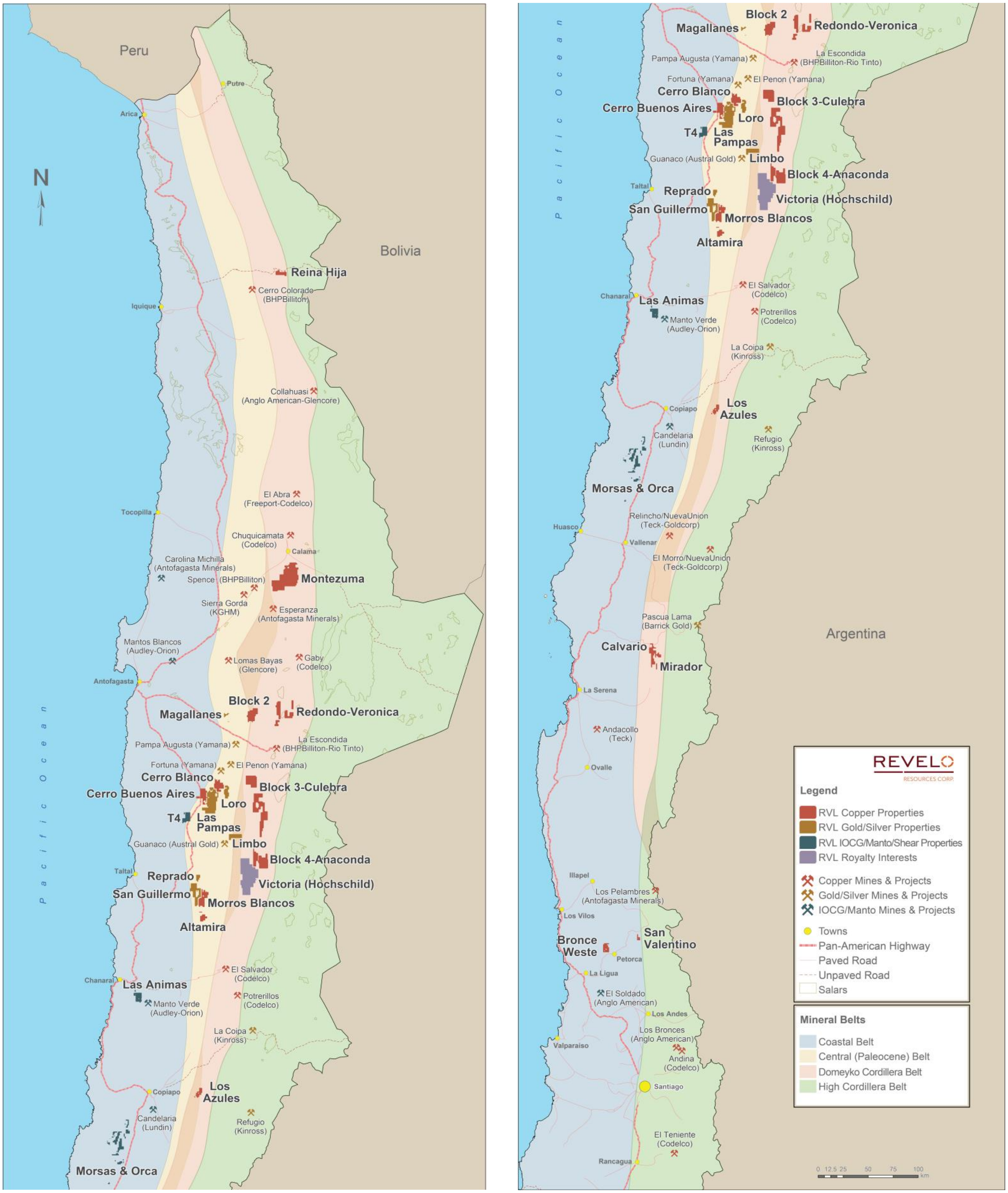
REVELO RESOURCES CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2017

Dated: May 17, 2017

(All amounts expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

REVELO PROJECT MAP



GENERAL

Revelo Resources Corp. (the "Company" or "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.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of the consolidated financial statements of Revelo for the year ended January 31, 2017. The following information, prepared as of May 17, 2017 should be read in conjunction with the January 31, 2017 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 website at www.reveloresources.com.

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.

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.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Revelo has been a project consolidator in one of the world's prime mining jurisdictions - Chile. The business model has been explicitly counter-cyclical with the consolidation of a largely wholly-owned portfolio of properties in Chile during the industry downturn of the last few years. Since 2014, Revelo has completed three property acquisitions deals with Minera Fuego (5 projects), Altius Minerals (4 projects), and Teck Resources (1 project). In addition, Revelo has completed a merger with Polar Star Mining (8 projects). Over US$100 million has been spent in exploration on the portfolio over a decade or more by the previous owners. This has resulted in Revelo consolidating an outstanding portfolio of 25 projects prospective for copper, gold and silver located along proven mineral belts in northern Chile. Revelo's total exposure to mineral tenements is around 300,000 Ha, of which about 60,000 Ha (2 projects) are currently subject to third party exploration expenditures.

KEY EVENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 2017

- **EXPENDITURES:** During the year ended January 31, 2017, Revelo incurred total operating expenditures of $3.79 million, of which $1.27 million was related to annual property maintenance fees in Chile, and $1.29 million was related to other exploration costs in Chile. The balance of $1.23 million was related to corporate overhead and business development costs, including $0.66 million in management compensation, and $0.17 million in share-based payments.

- **SAN GUILLERMO PROJECT:** Revelo signed an Option and Sale Agreement with Guanaco Cia. Minera SpA, 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 Revelo's San Guillermo project, by paying Revelo a total of US$2.65 million over three years (out of which US$2 million is the optional payment in year 3 to fully acquire the Project), plus spending US$3 million on exploration over the same time frame. Revelo will also retain a 0.5% NSR royalty on any future production from the project. Both Revelo and Austral believe that San Guillermo has potential to host extensions to the vein systems at the Amancaya project, which the San Guillermo property surrounds, owned by Austral (See Company's news release dated February 08, 2016);

- **LORO PROJECT:** Revelo delineated a new system of quartz veins and hydrothermal breccias that are related to a precious metal bearing epithermal vein system extending over about 3 km in an approximately north-south direction, at its wholly-owned Loro project. The project is located along trend and just 25 km due south of the multi-million ounce series of precious metals veins at the El Peñon mining camp owned and operated by Yamana Gold (See Company's news release dated April 14, 2016). Subsequent geological mapping revealed the presence of multiple-sub-parallel epithermal vein arrays, occurring over an indicated width of about 1 kilometer and strike extensions of at least 3 kilometers, and with potential for further extensions. As a result, further rock chip sampling of vein outcrops was undertaken, with the intention of better delineating the multiple vein arrays discovered. (See Company's news release dated November 15, 2016)**;**

- **MORSAS PROJECT:** Revelo defined a shear-zone hosted gold target that is related to a major splay of the Atacama Fault Zone, at its wholly-owned Morsas & Orca project. The shear-zone system extends over at least 6 km, and possibly over as much as 12 km, within the Revelo property boundary. Morsas & Orca are located within the Coastal Belt of northern Chile, and lie along trend from the Candelaria copper-gold-iron mine (Lundin Mining) to the northeast, and the Los Colorados iron mine and Boqueron Chañar iron deposit (both CAP) to the southwest. This is an exciting, relatively under-explored target type in Chile, but is attractive for its relative simplicity, highly anomalous gold grades, and its potential continuity with depth and along strike (See Company's news release dated April 25, 2016);

- **BLOCK 2 PROJECT:** Revelo completed detailed geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping over key portions of its 100% owned Block 2 copper project, located 45 km northwest of the giant La Escondida copper mining district in northern Chile. The Company defined a new drill target (Los Morros) with potential for a porphyry copper discovery (See Company's news release dated May 24, 2016);

- **MORROS BLANCOS PROJECT:** Revelo completed surface geological mapping and received results from surface geochemical surveys at its Morros Blancos project that, combined with historic information including limited historical geophysical and peripheral drilling data, delineate and refine two potential porphyry copper targets (See Company's news release dated August 02, 2016);

- **FINANCING:** Revelo completed a non-brokered private placement financing, raising $2,050,000 by the issuance of 27,333,333 units at $0.075 (the "Units"). Each Unit was comprised of one common share (a "Share") and one-half of one non-transferable common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional Share at $0.11 until July 18, 2018. Finders' fees were paid on a portion of the placement. The finders' fees consisted of 967,000 Units (6% of the Units sold to investors introduced by finders), and non-transferable broker warrants to purchase 967,000 Shares (6% of such Units sold to investors). The broker warrants have the same terms as the Warrants. (See Company's news releases dated June 2, 2016, June 28, 2016 and July 18, 2016); and

- **CORPORATE:** Doug Reed, the Company's Controller, was appointed as Chief Financial Officer (See Company's news release dated March 10, 2016), and Charles Cannon-Brookes resigned from the Board of Directors of the Company (See Company's news release dated April 19, 2016).

EVENT SUBSEQUENT TO THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2017

- **MONTEZUMA PROJECT:** Revelo's Chilean subsidiary, Minera Serena Mining Chile Ltda., established a Chilean Joint Venture company, Sociedad Contractual Minera Montezuma ("SCM"), with an associated Shareholders' Agreement, with Minera Newmont (Chile) Ltda. ("Newmont"), a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation (NYSE: NEM). At this time Newmont had a 51% interest in the project. Between October and December 2016, Newmont drilled a total of 8,591 metres in 20 holes, testing a total of 10 targets, but no significant results were reported (See Company's news release dated Oct 04, 2016 and December 28, 2016). In March 2017, Newmont elected to withdraw from the Montezuma project and return its earned interest to Revelo in exchange for a perpetual 1% NSR Royalty interest in the project. Revelo, consequently, owns 100% of Montezuma (See Company's news release dated March 03, 2017).

- **FINANCING:** The Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $1,945,950 by the issuance of 38,919,000 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.05 per Unit. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each Warrant entitles the purchase of one common share of Revelo at a price of $0.11 until April 27, 2019 (See Company's news release date April 28, 2017).

PROJECT REVIEW FOR YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2017

Revelo's total exposure to mineral tenements in northern Chile is around 300,000 Ha, of which about 60,000 Ha (2 projects) are subject to third party exploration expenditures, making Revelo one of the more important tenement holders in Chile. More than US$100 million have been spent by previous owners in exploration on the portfolio, and Revelo owns most of the information and data resulting from this investment. Several targets are close to being ready for drill testing and Revelo is actively looking for partners.

Revelo has expended significant personnel and management resources in carrying out field visits with potential partners to a number of projects, as well as making available databases and reports for these projects. All third party reviews are carried out under the auspices of a confidentiality agreement.

Revelo's outstanding consolidated tenement position of 300,000 Ha is divided into a portfolio of 25 projects prospective for copper, gold and silver located along proven mineral belts in northern Chile (as illustrated on the Revelo Project Map – Page 1), composed of:

A. 16 projects focused on copper (with by-product molybdenum and gold)

B. 6 projects focused on gold and silver (with possible copper)

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

Please refer to the Project section of our website (www.reveloresources.com/projects) for detailed information on the location, history, geologic setting and individual Project Fact Sheets (.pdf) for each of Revelo's projects. Project Booklets as well as maps are also available for download on the Company's website www.reveloresources.com/project-downloads.

A. COPPER PROJECTS

Northern Chile is host to 3 of the 10 largest copper mining districts in the world (Codelco Norte - Chuquicamata; La Escondida; and Collahuasi) along the Domeyko Cordillera, 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) along the Miocene Belt – 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).

Revelo has accumulated 16 copper projects located along the principal copper belts of northern and central Chile, including the Paleocene, Domeyko and Miocene Belts:

Project	Ha	Completed Activities	Future Activities
REINA HIJA	1,800	Database review/interpretation No historic drilling	Geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling
MONTEZUMA	44,700	Detail geological mapping Extensive geochemical database Ground magnetics geophysical surveys IP and NEWDas geophysical surveys > 35,000 m historic drilling	Complete re-evalution of targets Focus on historica drill intercepts Drill testing

Project	Ha	Completed Activities	Future Activities
BLOCK 2	10,300	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation No historic drilling	Further geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical sampling IP geophysical survey Drill testing
REDONDO-VERONICA	15,200	Reconnaissance geological mapping Database review/interpretation Historic drilling (no data)	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical sampling Drill testing
CERRO BLANCO	8,100	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation Limited rock-chip sampling Ground magnetics geophysical survey 1 x short IP geophysical survey line > 600 m historic drilling	Detailed infill geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing
CERRO BUENOS AIRES	8,400	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation Detailed soil geochemical survey grid Limited rock-chip sampling Ground magnetics geophysical survey HoistEM airborne EM geophysical survey Widespaced CSAMT geophysical survey > 2,000 m historic drilling	Detailed infill geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing
BLOCK 3-CULEBRA	29,300	Reconnaissance geological mapping Database review/interpretation Shallow cover drilling > 6,500m	Detailed geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling Drill testing
BLOCK 4-ANACONDA	18,000	Reconnaissance geological mapping Database review/interpretation Historic drilling (no data)	Detailed geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling Drill testing
VICTORIA	45,000	Geological mapping at various scales Database review/interpretation Various soil geochemical survey grids Limited rock-chip sampling / trenching Ground magnetics geophysical survey Several IP geophysical surveys > 20,000 m historic drilling	RVL Royalty interest - Hochschild owns property Review of recent results Detailed infill geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Multiple targets - Some drill ready
MORROS BLANCOS	10,100	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation Limited geophysics (mag' & IP) > 5,300 m historic drilling	Detailed infill geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing
ALTAMIRA	3,200	Reconnaissance geological mapping 4 x historic drill holes (no data)	Detailed geological mapping Detailed geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing

Project	Ha	Completed Activities	Future Activities
LOS AZULES	4,800	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation Limited IP geophysics > 5,500m historic drilling	Property consolidation Extended IP geophysics Drill testing Drill ready
CALVARIO	6,900	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation > 4,000m historic drilling	Detailed geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing
MIRADOR	3,000	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation No historic drilling	Detailed geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing
SAN VALENTINO	1,200	Detailed geological mapping Database review/interpretation > 1,500m historic drilling	Detailed geochemical survey lines Detailed IP geophysical survey lines Drill testing
BRONCE WESTE	4,400	Database review/interpretation > 4,500m historic drilling	Detailed geological mapping Soil geochemical survey

During the year ended January 31, 2017, the Company incurred costs of approximately $1,474,000 (2016 - $1,157,000) on the combined copper projects. Of this amount, approximately $708,130 (2016 - $485,000) was related to property maintenance. Property maintenance costs and legal costs are recovered from option and joint venture partners where appropriate.

B. GOLD-SILVER PROJECTS

The north-south trending Paleocene (or Central) Belt of northern Chile, lies parallel to, and immediately to the west of, the Domeyko copper belt. It 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, Relincho), but is also host to important bonanza-style, low-sulphidation, 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. Additionally, high-sulphidation epithermal precious metals deposits also occur, typified by the Guanaco mine to the south of El Peñon. 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.

Revelo has established an important land position with 2 large and 4 smaller gold-silver projects located along the Paleocene Belt:

Project	Ha	Completed Activities	Future Activities
MAGALLANES	1,000	Detailed geological mapping Rock geochemical sampling Trenching of Veinticinco Vein No historic drilling	Land consolidation-discussions with surrounding tenement holders

Project	Ha	Completed Activities	Future Activities
LAS PAMPAS	24,600	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Minor trenching Heli-borne EM, Heli-borne & ground magnetics, CSAMT profiles ~12,000m drilling	Detailed infill geochemistry and geophysics prior to major drilling campaign Multiple targets - Some drill ready
LORO	4,800	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey No historic drilling	Infill soil lines Trenching Geophysical profiles Drill testing
LIMBO	5,600	Grassroots target No historic drilling	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Geophysical profiles
REPRADO	2,800	Geological mapping Trenching 2,750m of drilling	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Geophysical profiles
SAN GUILLERMO	12,000	Geological mapping Trenching >20,000m drilling	Option, Sale & Royalty Agreement with Austral Gold

During the year ended January 31, 2017, the Company incurred costs of approximately $384,000 (2016 - $395,000) on the combined gold-silver projects. Of this amount, approximately $270,000 (2016 - $177,000) was related to property maintenance. Property maintenance costs and legal costs are recovered from option and joint venture partners where appropriate.

SAN GUILLERMO PROJECT – OPTION, SALE & ROYALTY AGREEMENT with AUSTRAL GOLD

The San Guillermo project is strategically located along the highly productive Paleocene Mineral Belt in northern Chile, some 135 km south-southwest of the El Peñon mining district. Numerous indications of gold and silver mineralization occur on the property, including several high-grade drill intercepts. The project surrounds the Amancaya precious metals vein mining project of Austral Gold, which will shortly go into production.

C. COPPER-GOLD (IOCG) PROJECTS

The north-south trending Coastal Belt is parallel to, and lies immediately west of, the Paleocene Belt described earlier, 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 (Haldeman Mining); amongst other deposit types including porphyry copper deposits and a variety of vein and shear-zone hosted deposits.

Revelo has assembled a portfolio of 3 projects within the Coastal Belt of northern Chile:

Project	Ha	Completed Activities	Future Activities
T4	5,200	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical sampling Ground magnetics survey	Drill ready
LAS ANIMAS	6,200	Reconnaissance geological mapping Reconnaissance geochemical	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Interpretation of state geophysical
MORSAS	15,000	Reconnaissance geochemical	Detailed geological mapping Rock & soil geochemical survey Interpretation of state geophysical

During the year ended January 31, 2017, the Company incurred costs of approximately $404,000 (2016 - $168,000) on the combined IOCG projects. Of this amount, approximately $210,000 (2016 - $85,000) was related to property maintenance.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended January 31, 2017

For the three months ended January 31, 2017, the Company recorded a net loss of $3,758,551 or $0.03 per share compared to a net loss of $718,760 or $0.01 per share for the comparative three months. The more significant variances are summarized below.

	Three months ended January 31, 2017	Three months ended January 31, 2016	Variance
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	$ 57,756	$ 172,913	$ (115,157)
Impairment of accounts receivable	-	(209,550)	209,550
Equity loss in an associated entity	(1,270,740)	-	(1,270,740)
Reversal of previously recognized gain	(1,602,454)	-	(1,602,454)
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	(168,339)	-	(168,339)
	$ (2,983,777)	$ (36,637)	$ (2,947,140)

A higher foreign exchange gain was realized in the three months ended January 31, 2016 compared to the current comparable three months as a result of the Company holding more $US denominated cash from the sale of investments in the prior year combined with the strengthening exchange rate compared to the Canadian dollar.

In December 2015, the Company came to an agreement to write-off certain debt and receivables. The net amount for the three months ended January 31, 2016 was $209,550. There was no comparable transaction for the three months ended January 31, 2017.

During the three months ended January 31, 2017, the company recorded an equity loss in associated entity of $1,270,740 related to its 49% interest in SCM Montezuma that was acquired in Q2 of fiscal 2017. There was no equivalent investment in fiscal 2016.

As a result of a change in management assumptions, the Company reversed a previously recognized gain on the sale of the Montezuma license to the SCM Montezuma joint venture. There was no comparable transaction for the three months ended January 31, 2016.

During the three months ended January 31, 2017, the Company wrote down the Magallanes, Bronce Weste, and Limbo properties in Chile to a nominal value and recorded a total write down of $168,339. Other than maintenance costs, the Company does not expect to incur significant exploration costs on these projects in the foreseeable future. The Company still holds a 100% interest, continues to look for opportunities, and intends to keep these projects in good standing. There were no write-downs recorded during the comparable quarter.

Year Ended January 31, 2017

For the year ended January 31, 2017, the Company recorded a net loss of $5,449,689 or $0.05 per share compared to a net loss of $1,911,834 or $0.02 for the comparative year. The more significant variances are summarized below.

		January 31, 2017		January 31, 2016		Variance
Exploration expenditures	$	2,562,527	$	2,209,659	$	352,868
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		41,757		(403,886)		445,643
Impairment of accounts receivable		-		396,266		(396,266)
Equity loss in an associated entity		1,502,093		-		1,502,093
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets		168,339		-		168,339
Gain on sale of marketable securities		(46,508)		(1,415,301)		1,368,793
	$	4,228,208	$	786,738	$	3,441,470

Explorations expenditures were higher for the year ended compared to the comparative year as a result of detailed geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping supported by geochemical surveys at Block 2 and Morros Blancos, and additional site visits to Las Pampas and Loro projects. Work completed on the projects is detailed in the project review. Included in exploration expenditures for the year ended January 31, 2017 is US$50,000 ($65,460) related to the termination of an NSR royalty agreement related to a former project held by the Company.

The significant foreign exchange gain for the year ended January 31, 2016 compared to the loss for the year ended January 31, 2017 was the result of the Company holding $US denominated cash and strengthening US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar. The US cash was the result of the sale of Xtract shares received on the acquisition of Polar Star.

During the year ended January 31, 2017, there was a $46,508 realized gain on the sale of marketable securities compared to a significant gain on the sale of marketable securities of $1,415,301 in the year ended January 31, 2016. The shares sold in the year ended January 31, 2016 were the result of selling all of its marketable securities that were obtained in the acquisition of Polar Star late in December 2015.

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 comparable impairment in fiscal 2017. 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. Again, there was no comparable transaction in the year ended January 31, 2017.

During the year ended January 31, 2017, the Company and Newmont established a Chilean Joint Venture entity, SCM. In exchange for contributing the Montezuma licenses, the Company acquired a 49% equity interest in SCM resulting in no gain or loss. As a result of this investment in an associated entity, the Company recorded $1,502,093 as an equity loss in associated entity for its share in net losses of the joint venture.

The write-down of exploration and evaluation assets for the year ended January 31, 2017 is consistent with the explanation for the three months ended January 31, 2017.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had working capital of $492,081 as at January 31, 2017 compared to working capital of $1,902,792 at January 31, 2016. The Company's cash decreased by approximately $1,403,000 from January 31, 2016 as a result of cash consumed in operations of approximately $3,700,000 partially offset by $150,131 in option payments received and $98,775 received from proceeds from the sale of marketable securities, and $2,013,941 in net cash generated from a private placement. 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 may need additional sources of working capital to continue its currently planned programs for the next twelve months by issuing new shares or the sale of assets.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Quarter Ended	January 31, 2017	October 31, 2016	July 31, 2016	April 30, 2016
Exploration expenditures	$ 478,483	$ 529,531	$ 454,027	$ 1,100,486
Net income (loss) for the period	(3,758,551)	(1,165,279)	947,098	(1,472,957)
Net income (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)

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

The Company's net loss or net income each quarter varies mainly due to the timing of stock option and share grants, foreign exchange gains and losses related to the Company's holding of United States dollar denominated working capital items, gains or losses on investments held in its portfolio, along with varying levels of operations activities on its exploration projects and due diligence undertaken on new prospects.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Year Ended	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016	January 31, 2015
Financial Results			
Exploration expenditures	$ 2,562,527	$ 2,209,659	$ 1,378,142
Net loss	(5,449,689)	(1,911,834)	(3,416,052)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.09)
Financial Position			
Working capital	492,081	1,902,792	3,125,441
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,304,859	5,131,847	4,693,759
Total assets	4,202,858	7,497,789	8,263,630

Exploration expenditures were comparable from fiscal 2016 to fiscal 2017. The increase is partially attributable to Kinross Gold Corp. withdrawing from a previous option agreement on the Las Pampas property leaving all land costs to being incurred by the Company in the current fiscal year.

The net loss for fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016 was previously discussed above for the comparison of the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016.

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.

Financial 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, 2017, included $207,197 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and 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, 2017, 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	$ 13,130	$ 28,457,669	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,721)	(59,387,203)	
Net exposure	(3,591)	(30,929,534)	
Canadian dollar equivalent	$ (4,681)	$ (62,507)	$ (67,188)

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 $6,700 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, 2017 and January 31, 2016, 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. There has been no change in approach to managing capital in the past twelve months. The Company may need to obtain additional capital to fund its administrative and exploration expenditures for the next twelve months.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, 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.

As at January 31, 2017, the Company has made the following classifications for its financial instruments:

As at January 31, 2017	Fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	**Total**
Cash	$ -	$ 662,324	$ -	$ 662,324
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	(197,875)	(197,875)
Due to related parties	-	-	(9,322)	(9,322)
	$ -	$ 662,324	$ (207,197)	$ 455,127

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	$ 662,324	$ -	$ -	$ 662,324
	$ 662,324	$ -	$ -	$ 662,324

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, 2017	Salary or Fees	Share-based Payments	Total
T. Beale, President and CEO	$ 189,120	$ 25,991	$ 215,111
M. Winn, Chairman/former CEO	94,802	25,991	120,793
Seabord Services Corp.	285,352	10,396	295,748
M. Szotlender, director - consulting fees	70,836	-	70,836
M. Szotlender, director - fees	24,000	12,995	36,995
C. Bird, director - fees	7,000	12,996	19,996
R. Jannas, director - fees	24,000	12,996	36,996
C. Cannon-Brookes, director - fees	24,000	12,996	36,996
	$ 719,110	$ 114,361	$ 833,471

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 - consulting 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

Amounts due to related parties as of January 31, 2017 and January 31, 2016 are as follows:

Related party liabilities	Items or services	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
Seabord Services Corp.	Management fees and advances	$ 9,322	$ 10,244
Various directors	Directors' fees	-	18,000
President and CEO	Compensation	-	23,218
		$ 9,322	$ 51,462

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.

Effective February 1, 2016, the Company adopted the following accounting standards

Investments in Associated Companies

The Company accounts for its long-term investments in affiliated companies over which it has significant influence on the equity basis of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recorded at cost, adjusted to recognize the Company's share of earnings or losses and reduced by dividends received.

The Company assesses its equity investments for impairment if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the equity investment and that the event or events has an impact on the estimated future cash flow of the investment that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence of impairment of equity investments includes:

- Significant financial difficulty of the associated companies;
- Becoming probable that the associated companies will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or,
- National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults of the associated companies.

Classification of investments as subsidiaries, joint ventures, associated company and portfolio investments

Classification of investments requires judgement as to whether the Company controls, has joint control of or significant influence over the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity of the investee. In assessing the level of control or influence that the Company has over an investment, management considers ownership percentages, board representation as well as other relevant provisions in shareholder agreements. If an investor holds 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Conversely, if the investor holds less than 20% of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor does not have significant influence, unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated.

Accounting pronouncements not yet effective

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 167,405,027 common shares outstanding. There are also 8,827,500 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $0.15 to $2.88 and expiry dates ranging from December 31, 2017 to May 5, 2020. Revelo also has 88,496,957 common share purchase warrants outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $0.11 to $0.42 and expiry dates ranging from December 18, 2017 to April 27, 2019.