

2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM REPORT

New Bullion, Good Luck, My Chance, Big Deal,
My Old Pal, Old Little Snowshoe Creek and
Fox 1,2,3,4 as the New Bullion Group of Claims

Cariboo Mining Division

N.T.S. 93 A – 083
Latitude: 52 48' 52.3" N
Longitude: 121 27' 49.9" W
Elevation: 1300 Meters

Report done by:

Ron Hegel
Prospector/Miner
Box 35
Monte Creek, B.C.
VOE 2M0

For Owner/Operator of the Claims:

LIKELY GONE MINING CORP.

March 27, 2013

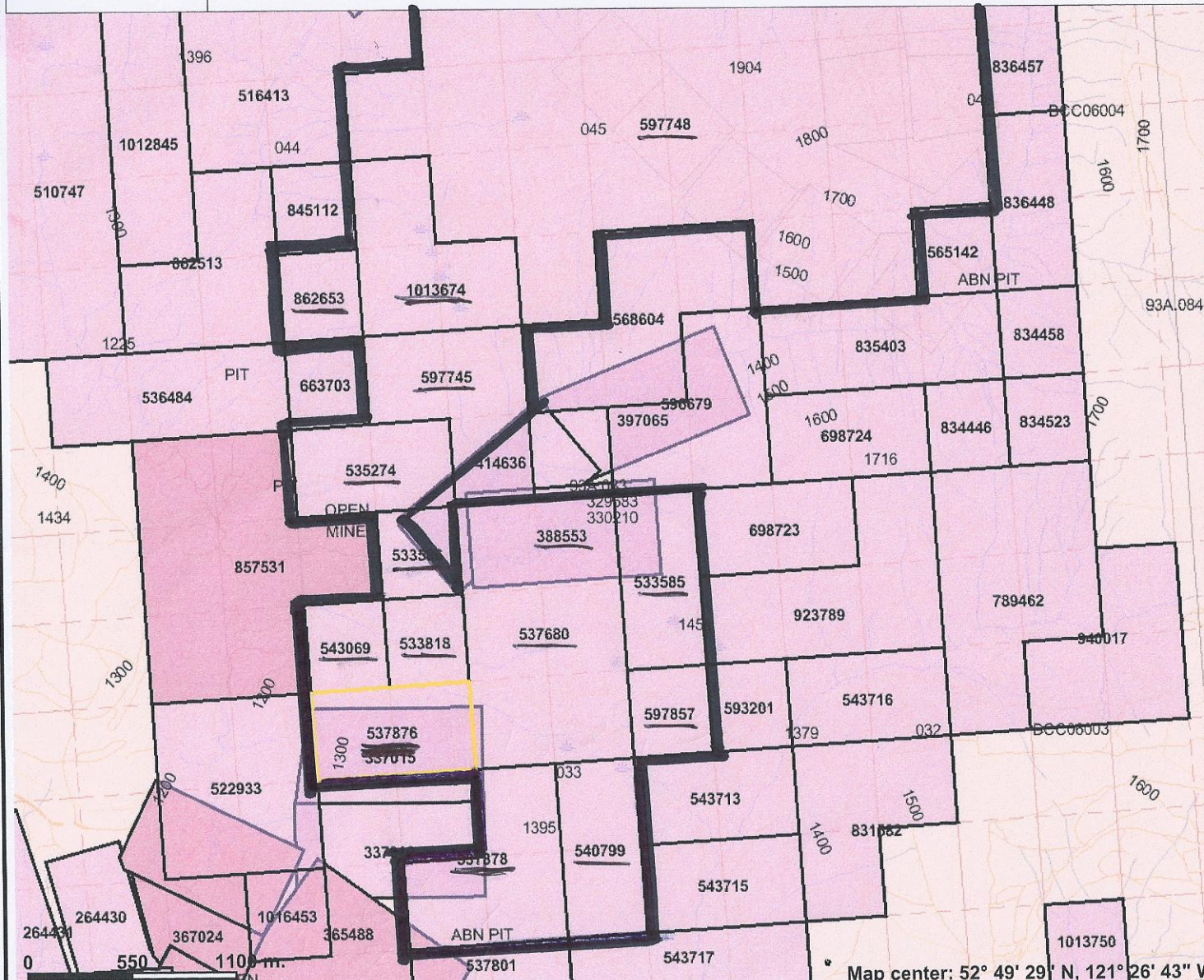
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Mineral Titles
Online BC

THE NEW BULLION GROUP OF PLACER CLAIMS



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- Placer Tenure (current)
 - Placer Claim
 - Placer Lease
 - Placer Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
 - First Nations Treaty Lands
 - Integrated Cadastral Fabric
 - Survey Parcels
 - BCGS Grid
 - Contours (1:250K)
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Intermediate
 - Area of Exclusion
 - Area of Indefinite Contours
 - Annotation (1:20K)
 - Transportation - Points (TRIM)

Scale: 1:31,908

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

CLAIM MAP

W

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to report on the 2012 activities that have been carried out on the New Bullion Group of Placer Claims. As well as to recommend any future exploration plans which may advise or aid in the discovery of any new mineable placer sites within these claim boundaries.

The group of Claims is quite large, 1085.34 ha or 55 cells. Since ownership the company has been performing yearly prospecting programs.

Which has now aimed the focus towards the south central areas of the group. All streams within the groups boundaries have now been superficially tested by panning the materials of small shallow (say 30cm deep) test pits.

The results were poor therefore this indicates that if gold is to be found on these claims, then it must be at some great depth.

Now that we have determined that, we then began performing larger than pan sized test holes.

Our prospecting methods have changed from hand shovel to large 200 plus sized excavators.

We were now digging to bedrock with expectations of hitting tertiary channel type materials. We dug a lot of test holes of various depths, 1 meter to 25 meters. We moved approximately 100,000 cubic meters of overburden.

Some test holes had fairly good results. We did hit a tertiary channel. The values were not as high as would have liked (say \$10.00/m³).

But it was nugget type of gold and it was concentrated in an ancient channel. It was also directly on bedrock and it followed the lowest point of the bedrock. The colour of the channel was a distinct red to orange and it was a harder more conglomerate material than the surrounding glacial clays.

We washed the channel with a large trommel and the pay dirt seemed to pay us enough to cover wages or diesel but not both. Therefore with no profit it was not easy to carry on. But we did and we mapped the portion of the channel that we found and washed.

Early in the Summer of 2012 we lost the lead on the channel. So we kept digging test pits and panned and sluiced the material. Each hole that we dug we would wash 100 to 300 cubic meters of material through the trommel and sluice box. Months and months of frustration we endured as we prospected and tests the ground, with no good results.

After a few months of digging many test holes, the bedrock began dipping deeper. It was now unreachable by excavator. Then sometime in late November and part way through December we brought in a Drill.

It was a rotary auger drill which is good for placer gold recovery. This drill was capable of drilling 30 – 40 meters deep, so it was ideal for our application.

After drilling various locations in the South Central region of the claim group, we now had found some interesting ground at quite deep depths, The drill samples indicated ground with an approximate value of up to \$15 per cubic meter,

Then after the drill program we had to decide whether we should spend hundreds of thousands of dollars, to dig a large test pit and open up the ground on bedrock, in order to wash a bulk sample size of say 1000 to 2000 cubic meters.

A test of that size would be a far truer measurement as to the value of the lower ground.

Now we are taking a few months to try and come up with enough funds to undertake such a large test sample.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Starting from Highway 97 at 150 Mile House. One would drive East on Horsefly, Likely Highway for about 4.7 km. Then turn left on the Likely Hwy. Travel North for about 80 km, to Quesnel River Bridge at Likely, B.C.

From here head northeast up the hill towards the end of paved highway for 25 km of gravel road surface to Keithley B.C.

Now continue past Keithley and along side Cariboo Lake about 4 km from Keithley you would cross over a one lane bridge, this is Keithley Creek.

You come to an intersection almost 1 km past bridge. Here you turn on the left fork this is the Yanks Peak Road. Drive .5 km to a large parking lot with public outhouse. Leave the parking lot by using the left road, this almost immediately starts to up hill. Travel up hill for about 8 km, at this point the main road turns left and goes down hill. But we will take the right branch road, it is smaller and goes up hill approximately 1.5 km. You would come to our metal yellow gate then 100 more meters is our camp.

See access map.

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REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks of Cariboo district are known as the Cariboo series. The rocks are not fossiliferous, but from their structural position, degree of metamorphism, and their similarity to Precambrian rocks farther south, they are believed to be a Precambrian age. They consist of quartzites, argillites, and limestones slightly to strongly sheared and having a total thickness of many thousand feet. The series has been folded into a northwesterly trending anticline. The medial part of the anticline is exposed for a width of 15 miles and a length of more than 50 miles. Only 50 miles of the anticline has been mapped so the total length is now known. Intruding the Cariboo series are a few dykes and sills of quartz porphyry and allied acidic rock types. They are called the Proserpine intrusives and are believed to be pre-Mississippian and possibly Precambrian in age. Unconformably overlying the northeastern limb of the anticline is the Slide Mountain series of Upper Paleozoic age, consisting from bottom to top of conglomerate, crinoidal limestone, banded chert, argillite, and basaltic lavas. The upper part of the series is cut by many gabbroic dykes. The series dips northeast. Overlying the southwestern limb of the anticline, also unconformably, are Jurassic argillites and basalts called the Quesnel River group. The sediments of the group dip southwest.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND ALLUVIALS

The area of which we had done our heavy equipment test pits. This areas bedrock geology was bent and folded argillites that did go through some metamorphism. Within our test pits and trenches we did discover a few dykes or sills of quartz porphyry. Which are called Proserpine intrusives and are believed to be pre-Mississippian. Also it is noted that around these sills our placer gold volume increased noticeably. Overlying the argillites is Clay based glacial drift materials. The clay is very hard and dense. Which makes it quite difficult to dig with any excavator smaller than a 50 ton size with digging teeth. Regardless of the alluvial clays thickness, whether 5 or 30 meters there most always was a layer of boulders just above reaching the bedrock. The boulders ranged in size of .5 meters to 4 meters in diameter. Also the boulder layer was usually about 2 to 4 meters thick. Just boulders with no sand or gravel intermixed with the boulder clay.

HISTORY OF THE AREA

In 1860 W.R. (Doc) Keithley came into the area and discovered gold on a creek. This creek is now known as Keithley Creek and it became one of the most famous creeks in the Cariboo. At today's prices it has produced over 300,000,000 million dollars worth of gold. Also each creek in the area has produced millions of dollars in gold. Some of these creeks are Weaver Creek, French Creek, Snowshoe Creek and Harvey Creek. These are just a few. It is believed that the source of the gold in these areas streams are from Old Quaternary Placer streams.

Old Quaternary Placers, on average may be richer than young Placers. This is because, many old placers were concentrated directly from gold bearing tertiary sediments and early eroded Quartz veins. And before most of the younger deposits were dispersed by Pleistocene glaciers or buried beneath thick glacial drift. Another important factor is the length of time available for placer formation. Richer more extensive placers may have developed during long non glacial periods when large amounts of gold were concentrated by streams flowing in valleys incised into quaternary sediments. Of course, the gold content of the source sediments is equally important in this respect.

Brief erosion of sediments very rich in gold would produce a richer placer deposit than lengthy erosion of deposits containing little gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the Authors recommendation to Likely Gone Mining Corp.

This summer of 2013 there should be more drilling done along the strike of the non tertiary channel. This will help determine the grade of the ore deposit and the depth and the width.

Also there should be a geophysical survey done. This survey should be carried out after the first deep test pit is dug and washed. The washing or processing of a larger tonnage taken from the test pit (that is now recommended to be dug).

Once a true value per cubic meter is established. If it is proven to be rich enough to be minable. Then the Geophysical survey should be done. This survey would consist of a gravity and magnetics. Also what may be used and useful would be seismic refraction, electromagnetic

and possibly ground penetrating radar. Any or all of these surveys may help in following the tertiary channel, once it has been proven to exist. From evidence taken out of the large test pit hole.

The Geophysical survey should be able to follow the tertiary channel. Thus giving us an accurate strike and targets of which we would then drill with the rotary auger.

Once these three tests are done we will know if the reserve is economical enough to mine at a large scale.

DISCUSSION OF THE 2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In Photo #1, this shows the long wide excavated pit, that we had taken the red pay dirt from. The technician is recording the GPS (0603527, 5852958) location where we have lost the lead or the tertiary channel.

In Photo #2 & #3, these clearly show the different strata. The top layer is glacial clays approximately 1m to 5 meters thick in this area of the deposit. The clay layer is dark brown to dark grey. It is very dense and it is an effort to dig with a 200 Excavator.

The lower layer is the red to orange tertiary channel, which is more dense and compact than the clay above. The channel thickness is from 1m to 4 meters deep and 5m to 20 meters wide. Over all the washed pay dirt averaged \$10 per cubic meter. The boulder size in the channel ranged from 15cm to 1 meter in diameter. They were white quartz, grey quartzite, grey phylites, argillites and micaceous schists all of mainly meta sedimentary types and heavily oxidized to a distinct red colour. Refer to Site Plan Map.

In Photo #4 we are digging up the pay dirt and breaking it up loosely with the first excavator. Then the second excavator is taking the loosely piled pay dirt and loading the rock trucks which forward the material 500 meters to the dump site at the wash plant.

In Photo #5 the large 400 EX Hitachi excavator is loading the articulating Rock Truck directly from the channel. The excavator is a 50 Ton machine and it is capable of digging the hard dense pay dirt and loading directly from the pit with no need of a smaller excavator stock piling the material ahead.

In Photo #6 this is the location that the auger drill has discovered a possible deep tertiary channel. The sample that we pulled out of the drill hole calculates out to approximately \$15 per cubic meter. Which does not sound to great since it is only two samples and they came from 30 meters deep. The only real way of proving if the ground gets richer or is rich enough to warrant the removal of 25 to 30 meters of overburden , is to actually dig an open pit large enough to take out a good sized bulk sample. If indeed there is an actual channel down that deep, then I would like to be able to cut a cross section. A deep cut from rim rock to rim rock and following the bedrock right across the channel floor. That way I would be able to wash a thousand meters or more. A test like that would surely tell me if we have something that is economical to mine at that depth. This photo also shows the start of what is eventually going to be our open pit test hole. The GPS co-ordinates of the drill holes location is 0603623, 5853037.

In Photo #7, the FD30 (50 Ton Crawler Dozer) is stripping off overburden. Dark grey clay is directly below the dozer, while the red channel is visible in the bottom left of photo.

In Photo #8 this is our 50 to 60 cubic meter trommel wash plant. Which is set up on site and we have five large settling ponds for recycling all our used water.

In Photo #9 shows our full facilities sixteen man camp with Sat, phone, Sat T.V., and wireless internet. This photo was taken in December 2012 from pit area looking south west.

In Photo #10 shows the size of our 50 Ton articulating Rock Truck (Wagner FB645).

In Photo #11 shows the Hitachi EX400 loading the Caterpillar D350C articulating Rock Truck in December 2012.

In Photo #12 shows the Hitachi EX400 loading the Wagner FB645 Rock Truck in December 2012.

In Photo #13 shows our on site fuel (double walled) tanker and one of our fuel trucks.

In Photo #14 this shows three of our articulating Rock Trucks. Two 40 Ton Cat Trucks and one 50 Ton Wagner Truck in December 2012.

In Photo #15 this shows three rock trucks and one of which is still loaded going to make it's dump.

The company will be raising capital over the 2012-2013 winter months. In order to complete the open pit test hole in the Spring, approximately beginning of June 2013.

We are planning for this summer season to firstly complete the open pit. Then secondly to run a geophysical survey of gravity and magnetics, in order to follow any possible channel.

Then thirdly we will be drilling along the path of indicated targets. This is to determine any possible economical values, within the outlined geophysical anomalies. Fourthly we will be washing through the trommel all test hole materials to assess and record their values. We have a big season planned for 2013 and we will employ 12 to 16 full time men. Working 10 to 12 hour shifts.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

New Bullion Group of Claims
 Event Number : 5423709

Work start date is October 13, 2012 and stop date of December 23, 2012.
 This is a period of 72 days which equates to 50 actual work days.

Labour Costs: 1 man / 50 days/ \$240.00/day =	\$ 12,000.00
Lodging and Food Costs: \$100.00 per day for all men. Food Drinking water/cooking propane/Heating camp/ 5 Equipment operators and 1 labourer for 50 days =	\$ 5,000.00

Machinery Costs:

Diesel fuel for all equipment	\$ 41,550.00
1994 Int. 2574 Rock Drill Truck 60 hrs at \$100/hr	\$ 6,000.00
1989 Hitachi EX400 Excavator 70 hrs at \$200/hr	\$ 14,000.00
1992 D350C Cat 40 Ton Rock Truck 50 hrs at \$160/hr	\$ 8,000.00
1991 D350C Cat 40 Ton Rock Truck 70 hrs at \$160/hr	\$ 11,200.00
1996 Wagner FB645 50 Ton Rock Truck 50 hrs at \$180/hr	\$ 9,000.00
1986 Fiat-Allis FD30 50 Ton Dozer 30 hrs at \$175/hr	\$ 5,250.00

TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 112,000.00
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Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

RON HEGEL

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

MINERAL EXPLORATION COURSE FOR PROSPECTORS

AND IS HEREBY GRANTED
THIS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

[Signature]
DIRECTOR OF
PROSPECTORS' ASSISTANCE

[Signature]
COURSE INSTRUCTOR
MAY 12, 1984

CO SPONSORED BY: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
MALASPINA COLLEGE, NANAIMO

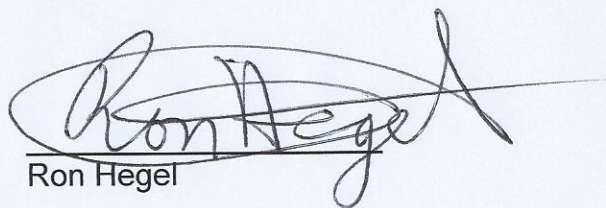
DATE

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ron Hegel, of the City of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, do herein certify that:

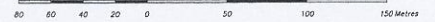
1. I have obtained my Free Miners Certificate Number 111521 since 1978;
2. I graduated at the top of the class, in 1984 Mineral Exploration Course for Prospectors of British Columbia;
3. I have prospected and mined for minerals in British Columbia each year since 1978;
4. This report is based on myself being personally active on these claims. I was involved in all of the prospecting, auger drilling, earth moving, planning and report writing.

Dated in Kamloops, British Columbia this 20th day of March 2013


Ron Hegel

**SITE PLAN OF
PART OF PLACER CLAIMS
537876 AND 543069,
CARIBOO DISTRICT.**

BCGS 93A.0B3



The intended plot size of this plan is 864mm in width by 590mm in height (D Size) when plotted at a scale of 1:1500.

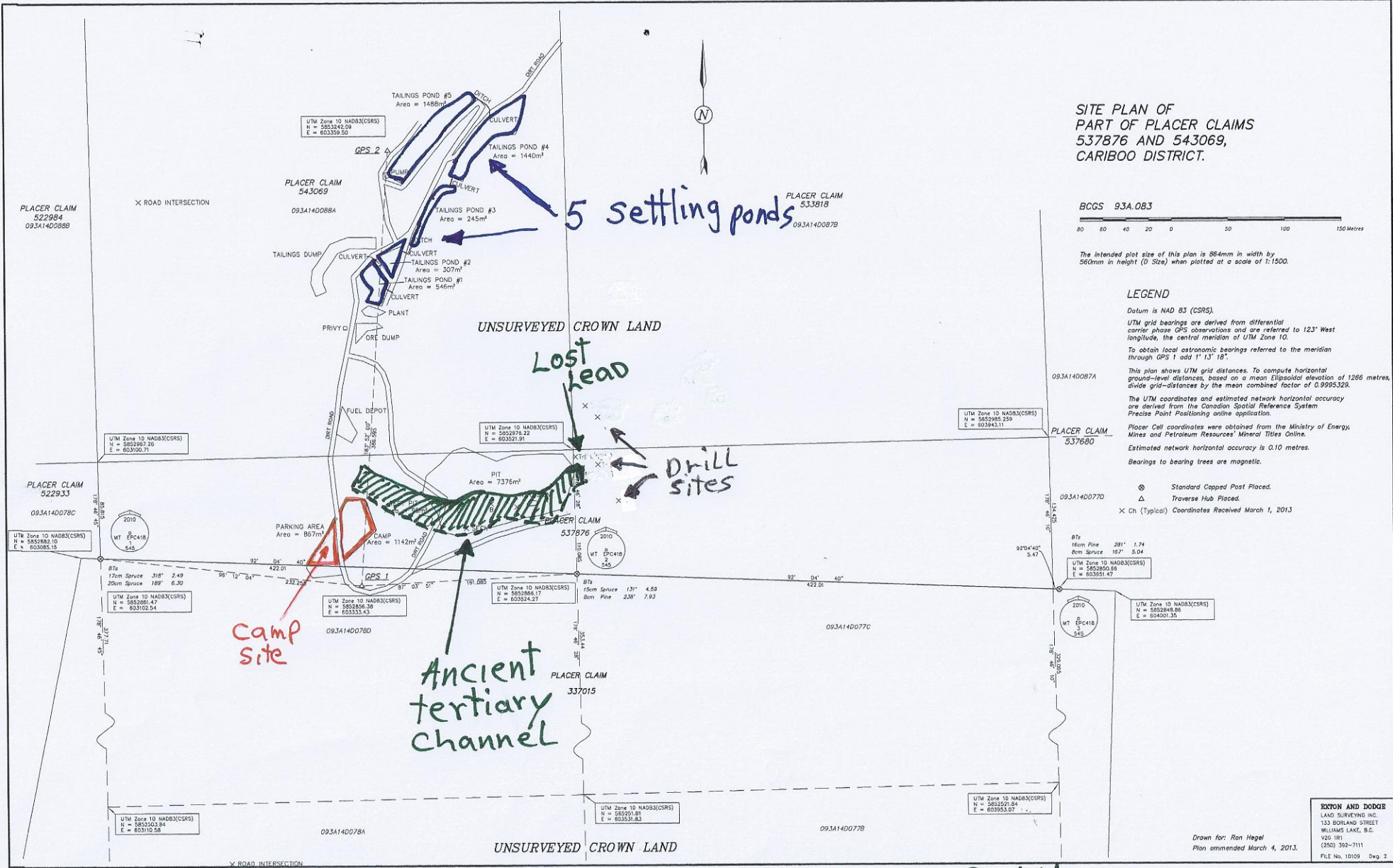
LEGEND

Datum is NAD 83 (CSRS).
 UTM grid bearings are derived from differential carrier phase GPS observations and are referred to 123° West longitude, the central meridian of UTM Zone 10.
 To obtain local astronomic bearings referred to the meridian through GPS 1 add 1° 13' 18".
 This plan shows UTM grid distances. To compute horizontal ground-level distances, based on a mean Ellipsoidal elevation of 1266 metres, divide grid-distances by the mean combined factor of 0.9995329.
 The UTM coordinates and estimated network horizontal accuracy are derived from the Canadian Spatial Reference System Precise Point Positioning online application.
 Placer Cell coordinates were obtained from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' Mineral Titles Online.
 Estimated network horizontal accuracy is 0.10 metres.
 Bearings to bearing trees are magnetic.

- ⊙ Standard Capped Post Placed.
- △ Traverse Hub Placed.
- × Ch (Typical) Coordinates Received March 1, 2013

Bt	16m Pine	281°	1.74
Bm	Spruce	157°	5.04
UTM Zone 10 NAD83(CSRS)	N = 5852950.68		
	E = 603551.47		

UTM Zone 10 NAD83(CSRS)	N = 5852848.86		
	E = 604001.35		



SITE PLAN

RYTON AND DODGE
 LAND SURVEYING INC.
 133 BOHLAND STREET
 WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C.
 V2G 1R1
 (250) 392-7111
 FILE No. 10109 Dwg. 2

Drawn for: Ron Hegel
 Plan amended March 4, 2013.

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Location map



Prince George

Quesnel

Williams Lake

Mine site

Kakwa Prov Recreation Area

Bowron Lake Prov. Park

Cariboo Mountains Prov.

Ts'yl-os Prov. Park

Churn Creek Protected Area

Big Creek Prov. Park

Moose Valley Prov. Park

Nunsti Prov. Park

Lake Franklyn

Bishop River Park

Upper Lillooet Park

Tunkwa Lake Prov. Park

Wallop Lake Prov. Park

Lac L. Jeune

Superior Mtn. 2650m

Good Hope Mtn. 3240m

Queen Bess 3313m

Nemaiah Valley Mt. 3060m

Monmouth Mtn. 3194m

Chilkilko

Chilkilko River

Tatlayoko Lake

Tatlayoko

Chochquotz L.

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1
GPS
Location
of END
of tertiary
Channel



glacial #2
clay
overburden
Red ancient
tertiary
Channel
#10/m³
Argillite
Bedrock



3
Red to
Orange
tertiary
Channel
← Boulders
From
channel

1m
2m
3m
4m

Digging out and piling pay dirt ore. #4



Loading and hauling pay dirt ore

#5



one of many deep test pits #6
Drill Located deeper than normal bedrock at this Location



Test pit
↙

stripping off overburden #7



Visible Red channel here →

Dark grey overburden
↙

Large trommel and Sluice box

#8



• Camp site Dec 2012

#9





#10²⁰

Shows
the
size
of the
Wagner
FB645
50 ton
truck



#11

Loading
the Caterpillar
D350C
From test
pit.
Dec
2012



#12

Loading
FB645
From a
Test pit
Dec
2012

#13

storage
tanker
and
Fuel
truck



#14

two 40 ton
trucks
and one
50 ton
truck



#15

Loaded
D350C
Caterpillar
Articulated
Rock
truck

