

Morsas-Orca comprise an extensive group of properties situated along the highly productive Coastal Mineral Belt in northern Chile which hosts numerous important iron, copper and gold mines and projects, including numerous "IOCG" (Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold) type deposits and shear-zone hosted gold deposits. The properties are located along geologic trend and to the southwest of Lundin Mining's Candelaria copper-gold mine.

LOCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Northern Chile, 1 hours' drive S of Copiapo or 1.5 hours' drive N of Vallenar ○ Approximately 45 km SW of Candelaria Mine (Lundin)
OWNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100% Revelo ○ Subject to 2% NSR Royalty on precious metals + 1% on base metals (50% buy-back option – to 1% precious metals + 0.5% base metals)
PROPERTY SIZE	○ ~ 15,000 Ha
STATUS	○ Available for Option & JV
DEPOSIT TYPE	○ IOCG Copper-Gold-Iron / Shear-Zone Gold
STAGE	○ Early stage - reconnaissance
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Easy access – close to Pan-American Highway ○ Low altitudes of approximately 250 m to 750 m





LOCATION

Morsas and Orca are located in northern Chile about 55 km southwest of the important mining town of Copiapo, and in a similar geological setting to, and approximately 45 km southwest of, the Candelaria copper-gold-iron mine (Lundin Mining).

OWNERSHIP

Morsas and Orca consist of approximately 15,000 Ha of 100% owned tenement comprising exploration and mining concessions.

The property is subject to an underlying 2% NSR Royalty on production of precious metals and a 1% NSR Royalty on production of base metals. 50% of these Royalties can be bought back up to 5 years from the start of production for a total cash payment of C\$5M (see news release dated July 6, 2015).

STATUS

Revelo is actively looking for a partner to finance exploration of the Morsas-Orca property.

GEOLOGY AND DEPOSIT TYPE

Morsas and Orca lie along the Coastal Belt Cordillera, which is host to a variety of IOCG-style (Fe-Cu-Au), manto, porphyry and precious metals mines, deposits and occurrences, and is centred about 55 km southwest of the mining town of Copiapo, and 45 km southwest of the giant Candelaria Cu-Au-Fe mine (Lundin Mining). It is also situated along trend from the Los Colorados and Boqueron Chañar iron-ore deposits (both CAP).

The Coastal Cordillera is characterized by extensive arc-parallel shear zones and brittle faults, dominated by the Atacama Fault Zone in northern Chile. Such structures were active during Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous arc magmatism, controlled basin development, and had a strong controlling influence on the distribution of IOCG and other ore deposits. IOCG mineralization styles include veins, hydrothermal breccias, replacement mantos, and calcic skarns, with the larger deposits generally exhibiting several of these in combination.

Morsas and Orca consist of several property blocks collectively covering a series of areas along 45 km of the prospective trend.

Much of the project area is obscured by shallow, post-mineral gravel and colluvial cover, but is punctuated by small hills and outcrops, as well as mineral workings, giving evidence to the underlying geology.

Initial reconnaissance work at Morsas has identified several areas with some evidence for the presence of IOCG-style alteration, including chlorite, epidote, albite and specular hematite. An abandoned open pit mine, the Castilla Mine, historically exploited for oxide copper from a series of specular hematite breccia bodies, occurs some 5 km east of one of the principal claim blocks at Morsas.

Additionally, at Orca, important splays of the Atacama Fault Zone are characterised by ductile shearing, with steeply dipping or sub-vertical foliations, minor quartz veining and quartz boudins, minor iron oxides after pyrite and with individual structures typically 1m to 2m wide where seen in outcrop. Portions of these shear zones are mineralised with gold as evidenced by numerous, small, aligned historic workings in the Orca area. Old workings at the southwest end of the zone of interest indicate that shearing occurs over about 2 km. Small, historic exploration pits exposing shears through shallow cover (1m – 2m) suggest extensions over a further 4 km to the northeast (6 km in total). The preliminary geological mapping indicates several, sub-parallel structures arranged in en-echelon fashion within the regional Atacama Fault splay, and with an overall width of the prospective fault zone of up to 500m.

Initial reconnaissance-style rock-chip sampling by Revelo (16 samples) and by the previous owner (BLC SpA – 105 samples) from accessible outcrops within the shear zone, has shown highly anomalous gold values in the following ranges:

- Revelo sampling:
 - Below detection to 18.25 g/t Au
 - Average - 2.02 g/t Au
- BLC SpA Sampling:
 - Below detection to 10.9 g/t Au
 - Average - 1.07 g/t Au

Qualified Person

Dr. Demetrius Pohl, PhD., Certified Professional Geoscientist (CPG), an independent consultant, is the Company's Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosures for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators, and is responsible for the accuracy of, and has verified the technical information in, this project summary, and has approved its written disclosure.

See news release dated April 25, 2016 for further information.

Revelo's rock samples were analyzed at ALS Chemex Chemical laboratories for fire-assay gold (AA24) and for multi-elements following four acid digestion and ICP-AES protocol (ME-ICP61). BLC's rock sample analyses were split between two laboratories, ACME and ALS Chemex, for fire-assay gold (FA430, G6 and G6Gr and AA23 respectively) and multi-elements following four acid digestion and ICP-AES protocols (MA300 and ME-ICP61 respectively).

EXPLORATION

The results of historic exploration on the Morsas and Orca property are unknown to Revelo. To date, only basic reconnaissance mapping and sampling has been completed by Revelo on the property, together with in-house processing of state-flown airborne magnetics data. More detailed geological mapping, soil geochemical profiles, measured rock channel sampling of available outcrops, trenching through shallow covered areas, and possibly geophysical (magnetic) profiles of the prospective zones are required prior to drill testing.

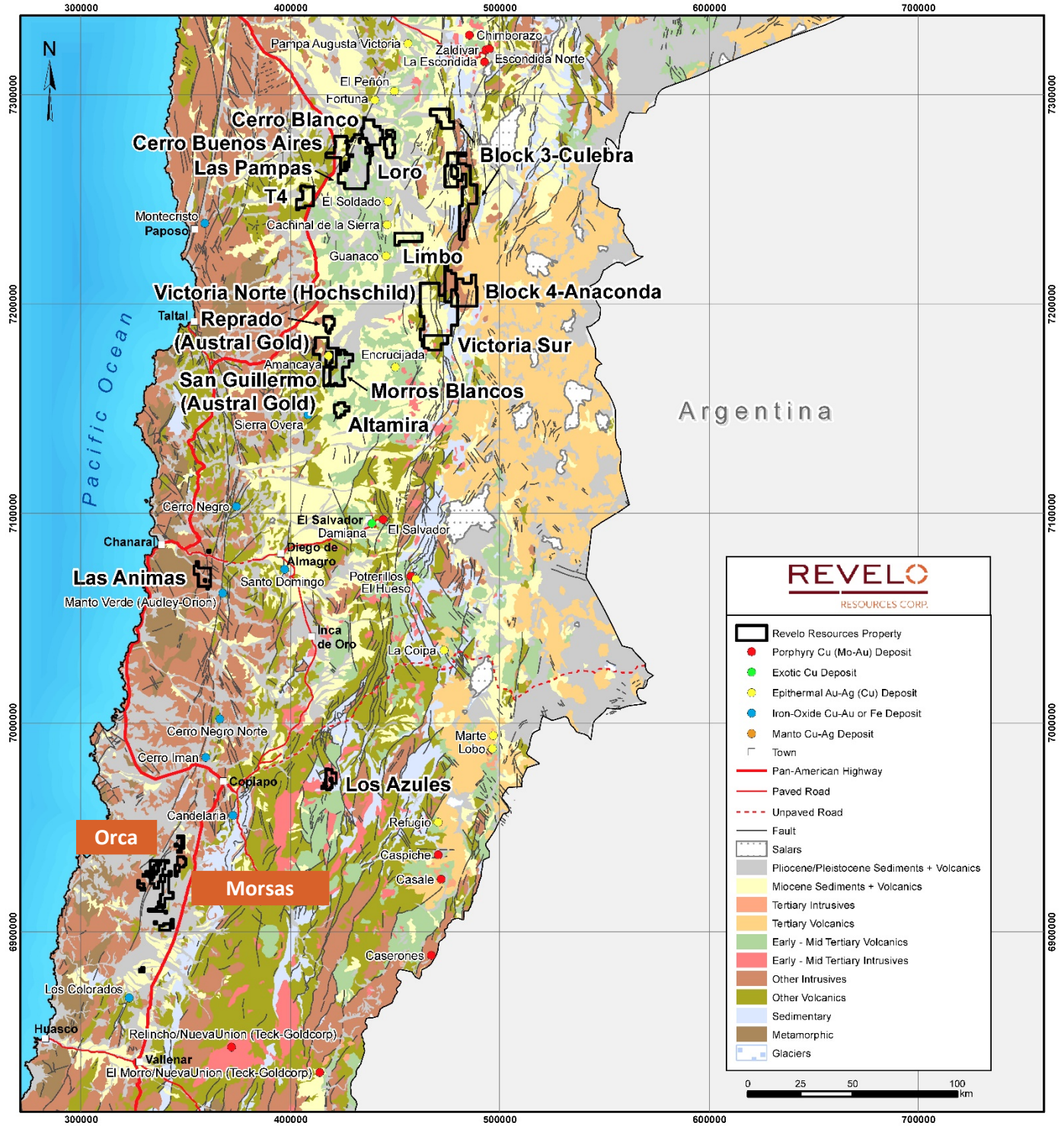
INFRASTRUCTURE

Morsas and Orca are easily accessed, being located close to the Pan-American Highway about one hours' drive from Copiapo, or 1.5 hours from Vallenar, and are situated at low altitudes (250 m to 750 m). High tension power lines are installed close to the highway, and Copiapo provides many services essential to the exploration and mining industry.

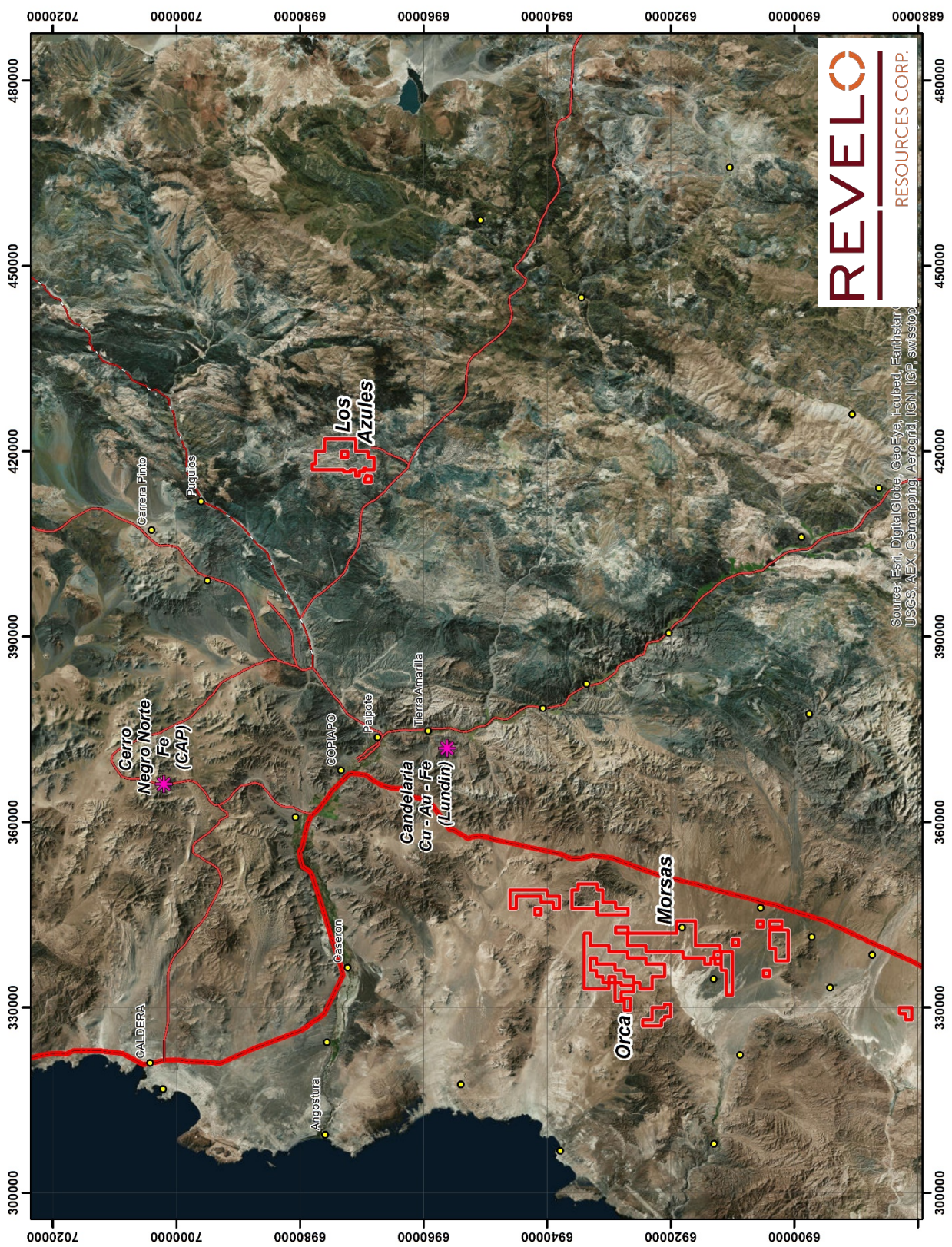
LOCATION MAP



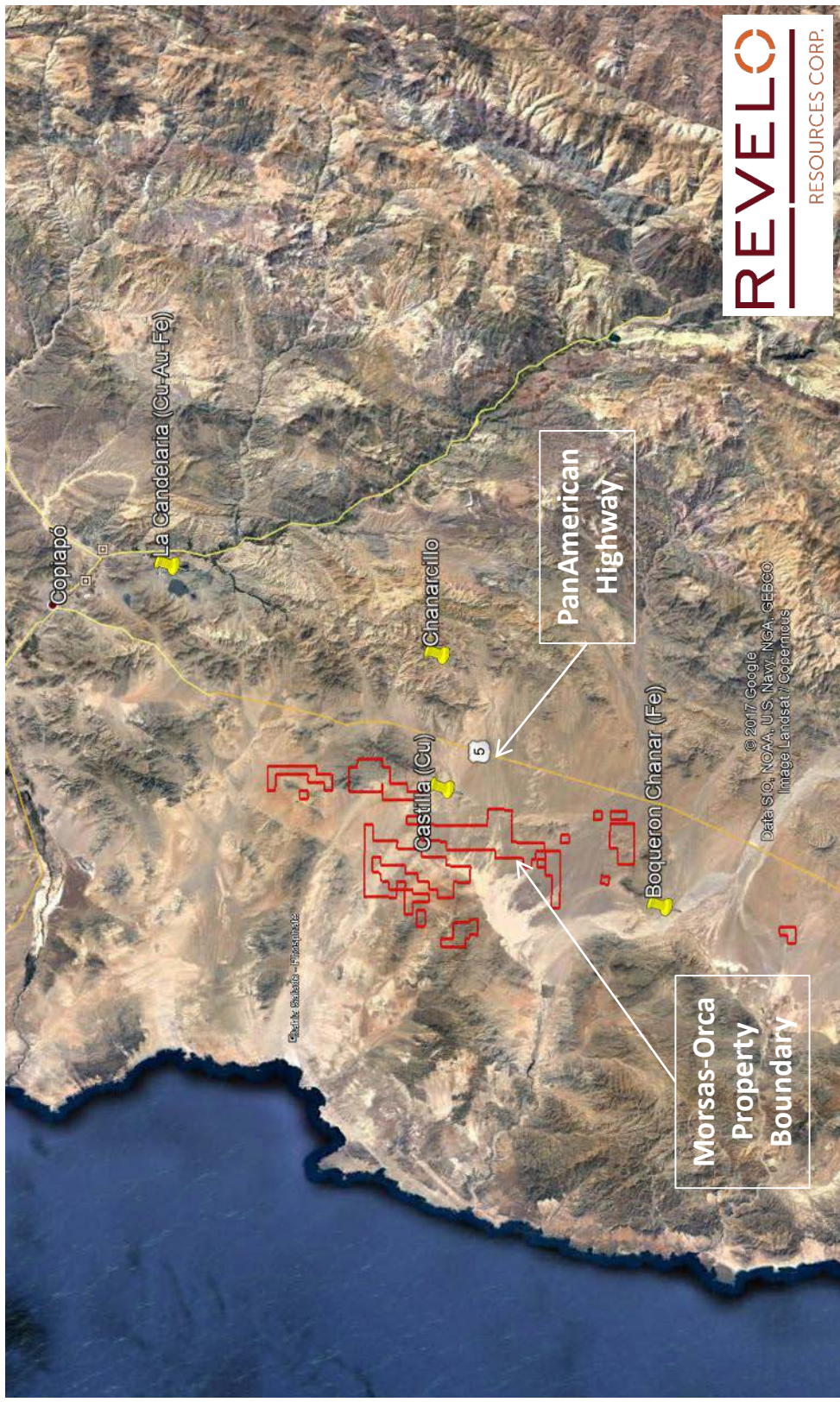
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP



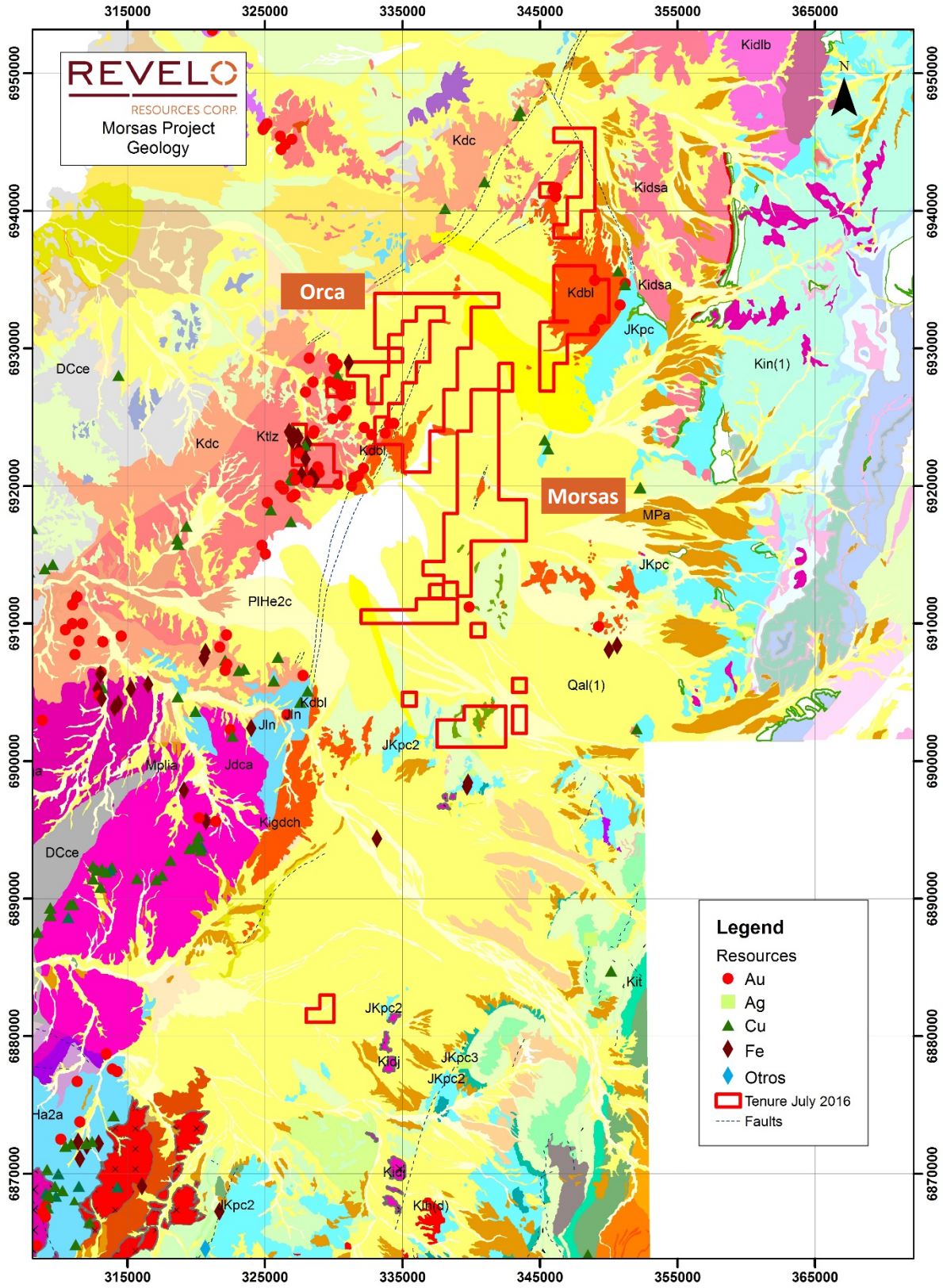
MORSAS – ORCA: SATELLITE IMAGE SHOWING MORSAS-ORCA LOCATION



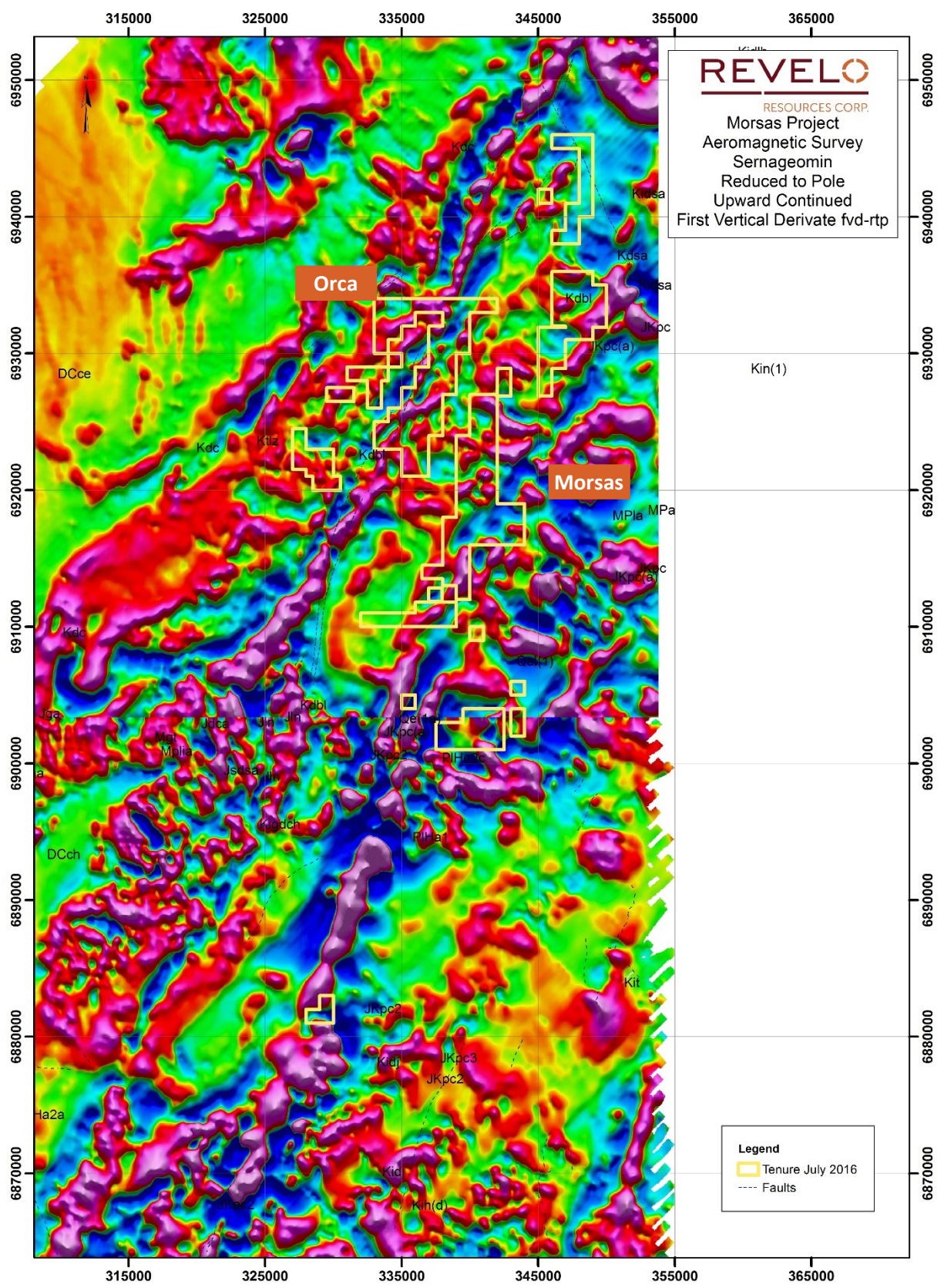
MORSAS – ORCA: SATELLITE IMAGE SHOWING MORSAS-ORCA PROPERTY IN RELATION TO CANDELARIA MINE AND OTHER DEPOSITS



MORSAS & ORCA: – REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP SHOWING MINERAL OCCURRENCES



MORSAS & ORCA: – REGIONAL MAGNETICS MAP (Same Scale as Previous Map)

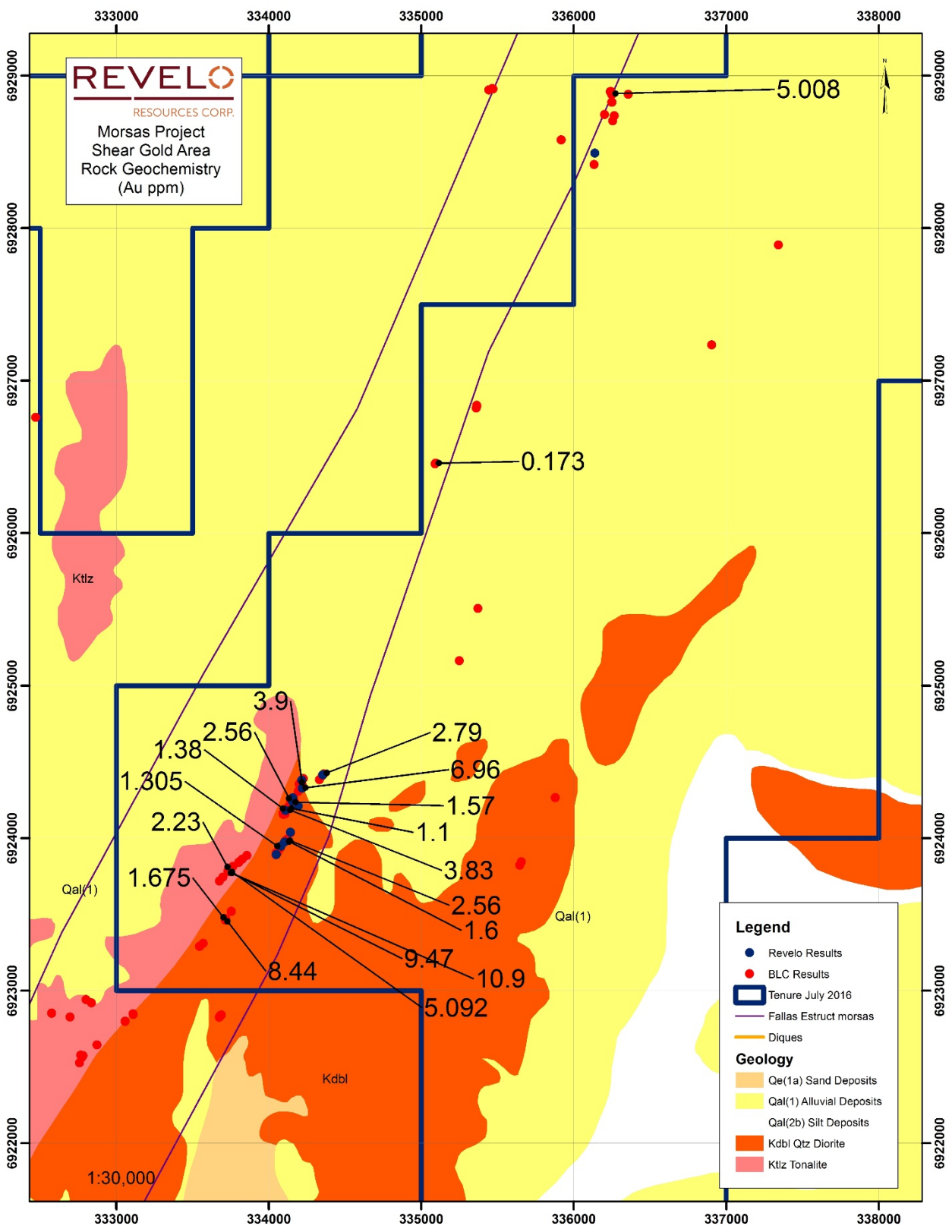


REVELO
 RESOURCES CORP.
 Morsas Project
 Aeromagnetic Survey
 Sernageomin
 Reduced to Pole
 Upward Continued
 First Vertical Derivate fvd-rtp

Legend
 Tenure July 2016
 Faults

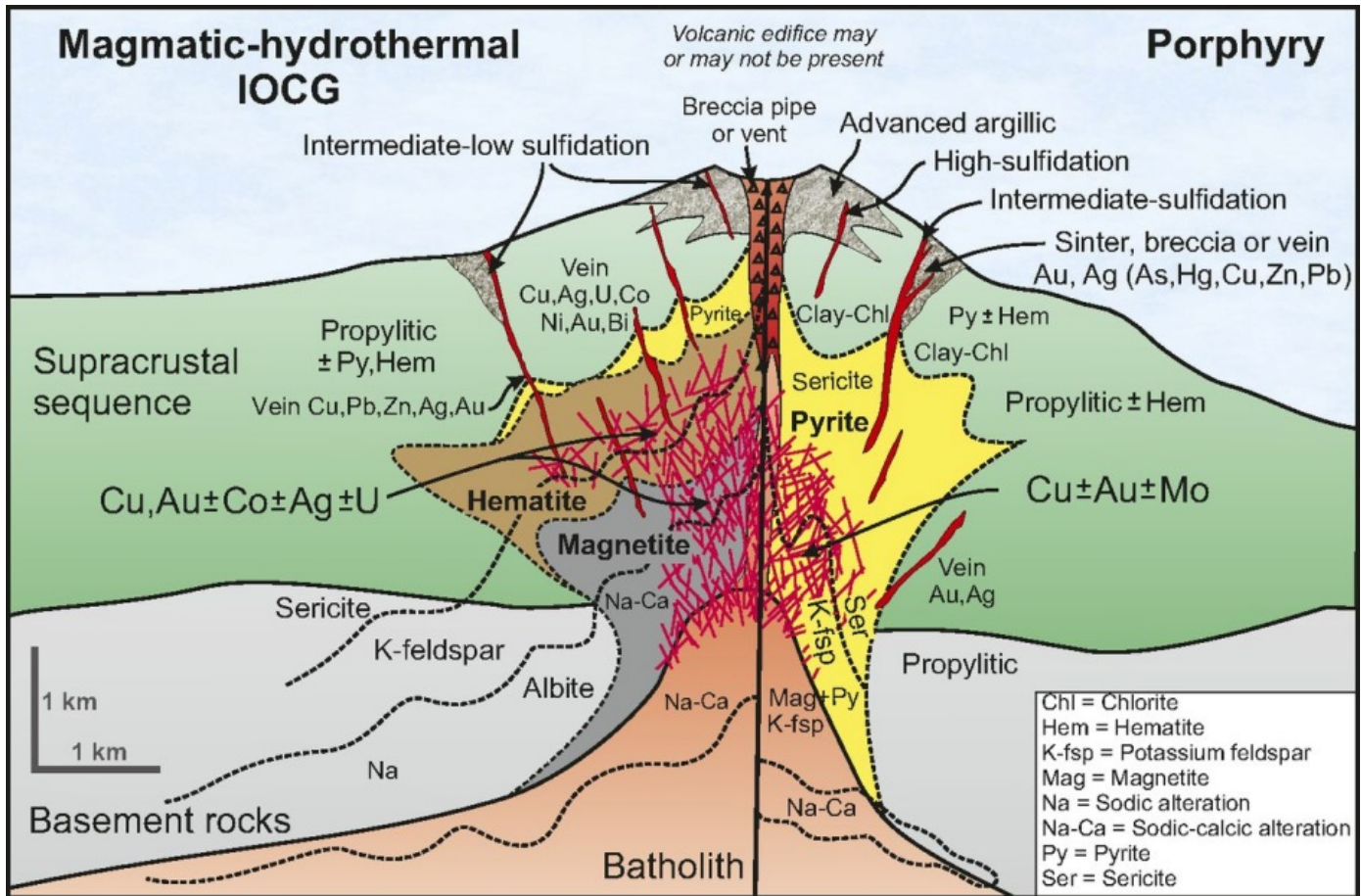


ORCA: – SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY AND SELECTED SAMPLING RESULTS FROM SHEAR ZONE



MAGMATIC-HYDROTHERMAL MODEL FOR CORDILLERAN IOCG DEPOSITS

SHOWING PRINCIPAL ALTERATION TYPES



Taken from:

Richards, J.P & Hamid Mumin, A. 2013 - *Geology*, July 2013, V. 41; # 7; p 767-770

Magmatic-hydrothermal processes with an evolving Earth: Iron oxide-copper-gold and porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits