MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016

GENERAL

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of, the annual audited consolidated financial statements of Revelo Resources Corp. (the "Company" or "Revelo") for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016. The following information, prepared as of May 9, 2016 should be read in conjunction with the January 31, 2016 consolidated financial statements and the related notes therein. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's web site at www.reveloresources.com.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A may contain "forward-looking statements" that reflect the Company's current expectations and projections about its future results. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, and include, but are not limited to: a) estimates and their underlying assumptions; b) statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of the Company's business model, future operations, the impact of regulatory initiatives on the Company's operations, and market opportunities; c) general industry and macroeconomic performance and growth rates; d) expectations related to possible business opportunities, joint or strategic ventures; and e) statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this MD&A are subject to various risks, uncertainties and other factors, most of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond the control of the Company. These risks, uncertainties and other factors may include, but are not limited to: a) unavailability of financing; b) failure to identify commercially viable mineral reserves; c) fluctuations in the market valuation for commodities; d) difficulties in obtaining required approvals for the development of a mineral project; and e) other factors.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date otherwise specifically indicated herein. Due to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks, uncertainties and other factors identified above and elsewhere in this MD&A, actual events may differ materially from current expectations. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by securities law.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Revelo is a Vancouver-based mineral exploration company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of base and precious metals projects in Chile. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") as a Tier 2 issuer under the symbol RVL. For more information please visit Revelo's website at www.reveloresources.com.

Revelo is a result of the merger between Iron Creek Capital Corp. ("Iron Creek") and Polar Star Mining Corp. ("Polar Star") – both mineral exploration companies with exploration projects in Chile – that closed in December 2014.

Revelo is a prospect generator that has consolidated an outstanding portfolio of 21, wholly-owned projects prospective for copper, gold and silver located along proven mineral belts in one of the world's top mining jurisdictions – Chile. Multiple targets are ready for drill testing within the portfolio, and two projects are subject to option and joint venture agreements with subsidiaries of Newmont Mining Corporation (Montezuma Project) and Austral Gold Limited (San Guillermo Project). In addition, Revelo is developing a nascent royalty portfolio and retains a 2% royalty interest in the Victoria Project, an important copper-gold-silver exploration project in northern Chile.

Revelo has a goal of building a sustainable exploration business focused on securing prospective land along the prolific mineral belts of northern Chile, and by implementing effective exploration and capital management strategies to grow, advance and de-risk its portfolio to provide shareholders with multiple opportunities for exploration success. Revelo is actively looking for partners to advance other projects within its portfolio.

Revelo has a small corporate office in Vancouver (Canada), a small technical office in Santiago (Chile), and a strong shareholder base in Canada, the US and the UK.

KEY EVENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 2016

Revelo has continued to develop its business in the interests of shareholders, by advancing several of its exploration projects, continuing to monitor progress of its joint venture partners, and proceeding with the sale of non-core interests in other companies, as follows:

- The net loss before other items for the year ended January 31, 2016 amounted to $3,464,975, of which $2,209,659 was related to exploration expenditures and project investigation costs (including $756,973 related to property maintenance fees in Chile), and $1,255,316 was related to corporate overhead and business development costs;
- Revelo has continued to advance its properties by carrying out detailed mapping of geology and hydrothermal alteration in several areas, combined with the re-validation and re-interpretation of historic databases. In particular, significant progress has been made during the year at Calvario, Mirador, San Valentino, Block 2, Block 3-Culebra, Block 4-Anaconda, Los Azules, Loro, San Guillermo, and Morros Blancos properties, which has resulted in the definition of several priority targets of interest. Work is ongoing on several of these properties based on results to date. Revelo has signed confidentiality agreements with several companies for many of the projects within Revelo's portfolio, and these companies are actively carrying out field visits and desk-top reviews of data, maps and reports;

- Newmont Ventures Limited ("Newmont") completed the Phase 1 Earn-in to earn a 51% interest at the Montezuma copper project by spending more than the US$2,500,000 required under the Venture Agreement. Additionally, Newmont elected to continue to Phase 2, in which Newmont must spend a further US$5,500,000 over the next 2.5 years in order to earn an additional 14% interest, to 65% in total (see news release dated February 23, 2015). Newmont informed Revelo that it had spent approximately US$3,300,000 towards Phase 2 expenditure requirements up to March 31, 2016. Drill testing of priority targets is planned for 2016;
- Revelo completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in four properties, namely the Loro, Morsas, Culebra, and Anaconda concessions, located in northern Chile from Altius Minerals Corporation's ("Altius") 49% owned Chilean subsidiary BLC SpA ("BLC") (see news release dated July 6, 2015). Concurrently the Company completed a non-brokered private placement with BLC for the issuance of 5,000,000 units at $0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of $750,000 (see news release dated July 6, 2015);
- In December 2015, the Company completed the acquisition from Teck Resources Chile Limitada ("Teck") of the Reprado gold-silver project in northern Chile, for a consideration of cash and shares in Revelo, together with a small royalty on future production (See news release dated December 14, 2015);
- Revelo completed the sales of its equity positions in both Xtract Resources Plc ("Xtract") and Kairos Capital Corporation ("Kairos"), for total proceeds of approximately $2,160,000 (see news release dated April 30, 2015). Additionally, in December 2015, the Company sold its 24.5% interest in the Todd Creek joint-venture project in the Stuart Gold camp of British Columbia (Canada), for minor cash and shares in the purchaser, Millrock Resources Inc. ("Millrock") (TSX-V: MRO);
- BHP Chile Inc. ("BHPB") elected to return all of the exploration concessions related to Blocks 3 and 4 copper projects to Revelo together with the Redondo-Veronica portion of the originally optioned Block 2, (see news release dated March 19, 2015), and later the Block 2 copper project (see news release dated August 31, 2015); and
- Kinross Minera Chile Limitada ("Kinross" – a subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation) elected to withdraw from the Option and Joint Venture Agreement relating to the Las Pampas Project (see news release dated January 28, 2016). Kinross returned 100% of the Project together with all exploration data collected by Kinross. Revelo has begun the process of recycling these project areas, and has been able to attract several companies to review data under the auspices of confidentiality agreements that have been signed.

EVENT SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR-END

Subsequent to the year ended January 31, 2016 the Company signed an option, sale and royalty agreement with Guanaco Cia. Minera SpA ("Guanaco"), a wholly owned Chilean subsidiary of Austral Gold Limited (ASX: AGD) ("Austral"), whereby Austral will have the sole and exclusive option and right to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Company's San Guillermo project by paying Revelo a total of US$2,650,000 over 3 years (out of which US$2,000,000 is an option payment in year 3 to fully acquire the project) plus spending US$3,000,000 on exploration over the same time frame of 3 years. Revelo will retain a royalty on any future production from the project.

OUTLOOK

Revelo's Total Mineral Property Exposure in northern Chile totals almost 400,000 hectares. Of this, approximately 100,000 hectares is subject to exploration expenditures from third parties.

Revelo's key objective at this time is to obtain further option, joint venture, sale and royalty agreements with third parties on the remainder of its portfolio. To this end, Revelo continues to advance the low-cost surface exploration of its property portfolio, focused on detailed geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping complemented by selective surface geochemistry, and continues to carry out detailed re-organisation, re-validation and re-interpretation of historic exploration data sets. Consolidation and summary reports, detailed maps and sections, and organised databases are provided to potentially interested partners for their review under confidentiality agreements. This detailed surface work combined with a reinterpretation of historic data is resulting in the discovery of attractive new targets within the existing property portfolio, and improves the chances of attracting a partner.

Revelo currently has several confidentiality agreements signed encompassing all available projects, and for certain projects, multiple companies have signed confidentiality agreements and are reviewing those projects. Notwithstanding the very difficult business climate, with most mining and exploration companies making cutbacks, the Company remains convinced of its counter-cyclical business model, and that the consolidation of a high-quality exploration portfolio at the bottom of the market will yield significant benefits for shareholders as the market improves.

Revelo will also continue to benefit from, and develop, the good relationships the Company has with its existing joint venture partners, and continues to monitor and support the exploration work being carried out by Newmont on the Montezuma project and Austral on the San Guillermo project.

With its current plans for the year and the budgets associated with those plans, in order to continue funding its administrative and exploration expenditures from the date of these financial statements, the Company will need to either finance or commercialise an asset for cash. The Company has an annual budget for fiscal 2017 (12 months ending January 31, 2017) of approximately $3,300,000 that will fund property maintenance in Chile, a small technical office based out of Santiago, Chile, a small corporate presence in Vancouver (Canada), and discretionary exploration spending on its properties focused on surface geological mapping, limited geochemical sampling, and database evaluation and validation. Revelo also expects to see a minimum of US$3,000,000 invested by its joint venture partners during the same 12 month period ended January 31, 2017, and possibly more depending on specific programs and advances. Revelo continues to strive towards signing potential new joint venture deals.

The investments and exploration advances registered by Revelo's partners, combined with the continued acquisition of quality projects to add to Revelo's portfolio, demonstrates that Revelo's management and board are delivering on the Company's business model and positioning the company to generate significant future shareholder value.

PROJECT REVIEW FOR YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016

Revelo's business model is predicated on controlling highly prospective tenements, at various stages of advancement, and preferably without any underlying option or purchase agreements, and subsequently attracting quality partners to option and joint venture those projects in order to invest and advance them towards discovery, thus de-risking exploration for Revelo shareholders.

As at January 31, 2016, Revelo had a 100% interest, with no underlying option or purchase agreements, in 21 properties totalling approximately 350,000 hectares in northern Chile, making Revelo one of the more important tenement holders in Chile. Some of the properties are partially or wholly subject to third-party royalty agreements. Additionally, Revelo is the beneficial owner of a royalty interest in a large exploration property area in northern Chile (Total Mineral Property Exposure of 400,000 hectares, including royalty interests). Of these projects:

A. 12 are focused on copper (with by-product molybdenum and gold) – Cu-Mo-Au
- 1 of which – Montezuma – is under a joint venture agreement with a wholly owned Chilean subsidiary of Newmont

B. 6 are focused on gold and silver (with possible copper) – Au-Ag+Cu
- 1 of which – San Guillermo – is under option with Guanaco, a wholly owned Chilean subsidiary of Austral

C. 3 are focused on copper and gold (with possible by-product iron) – Cu-Au-Fe (or "IOCG")

D. 1 royalty interest in a large Cu-Au-Ag project (Victoria)

Revelo's small, but highly experienced technical team is focused on identifying those projects or project portfolios of interest and, subject to their acquisition, organising and re-validating historic databases, adding low-cost surface exploration information – in particular detailed geological mapping – and re-interpreting and re-defining priority targets of interest to incoming partners. In this context, Revelo has, during the period under discussion:

- Carried out reconnaissance geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping with geochemistry and accompanying consolidation reports at Reina Hija, Redondo-Veronica, Block 3-Culebra, Bronce Weste and Morsas;
- Carried out detailed geological and alteration mapping (including in-house Terraspec hydrothermal clay alteration analyses), backed up by geochemistry and accompanying consolidation reports at Morros Blancos, Calvario, Mirador, Los Azules, San Valentino, Block 2, Block 4-Anaconda, Loro, San Guillermo, Magallanes, Las Pampas, and T4;
- Continued to benefit from significant investments and advances in the exploration programs carried out by an existing joint venture partners at the Montezuma (Newmont) and (during the reporting period) Las Pampas (Kinross) projects; and
- Subsequent to the year ended January 31, 2016, benefited from Austral's Chilean subsidiary starting exploration work at Revelo's San Guillermo property.

Please refer to our website at www.reveloresources.com for detailed information on the location, history and geologic setting for each of Revelo's properties. Individual fact sheets (.pdf) for each property are available for download, together with maps that show the location of each property and their geographic relationships with existing mines and significant projects.

A) Copper Projects

Revelo has accumulated 12 wholly-owned copper projects located along the principal copper belts of northern and central Chile – some of the most prolific and productive mineral belts in the world. Northern Chile is host to 3 of the 10 largest copper mining districts in the world (Codelco Norte - Chuquicamata; La Escondida; and Collahuasi), and Central Chile is host to a further 2 of the 10 largest copper mining districts in the world (Andina - Los Bronces; and El Teniente) – all active and major producing mines. La Escondida is the world's largest single producing copper mine (producing > 1Mt per year of fine copper), and the Andina / Los Bronces / Sulfatos mining district represents the world's single largest resource of contained copper (> 200Mt of fine copper resources).

The following table summarises the copper projects controlled by Revelo:

Project	Ha	Partner	Completed Activities	2016 Activities
MONTEZUMA	45,000	**Newmont Ventures**	Geological mapping & sampling IP geophysics Approximately 30,000m drilling	**Drill testing**
REINA HIJA	3,500	Available	Database review/interpretation No historic drilling	Geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling
BLOCK 2	26,000	Available	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation No historic drilling	Geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical sampling
REDONDO-VERONICA	15,000	Available	Reconnaissance geological mapping Database review/interpretation Historic drilling (no data)	Geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical sampling
BLOCK 3-CULEBRA	58,000	Available	Reconnaissance geological mapping Database review/interpretation Shallow cover drilling > 6,500m	Geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling
BLOCK 4-ANACONDA	45,000	Available	Reconnaissance geological mapping Database review/interpretation Historic drilling (no data)	Geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling
MORROS BLANCOS	17,000	Available	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation Limited geophysics (mag' & IP) > 5,300 m historic drilling	Soil geochemical sampling grid **Drill ready**
LOS AZULES	2,400	Available	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation > 5,500m historic drilling	Property consolidation **Drill ready**
CALVARIO	8,000	Available	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation > 4,000m historic drilling	Age dating Soil geochemical survey **Drill ready**
MIRADOR	5,300	Available	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation No historic drilling	Age dating Rock & soil geochemical survey
SAN VALENTINO	1,100	Available	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation > 1,500m historic drilling	Age dating Rock geochemical survey **Drill ready**
BRONCE WESTE	9,800	Available	Database review/interpretation > 4,500m historic drilling	Detailed geological mapping Soil geochemical survey

5 of Revelo's current portfolio of copper projects, namely Montezuma, Block 2, Redondo-Veronica, Block 3-Culebra, and Block 4-Anaconda, are located in the heart of the north-south trending, northern Chile copper belt – commonly known as the Domeyko Belt (or sometimes the West Fissure Belt). These projects are located from immediately south of the Codelco Norte - Chuquicamata copper mining district, to about midway between the La Escondida and El Salvador copper mining districts – totalling some 189,000 hectares along 300 km of the prospective belt. Montezuma is being actively explored by Newmont. Reina Hija is located along the far northern extensions of the Domeyko Belt, within a larger district called Queen Elizabeth, which has been the subject of copper exploration for a number of years.
Morros Blancos has been separated from the precious metals focused San Guillermo project, and lies along a parallel mineral belt, known as the Paleocene or Central Belt, which is host to large copper

mines and deposits such as BHP Billiton's Spence mine and KGHM's Sierra Gorda mine. The Los Azules, Calvario and Mirador projects, which are host to priority targets for porphyry copper style mineralisation, lie along the southern extensions of this important mineral belt. San Valentino, also with a priority porphyry copper style target, lies closer to the Central Chile copper belt. Bronce Weste represents a potential copper target located within the Coastal Belt – a geologically older belt of rocks to those indicated above.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company incurred costs of approximately $1,157,000 (2015 -$272,000) on the combined copper properties. Of this amount, approximately $485,000 (2015 - $102,000) was related to property maintenance. Property maintenance costs are recovered from option and joint venture partners where appropriate. Apart from property maintenance, Revelo continued to carry out detailed geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping at Morros Blancos, Calvario, Mirador, Los Azules, San Valentino, Block 2, and Block 4-Anaconda, together with supplementary geochemical sampling, and advanced its exploration at Reina Hija, Redondo-Veronica, Block 3-Culebra and Bronce Weste.

Copper Projects – Montezuma

The Montezuma project is located in northern Chile approximately 20 km south of the important mining town of Calama. The project is situated in the centre of one of the most geologically productive segments of the principal northern Chile copper belt, along trend and approximately 38 km due south of the giant Chuquicamata copper mine and other related copper deposits in the district (Codelco), and some 40 km northeast of the Esperanza copper mine (Antofagasta Minerals) and related deposits.

Revelo signed a definitive option and joint venture agreement at Montezuma with Newmont in January 2014 (see news release dated January 20, 2014).

Newmont notified Revelo in February 2015 that it had completed the Phase 1 Earn-in for 51% in the Montezuma project, by funding and incurring an aggregate of more than US$2,500,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of not more than 2.5 years from the date of the agreement. Newmont also notified Revelo that it had elected to continue to the Phase 2 Earn-In to acquire an additional 14% beneficial interest (to 65% in total) by funding and incurring an additional US$5,500,000 in exploration expenditures over the next 2.5 years (Phase 2 earn-in).

Should Newmont elect to continue to Phase 3 of the earn-in, it will be required to spend an additional US$12,500,000 over the 2 years following completion of Phase 2, in order to own a total 75% beneficial interest in the project. Total expenditures to earn a 75% interest are thus US$20,500,000 over a period of not more than 7 years. In the case that Newmont completes the Phase 3 earn-in and earns a 75% interest in the Montezuma project, Revelo will subsequently have options to either finance its 25% through to mine production or alternatively accept a Financing Option provided by Newmont under terms provided for in the agreement. The Financing Option allows for a 5% increase of Newmont's interest in the project to 80%, and a corresponding reduction in Revelo's interest by 5% to 20%. Additionally, Newmont shall receive 90% of that portion of Revelo's distribution of earnings or dividends from the venture to which Revelo otherwise would be entitled until such time as the amounts so received equal the aggregate amount of expenditures incurred by Newmont that, but for the Financing Option, would have been payable by Revelo, plus interest from the dates such expenditures were incurred at a rate per annum equal to Prime plus 4%.

Should Revelo elect not to participate in financing the project after Newmont achieves either a 51% (now past) or 65% beneficial interest (as indicated above), without implementing the Phase 3 earn-in, Revelo may elect to retain a 0.5% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty rather than contributing its proportionate share, with Newmont receiving Revelo's interest at no additional cost.

Newmont is exploring the Montezuma project for porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits and related mineralization.

Newmont has informed Revelo that it had spent approximately US$3,300,000 towards Phase 2 expenditure requirements up to March 31, 2016. The project team is finalizing the definition of priority drill targets for testing during 2016.

B) Gold-Silver Projects

Revelo has established an important land position with 2 large and 4 smaller gold-silver projects located along the Paleocene (or Central) Belt of northern Chile, which lies parallel to, and immediately to the west of, the Domeyko copper belt described in the previous section. The north-south trending Paleocene Belt is host to a number of important porphyry copper deposits and mines extending from southern Peru (Cuajone, Toquepala, Quellaveco), to northern Chile (Cerro Colorado, Spence, Sierra Gorda, Corridor), but is also host to important bonanza-style, epithermal precious metals veins, with the most important deposits discovered to date centred around Yamana Gold's El Peñon, Fortuna and Pampa Augusta Victoria mines. Other, similar, and currently productive and historically productive precious metals deposits are concentrated along the belt over approximately 350 km centred on the El Peñon mine.

The following table summarises the gold-silver projects controlled by Revelo:

Project	Ha	Partner	Completed Activities	2016 Activities
SAN GUILLERMO	12,500	**Austral Gold**	Geological mapping & sampling Magnetics, IP and VLF geophysics Approximately 46,000m drilling	Austral initiated its exploration campaign in February 2016.
MAGALLANES	1,800	Available	Detailed geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling Trenching of Veinticinco Vein No historic drilling	Land consolidation-discussions with surrounding tenement holders
LAS PAMPAS	50,000	Available	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Minor trenching Heli-borne EM, Heli-borne & ground magnetics, CSAMT profiles >15,000m drilling	Possible division into three blocks Several targets - **Drill ready**
LORO	5,200	Available	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey No historic drilling	Geophysical profiles
LIMBO	5,600	Available	Grassroots target No historic drilling	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Geophysical profiles
REPRADO	2,100	Available	Geological mapping Trenching 2,750m of drilling	Database review/interpretation Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Geophysical profiles

All 6 of Revelo's current portfolio of gold-silver projects, namely Las Pampas, San Guillermo, Magallanes, Loro, Limbo and Reprado, are located over 200 km in the heart of the precious metals-dominant portion of the Paleocene Belt and total approximately 77,000 hectares. Las Pampas is located on trend and a few kilometers to the south-southwest of the El Peñon mining district, and San Guillermo is located along trend and approximately 100 km further to the south, and surrounds Austral Gold's Amancaya precious metals deposit. Reprado is located along trend and just 10 km north of San Guillermo. Magallanes is located along trend and some 20 km to the north of Yamana's most recently announced discovery at Pampa Augusta Victoria. Loro is located 25 km south of the El Peñon mine (Yamana Gold) and immediately to the east of Las Pampas. Reprado was recently acquired from Teck Resources Chile (see news release dated December 14, 2015).

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company incurred costs of approximately $395,000 (2015 - $408,000) on the combined gold-silver properties. Of this amount, approximately $177,000 (2015 - $227,000) was related to property maintenance. Property maintenance costs are recovered from option and joint venture partners where appropriate. Apart from property maintenance, Revelo carried out detailed geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping at Loro, in order to define targets of interest to potential partners (see news release dated April 14, 2016).

In January 2016, Kinross elected to withdraw from the option and joint venture agreement at Las Pampas. Kinross returned 100% of the Las Pampas Project properties to Revelo, together with all exploration data collected by it. Revelo is currently reviewing all Kinross data and will provide further updates on the project later in 2016.

Gold-Silver Projects – San Guillermo

The San Guillermo project is strategically located along the highly productive Paleocene Mineral Belt in northern Chile. Numerous indications of gold and silver mineralization occur on the property, including several drill intercepts. The project surrounds the Amancaya precious metals mining project of Austral.

Revelo signed an Option, Sale and Royalty Agreement (the "Agreement") with Guanaco Cia. Minera SpA, a wholly owned Chilean subsidiary Austral whereby Austral will have the sole and exclusive option and right to acquire a 100% undivided interest in Revelo's San Guillermo project by paying Revelo a total of US$2,650,000 over 3 years (out of which US$2,000,000 is the optional payment in year 3 to fully acquire the Project) plus spending US$3,000,000 on exploration over the same time frame of three years. Revelo will also retain a 0.5% NSR royalty on all metals produced from the project. For those areas subject to the underlying Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile royalty, Austral has the right to reduce the Revelo royalty in those areas only (790 hectares out of the total 12,500 hectares), to 0.25%, by making a one-time cash payment to Revelo of US$ 250,000.

C) COPPER-GOLD (IOCG) PROJECTS

Revelo has put together a portfolio of copper-gold projects of IOCG (iron-oxide-copper-gold) style, within the Coastal Belt of northern Chile. The north-south trending Coastal Belt is parallel to, and lies immediately west of, the Paleocene Belt described in the previous section, and is bounded to the west by the Chilean coastline. The belt is host to important copper-gold (-iron) deposits and mines, such as Candelaria (Lundin Mining) and Manto Verde (Audley/Orion); iron-ore deposits and mines, such as El Romeral (CAP), El Tofo (CAP) and El Algarrobo (CAP); and copper-silver "manto" deposits and mines,

such as Mantos Blancos (Audley/Orion) and Carolina de Michilla (Antofagasta Minerals); amongst other deposit types including porphyry copper deposits and a variety of vein and shear-zone hosted deposits.
The following table summarises the copper-gold (or “IOCG” or Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold) projects controlled by Revelo:

Project	Ha	Partner	Completed Activities	2016 Activities
T4	6,000	Available	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical sampling Ground magnetics survey	**Drill ready**
LAS ANIMAS	5,000	Available	Reconnaissance geochemical sampling	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Interpretation of state geophysical data
MORSAS	33,000	Available	Reconnaissance geochemical sampling	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Interpretation of state geophysical data

Revelo currently controls 3 projects with potential for copper-gold mineralisation of the IOCG type one of which is also prospective for shear zone-hosted gold mineralisation. T4 is located alongside the Pan-American Highway, along trend and approximately 190 km north-northeast of the Manto Verde mine (Audley/Orion) and Santa Domingo development project (Capstone). Las Animas is located immediately to the northwest of Manto Verde. Morsas is located approximately 50 km SW of Lundin’s Candelaria Mine, and contains prospectivity for shear zone-hosted gold mineralisation.
During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company incurred costs of approximately $168,000 (2015 - $79,000) on the combined copper-gold properties. Of this amount, approximately $85,000 (2015 - $19,000) was related to property maintenance. Subsequent to year end, Revelo carried out reconnaissance-style exploration over its Morsas property (see news release dated April 25, 2016).

D) ROYALTY INTEREST

Part of Revelo’s business model is to accumulate royalty interests on prospective ground, where possible. Victoria, previously a JV project between Iron Creek and Hochschild Mining, represents a large and highly prospective block of ground located along the northern Chile copper belt, midway between the La Escondida (BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto) and El Salvador (Codelco) copper mines. The property contains multiple targets for copper and precious metals. Revelo has an uncapped, 2% NSR royalty interest in any and all future production on the property.

The following table summarises the royalty interests controlled by Revelo:

Name	**Total Hectares (Rounded)**	**Owner of Property**	**Royalty Interest (RVL)**	**Status**
Victoria	45,000	Hochschild Mining PLC	2% NSR (uncapped)	Exploration – currently optioned to First Quantum Minerals

QUALIFIED PERSON

Dr. Demetrius Pohl, PhD., Certified Professional Geoscientist (CPG), an independent consultant, is the Company’s Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is responsible for the accuracy of the technical information in this MD&A and has approved its written disclosure.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended January 31, 2016

For the three months ended January 31, 2016 the Company recorded a net loss of $718,760 or $0.01 per share (2015 - $1,150,318 or $0.02 per share). The loss was lower in 2016 due to gains on foreign exchange, sale of exploration and evaluation assets and a gain on derecognition of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and other current assets for the three months ended January 31, 2016. This was offset with higher costs for management and professional fees, and an impairment of accounts receivable. In the three months ended January 31, 2015, the Company recognized a significant impairment loss on its investment in marketable securities amounting to approximately $697,000 due to a substantial decline in market value compared to the acquisition price.

Year Ended January 31, 2016

For the year ended January 31, 2016 the Company recorded a net loss of $1,911,834 or $0.02 per share (2015 - $3,416,052 or $0.09 per share). The net loss was lower in 2016 due to a number of year on year variances.

The more significant variances are summarized in the table below.

		January 31, 2016		January 31, 2015		Variance
Exploration expenditures	$	2,209,659	$	1,378,142	$	831,517
Management compensation		670,314		472,376		197,938
Share-based compensation		68,947		425,809		(356,862)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(403,886)		53,511		(457,397)
Impairment of accounts receivable		396,266		-		396,266
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets		(63,357)		-		(63,357)
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities		(13,067)		686,976		(700,043)
Gain on derecognition of accounts payable and accrued liabilies, and other current assets		(57,513)		-		(57,513)
Gain on sale of marketable securities		(1,415,301)		-		(1,415,301)
	$	1,392,062	$	3,016,814	-$	1,624,752

Exploration expenditures were higher for the year ended January 31, 2016 due to a full year of expenditures on properties acquired in the Polar Star and Minera Fuego acquisitions late in 2014, and the addition of the Loro, Morsas, Culebra, Anaconda, and Reprado properties as a result of the Altius and Teck acquisitions in the current year. Property maintenance costs remain the highest component of exploration expenditures. In 2016 these costs totalled $756,973 compared to $350,588 in 2015.

Management fees were higher in 2016 than for 2015 due to a full year of Investor relations fees. This was a newly created position late in fiscal 2015 and the IR manager is an employee of Seabord. Also, there were slightly higher fees paid to Seabord Capital Corp., a company controlled by the Chairman, which are billed in US dollars. Those fees were higher than for 2015 due to the increased exchange rate for the US dollar to the Canadian dollar.

Share-based payments were much lower in 2016 than in 2015 due to granting of 2,755,000 options in July of 2014. The majority of the options were fully vested on the grant date and resulted in a charge of $425,809 to share-based payments. In 2016, only 800,000 options were granted to non-management directors resulting in a charge of $68,947.

The combination of holding US cash generated from the sale of marketable securities in early fiscal 2016 and the increased exchange rate for the US dollar to the Canadian dollar resulted in a foreign exchange gain of $403,886 compared to a loss of $53,511 in the comparable year.

Prior to the acquisition of Polar Star in fiscal 2015, Polar Star sold certain assets to Xtract creating a US$300,000 receivable. In December 2015, Xtract and Polar Star agreed to cancel any debt between the entities and the Company recorded an impairment of $396,266. There was no impairment in fiscal 2015. Along with this receivable, as part of the acquisition of Polar Star the Company acquired certain current assets and liabilities in Chile. At the time of the settlement agreement, these assets and liabilities had been outstanding for greater than 2 years with no demand for repayment, and the Company recorded a gain of $57,513 on derecognition of these balances from the accounting records.

In December 2015, the Company sold its 24.5% interest in the Todd Creek joint-venture project to Millrock for a cash payment of $24,157 and 217,778 common shares in MRO valued at $39,200 ($0.18 per share). Todd Creek was acquired through the acquisition of Polar Star.

The significant gain on the sale of marketable securities in fiscal 2016 was the result of selling all of its shares of Xtract and Kairos, both acquired through the acquisition of Polar Star late in December 2015.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had working capital of $1,902,792 at January 31, 2016 compared to working capital of $3,125,441 at January 31, 2015. The Company's cash decreased by approximately $300,000 from January 31, 2015 as a result of selling its marketable securities for proceeds of approximately $2,158,000 and the completion of a private placement for net proceeds of $743,000; these were partially offset by cash consumed in operations of $3,051,000. The Company incurred significant cash payments for annual land fees on its exploration properties which are heavily weighted to the beginning of each fiscal year. Management will need additional sources of working capital to continue its currently planned programs, by issuing new shares or the sale of assets.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Quarter Ended	January 31, 2016	October 31, 2015	July 31, 2015	April 30, 2015
Exploration expenditures	$ 498,201	$ 417,325	$ 378,707	$ 915,426
Net income (loss) for the period	(718,760)	(643,719)	(713,702)	164,347
Net income (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.00

Quarter Ended	January 31, 2015	October 31, 2014	July 31, 2014	April 30, 2014
Exploration expenditures	$ 423,919	$ 294,667	$ 460,786	$ 198,770
Net loss for the period	(1,150,318)	(733,477)	(1,133,820)	(398,437)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) [1]	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)

[1] The net loss or income per share has been restated for the seven for one share consolidation which was approved by shareholders in April 2014.

The Company's net loss or net income each quarter varies mainly due to the level of exploration activity and whether or not any significant share-based compensation has been recognized. The level of exploration expenditures is dependent upon the availability of sufficient capital resources and is also affected by how many projects are being funded by partners. Share-based compensation is not granted on a regular basis and can have a significant impact on the net loss in any quarter where stock options have been granted and / or where there are significant accruals for vesting options.

For the quarter ended January 31, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of $718,760 compared to a net loss of $643,719 in the previous quarter. The unfavorable variance was the result of increased land maintenance charges and impairment on accounts receivables. This variance was partially offset by a gain on the sale of exploration and evaluation assets, and a gain on derecognition of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and other assets.

For the quarter ended October 31, 2015, the Company recorded a net loss of $643,719 compared to a net loss of $713,702 in the previous quarter. The favorable variance in the current quarter is the net result of a foreign exchange gain, a decrease in investor relations expenses, and the result of an impairment charge on accounts receivable in the previous quarter partially offset by an increase in exploration expenditures.

For the quarter ended July 31, 2015 the Company recorded a net loss of $713,702 compared to net income of $164,347 in the prior quarter. The favorable variance in the prior quarter was mainly due to a gain on sale of marketable securities in the quarter ended April 30, 2015 which totaled $1,415,301 compared to $Nil in the current quarter. This was partially offset in the current quarter due to a gain on foreign exchange from holding U.S. dollar cash balances, a reduction in exploration expenditures as activities were focused on acquisition, and a reduction in share-based compensation.

For the quarter ended April 30, 2015 the Company had net income of $164,347 compared to a loss of $1,150,318 in the prior quarter. The favorable variance was due to a gain on sale of marketable securities in the quarter ended April 30, 2015 which totaled $1,415,301 compared to an impairment loss of $686,976 in the prior quarter. This resulted in a total favorable variance of $2,102,277. This gain was partially offset by higher exploration expenditures in the quarter ended April 30, 2015.

For the quarter ended January 31, 2015 the loss was higher than in the prior quarter due to an unrealized loss recorded on the Company's marketable securities of $686,976.

For the quarter ended October 31, 2014 the Company recorded a net loss of $733,477 compared to a net loss of $1,133,820 in the prior quarter. The net loss was lower in the October quarter due to lower exploration expenditures and lower share-based compensation partially offset by higher professional fees.

For the quarter ended July 31, 2014 the net loss was much greater than the prior quarter due to increased exploration expenditures and share-based compensation. Prior to the July 2014 quarter the Company had been conserving its cash resources and accordingly spent a minimal amount on exploration. As the result of a significant financing in April 2014, the Company had sufficient cash resources in the July 2014 quarter to fully fund its exploration programs and expenditures increased over the prior quarter as a result.

For the quarter ended April 30, 2014, the Company was conserving working capital and exploration expenditures were at a lower level.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Year Ended		January 31, 2016		January 31, 2015		January 31, 2014
Financial Results						
Exploration expenditures	$	2,209,659	$	1,378,142	$	1,239,891
Net loss		(1,911,834)		(3,416,052)		(1,990,679)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) [1]		(0.02)		(0.09)		(0.29)
Financial Position						
Working capital (deficit)		1,902,792		3,125,441		(865,476)
Exploration and evaluation assets		5,131,847		4,693,759		876,446
Total assets		7,497,789		8,263,630		985,384

[1] The net loss or income per share has been restated for the seven for one share consolidation which was approved by shareholders in April 2014.

Exploration expenditures increased in 2016 compared to those in 2015 as a result of the increased number of properties from the Altius and Teck acquisitions, as well as a full year of expenditures on the Polar Star related projects acquired late in fiscal 2015. The net loss in 2016 was significantly lower than 2015 as previously noted in the results of operations.

Exploration expenditures declined in 2014 from 2013 due to working capital constraints and this resulted in a reduced loss for the year. Working capital declined in 2014 because capital resources consumed by operating activities exceeded the funds raised in a private placement and this also resulted in a decline in total assets.

FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash as well as credit exposures to counterparties of outstanding receivables and committed transactions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk other than cash deposits and accounts receivable. The Company's cash deposits are primarily held with a Canadian chartered bank and receivables are considered collectable, as well as GST due from the federal government. Therefore credit risk is low.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to pay obligations as they fall due. Financial liabilities, at January 31, 2016, included $259,677 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and $51,462 of amounts due to related parties. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Chile and a portion of the Company's expenses are incurred in U.S. dollars and Chilean pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar and Chilean peso would have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. As at January 31, 2016, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and Chilean pesos:

	U.S. Dollars	Chilean Pesos	Total
Cash	$ 1,273,890	$ 45,491,328	
Receivables	-	22,339,144	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,000	86,374,272	
Net exposure	1,275,890	154,204,744	
Canadian dollar equivalent	$ 1,783,694	$ 302,433	$ 2,086,128

Based on the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar and Chilean peso would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $210,574 in the Company's pre-tax loss.

Interest Rate Risk

When the Company has sufficient cash, it is invested in term deposits which can be reinvested without penalty after thirty days should interest rates rise. As at January 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not have any interest-bearing loans. Accordingly, the Company does not have significant interest rate risk.

Management of Capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties. The Company relies mainly on equity issuances to raise new capital and on entering into joint venture agreements on certain properties which enables it to conserve capital and to reduce risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of equity as well as cash. The Company prepares annual estimates of exploration and administrative expenditures and monitors actual expenditures compared to the estimates. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in savings accounts or highly liquid short-term deposits with terms of one year or less and which can be liquidated after thirty days without interest penalty. Management will need additional sources of working capital to continue its currently planned programs, by issuing new shares or the sale of assets.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties. Classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued, their characteristics, and the Company's designation of such instruments.

Determination of Fair Value

The following table analyzes the assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of financial position. The different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 2,065,584	$ -	$ -	$ 2,065,584
Marketable securities	52,267	-	-	52,267
	$ 2,117,851	$ -	$ -	$ 2,117,851

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into a number of transactions with key management personnel. The aggregate value of these transactions and outstanding balances are as follows:

Year ended January 31, 2016	Salary or Fees	Share-based Payments	Total
T. Beale, President and CEO	$ 189,000	$ -	$ 189,000
M. Winn, Chairman/former CEO	93,226	-	93,226
Seabord Services Corp.	285,582	-	285,582
M. Szotlender, director - fees	93,401	-	93,401
C. Bird, director - fees	24,000	-	24,000
R. Jannas, director - fees	24,000	34,474	58,474
C. Cannon-Brookes, director - fees	24,000	34,473	58,473
	$ 733,209	$ 68,947	$ 802,156

Year ended January 31, 2015	Salary or Fees	Share-based Payments	Total
T. Beale, President and CEO	$ 189,451	$ 85,224	$ 274,675
M. Winn, Chairman/former CEO	80,159	56,816	136,975
Seabord Services Corp.	237,652	-	237,652
M. Szotlender, director - fees	80,081	56,815	136,896
C. Bird, director - fees	2,000	-	2,000
R. Jannas, director - fees	2,000	28,408	30,408
C. Cannon-Brookes, director - fees	2,000	-	2,000
D. Miles, CFO	-	17,045	17,045
K. Casswell, corporate secretary	-	11,363	11,363
C. Cepeliauskas, former director	-	17,045	17,045
R. Graham, former director	-	17,045	17,045
T. Osler, former dirctor	-	17,045	17,045
	$ 593,343	$ 306,806	$ 900,149

Amounts due to related parties as of January 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Related party liabilities	Items or services	January 31, 2016	January 31, 2015
Seabord Services Corp.	Management fees and advances	$ 10,244	$ 11,006
Various directors	Directors' fees	18,000	16,079
President and CEO	Compensation	23,218	-
		$ 51,462	$ 27,085

Seabord Services Corp. ("Seabord") is a management services company controlled by the Chairman of the Company. Seabord provides the services of a Chief Financial Officer, a Corporate Secretary, an investor relations manager, accounting and administration staff, and office space to the Company. The Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary are employees of Seabord and are not paid directly by the Company. Seabord Capital Corp. is a company controlled by the Chairman of Revelo and charges management fees on his behalf.

The Company compensates senior management personnel through salaries and benefits or consulting fees and the amount of compensation is mutually agreed upon by the two parties. The Company believes that the amount of compensation paid to its senior management falls within the normal market range for these kinds of services. The contracts for senior management and Seabord Services Corp. are on-going monthly contractual commitments which can be terminated by either party with sufficient notice.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting. The new standard states that an entity choosing to measure a liability at fair value will present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in the other comprehensive income or loss section of the entity's statement of comprehensive loss, rather than within profit or loss. Additionally, IFRS 9 includes revised guidance related to derecognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 applies to financial statements for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15") supersedes IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 *Revenue*, IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, and SIC 31 *Revenue - Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services*. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16") specifies how an issuer will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is twelve months or less, or the underlying asset has an insignificant value. IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of all the new standards on its consolidated financial statements.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Mineral Property Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. The main operating risks include: securing adequate funding to maintain and advance exploration properties; ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing; and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities. There can be additional risks involved in some countries where pending applications for claims or licenses can be affected by government changes to application procedures.

Some of the Company's mineral properties are located within or near local communities. In these areas it may be necessary as a practical matter to negotiate surface access with these local communities. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the legal right to access a particular mineral property and carry on exploration activities, the Company will be able to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with any such existing land owners or communities for this access. Therefore the Company or one of its joint venture partners may be unable to carry out exploration activities on a property. In those circumstances where access has been denied by a local community or land owner, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts to gain access or it may be forced to abandon the property.

No Assurance of Titles or Borders

The acquisition of the right to exploit mineral properties is a very detailed and time consuming process. There can be no guarantee that the Company has acquired title to any such surface or mineral rights or that these rights will be obtained in the future. To the extent they are obtained, titles to the Company's surface rights or mineral properties may be challenged or impugned and title insurance is generally not available. The Company's mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Such third party claims could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations.

Joint Venture Funding Risk

The Company's strategy includes seeking partners through joint ventures to fund exploration and project development. The main risk of this strategy is that funding partners may not be able to raise sufficient capital in order to satisfy exploration and other expenditure terms in a particular joint venture agreement. As a result, exploration and development of one or more of the Company's property interests may be delayed depending on whether the Company can find another partner or has enough capital resources to fund the exploration and development on its own.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. Declines in the market price of gold, base metals and other minerals may adversely affect the Company's ability to raise capital or attract joint venture partners in order to fund its on-going operations. Commodity price declines could also reduce the amount the Company would receive on the disposition of one of its mineral properties to a third party.

Financing and Share Price Fluctuation Risks

The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Further exploration and development of one or more of the Company's projects may be dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing or other means. Failure to obtain this financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects which could result in the loss of one or more of its properties.

Securities markets can have periods of high price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be exploration stage companies such as Revelo, have experienced wide fluctuations in share prices which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues.

Political, Regulatory and Currency Risks

The Company is currently operating in a country that has a relatively stable political and regulatory environment. However, changing political initiatives may affect the regulatory environment in which the Company operates. The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars but for the most part it incurs its exploration expenditures in Chilean pesos and US dollars. At this time there are no currency hedges in place. Therefore a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the Chilean peso or US dollar could have an adverse impact on the amount of exploration conducted.

Insured and Uninsured Risks

In the course of exploration, development and eventually metal production from mineral properties, the Company is subject to a number of hazards and risks in general, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to the Company's properties or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results and result in a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Environmental and Social Risks

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present. Social risks are generally low in the principal country of operation of the Company, but changing social expectations could add new layers of risk to the viability of exploration and development properties.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with the laws of British Columbia, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Key Personnel Risk

Revelo's success is dependent upon the performance of key personnel working in management and administrative capacities or as consultants, The loss of the services of senior management or key personnel could have a material and adverse effect on the Company, its business and results of operations.

Competition

The Company will compete with many companies and individuals that have substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company does for the acquisition and development of its projects as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 100,185,694 common shares outstanding. There are also 5,392,500 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $0.25 to $2.88 and expiry dates ranging from December 17, 2017 to May 4, 2020. Revelo also has 34,460,790 common share purchase warrants outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $0.20 to $0.31 and expiry dates ranging from December 15, 2017 to April 17, 2019.