



Annual Information Form

For the year ended October 31, 2010

Dated as of January 24, 2011

Revolution Resources Corp. (formerly Nuukfjord Gold Ltd.)

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GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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| Acre | A unit of area (43,560 square feet or 0.4047 hectares) used in English-speaking countries. |
| Ag | The elemental symbol for silver. |
| Alteration | Usually referring to chemical reactions in a rock mass resulting from the passage of hydrothermal fluids. |
| Andesite | An extrusive volcanic rock, of intermediate composition, with aphanitic to porphyritic texture. It is the intermediate type between basalt and dacite. Magnetite, zircon, apatite, ilmenite, biotite, and garnet are common accessory minerals. |
| Anomalous | Departing from the expected or normal. |
| As | The elemental symbol for arsenic. |
| Arsenopyrite | Arsenopyrite is an iron arsenic sulphide (FeAsS). Arsenopyrite also can be associated with significant amounts of gold. Consequently it serves as an indicator of gold bearing reefs. Many arsenopyrite gold ores are refractory. |
| Assay | An analysis to determine the presence, absence or quantity of one or more components, elements or minerals. |
| Au | The elemental symbol for gold. |
| Azimuth | A surveying term that references the angle measured clockwise from any meridian (the established line of reference). The bearing is used to designate direction. The bearing of a line is the acute horizontal angle between the meridian and the line. |
| Biotite | A common rock forming mineral of the mica group. |
| Breccia | A rock consisting of more or less angular fragments in a matrix of finer-grained material or cementing material. |
| Diamond drill | A type of rotary drill in which the cutting is done by abrasion rather than percussion. The cutting bit is set with diamonds and is attached to the end of the long hollow rods through which water is pumped to the cutting face. The drill cuts a core of rock which is recovered in long cylindrical sections, an inch or more in diameter. |
| Dip | The angle at which a vein, structure or rock bed is inclined from the horizontal as measured at right angles to the strike; may also apply to the angle of inclination for a drill hole. |
| Epigenetic | If a mineral deposit formed much later than the rocks which enclose it, it is said to be epigenetic. An example is a vein. |
| Epithermal | A hydrothermal mineral deposit formed within about one kilometre of the earth's surface and in the temperature range of 50 – 200 degrees Celsius. Also used to denote the environment of deposition. |

| | |
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| Fault | A break in rocks with noticeable movement or displacement of the rocks on either side of the break. |
| Fracture | Break in a rock, usually due to intensive folding or faulting. |
| g/t or gpt | Grams per tonne |
| Geochemical | Pertaining to various chemical aspects (e.g. concentration, associations of elements) of naturally occurring media such as rock, soil and water. |
| Hectare | An area of 10,000 square metres (or 2.471 acres). |
| Hydrothermal | Hot fluids, usually water, which may, or may not carry metals and other compounds in solution to the site of mineral deposition or wall rock alteration. |
| Igneous | A rock formed by the cooling of molten silicate material. |
| Intrusion | A general term for a body of igneous rock formed below the surface of the earth. |
| lbs/t | Pounds per ton |
| Lode | The metalliferous material that fills a fissure or vein. |
| Mineralization | A term used to describe the presence of minerals of possible economic value. Also used to describe the process by which concentration of economic minerals occurs. |
| Ore | A mineral or aggregate of minerals which can be commercially mined at a profit. |
| Oxide | A compound of oxygen with another element. |
| oz/t or opt | Ounces per ton (1opt = 34.2486 grams per tonne) |
| Pb | The elemental symbol for lead. |
| ppm | Parts per million (1 ppm = 1,000 ppb = 1 gram per tonne) |
| Porphyritic | An igneous rock in which large crystals of one mineral, usually feldspar, occur in a fine groundmass of other minerals. |
| Pyrite | Iron sulphide mineral. The most common and abundant sulphide mineral and often found in association with copper and gold. |
| Pyrrhotite | Pyrrhotite is an unusual iron sulphide mineral with a variable iron content: $Fe(1-x)S$ ($x = 0$ to 0.2). |
| Quartz | The second most common rock forming mineral in the earth's crust (SiO_2). |
| Sedimentary | A rock formed from cemented or compacted sediments. |
| Sediments | The debris resulting from the weathering and breakup of other rocks that have been deposited by or carried by runoff, streams and rivers, or left over from glacial erosion |

or sometimes from wind action.

| | |
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| Silica | A common rock forming compound comprised of SiO ₂ that can exist in crystalline and non-crystalline (amorphous) forms. |
| Siliclastic | Clastic noncarbonate sedimentary rocks that are almost exclusively silica-bearing, either as forms of quartz or other silicate minerals. |
| Sill | A tabular igneous intrusion that parallels the planar structure of the surrounding rock. |
| Stockwork | A mineral deposit consisting of a three-dimensional network of irregular veinlets closely enough spaced that the whole mass can be mined. |
| Strike | The direction or bearing from true north of a vein, rock formation or structure measured on a horizontal surface. |
| Vein | A geological feature comprised of minerals (usually dominated by quartz) that are found filling openings in rocks created by faults or replacing rocks on either side of faults or fractures. |
| Zn | The elemental symbol for zinc. |

Metric Equivalents

| To convert from metric | To imperial | Multiply by |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| hectares | acres | 2.471 |
| metres | feet | 3.281 |
| kilometres | miles | 0.621 |
| tonne (1,000 kilograms) | tons (2,000 pounds) | 1.102 |
| grams per tonne | ounces (troy) per ton | 0.029 |
| kilogram | ounces (troy) | 32.151 |

PRELIMINARY NOTES

Date of Information

Unless otherwise indicated, all information contained in this Annual Information Form (“AIF”) of Revolution Resources Corp. (the “Company” or “Revolution”) is as of January 24, 2011.

Financial Information

All financial information in this AIF is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“Canadian GAAP”).

Forward-looking Information

Certain statements contained in this AIF, and in certain documents incorporated by reference herein, contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this AIF or, in the case of documents incorporated by reference herein, as of the date of such documents and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future price of commodities, the estimation of mineral resources, the realization of mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, the time and cost of exploration, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage, the completion of financings and future listings and regulatory approvals. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward looking statements. Such factors may include, among others, risks related to the integration of acquisitions; risks related to joint venture operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; future metal prices; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental or regulatory approvals or financing or in the completion of development activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this AIF. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Resource Estimates

Resource estimates reported herein are made in accordance with definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and incorporated into National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”). Estimates of gold and silver resources were prepared by or under the supervision of the qualified persons who are identified in this document and other public filings.

The Company reports its reserves and resources in accordance with NI 43-101, as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For U.S. reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 under the Securities Exchange

Act of 1934 (as interpreted by the Staff of the US Securities and Exchange Commission) applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. Accordingly, for US reporting purposes all mineral resources must be considered as mineralized material.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability, but do have reasonable prospects for economic extraction. Measured and indicated mineral resources are sufficiently well defined to allow geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed and permit the application of technical and economic parameters in assessing the economic viability of the resources. Inferred resources are estimated on limited information not sufficient to verify geological and grade continuity or to allow technical and economic parameters to be applied. Inferred resources are too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that mineral resources will be upgraded to mineral reserves through continued exploration.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Information has been incorporated by reference in this AIF from documents filed with securities commissions or similar authorities in Canada. Copies of the documents incorporated herein by reference may be obtained on request without charge from the Company's head office at Suite 1500, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2 (telephone: (604) 681 5672) or by accessing the disclosure documents available through the internet on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") which can be accessed at www.sedar.com. The following documents are specifically incorporated by reference in this AIF:

1. Annual financial statements, together with the accompanying report of the auditors, for the year ended October 31, 2010 and for the period ended October 31, 2009 (the "Annual Financial Statements").
2. Management's discussion and analysis for the year ended October 31, 2010 and for the period ended October 31, 2009.
3. Technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Nuuk Gold Province Project, Nuuk Fjord Area, West Greenland" ("Nuuk Report") prepared by Peter Christopher, Ph.D. dated September 18, 2010.
4. Technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Champion Hills Gold Project, Randolph County, North Carolina" ("Champion Hills Report") prepared by David A. Hedderly-Smith, Ph.D., P.G. dated January 18, 2011.

Currency

All dollar amounts in this AIF are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia (BCBCA) on July 14, 2009 under the name Nuukfjord Gold Ltd. On September 8, 2010 the Company changed its name to Revolution Resources Corp. The Company completed its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") during the year ended October 31, 2010 and is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Company's common shares (the "Common Shares") are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "RV".

The principal offices of the Company are located at Suite 1500, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2 and its registered and records office is located at the offices of its corporate counsel, Maitland & Company, 700 – 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T6.

Intercorporate Relationships

Revolution has one wholly owned subsidiary company – Storgold Resources Ltd. (“Storgold”). Unless the context otherwise requires, all references herein to the “Company” include Revolution and Storgold.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The Company’s mandate is to explore, discover and develop economic gold deposits. The Company’s material properties and projects are the Nuukfjord Gold Property in Greenland, and the Champion Hills Property in North Carolina, USA.

History and Significant Acquisitions

The following is a summary of the material events in the general development of the business since incorporation on July 14, 2009.

Nuukfjord – Gold property

By agreement dated July 17, 2009, as amended July 18, 2009, December 21, 2009 and February 25, 2010 the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Storgold. Storgold’s material asset is a mineral property option agreement (the “Option Agreement”) with NunaMinerals A/S (a public Danish company; “Nuna”) to acquire up to a 65% interest in a 1,277 km² property located in the Nuuk Fjord area of southwest Greenland (the “Property”) from NunaMinerals A/S, the terms of which are more particularly described in the Company’s Annual Financial Statements which are incorporated herein by reference.

Champion Hills – Gold property

Pursuant to a Mineral Property Purchase and Sale Agreement dated September 7, 2010 the Company acquired a 90% interest in various mineral properties aggregating 191.877 acres in an area known as Champion Hills, North Carolina, from a private company controlled by persons who are also insiders of the Company, in consideration of 2,000,000 shares, the reimbursement of expenses, and the assumption of all obligations pertaining to those properties. The Company has since that time entered into various other option and purchase agreements and option and lease agreements to acquire rights to additional mineral claims. The various agreements entitle the Company to acquire up to 100% of the properties, subject to the terms of the agreements as more particularly described in the Financial Statements.

Financing Transactions

Prior to completing the IPO the Company:

- a) Issued 7,850,000 shares having a fair value of \$1,285,000, for which the Company received cash proceeds of \$7,850 during the period ended October 31, 2009 and \$35,000 during the period ended October 31, 2010 and, recorded stock based compensation of \$1,242,150. The shares were issued to directors, officers and founders of the Company and the Company placed 7,550,000 of these shares in escrow on completion of the IPO to be released as to 25% on listing and 25% every six months thereafter.

- b) Issued 5,870,000 shares at \$0.25 per share for proceeds of \$1,467,500, of which 160,000 were issued to officers and founders of the Company and placed in escrow on completion of the IPO to be released as to 25% on listing and 25% every six months thereafter.

Initial Public Offering

During April 2010 the Company completed its initial public offering of 18,000,000 shares at \$0.50 per share for gross proceeds of \$9,000,000. The Company paid \$630,000 and issued 100,000 common shares valued at \$50,000 as commissions, and paid \$45,000 and issued 20,000 common shares valued at \$10,000 as a corporate finance fee. The Company also paid \$230,509 as other share issuance costs, of which \$42,250 was deferred as at October 31, 2009. The brokers were also issued 1,260,000 brokers' warrants; with each warrant exercisable at \$0.50 for one share for a period of two years from the IPO date. The warrants were valued at \$294,620 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with a weighted average expected volatility of 100%, risk free interest rate of 1.97%, expected life of one and one-half year and dividend yield of 0%.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Since incorporation, the Company has been engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Greenland and the United States of America. The Company is focused on exploring and developing its gold portfolio. The following is a list of the company's current exploration property portfolio.

- Nuukfjord Gold, Greenland – Gold property
- Champion Hills, North Carolina USA - Gold property

Competitive Conditions

The exploration and mining business is a competitive business. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of the Company to acquire further properties will depend not only on its ability to operate and develop its existing properties but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable properties or prospects for development or mineral exploration.

Employees

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has no full time employees. The Company engages administrative, financial, legal, geological, metallurgical, and engineering consultants from time to time as required to assist in maintaining corporate records and preparing reporting requirements, evaluating its interests and recommending and conducting work programs. The operations of the Company are managed by its directors and officers.

Foreign Operations

All of the Company's material properties are located in a foreign jurisdiction; Champion Hills USA and Nuukfjord Gold in Greenland. As such, the Company's operations and investments may be affected by local political and economic developments, including expropriation, invalidation of government orders, permits or agreements pertaining to property rights, political unrest, labour disputes, limitations on repatriation of earnings, limitations on mineral exports, limitations on foreign ownership, inability to obtain or delays in obtaining necessary mining permits, opposition to mining from local, environmental or other non-governmental organizations, government participation, royalties, duties, rates of exchange, high rates of inflation, price controls, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, taxation and changes in laws, regulations or policies as well as by laws and policies of Canada affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation.

Material Mineral Properties

Nuukfjord, Greenland

The following information is taken from the Executive Summary of the Nuuk Technical Report, which is incorporated herein by reference. Following the Technical Report excerpt is a summary of recent material developments announced by the company.

The Company through an agreement dated June 23, 2009 and a subsequent purchase agreement has acquired an option to earn up to 65% interest in NunaMinerals A/S (“Nuna”) 100% interest in the c. 1,277km² Nuuk Gold Province Project (“NGP”) in West Greenland. To date, by means of recent exploration, the company has earned a 15% interest in the project. The project is an exploration stage property that has the advanced Storø gold deposit, plus several other significant gold prospects including the high priority Storø North, Qussuk and Isua. Nuna explored the NGP since the 1990s and has conducted extensive surface geochemical and geophysical work and drilled c. 17,000 meters of diamond drilling mainly on the Storø (Main, BD), Swan and Plateau prospects. The NGP covers an area of approximately 1,277 km² and covers over 40 km of metamorphosed greenstone in the Nuuk Gold Province or Belt of West Greenland. The project involves seven non-contiguous blocks. The seven blocks are within a rectangular area defined by latitudes 63°45’N to 65°30’N and longitudes 51°40’W to 49°30’W and extend northeast for 150km from 20km south of Nuuk, the capital of Greenland. The NGP, Storø License, is centered near 64°42’ N Latitude, 50°06’ W Longitude. Access to most parts of the property is by boat with helicopter used to support crew and drill moves and to move some supplies and samples. Greenland obtains most of its electrical power from hydro projects and a number of local run of river power possibilities exist. Nuuk, the capital and largest city in Greenland, is within the NGP area and provides a source of supplies and services. The NGP concession blocks cover ground that extends from near sea level to low mountains with rugged relief. Glaciers lie east of the NGP and north. Geophysical programs can start earlier and extend later but geological mapping is best done during summer months when most of the snow has melted.

The gold prospects in the Nuuk Fjord area on the NGP are located in the strongly deformed and metamorphosed rocks of Archean age. The area is an extension of the North American Craton and correlates with the Nain Province in Labrador, Canada. The geology of the Nuuk area is dominated by grey orthogneisses formed during episodes of crustal growth. The gneisses representing crustal terranes of different ages were amalgamated during the Neo-Archean (c. 2.7-2.6 Ga). The terranes are often separated by structurally complex, deep-seated tectonic boundaries. Supracrustal belts, consisting of metavolcanic and minor metasedimentary rocks, occur within or between crustal blocks. The supracrustal rocks have similarities to Archean greenstone belts in Ontario and Quebec but the metamorphic grade is generally amphibolite to granulite facies. The gold prospect on Storø is hosted by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Storø supracrustal belt, bounded to the west by the NNE, 300-400m wide, Storø shear zone. The Storø shear zone is part of a major, deep seated, regional NE structural zone, separating supracrustal rock from footwall Akia terrane orthogneisses. Early Archean orthogneisses of the Faeringehavn terrane overlie Storø supracrustal rocks to the east and interleaved gneisses occur under supracrustal rocks to the north. The area was metamorphosed to amphibolite facies with sillimanite being the dominant aluminosilicate. A 10-20m wide, poorly foliated unit of highly aluminous rocks consisting of garnet, sillimanite, mica and feldspar, near a contact of overlying amphibolite, is referred to as the BD zone. Within the garnet-biotite gneiss, up to a 10m thick layer of garnet-magnetite-rich (locally over 80% garnet) ironstone occurs as irregular layers. The uppermost unit, up to 250m wide, consists of fine to medium-grained black amphibolites. Main zone gold mineralization occurs in altered zones within the upper amphibolite unit. Biotite-garnet alteration zones up to 50m thick enclose auriferous quartz veins. The auriferous zones show an increase in the concentrations of biotite, garnet, quartz, diopside and sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite).

The Storø Gold Deposit is located on the island of Storø in central Nuukfjord, about 40 km northeast of Greenland’s capital city Nuuk. First discovered in 1994, Storø has seen intermittent exploration work, initially by Nuna Oil and more recently by Nuna Minerals. Since 2003, Nuna Minerals has conducted extensive exploration

on Storø. Exploration completed to date includes a total of 65 diamond drill holes (+12,000m), detailed geological mapping, +3,500 surface samples, eight micro-bulk samples and associated preliminary metallurgical tests. The late-Archean gold Storø deposit outcrops on the northeast slope of Qingaag Mountain and is part of a larger gold mineralized tract which comprises a number of gold prospects within a 15 km² area between the two distinctive mountain ranges Qingaaq (Storø) and Aappalaartoq (Storø North). Anomalous gold mineralization has been mapped along the 4 km stretch between Storø and Storø North. Storø North is a lesser known but high value prospect. Storø, gold mineralization is hosted in metamorphosed (mid to upper amphibolite facies) greenstones and is primarily found within two levels separated by about an average of 125 metres: the Main and BD Zones. The BD Zone sits below the Main defining an extensive mineralized plane which has a 800m surface strike and a >1000m open ended down dip extent. Drilling shows the BD Zone averages about 9m thick (up to 15m) and contains high grade gold shoots of 20 gpt over 2.5m. The outcropping Main Zone is typically higher grade and is focused as lenses within anticlinal fold features. Surface channel samples report gold grades up to 50 gpt over 2m with wider sections of 60m at 2.9 gpt. Metallurgical tests from Storø surface mini-bulk samples show that about 65% of the gold is recoverable by gravity means and more than 90% with additional cyanide treatment.

Recent Material Developments

On August 12, 2010, the Company announced the Phase 1 diamond drill results for Storø, Greenland. The highlight intercept was 28.75m of 6.74 g/t gold, including 10.0m of 15.02 g/t. The 2010 highlight Phase 1 drill results are summarized in the table below.

Phase 1 Highlight Storø Diamond Drill Results * Interval lengths are not true widths.

| DDH | From meter | To meter | Interval * meter | Gold gpt |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 51 | 83.00 | 86.55 | 3.55 | 0.64 |
| | 98.00 | 99.46 | 1.46 | 1.43 |
| 52 including | 57.60 | 60.82 | 3.22 | 7.65 |
| | 60.00 | 60.82 | 0.82 | 10.40 |
| | 66.28 | 66.90 | 0.62 | 8.92 |
| | 148.00 | 151.00 | 3.00 | 3.49 |
| 53 including | 133.50 | 135.32 | 1.82 | 7.79 |
| | 134.35 | 135.32 | 0.97 | 13.10 |
| 54 including including And And And | 22.25 | 51.00 | 28.75 | 6.74 |
| | 22.25 | 22.88 | 0.63 | 21.00 |
| | 39.00 | 49.00 | 10.00 | 15.02 |
| | 31.00 | 32.00 | 1.00 | 11.50 |
| | 40.00 | 41.00 | 1.00 | 87.50 |
| | 46.00 | 47.00 | 1.00 | 38.70 |
| | 134.50 | 136.00 | 1.50 | 6.38 |
| 57 including | 25.78 | 32.00 | 6.22 | 0.99 |
| | 25.78 | 29.50 | 3.72 | 1.26 |
| 58 | 35.00 | 35.70 | 0.70 | 19.20 |
| 60 | 30.00 | 31.50 | 1.50 | 1.80 |
| 61 including | 45.62 | 50.00 | 4.38 | 2.30 |
| | 45.62 | 47.00 | 1.38 | 4.47 |

A total of 15 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 2,225 meters from nine pad locations. Five holes targeted the BD Zone and ten targeted the Main Zone (& also the underlying BD Zone). A drill plan map is available on the company website illustrating hole locations and individual hole details. Recent Storø surface mapping and geological review by Nuukfjord have expanded on earlier structural interpretations revealing that gold bearing quartz veins, along with essential sulphide mineralization, are bound within a structural corridor defined by the axial plane of a broad anticline which plunges -45 degrees to the east-northeast (about 065 degrees). Holes 62 to 65 tested the east-northeastward extension of the Main and BD Zones, while holes 57 to 61 were collared below the Qingaaq mountain ridge top investigating the down dip extension of known surface BD Zone gold mineralization. Drill hole 54 is an infill hole and was collared within the central portion of the Main Zone; earlier historical drill results within this immediate area are also highly anomalous in gold. Holes 55, 56, 59, and 62 to 65 yielded generally narrow intervals of weakly anomalous gold values. All holes were drilled westerly, with dips ranging from -45 to -78 degrees; holes 54 and 61 were drilled vertically. Average hole depth is 148 meters, with the maximum hole depth of 220 meters. Regional work, focussed on multiple other areas within the Nuukfjord Gold Province having indentified a number of priority areas.

Champion Hills, North Carolina USA – Gold property

The Champion Hills Property is the Company's material gold property in North Carolina USA. A NI 43-101 compliant report entitled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champion Hills Gold Project, Randolph County, North Carolina" was prepared by David A. Hedderly-Smith, Ph.D., P.G., dated January 18, 2011. A copy of the Report is available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. Additional copies may be obtained at the head office of the Company and also as a downloadable PDF on the company's website. The following summary is extracted from the Champion Hills Technical Report; readers are encouraged to review the Report in its entirety.

The Champion Hills project area is located approximately 25 kilometres (15 miles) west of the city of Asheboro in western Randolph County, North Carolina USA. Randolph County is situated roughly in the center of North Carolina. The Champion Hills project currently consists of two properties – the Lofflin mine and the Jones-Keystone mine – centered 3 kilometres (2 miles) apart. Approximately 114 acres is held by Revolution in the Lofflin mine area through six Option/Lease/Purchase Agreements with five private land-owners; approximately 164 acres is held by Revolution in the Jones-Keystone mine area through an Option/Lease/ Purchase Agreements with a single private land-owner. The properties are accessible via state highway, county road and private road. The Carolina Slate Belt (Slate Belt) is the geologic setting for the Lofflin mine and Jones-Keystone mine properties, as well as the Haile gold mine and the Ridgeway gold mine, both within 200 kilometres (140 miles) to the southwest in South Carolina, and the Russell gold mine, just 25 kilometres (15 kilometres) south of the Champion Hills project area. The Slate Belt is a prolific geologic terrane stretching 1200 kilometres (750 miles) from east-central Virginia across North and South Carolina and into northeastern Georgia, and is host to most of the major gold mines in the Southeastern United States. Additionally the Lofflin and Jones-Keystone areas are contained within a 25-kilometer (15-mile) long belt of historic gold mines and prospects (the "Ward-Sawyer Trend") within the Slate Belt in North Carolina. The geology of the Lofflin and Jones-Keystone properties is very similar to that found at the Ridgeway, Haile and Russell mines, and many of the other mineralized zones within the Ward-Sawyer belt also share geologic characteristics with the Lofflin and Jones-Keystone areas. The primary targets at the Champion Hills area exist in greenschist-facies rocks consisting of argillitic mudstones and siltstones with interbedded andesitic to basaltic pillow breccias and debris flows and rhyolitic to dacitic domes (both intrusive and extrusive) and associated tuffs and their own derivative volcanoclastic.

The Lofflin mine area is largely underlain by greenschist-facies-altered andesitic debris flows with interbedded rhyolite tuffs striking roughly north-south and dipping about 30 degrees to the west. The andesitic debris flows are predominant, but two layers of felsic crystal tuffs, each over 30 meters thick, are interbedded with the more basic volcanics. These units are now metamorphosed/alterd to quartz-sericite-pyrite schists and hosts to the stratabound gold mineralization at Lofflin. The higher-grade mineralization there occurs in well-foliated zones with the mineralization paralleling the foliation which strikes N600E to N700E, dipping steeply to the northwest. Hence the mineralization occurs in elongate bodies within the metamorphosed/alterd rhyolitic tuffs (now

quartz-sericite-pyrite schists) generally plunging gently to the south-southwest where the plane of the stratigraphy (the rhyolite layers) intersects the plane of the foliation.

At the Jones-Keystone mine reconnaissance mapping by Noranda Exploration (Noranda) in the latest 1980s and early 1990s shows interbedded greenschist-facies felsic and mafic volcanic units; dip of these rocks is unknown, but presumably it is to the west as at Lofflin. The relationships between the locations of the historic workings, mineralization detected in historic surface trenches and the mineralized intercepts in historic drilling suggest a steep dip to the southwest of the mineralization; however, much additional mapping and drilling will be needed at Jones-Keystone before the shapes and attitudes of the mineralized zone or zones can be determined. Historic diamond drilling by Noranda in the late 1980 and early 1990s identified several mineralized zones at the Lofflin property with gold grades on the order of 1 gram/tonne over intervals up to 100 meters. Noranda's work also identified controls for mineralization and developed a working exploration model employing geologic mapping, soil sampling, and geophysical surveying (S-P) that was quite successful in leading to discovery.

Recent Material Developments

On January 6 and 11, 2011, the Company announced the summary Phase 1 diamond drill results for Champion Hill, completed in late 2010. The following is a selective excerpt from these two releases, the reader is invited to visit the Company website or Sedar to review these news releases in their entirety.

The 2,700 metre, 11 hole Phase I drilling program focused on two areas of historic mining and drilling; eight holes at Loflin and three at Jones-Keystone. Additionally, the Company is conducting an ongoing extensive soil geochemical sampling program and geological mapping throughout the trend. The gold mineralization is hosted within andesitic metavolcanic rocks, typically with strong pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Gold occurrences within the Champion Hills trend are likely hosted along synvolcanic structures that strike east-northeast. The 2010 highlight Phase 1 drill results are summarized in the table below. Assays are currently pending for two additional holes at Loflin and one hole at Jones-Keystone (LF-23 & 24, JK-07).

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|----------|
| LF10-017 | 26 | 96 | 70 | 1.10 |
| <i>including</i> | 26 | 46 | 20 | 2.19 |
| | 88 | 96 | 8 | 3.05 |
| LF10-018 | 14 | 88 | 74 | 1.12 |
| <i>including</i> | 36 | 66 | 30 | 2.59 |
| LF10-019 | 60 | 74 | 14 | 0.79 |
| <i>including</i> | 66 | 70 | 4 | 1.65 |
| LF10-020 | 194 | 196 | 2 | 1.70 |
| LF10-021 | No significant intercepts | | | |
| LF10-022 | No significant intercepts | | | |
| | | | | |
| JK10-005 | 162 | 176 | 14 | 0.52 |
| <i>including</i> | 170 | 174 | 4 | 0.92 |
| JK10-006 | 184 | 238 | 54 | 1.56 |
| <i>including</i> | 200 | 228 | 28 | 3.01 |
| <i>including</i> | 226 | 228 | 2 | 9.16 |
| JK10-007 | Assay Results Pending | | | |

* Interval lengths are not true widths.

The Company has commenced a second phase, 5,000m drill program. Drilling will continue to target the Jones-Keystone and Loflin prospects. In addition mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling, will be conducted along the

Champion Hills trend with the objective of identifying additional drill targets. The estimated budget for this program is US\$1 million and is expected to be complete at the end of March 2011.

RISK FACTORS

The securities of the Company should be considered a highly speculative investment and investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in this AIF and under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com prior to making an investment in our securities. In addition to the other information presented in this AIF, the following risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating an investment in any of our securities.

Exploration and Development

Exploration and development of natural resources involves a high degree of risk, and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of minerals. The long term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract the resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for extraction. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major deposit, no assurance can be given that resources will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects. Failure to obtain such licenses and permits may adversely affect the Company's business as the Company would be unable to legally conduct its intended exploration work, which may result in it losing its interest in the subject property.

Title to Assets

The Company's interest in its material mineral properties is largely by way of option only. It earned a 15% interest in the Nuna project, but holds an option only to acquire additional interests. The Company has a number of options to acquire rights to properties comprising the Champion Hill Claims, but to date has not exercised any of the same. Although the Company has or will receive title for any property in which it has or will acquire a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such property interests will be not challenged or impugned. In some countries, the system for recording title to the rights to explore, develop and mine natural resources is such that a title provides only minimal comfort that the holder has title. Also, in many countries, including Canada, claims have been made and new claims are being made by aboriginal peoples that call into question the rights granted by the governments of those countries.

Requirement for New Capital

As an exploration stage company without revenues, the Company needs more capital than it currently has available to it. The Company has to raise, by way of debt or equity financing, considerable funds to meet its capital needs. There is no assurance that sufficient funding will be available to the Company for further exploration and development of its property interests or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or

indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of new projects with the possible loss of such properties. It is likely such additional capital will be raised through the issuance of additional equity which will result in dilution to the Company's shareholders.

If mineable deposits are discovered, substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract the resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for extraction. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major deposit, no assurance can be given that resources will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained at all or on terms acceptable to the Company.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Exploration for natural resources involves many risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to persons or property and possible environmental damage. Although the Company has or will obtain liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable against, or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Fluctuating Metals Prices

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the extraction and sale of gold and other metals or interests related thereto. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of gold, and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's exploration projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

Environmental Factors

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, 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, director and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Competition

The resource industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with many other companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than it has. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable properties for exploration in the future.

Options and Joint Ventures

The Company may, in the future be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under option, joint venture and shareholder agreements to which it is a party and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete recommended programs.

Political and Economic Instability

The Company may acquire properties located in countries where mineral exploration activities may be affected by varying degrees of political instability and haphazard changes in government regulations such as tax laws, business laws and mining laws. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions would be beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price control, export controls, income taxes, and expropriation of property, environmental legislation, and mine safety.

The Company may also be affected by possible economic instability. The risks include, but are not limited to, terrorism, military repression, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation. Changes in resource development or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in certain countries may adversely affect the Company's business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Management

The Company is dependant upon the personal efforts and commitment of its management, which is responsible for the development of future business. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company. The Company is dependant on a relatively small number of key employees, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Exchange Rate Fluctuation

The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars but the Company incurs some expenditures in US dollars. The Company's operations are subject to foreign currency fluctuations and such fluctuations may materially affect the Company's financial position and results. The Company does not engage in currency hedging activities.

DIVIDENDS

The Company has paid no dividends since its inception. At the present time, the Company intends to retain any earnings for corporate purposes. The payment of dividends in the future will depend on the earnings and financial condition of the Company and on such other facts as the board of directors of the Company may consider appropriate. However, since the Company is currently in a development stage, it is unlikely that earnings, if any, will be available for the payment of dividends in the foreseeable future.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value. As at October 31, 2010 and at the date of this AIF there were 41,990,500 Common Shares issued and outstanding.

The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of the Company's shareholders, to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the directors and to participate rateably in any distribution of property or assets upon the liquidation, winding-up or other dissolution of the Company. The Common Shares carry no preemptive rights, conversion or exchange rights, redemption, retraction, repurchase, sinking fund or purchase fund provisions. There are no provisions requiring the holder of Common Shares to contribute additional capital and no restrictions on the issuance of additional securities by the Company. There are no restrictions on the repurchase or redemption of Common Shares by the Company except to the extent that any such repurchase or redemption would render the Company insolvent pursuant to the BCBCA.

As at the date of this AIF, the Company had 3,725,000 options to purchase Common Shares outstanding as follows:

| Number Issued | Exercise Price | Expiry Date |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 75,000 | \$0.50 | May 19, 2012 |
| 3,650,000 | \$0.50 | April 27, 2015 |

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares commenced trading on the TSX under the symbol "NUU" on April 27, 2010. On September 8, 2010 the Company changed to the symbol "RV". The following table shows the high, low and closing prices and average trading volume of the Common Shares on the TSX Exchange for the period commencing April 27, 2010 and ended October 31, 2010.

| Month | High | Low | Volume |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| April 2010 | \$0.58 | \$0.375 | 1,435,632 |
| May 2010 | \$0.46 | \$0.305 | 3,710,872 |
| June 2010 | \$0.40 | \$0.315 | 2,119,355 |
| July 2010 | \$0.32 | \$0.25 | 1,744,600 |
| August 2010 | \$0.35 | \$0.24 | 3,063,809 |
| September 2010 | \$0.44 | \$0.28 | 4,944,689 |
| October 2010 | \$0.455 | \$0.335 | 5,265,075 |

ESCROWED SECURITIES

On completion of the IPO 7,710,000 common shares were held in escrow by Computershare Investor Services Inc. 25% of the common shares were released on listing and 25% every six months thereafter. As at the date of this report, the Company had 3,855,000 common shares held in escrow as follows:

| Designation of Class | Number of Securities held in Escrow | Percentage of Class |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Common Shares | 3,855,000 | 9.2% |

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following table sets out the names of the current directors and executive officers of the Company, provinces or states and countries of residence, positions with the Company, principal occupations within the five preceding years, periods during which each director has served as a director and the number of Common Shares and percentage of the issued Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or subject to control or direction by that person.

The term of each of the current directors of the Company will expire at the next annual general meeting unless his office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Articles of the Company, or he becomes disqualified to act as a director.

| Name, Position and Municipality of Residence | Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years ⁽¹⁾ | Director/Executive Officer Since | Number and Percentage of Company Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled ^{(1) (2)} |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Aaron Key British Columbia, Canada <i>CEO, President and Director</i> | Business Executive. Previously a partner at Inform Capital Partners. Director and Senior Officer of Fortriu Capital Corp., Senior officer of Inform Resources Corp. | July 16, 2009 | 1,566,667 3.7% |
| Michael Williams ^{(3) (4) (5)} British Columbia, Canada <i>Chairman and Director</i> | Business Executive. President, CEO and Director of Full Metal Minerals Corp., Director of Secova Metals Corp., Everett Resources Ltd., and Minaurum Gold Inc., and formerly a Director of Underworld Resources Inc. | July 16, 2009 | 1,704,667 4.1% |
| Robert McLeod ^{(3) (4) (5)} British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i> | Professional Geologist. Director and VP of Exploration of Full Metal Minerals Ltd., Director of Entourage Metals Ltd., Keegan Resources Inc., and Vendetta Mining Corp. | July 16, 2009 | 2,372,332 5.6% |
| Bryan Slusarchuk British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i> | Founder and partner at Skanderbeg Capital Group, Director of Secova Metals Corp., CEO and Director of Greenscape Capital Group Inc. and Tirex Resources Ltd. | July 16, 2009 | 832,500 2.0% |
| Dr. Georg Hochwimmer ^{(3) (4)} Germany <i>Director</i> | Businessman. Founder of financial services firm General Research GmbH. | July 8, 2010 | 40,000 0.1% |

| Name, Position and Municipality of Residence | Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years ⁽¹⁾ | Director/Executive Officer Since | Number and Percentage of Company Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled ^{(1) (2)} |
|--|--|---|--|
| Per Wimmer England <i>Former Director</i> | Businessman. CEO and founder of Wimmer Financial LLP. | October 21, 2009 Resigned January 14, 2011 | NA |
| Jonathan Richards British Columbia, Canada <i>Chief Financial Officer,</i> | Since 2009 an independent consultant. CFO of a number of other public mineral exploration and development companies. Previously an Audit Manager with a Vancouver based accounting firm. | July 16, 2009 | 105,000 0.3% |
| Shoni Bernard British Columbia, Canada <i>Corporate Secretary</i> | Lawyer, primarily for public junior resource companies. Corporate Secretary of a number of other public mineral exploration and development companies. | July 16, 2009 | 139,000 0.3% |
| Michael P. Moore British Columbia, Canada <i>VP of Exploration</i> | Professional Geologist. President and CEO of Secova Metals Corp.; Director of Playfair Mining Ltd. | July 16, 2009 | 430,000 1.0% |

- (1) The information as to principal occupation, business or employment and Common Shares beneficially owned or controlled has been provided by the respective directors and officers.
- (2) As a group the directors and executive officers beneficially own or control a total of 7,190,166 Common Shares, or 17.1% of the Common Shares of the Company. Percentages of Common Shares owned are based on 41,990,500 Common Shares issued and outstanding.
- (3) Member of Audit Committee.
- (4) Member of Compensation Committee
- (5) Member of Corporate Governance Committee

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a personal holding company of such person is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been, within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer ("CEO") or chief financial officer ("CFO") of any company that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade or similar order to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as a director, CEO or CFO of such company; or
- (b) was subject to a cease trade or similar order to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more

than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, CEO or CFO but which resulted from an event that occurred while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO of such company.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control of the Company, or a personal holding company of such person:

- (a) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director or executive officer;
- (c) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (d) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

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. From time to time, several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. 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.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing the accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by the directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors and officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) and shall govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed above and elsewhere in this AIF, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company, its subsidiaries, directors and officers or other members of management of the Company or its subsidiaries as a result of their outside business interests.

Audit Committee Information

Pursuant to the provisions of the British Columbia *Business Corporations Act* and National Instrument 52-110 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 52-110"), the Company is required to have an Audit Committee and to disclose annually in its Annual Information Form certain information concerning the constitution of its Audit Committee and its relationship with the Company's independent auditor. The general function of the Audit Committee is to review the overall audit plan and the Company's system of internal controls, to review the results of the external audit, and to resolve any potential dispute with the Company's auditor

Audit Committee Charter

A copy of the charter of the Audit Committee Charter is attached to this AIF as Schedule A.

Composition and Background of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company currently consists of Georg Hochwimmer, Michael Williams and Robert McLeod. Dr. Hochwimmer, Mr. Williams and Mr. McLeod are all considered to be independent within the meaning of NI 52-110. The members of the Audit Committee are financially literate with a wide experience with accounting principles and the evaluation of financial statements.

Dr. Hochwimmer is the founder of the financial services firm General Research GmbH which for the past 10 years has provided Corporate Finance and Advisory services to the Mining and Metals Sectors. Dr. Hochwimmer specializes in corporate and financial advice for emerging growth companies and in strategically placed financings throughout Europe. Dr. Hochwimmer is managing director of Microdrop Technologies GmbH, a company specialized in micro systems technology and also CEO of SupraMAT Technologies AG, a consulting and investment firm focused on technology ventures. Dr. Hochwimmer was born in Pfarrkirchen, Germany, and studied chemistry, mechanical engineering, computer science and economics. He received his PhD in chemistry from TU Munich.

Mr. Michael Williams has been President, CEO and a director of Full Metal Minerals Corp., a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, since January 2004. He is currently a director of Secova Metals Corp. (since July 2009), Everett Resources Ltd. (since November 2007) and Underworld Resources Inc. (since December 2005), all public companies listed on the TSX-V; and is currently a director of Minaurum Gold Inc. (formerly Chava Resources Ltd., since January 2009), a public company listed on CNSX Markets Inc. He provided investor relations services to Atna Resources Ltd. from 1996 to 2004 (in the capacity of Vice President, Investor Relations from 2002 to 2004); and was a director of Double Down Resources Ltd. from December 1998 to January 2000.

Mr. Robert McLeod received a M.Sc. Geology from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario in March 1998; and a B.Sc. Geology from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in January 1993. He received his designation as P.Geo in March 2003. Mr. McLeod has been Vice-President Exploration, CFO, and a director of Full Metal Minerals Corp. (since January 2004), a public company listed on the TSX-V. He is currently a director of Underworld Resources Inc. (since December 2005), Keegan Resources Ltd. (since February 2005), Mantra Mining Ltd. (since June 2006) and Premium Exploration Inc. (since October 2006), all public companies listed on the TSX-V; and formerly Vice-President Exploration for Atna Resources Ltd. (February 2003 – February 2004) a public company listed on the TSX-V. He was formerly Project Geologist, Miramar Mining Corp. (2000-2003) and Senior Geologist, Grayd Resource Corporation (1998-2000).

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

The Company has not relied on and is not currently relying on any of the exemptions to the requirement to have all audit committee members be independent (as contained in sections 2.4, 3.2, 3.3(2), 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 of NI 52-110), or the requirement that all committee members be financially literate (as contained in section 3.8 of NI 52-110).

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

All services to be performed by the Company's independent auditor must be approved in advance by the Audit Committee. Under the Company's Audit Committee charter, the audit committee is required to pre-approve the audit, audit-related and non-audit services performed by the external auditors. Unless a type of service is to be provided by the external auditors receives general pre-approval, it requires specific pre-approval by the Company's Audit Committee.

External Auditor Service Fees

Davidson & Company LLP have served as the Company's auditing firm since 2009. The aggregate fees billed by the Corporation's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees are as follows:

| Financial Year Ending | Audit Fees | Audit Related Fees | Tax Fees | All Other Fees |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Oct. 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Oct. 31, 2010 | \$32,512 | Nil | \$3,250 | Nil |

(1) Period from incorporation on July 14, 2009 to October 31, 2009.

PROMOTERS

Bryan J.R. Slusarchuk was our promoter, as that term is defined in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) during the period from incorporation to May 12, 2010. Mr. Slusarchuk has not received anything of value from the Company, and has no entitlement to receive anything of value except:

- he acquired 1,643,000 Common Shares of the Company at an average price of \$0.005 per Share;
- he received \$5,000 per month for the provision of his services as Chief Executive Officer, commencing on the Listing Date to and until May 12, 2010; and
- he was granted incentive stock options exercisable at \$0.50 per share for five years.

On May 12, 2010 Mr. Aaron Key was appointed as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. He may now be considered a promoter of the Company. Mr. Key has not received anything of value from the Company, and has no entitlement to receive anything of value except:

- he receives \$15,000 per month for the provision of his services as Chief Executive Officer;
- he is a one-third owner of 0881034 B.C. Ltd. which sold a number of mineral claim interests in the Champion Hills area of North Carolina to the Company; and
- he was granted incentive stock options exercisable at \$0.50 per share for five years.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Company is not a party to any legal proceedings or regulatory actions currently material to it or of which any of the Company's properties is the subject matter, and no such proceedings or actions are known by the Company to be contemplated.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as disclosed in this AIF, no informed person (a director, officer or holder of 10% or more common shares) or any associate or affiliate of any informed person had any interest in any transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries, since incorporation on July 14, 2009.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent is Computershare Investor Services Inc., 2nd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B9.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company has entered into or is otherwise subject to the following material contracts:

- (a) Property Option Agreement dated June 23, 2009 between Storgold and Nuna, whereby Storgold was granted the option to acquire up to a 65% interest in the Nuukfjord property in Greenland.
- (b) Storgold Acquisition Agreement dated July 17, 2009, as amended July 18, 2009 and December 21, 2009, between the Company and the shareholders of Storgold, whereby the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Storgold in consideration of 6,650,000 Shares, the reimbursement of the Storgold shareholders' expenses, and a 0.5% net smelter return royalty.
- (c) Agency Agreement dated January 29, 2010, between the Company and the Agent.
- (d) Transfer Agent, Registrar and Dividend Disbursing Agent Agreement dated October 20, 2009 between the Company and Computershare Investor Services Inc.
- (e) Escrow Agreement dated October 20, 2009, among the Company, the Escrow Agent and certain shareholders of the Company.
- (f) Mineral Property Purchase and Sale Agreement dated September 7, 2010 whereby 0881034 B.C. Ltd. sold a 90% interest in 191.877 acres of mineral claims held by 0881034 B.C. Ltd. in the Champion Hills area of North Carolina.

All other contracts have been in the ordinary course of business.

EXPERTS

Peter Christopher, Ph.D. prepared the Technical Report on the Nuuk Gold Province Project, Nuuk Fjord Area, West Greenland in accordance with NI 43-101 on behalf of the Company. Dr. Christopher has no beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities of the Company's issued capital, or in the property of the Company or of an associate or affiliate of the Company.

David A. Hedderly-Smith, Ph.D., P.G. prepared the Technical Report on the Champion Hills Gold Project,

Randolph County, North Carolina in accordance with NI 43-101 on behalf of the Company. Dr. Hedderly-Smith has no beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities of the Company's issued capital, or in the property of the Company or of an associate or affiliate of the Company.

Davidson & Company LLP audited the financial statements of the Company since the Company's incorporation. Davidson & Company LLP has no beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities of the Company's issued capital, or in the property of the Company or of an associate or affiliate of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Company is required to distribute an information circular to its security holders, however due to its recent incorporation, the Company has not distributed an information circular as of the date of this AIF. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, will be contained in the Company's information circular for its 2011 annual general meeting of shareholders. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited financial statements and MD&A for the year ended October 31, 2010.

These documents may be obtained upon request from the Company's head office, or may be viewed on the Company's website (www.revolutionresourcescorp.com) or on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

Schedule A

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Audit Committee is a committee of the Board to which the board delegates its responsibilities for the oversight of the accounting and financial reporting process and financial statement audits.

The Audit Committee will:

- (a) review and report to the Board of Revolution Resources Corp. (the “Company”) on the following before they are published:
 - (i) the financial statements and MD&A (management discussion and analysis) (as defined in National Instrument 51-102) of the Company; and
 - (ii) the auditors report, if any, prepared in relation to those financial statements,
- (b) review the Company’s annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information,
- (c) satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company’s public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company’s financial statements and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures,
- (d) recommend to the Board:
 - (i) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor’s report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company; and
 - (ii) the compensation of the external auditor,
- (e) oversee the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor’s report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting,
- (f) monitor, evaluate and report to the Board on the integrity of the financial reporting process and the system of internal controls that management and the Board have established,
- (g) monitor the management of the principal risks that could impact the financial reporting of the Company,
- (h) establish procedures for:
 - (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters,
- (i) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiary entities by the Company’s external auditor,
- (j) review and approve the Company’s hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners

and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company,

- (k) with respect to ensuring the integrity of disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting, understand the process utilized by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer to comply with National Instrument 52-109,
- (l) review and recommend to the Board any changes to accounting policies,
- (m) review the opportunities and risks inherent in the Company's financial management and the effectiveness of the controls thereon; and
- (n) review major transactions (acquisitions, divestitures and funding).

Composition of the Committee

The committee will be composed of 3 directors from the Company's Board the majority of whom will be independent. Independence of the Board members will be as defined by applicable legislation and as a minimum each committee member will have no direct or indirect relationship with the Company which, in the view of the Board, could reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.

All members of the committee will be financially literate as defined by applicable legislation. If, upon appointment, a member of the committee is not financially literate as required, the person will be provided a three month period in which to achieve the required level of literacy.

Authority

The committee has the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it deems necessary to carry out its duties and the committee will set the compensation for such advisors.

The committee has the authority to communicate directly with and to meet with the external auditors and the internal auditor, without management involvement. This extends to requiring the external auditor to report directly to the committee.

Reporting

The reporting obligations of the committee will include:

1. reporting to the Board on the proceedings of each committee meeting and on the committee's recommendations at the next regularly scheduled directors meeting; and
2. reviewing, and reporting to the Board on its concurrence with, the disclosure required by Form 52-110F1 in any management information circular prepared by the Company.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of Revolution Resources September, 2010.