4 km long. The highest-grade soil anomalies include 158 ppb, 180 ppb, and 281 ppb in one zone, 308 ppb and 523 ppb in a second zone, and 111 ppb, 154 ppb, and 104 ppb in other zones. The 2016 Rollingdam grid has seven linear anomalies delineated.

Soil samples are the brown soils directly below the roots and other organic matter that contain chemically (and mechanically) concentrated gold and other elements, whereas till samples are located below the soils in glacial till (gravel) that contains gold and other elements that are mechanically transported by glaciers. The tills in the region are generally thin (1-5 metres) and are thought to have been transported short distances (generally less than 350 metres).

On [August 3, 2016](#), Galway reported that it had secured an Option Agreement to acquire a 100% interest in Clarence Stream, which is located 70 kilometres (km) south-southwest of Fredericton in south-western New Brunswick, Canada. Concurrently, Galway acquired the Jubilee (Birneys Lake) property at Clarence Stream for CDN\$200,000 plus a 1% NSR royalty with a buyback option for half (0.5%) at any time for CDN\$500,000. Galway would also like to acknowledge the financial support from the New Brunswick Junior Mining Assistance Program, which funded drilling at Jubilee.

Jubilee Drilling				
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au g/t
GWM17BL-01	5.8	41.0	35.2	0.9
Including	7.0	8.0	1.0	2.2
Including	13.0	14.3	1.3	3.4
Including	27.0	28.0	1.0	1.9
Including	40.0	41.0	1.0	8.2
	56.5	69.0	12.5	0.7
Including	61.	62.0	1.0	1.3
Including	64.0	65.0	1.0	1.5
Including	67.0	68.0	1.0	1.7
	85.9	87.0	1.1	1.5
GWM17BL-02	8.9	12.0	3.1	0.6
	29.2	39.7	10.6	0.8
	49.5	51.5	2.0	1.9
	67.9	71.0	3.1	14.5
Including	68.9	69.95	1.05	41.7

Note: true widths at Jubilee are unknown at this time.

Jubilee Geology and Mineralization

The mineralization consists of 2%-5% disseminated pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite in sediments with white to smoky grey quartz veining. Locally there is up to 10% sphalerite and a 5 cm semi-massive galena vein. Drilling appears to be down the bedding in the sediments but mineralized quartz veins appear to cross-cut the bedding. The 41.7 g/t over 1.05m is hosted by such a set of cross-cutting quartz veins with coarse visible gold at ~ 80 ° to the core axis (likely indicating a south dip). Most holes intersected a buried felsic to intermediate intrusive (granite to diorite-dacite) to the north, which appears to be mineralized.

Clarence Stream Geology and Mineralization

Clarence Stream is located along, and controlled by, the Sawyer Brook Fault boundary of the Gander and Avalon terranes of the Canadian Appalachians in Palaeozoic age intrusive and sedimentary rocks, which are the primary hosts of gold mineralization. The deposits are intrusion-related quartz-vein hosted fault-controlled gold with pyrite, base metal sulphides, and stibnite plus anomalous concentrations of bismuth, arsenic, antimony and tungsten, with sericitization and chloritization. Gold is present in two main areas—the South Zone along the Sawyer Brook Fault and the North Zone 3.5 km NW. The South Zone is steeply dipping, east-northeast trending, with two horizons identified to date, and multiple shoots extending over more than 2.5 km with the resource extending to a maximum depth of 336 metres to date along contacts and within sheared and altered metagabbro and microgranite sills and dikes that crosscut the meta-sedimentary rocks and are related to the Saint George Batholith to the south (presence of hornfels + veined and altered auriferous microgranite dikes + high concentrations of Bi, As and Sb). The North Zone consists of four lenses that appear to be part of the same shallow dipping horizon up to 37.4 metres thick within a one km by two km area to a maximum depth of 90 metres, and is hosted within metagreywacke and argillite, and in quartz veins with stringers and semi-massive stibnite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite.

Review by Qualified Person, Quality Control and Reports

Michael Sutton, P.Geo., is the Qualified Person who supervised the preparation of the scientific and technical disclosure in this news release on behalf of Galway Metals Inc. All core, chip/boulder samples, and soil samples are assayed by Activation Laboratories, 41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, who have ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. All core is under watch from the drill site to the core processing facility. All samples are assayed for gold by Fire Assay, with gravimetric finish, and other elements assayed using ICP. The Company's QA/QC program includes the regular insertion of blanks and standards into the sample shipments, as well as instructions for duplication. Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted at one per 20 samples. Approximately five percent (5%) of the pulps and rejects are sent for check assaying at a second lab with the results averaged and intersections updated when received. Core recovery in the mineralized zones has averaged 99%.

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	Northing	Easting	Total Depth (m)
Jubilee Drilling					
GWM17BL-01	300	-45	5020862	652653	195.0
GWM17BL-02	303	-65	5020862	652654	183.0
Historical Drilling					
UG-09-03	295	-45	5020957	652700	98.8
UG-10-03	295	-45	5020856	652621	96.3

About the Company

Galway Metals is well capitalized with two gold projects in Canada, Clarence Stream, an emerging gold district in New Brunswick, and Estrades, the former producing, high-grade VMS mine in Quebec. The Company began trading on January 4, 2013, after the successful spinout to existing shareholders from Galway Resources following the completion of the US\$340 million sale of that company. With substantially the same management team and Board of Directors, Galway Metals is keenly intent on creating similar value as it had with Galway Resources.

Figure 1

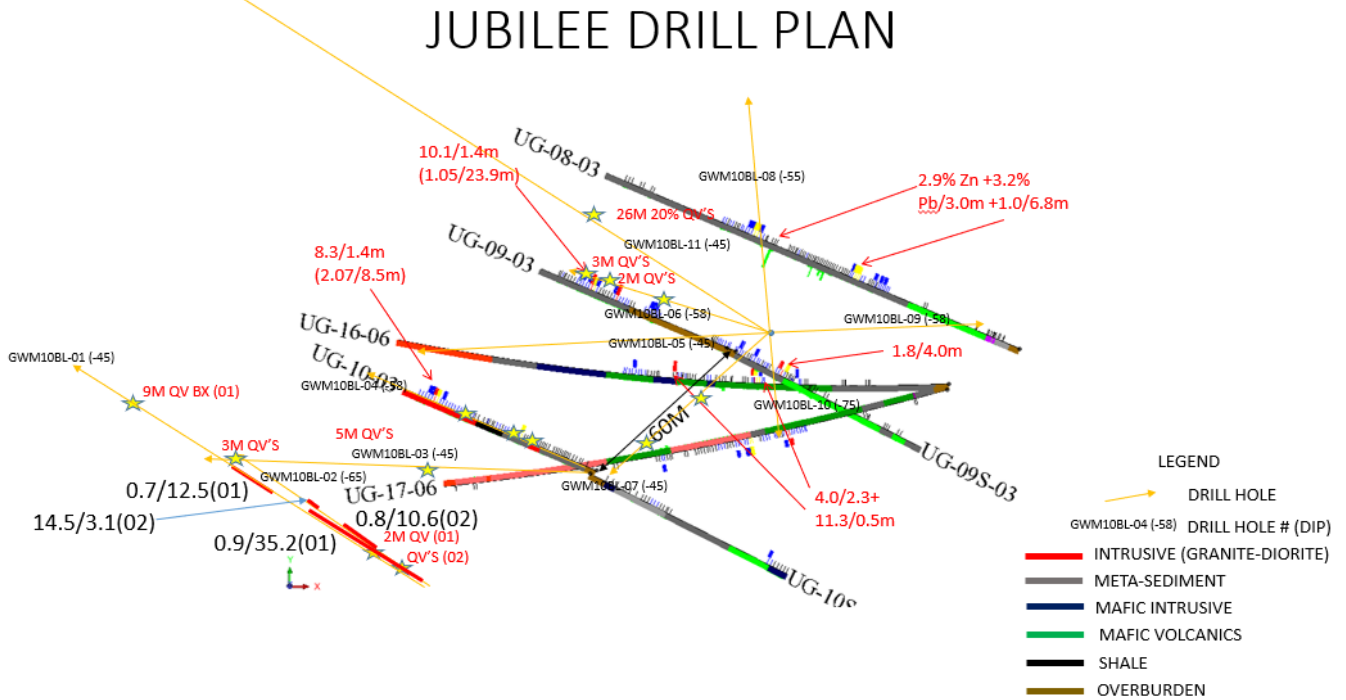
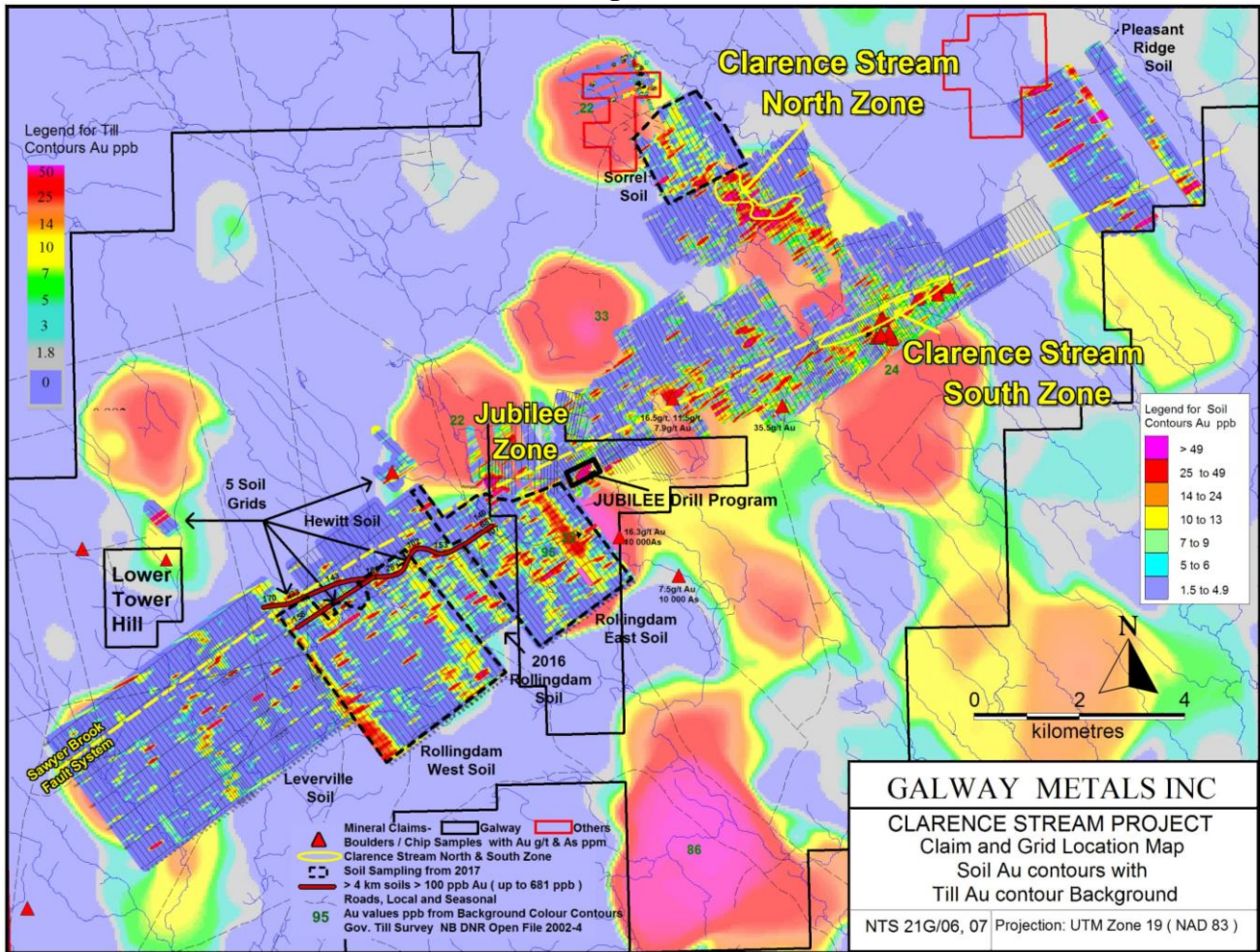


Figure 2



Should you have any questions and for further information, please contact (toll free):

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