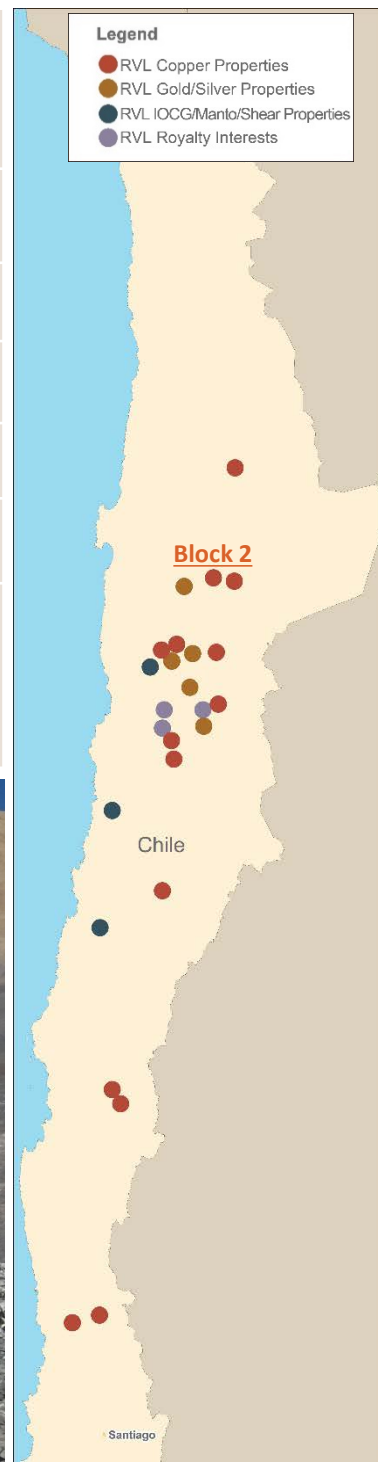


Block 2 is a large property block situated along the Domeyko Cordillera porphyry copper belt in northern Chile, which is host to some of the world’s largest copper deposits and mines. The property is located along a highly prolific segment of the Andean Cordillera, centred some 45 km north-northwest of the giant La Escondida (BHP Billiton & Rio Tinto) copper mining district.

<b>LOCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Northern Chile, 120 km ESE of Antofagasta</li> <li>○ Centred 45 km NNW of the giant La Escondida Mining District (BHP Billiton &amp; Rio Tinto)</li> </ul>
<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 100% Revelo</li> </ul>
<b>PROPERTY SIZE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ~ 10,300 Ha</li> </ul>
<b>STATUS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Available for Option &amp; JV</li> </ul>
<b>DEPOSIT TYPE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Porphyry Copper (+/- Mo)</li> </ul>
<b>STAGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Geological mapping and sampling</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dirt roads leading off from the Antofagasta to La Escondida paved road</li> <li>○ Altitudes ranging from approximately 2,400 m to 2,900 m</li> </ul>





## LOCATION

Block 2 is located in northern Chile and is centred approximately 120 km east-southeast of the coastal port city of Antofagasta. The property is situated along one of the most geologically productive segments of the principal northern Chile copper belt, the Domeyko Cordillera, along trend and approximately 45 km north-northwest of the giant La Escondida copper mine and other related copper deposits in the district (BHP Billiton, Rio Tinto, Antofagasta Minerals and Barrick Gold).

## OWNERSHIP

Block 2 consists of approximately 10,300 Ha of 100% owned tenement comprising both exploration and mining concessions.

## STATUS

Revelo is actively looking for a partner to finance exploration of the Block 2 property.

## GEOLOGY AND DEPOSIT TYPE

The Block 2 property lies along the mid-Tertiary porphyry copper belt of northern Chile – the Domeyko Cordillera – that is host to three of the world's top ten copper mining districts at Collahuasi, Chuquicamata and La Escondida (the world's single largest copper mine).

The Block 2 property covers an important segment of the prospective belt, and has potential for porphyry copper deposits (+/- molybdenum +/- gold).

The principal area of interest at Block 2 is located within an area underlain by Paleocene volcanics and intrusives partially covered by (post-mineral) Miocene to Pliocene aged gravels and sediments, and with thrust blocks of Triassic to Jurassic marine sediments and Cretaceous volcanics along the north-eastern and eastern margins. Polymetallic veins appear to be zoned on a district scale around mapped hydrothermal alteration.

The principal strands of the Domeyko Cordillera fault zone extend approximately north-south through the La Escondida mining district, including the Escondida Fault, (also sometimes referred to as the West Fissure Fault Zone or Falla Oeste). One important fault strand, the Sierra de Varas Fault, passes directly through the Block 2 property to the east of the principal target area, and may link in to a, possibly younger, proposed

post-mineral thrust fault that obscures the target.

Hydrothermal alteration dominated by an advanced argillic zone of quartz-alunite, or “lithocap”, has been mapped over about 3.5 km within volcanic tuffs along an elongate, approximately N-S to NE-SW oriented ridge of Paleocene-aged volcanic rocks (the Los Morros alteration zone), which is surrounded along its western, northern and eastern flanks by chlorite-epidote (propylitic) hydrothermal alteration in andesitic volcanic rocks. Zoned, polymetallic veins, previously mined on a small scale in an artisanal fashion, occur along the western and northern flanks of the lithocap.

High temperature alunite, determined using the Terraspec SWIR mineral analyser, suggests alteration zonation towards a possible source area to the east and north of the altered outcrops. This is supported by geochemical zonation patterns from limited sampling of rocks carried out by Revelo within the quartz-alunite alteration, suggesting higher molybdenum values (up to 30 ppm) to the east and north, and with more distally zoned zinc anomalies (up to 64 ppm) to the south and west.

The most intense advanced argillic alteration occurs at the northern end of the ridge, where intense quartz-alunite alteration exists over approximately 1,500m x 700m. Further to the north-northeast, an area of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration occurs that may indicate proximity to a porphyry copper source.

A significant N-S trending, westward verging thrust fault has been mapped on the ground and is indicated on published geological maps to the immediate east of

the altered outcrops. The thrust fault translates older, Cretaceous-aged andesitic rocks over the altered Paleocene-aged volcanic rocks. Revelo geologists propose that the hydrothermal alteration likely extends to the east below the thrust fault, with a possible porphyry copper source to the “lithocap” located underneath, and obscured by, the thrust pre-mineral volcanic rocks. Another significant N-S fault, the Sierra de Varas Fault, lies approximately 5 km to the east and would limit the area in which to search for the covered porphyry system.

## EXPLORATION

The detail of historic exploration within the Block 2 property is not accessible by Revelo. The Chilean subsidiary of BHP Billiton, under an expired JV agreement with Revelo, previously completed reconnaissance geological mapping over portions of the property, supplemented by reconnaissance geochemical sampling, including the Los Morros “lithocap” zone. The results of this work have been combined with more detailed geological and hydrothermal alteration mapping, with supplementary geochemical rock-chip sampling, carried out by Revelo.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the property is from Antofagasta via 107 km of paved road on route towards the La Escondida copper mine and then 33 km of unpaved gravel road. Total journey time from Antofagasta is about 3 hours. Altitudes vary from approximately 2,400 m to around 2,900 m.

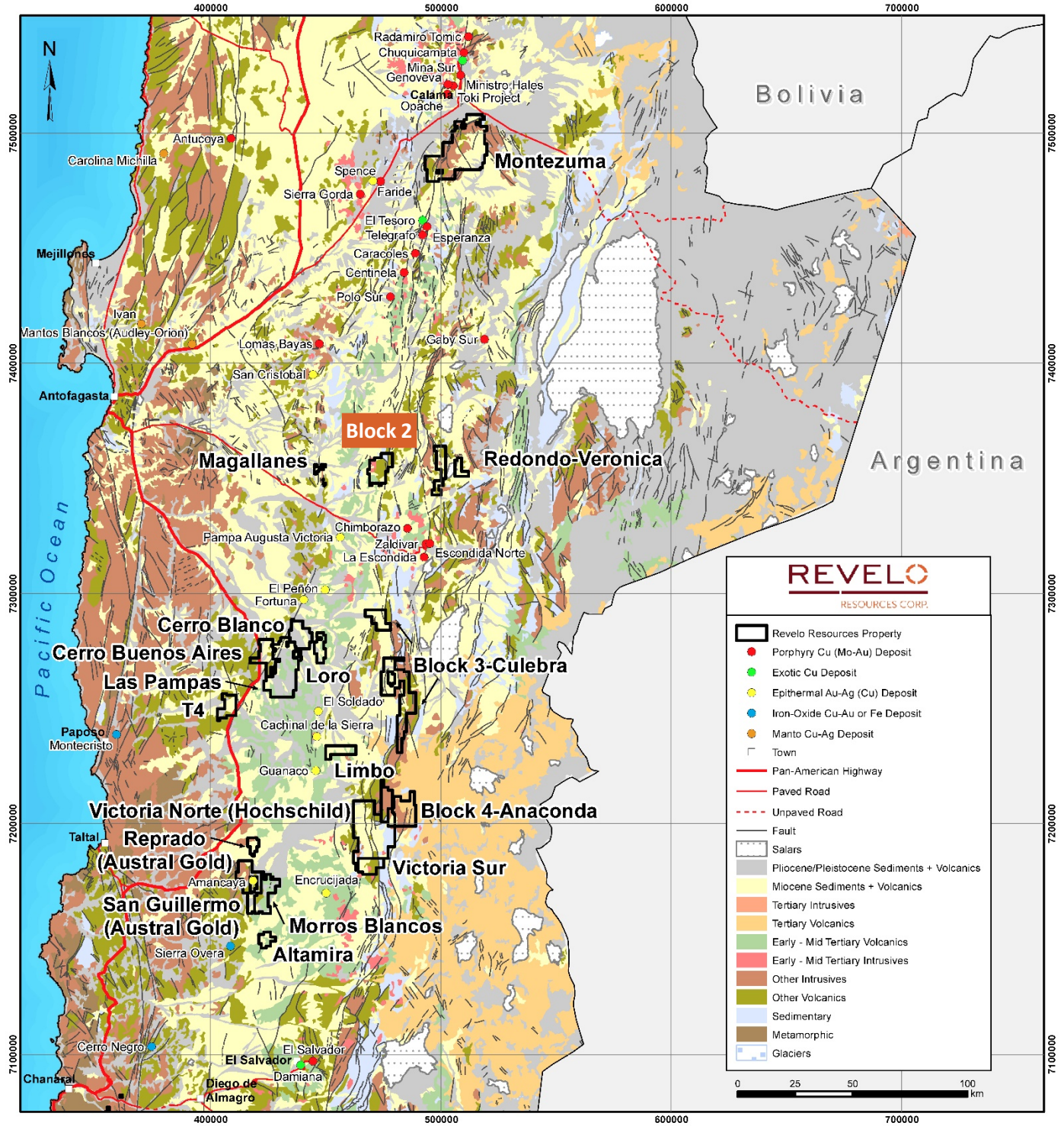
## Qualified Person

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.

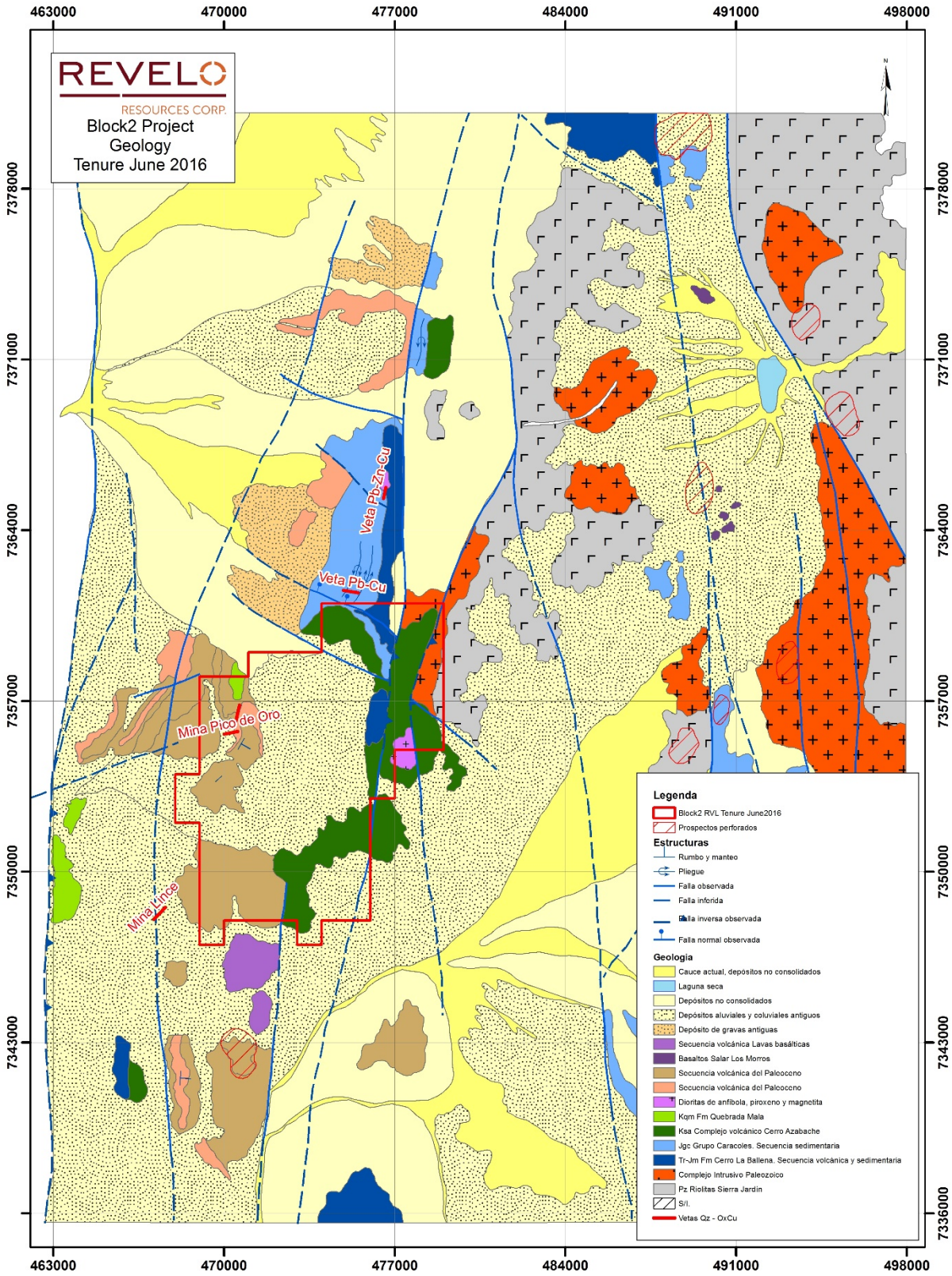
# LOCATION MAP



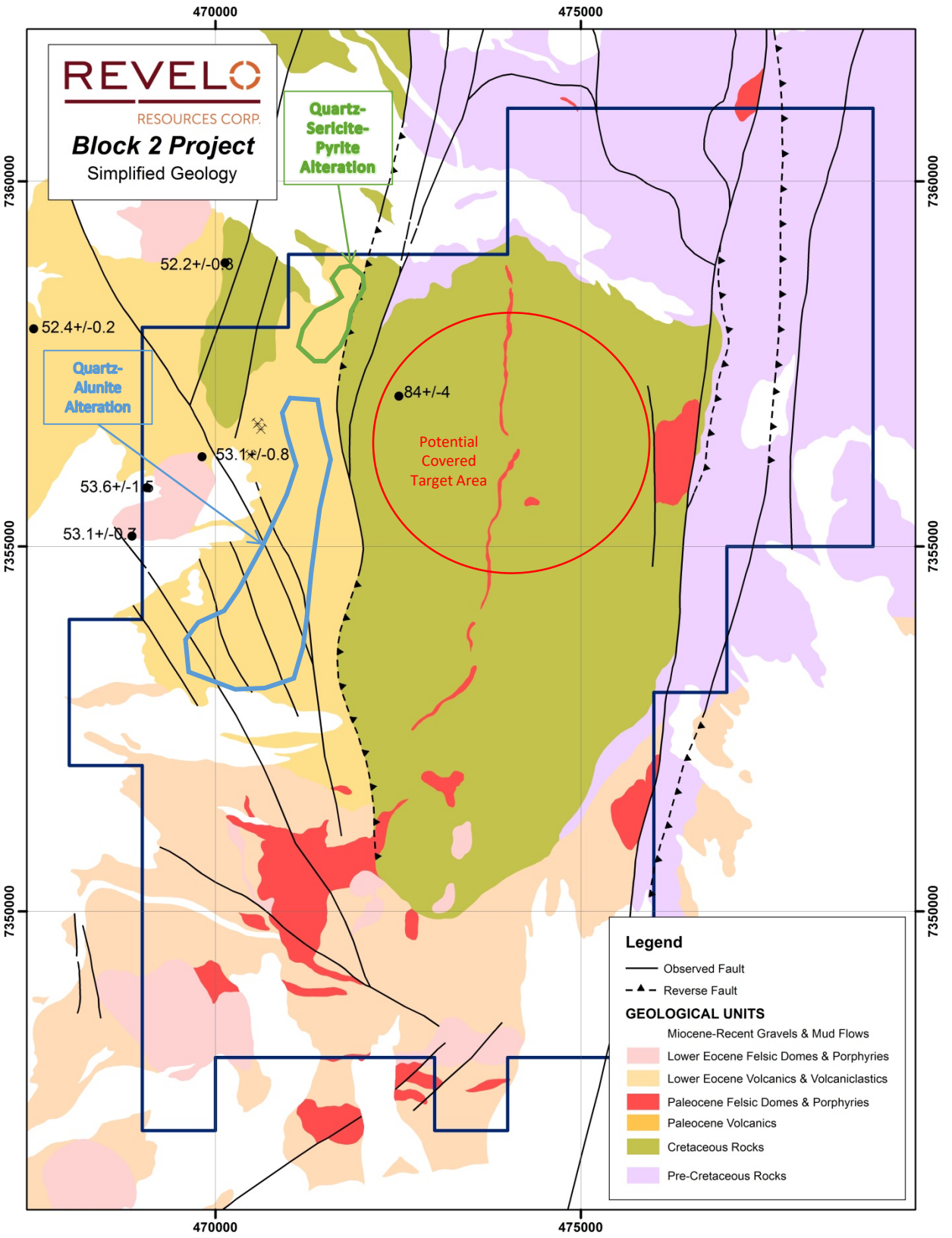
# REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP



# BLOCK 2 – DISTRICT SCALE GEOLOGICAL MAP



# BLOCK 2 – PROSPECT SCALE GEOLOGICAL MAP & MODEL



**REVELO**  
 RESOURCES CORP.  
**Block 2 Project**  
 Simplified Geology

Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Alteration

Quartz-Alunite Alteration

Potential Covered Target Area

**Legend**

- Observed Fault
- ▲- Reverse Fault

**GEOLOGICAL UNITS**

- Miocene-Recent Gravels & Mud Flows
- Lower Eocene Felsic Domes & Porphyries
- Lower Eocene Volcanics & Volcaniclastics
- Paleocene Felsic Domes & Porphyries
- Paleocene Volcanics
- Cretaceous Rocks
- Pre-Cretaceous Rocks

**BLOCK 2 – SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF POST-MINERAL THRUST FAULT MODEL**

(Taken & Modified from Sillitoe R.H. 2010)

