2011 Assessment Report
for the
Carmacks Copper Project

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory
NTS 115I/07
Latitude: 62° 21'
Longitude: 136° 41'

Quartz Claims:

Claim	Grant #
BOY 20	Y 51118
BOY 51	Y 51149
BOY 52	Y 51150
BOY 53	Y 51151
BOY 54	Y 51152
BOY 83	Y 51181
WAR 22	Y 59373
DUN 1	Y 59382
W 1 - 37	YB26708 - 44
W 41 - 43	YB26748 - 50
WAR 23 - 31	YB36240 - 48
W 50 - 53	YB36249 - 52
W 55	YB36254
W 57	YB36256
WAR 32 - 37	YB36446 - 51
WC 5 - 18	YB36693 - 706
WC 23 - 36	YB36711 - 724
WC 40	YB36728
WC 41 - 54	YB36729 - 42
WC 57 - 72	YB36745 - 60
WAR 38 - 50	YB36765 - 77

Claim	Grant #
X 3 - 4	YB36898 - 99
W 91 - 93	YB36929 - 31
W 95	YB36933
X 5 - 7	YB36962 - 64
VW 11	YB96620
VW 13	YB96622
VW 17 - 21	YB96626 - 30
VW 23	YB96632
VW 25	YB96634
VW 27 - 38	YB96636 - 47
VW 40 - 50, 60, 61	YB96986 - 98
TT 1	YB97068
TT 2	YB97251
REM 1 - 14	YC39221 - 34
REM 19 - 30	YC39239 - 50
REM 32 - 35	YC39251 - 54
WCC 1 - 40	YC60381 - 420
GAP 1 - 5	YC65320 - 24
HIP 1 - 27	YC65554 - 80
JIM 1 - 30	YC66844 - 73

By:
S. G. Casselman, B.Sc., P. Geo.
Casselman Geological Services Ltd.
33 Firth Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 4R5

For:
Copper North Mining Corp.
2050 - 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6E 4M3

SUMMARY

In September, 2011, Copper North Mining Corp. contracted Casselman Geological Services Ltd to conduct an exploration program consisting of surficial geological mapping and soil sampling on the Carmacks Copper Property. The program was designed to evaluate the area proposed for the future mine access road, in the southern part of the claim group.

Copper North Mining Corp. was formed in November, 2011 by spin-off from Western Copper Corporation. Copper Norths' mining properties included the Carmacks Copper Property and Redstone Copper Property in Northwest Territories.

The Carmacks Copper Property is located on Williams Creek, 192 km north of Whitehorse, or 38 km northwest of Carmacks, Yukon. It is accessible by 4x4 vehicles via the Freegold Road and the Carmacks Copper access road. The property consists of 318 Quartz Claims and 20 Mining Leases owned 100% by Carmacks Copper Ltd., a 100% owned subsidiary of Copper North Mining Corp.

The exploration history of the region dates back to the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, when placer miners traveling the Yukon River started prospecting along the route. Between 1969 and 1995 a number of companies and partnerships were involved in large exploration programs, and an extensive array of metallurgical test work, engineering and environmental studies were completed on the property. Sixteen zones containing copper mineralization known on or in the immediate vicinity of the property had been identified during that time, of which the No. 1 Zone was the most advanced.

In 1995, the company submitted a Quartz Mining License application to the federal government. However, the permit was not forthcoming and, due to changing market conditions, the company withdrew the application a few years later. In 2005, the company re-submitted the project for environmental screening with the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board and in 2009 received a Quartz Mining License.

From 2006 to 2008, Western Copper Corporation conducted extensive exploration on the property, including 24,930 m of diamond drilling, 1,201 m of rapid air-blast drilling, 997 m of geotechnical drilling, induced polarization surveying, road and camp upgrades, prospecting, baseline environmental studies, engineering studies, prepared a pre-feasibility study and initiated a feasibility study.

The property hosts copper oxide mineralization in large meta-volcanic xenoliths that have been consumed by granodiorite of the Granite Mountain Batholith. In 2007, the company calculated a NI43-101 compliant resource estimate in the combined measured plus indicated categories for the No. 1, 4, 7 and 7A zones of 10.0 million tonnes grading 0.96% oxide copper, 0.519 g/t gold and 4.938 g/t silver. The deposit contains an additional 5.7 million tonnes of sulphide resources in the combined measured plus indicated categories grading 0.71% sulphide copper 0.227 g/t gold, and 2.244 g/t silver. The mineral resources were reported at 0.25% total copper cut-off grade.

The 2011 exploration program mapped and sampled surficial geological material along the proposed mine access road and identified a 1.4 km long esker immediately adjacent to the proposed road. The esker is comprised of washed sand and cobbley-gravelly sand that would be suitable for road construction. It is recommended that the road alignment be adjusted slightly eastward and be built on the esker. The current planned road is located in low-lying, swampy ground. Moving the road approximately 50 to 75 m eastward would locate it on the esker, on raised, well drained ground and would reduce the requirement for transport of fill.

Ten soil samples were collected from test pits along the esker. The test pits were mapped and photographed. The samples did not return any anomalous copper or deleterious elements, thus corroborating the suitability of the proposed re-alignment location.

Recommendations for future exploration work on the property are to complete the detailed surficial mapping program over the remainder of the proposed access road. This program is estimated to cost $40,000.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

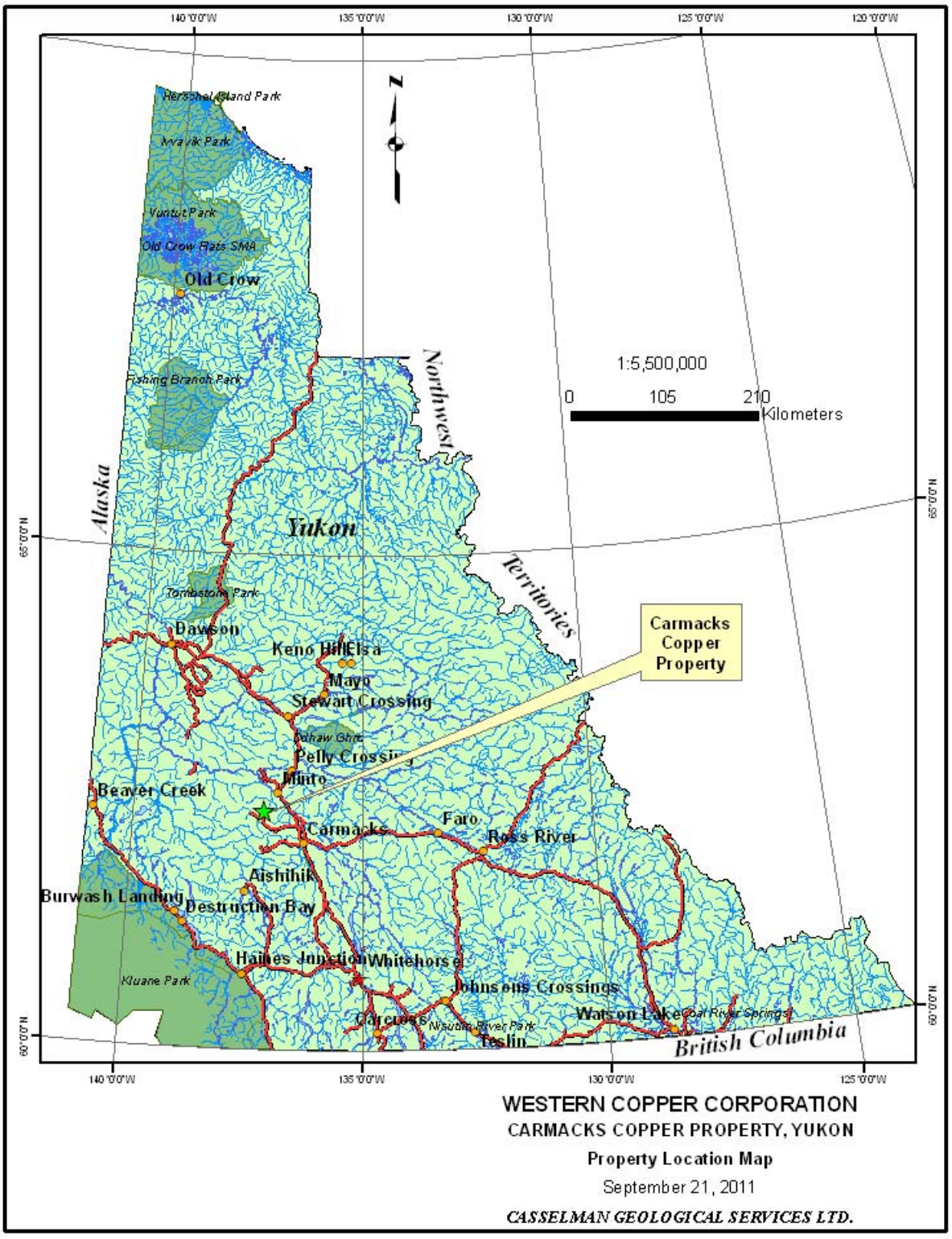
In the fall of 2011, Western Copper Corporation (later re-organized to form Copper North Mining Corp.) contracted Casselman Geological Services Ltd to conduct an exploration program on the Carmacks Copper Property. The program consisted of surficial geological mapping, test pitting and sampling on the southern portion of the property, in an area proposed for the future mine access road. The program also involved one day of repair work on the old access road to provide access to the camp. This report documents the program for assessment purposes on the Quartz Claims.

The exploration program was managed by Scott Casselman, B.SC, P.Geo, of Casselman Geological Services Ltd of Whitehorse, Yukon. Heavy equipment services were provided by H. Coyne and Sons Ltd of Whitehorse. The field program commenced on September 12 and was completed on September 16, 2011. An additional trip to the site was conducted on October 20, to complete the cleanup of the site and remove 3 drums of fuel, as recommended by the Mines Inspector.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Carmacks Copper Project is located in the Dawson Range Mountains on NTS map sheet 115I07 at latitude 62°21'N and longitude 136°41'W, some 192 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon as shown on Figure 1. The project site is located on Williams Creek, 8 km west of the Yukon River and some 38 km northwest of the town of Carmacks.

The project site is currently accessible by way of the Freegold Road that leads northwest of Carmacks for 34 km then by the Carmacks Copper access road for 13 km to the centre of the property. The property access road is narrow and rough with steep sections and requires 4x4 capabilities in inclement weather conditions. The Freegold Road is maintained by the territorial government and is currently open seasonally, generally from April through September. Carmacks, on the Yukon River, is 175 km by paved road north of Whitehorse, which is 180 km north of the year-round port at Skagway, Alaska. A new 13 km access road is proposed to be constructed as a part of the project development; brush clearing in preparation of this has occurred.


140°0'0"W
135°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
125°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
Herschel Island Park
Ivvavik Park
Vuntut Park
Old Crow Flats SMA
Old Crow
Fishing Branch Park
Alaska
Yukon
Northwest
Territories
British Columbia
Tombstone Park
Dawson
Keno Hill
Elsa
Mayo
Stewart Crossing
Tatchun Creek
Pelly Crossing
Minto
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Aishihik
Burwash Landing
Destruction Bay
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Kluane Park
Johnsons Crossings
Watson Lake
Coal River Springs
Nisutlin River Park
Teslin
Carmacks Copper Property
1:5,500,000
0
105
210
Kilometers
WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION
CARMACKS COPPER PROPERTY, YUKON
Property Location Map
September 21, 2011
CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.

3.0 CLAIM INFORMATION

The Carmacks Copper Property is in the Whitehorse Mining District and consists of 318 Quartz Claims and 20 Mining Leases acquired in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The claims are register in the name of, and owned 100% by Carmacks Copper Ltd., a 100% owned subsidiary of Copper North Mining Corp. The claim location map is included in Figure 2. A list of lease information is included in Table 1 and claim information in Table 2.

The claim information has been verified with the Yukon Mining Recorder NMRS database, current to November 1, 2011, which states that the expiry dates listed are valid and that all the claims and leases are in good standing (www.yukonminingrecorder.ca).

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, at the election of Copper North retain a 3.0% NSR royalty to a maximum of $2.5 million. Annual advanced royalty payments of $100,000 are made whenever the average annual price of copper is above US$1.10/pound. To date $300,000 of the royalty has been paid.

The property is located on Crown Land and the surface rights are unencumbered. Immediately west of the property is First Nations Class A Land Reserve LSC R-9A belonging to the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation. Both surface and mineral rights are reserved for the First Nation on Class A land.

In 1972, the leases on the property were surveyed as per one of the requirements of obtaining a lease. In 2007, the majority of the claims in the center part of the claim block, covering the No. 1, 4, 7, 7A, 12, 13, and 14 zones were legally surveyed. The far northern claims (WC claims), southern claims (VW, TT, X and JIM) and eastern claims (REM and HIP) have not been legally surveyed.

Table 1. Quartz Lease Status

Claim Name and No.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	Quartz Lease
AC # 2-3	Y91722–Y91723	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00070-71
BOY 22	Y51120	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00061
BOY 24	Y51122	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00062
BOY 55–58	Y51153–Y51156	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00063-66
BOY 85	Y51183	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00067
DUN 2-3	Y59383–Y59384	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00068-69
W 38-40	YB26745-YB26747	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00072-74
W 44-48	YB26751-YB26755	2019/10/28	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00075-79
W 49	YB26756	2025/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100	OW00080

Table 2. Quartz Claim Status

Claim Name and No.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned
BOY 20	Y51118	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
BOY 51, 53	Y51149, Y51151	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
BOY 52, 54	Y51150, Y51152	2014/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
BOY 83	Y51181	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
DUN 1	Y59382	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
TT 1	YB97068	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
TT 2	YB97251	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 11, 13	YB96620, YB 96622	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 17-18	YB96626-YB6627	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 19–21	YB96628–YB96630	2016/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 23, 25	YB96632, YB6634	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 27–38	YB96636-YB96647	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 40-50	YB96986-YB96996	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
VW 60-61	YB96997-YB96998	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
REM 1-14	YC39221-YC39234	2012/04/11	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
REM 19-30	YC39239-YC39250	2012/04/11	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
REM 32-35	YC39251-YC39254	2012/04/11	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 1-6	YB26708-YB26713	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 7-10	YB26714-YB26717	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 11,13,15,17,19,20	YB26718,20,22,24,26,27	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 12,14,16,18	YB26719,21,23,25	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 21-24	YB26728-YB26731	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 25-28	YB26732-YB26735	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 29-30	YB26736-YB26737	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 31-37	YB26738-YB26744	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 41-43	YB26748-YB26750	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 50-53	YB36249-YB36252	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 55 ,W 57	YB36254, YB36256	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 91-93	YB36929-YB36931	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
W 95	YB36933	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
X 3-4	YB36898, 899	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
X 5-7	YB36962-YB36964	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WC 5-18	YB36693-YB36706	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WC 23-36	YB36711-YB36724	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WC 40-54	YB36728-YB36742	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WC 57-72	YB36745-YB36760	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 22	Y59373	2016/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 23-29	YB36240-YB36246	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 30-31	YB36247-YB36248	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 32-37	YB36446-YB36451	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 38-44	YB36765-YB36771	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 45	YB36772	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 46	YB36773	2015/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WAR 47-50	YB36774-YB36777	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
WCC 1-40	YC60381-YC60420	2013/05/10	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
GAP 1-5	YC65320-YC65324	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
HIP 1-12	YC65554-YC65565	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
HIP 13, 14	YC65566-YC65567	2012/14/08	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
HIP 15-27	YC65568-YC65580	2013/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100
JIM 1-30	YC66844-YC66873	2012/03/09	Carmacks Copper Ltd.	100

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is located in the Dawson Range Mountains. Topography at the property area is subdued. Topographic relief for the entire property is 515 metres (**m**). In the immediate area of the No. 1 Zone, topographic relief is 230 m. Elevations range from 485 m at the Yukon River to 1,000 m on the western edge of the claim block.

North facing slopes are generally underlain by permafrost and are generally swampy or boggy with much less tree growth and thick sphagnum moss cover. South facing slopes are generally drier and, in some locations, are free of permafrost. The hills are covered by black spruce, white spruce, pine, poplar, birch and alder trees at lower elevations and alpine grasses and scrub willows at higher elevations and in the alpine terrain.

Outcrop is uncommon because of the subdued topography and lack of glaciation. The major portion of the claim block lying north of Williams Creek is unglaciated above the 760 m elevation. Overburden is generally thin; a few centimetres **(cm)** of moss and organic material overlie 5 to 20 cm of white felsic volcanic ash (White River ash, approximately 1,250 years old). In unglaciated areas, the white ash is underlain by 10 cm of organics or peat and 15 to 50 cm of soil. Bedrock is extensively weathered, particularly the gneissic units.

The climate in the Carmacks area is marked by warm summers and cold winters. Mean daily temperatures range from -30°C in January to 12°C in July. The location close to the Arctic Circle provides 22 hours of daylight in late June but similarly long nights in late December. Precipitation is light with moderate snowfall, the heaviest precipitation being in the summer months. The average annual precipitation is approximately 375 millimetres (**mm**) (water equivalent) with one third falling as snow. July is the wettest month. Mean annual evaporation is approximately 404 mm to yield a net loss of 29 mm. Maximum evaporation occurs in July. The weather does not impede year round commercial operations in the Yukon, including outdoor activities in the winter, except in the harshest cold snaps when temperatures may plummet to -50°C.

Winter conditions may be considered to extend over the period where daytime maximum temperatures average below zero, November to March. The extreme cold temperatures in the region make outside construction in the winter difficult. In general, the outdoor construction season will be from May to October.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The exploration history of the region dates back to the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, when placer miners traveling the Yukon River started prospecting along the route. The earliest exploration work in the area was directed to the few outcrops in the Williams Creek, Merrice Creek, Nancy Lee Creek and Hoochekoo Creek canyons. The first claims staked in the region were staked west of the Yukon River on Nancy Lee Creek. There are a number of small adits and workings on the claims targeting vein copper mineralization. A few tons of copper ore were shipped to the Granby Smelter in 1917. These claims are now Crown Grants.

In 1969, the Casino Porphyry Deposit was discovered, which prompted a staking rush in the region. In March of 1970, the Boy Claims were staked by Whitehorse businessmen, G. Wing and A. Arsenault. The original claims consisted of 134 units. The property was optioned to the Dawson Range Joint Venture (DRJV), later that year. The DRJV consisted of Straus Exploration Inc., Great Plains Development of Canada Ltd., Trojan Consolidated Minerals Ltd. and Molybdenum Corporation of America.

The DRJV conducted a program of prospecting and geochemical sampling in the summer of 1970 and discovered two outcrops with copper oxide mineralization; the No. 1 and No. 2 zones. The discovery prompted the staking of a further 185 claims, some trenching and drilling of two x-ray diamond drill holes in the No. 1 Zone for a total of 103 feet (31.4 m).

In 1971, the DRJV conducted a program consisting of 24.5 km of road building, bulldozer trenching, 108 line-km of grid geochemistry, 27 line-km of VLF-EM geophysical surveying, 48 km of line-cutting, geological mapping, an airphoto survey and 5,583 m of diamond drilling in 25 holes in five separate zones (Zones 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6). Highlights of this program included drill indicated reserves in the No. 1 Zone of 16,334,000 tons grading 1.15% copper at a 0.6% copper cut-off (this reserve figure is not 43-101 compliant). The program also identified copper oxide mineralization in the No. 3 and 4 zones.

In 1972, the DRJV conducted a program consisting of an additional 2.1 km of road construction, bulldozer trenching, 31 km of line cutting, 150 line-km of soil sampling, and 1,531 m of diamond drilling in 8 holes in the No.1, No 4, and No. 8 zones. A recommendation for additional drilling in the No. 3, No. 12 and No. 13 zones was made following the exploration program. However, the mining industry went into a slump and no further work was performed for 17 years.

In 1982, the DRJV returned its' interest in the property to Archer, Cathro & Associates, which later sold the property to Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. In 1989, Archer, Cathro optioned the property to Western Copper Holdings Ltd. and Thermal Exploration Company. Western Copper and Thermal conducted metallurgical test work later that year.

In 1990, Western Copper and Thermal upgraded the access road to the property and drilled 322 m in three holes in the Zone 1. Each of the 3 holes intersected copper oxide mineralization. The following year the two companies conducted a program consisting of 3,464 m of diamond drilling in 36 holes; 35 in Zone 1 and 1 in Zone 4. They also dug 22

trenches in zones 1 and 4 for a total of 1,856 m of trenching, surveyed 83.2 line-km of magnetic and VLF-EM geophysics, and initiated baseline environmental studies. The program was successful in delineating and expanding the area of mineralization in Zone 1 and identifying additional copper oxide mineralization in Zone 4. The geophysical survey also identified a number of magnetic anomalies on the property similar to the magnetic lows occurring in Zone 1 and identified a number of VLF-EM conductors worthy of follow-up.

In 1992, Western Copper and Thermal drilled 1,164 m in 11 holes in zones 1, 4, 12 and 13 and drilled 856 m in 11 Reverse Circulation holes at various locations on the property. The diamond drilling in Zone 4 encountered some copper oxide mineralization, but, unlike Zone 1, it was very disrupted by faulting and difficult to trace. The program also identified copper mineralization in gneissic rocks in zones 12 and 13 that was similar to Zone 1, but contained more sulphide minerals and less oxide minerals. The Reverse Circulation drilling identified a new zone, the 2000S zone, where hole RC-92-01 encountered 0.62% oxide Cu over 12.2 m and hole RC-92-10 encountered 0.47% oxide Cu over 12.2 m. The companies also conducted additional metallurgical test work, baseline environmental testing, a biophysical assessment of the area and contracted Knight Piesold Ltd to conduct geotechnical studies on the deposit consisting of test pit excavation, overburden sampling, oriented diamond drill core logging and geologic mapping.

In 1994, the companies expanded the grid on the property and conducted further magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, soil sampling and prospecting. A new area of copper mineralization was identified at the far northern part of the property, the 4000 Zone.

Also in 1994, Kilborn Engineering Pacific Ltd. was contracted to conduct a Feasibility Study. The study indicated that, based on the copper price at the time, the project was viable using open pit mining methods and solvent extraction-electowinning.

In 1995, the company contracted Knight and Piesold Ltd. to initiate a preliminary mine design and also initiated clearing and grubbing of a site access road and leach pad area. The company submitted a mine permit application later that year.

While the company was awaiting a mine permit, they contracted Kilborn Engineering to produce a basic engineering report, in 1997. The permit was not forthcoming and, due to changing market conditions the company withdrew the permit application. The property sat dormant until the re-initiation of permitting in 2005 and exploration in 2006. During this time the property was consolidated into a single company and it changed its' name to Western Silver Corporation.

In February, 2006 Western Silver Corporation was taken over by Glamis Gold and a new company, Western Copper Corporation, was formed. The Carmacks Copper Property was spun off to Western Copper as part of the arrangement.

In 2006, Western Copper resumed mineral exploration activities on the Carmacks Copper Project after it had lain dormant for 11 years. The company conducted and exploration program that consisted of 7,100 m of diamond drilling in 34 holes, 1,201 m of Rotary Air Blast drilling (RAB) in 61 holes, access road upgrade work, 9.2 km of line-cutting, re-

initiation of environmental baseline studies, surveying of drill hole collars and claim posts and re-initiation of the mine permitting process.

In 2007 the company conducted an exploration program that consisted of 17,830 m of diamond drilling in 122 holes, 942 m of overburden geotechnical drilling, in 33 holes, and one 55 m hydrogeological monitoring hole. As well, the company conducted access road upgrade work, 22.1 km of line-cutting, 49.3 km of Induced Polarization surveys, prospecting in the Zone 2 area and continued baseline environmental studies.

In 2008, the company conducted additional geotechnical investigations in preparation for development. In April 2009, Western Copper received a Quartz Mining License for the project. On May 10, 2010 the company was notified that the Water License had been denied with a list of deficiencies in the application and design process. Copper North is now working in collaboration with the regulators and agencies to address the issues which were identified in the Water Use Application QZ08-084.

The Carmacks deposit has been subject to some historical tonnage and grade estimations over the years as summarized in Table 3. The historic resources are presented here to show the progression of development of the resources over the years on the property.

Table 3. Historical Tonnage & Grade Estimates of the Carmacks Copper Deposit

Year	Source	Tonnes	Cu ox. %	Cu total %	Au g/t	Comments
1991	MPH Consulting Ltd.(No. 1 Zone)	13,212,743	0.90	1.05	-	Conventional by section 76% proven, 13% probable
1991	MPH Consulting Ltd.(No. 1 Zone)	13,212,743	0.88	1.00	-	IDS block model 78% proven, 10% probable
1993	Western Copper Audited by Kilborn	11,779,104	0.911	1.195	0.500	Measured and indicated at cutoff of 0.8% total copper
1993	Western Copper Audited by Kilborn	14,394,427	0.829	1.096	0.438	Measured and indicated at cutoff of 0.5% total copper
1993	Western Copper Audited by Kilborn	17,293,109	0.725	0.972	0.406	Measured and indicated at cutoff of 0.01% total copper
1997	Western est. Audit by Kilborn/SNC	12,065,557	-	0.97	-	Cutoff grade 0.29% total Cu Mine use 4.6:1 strip ratio
2007	Wardrop (No. 1, 4 and 7 Zones)	10,000,000	0.96	1.13	0.519	Oxide Resource, Measured and indicated at cutoff of 0.25% total copper

The mineral resource calculations prior to the 2007 calculation presented in Table 3 have not been classified in accordance with the CIM approved standards as required in NI 43-101. These estimates have been obtained from sources believed reliable and conform to disclosure standards in use at the time of their publication, but have not all been independently verified. The 2007 calculation was completed according to CIM approved standards and is 43-101 compliant.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology was described by Bostock in 1936 and more recently by Tempelman-Kluit in 1975, 1980 and 1985 and is shown in Figure 3. Much of the regional geology is taken from Cavey, et. al. (2006).

The Carmacks region lies within the Intermontane Belt, which in the Carmacks map-area is divisible into the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane, Yukon Crystalline Terrane and Whitehorse Trough.

The Whitehorse Trough lies to the east of the Hoochekoo Fault, east of the Carmacks Copper Project. The Whitehorse Trough comprises Upper Triassic intermediate to basic volcanic capped by carbonate reefs (Povoas Formation) and Lower Jurassic greywacke, shale and conglomerate, derived from the underlying Upper Triassic granitic rocks (Laberge Group).

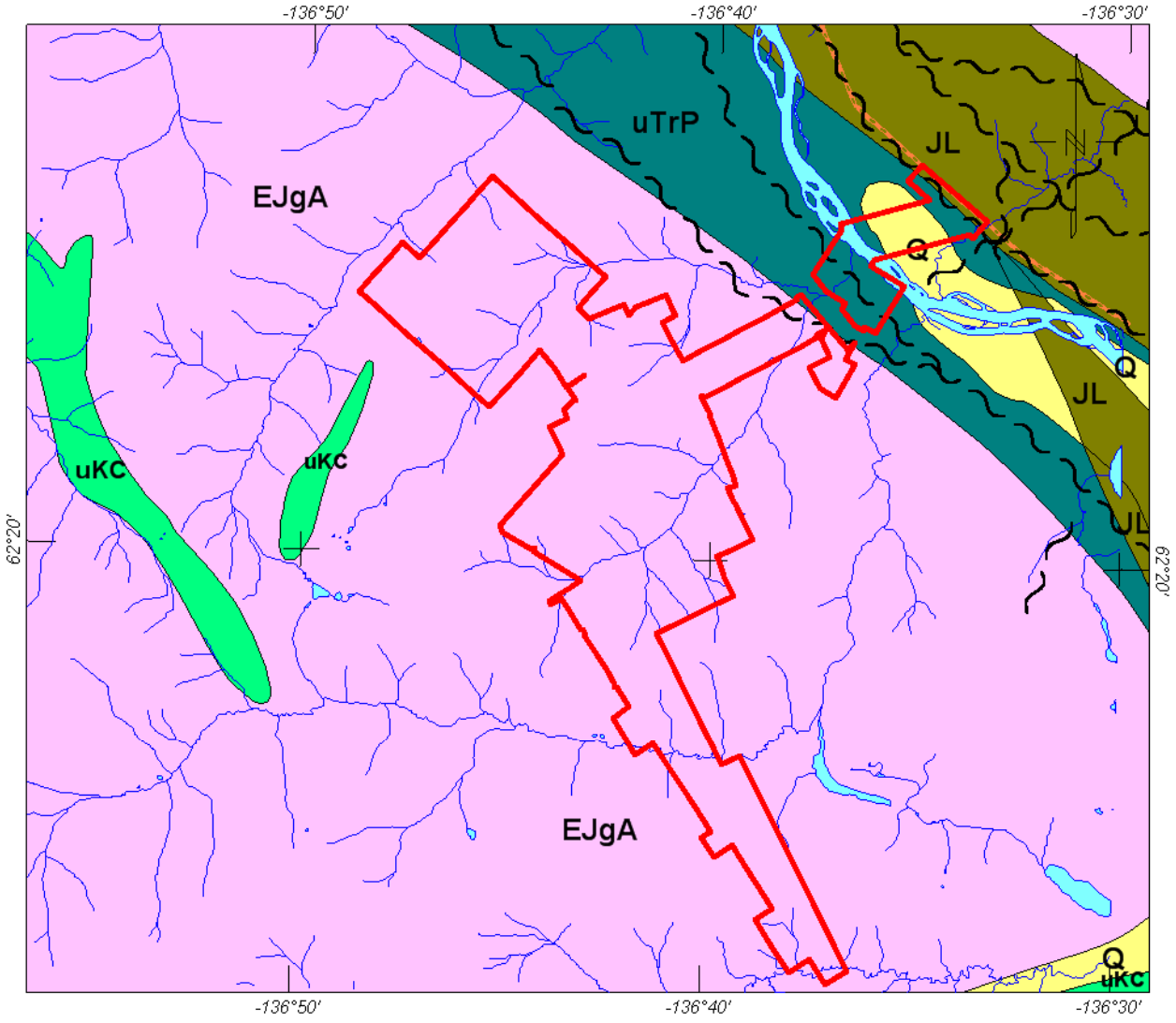
The Yukon Cataclastic Terrane includes hornblende-biotite-chlorite gneiss with interfoliated biotite granite gneiss, Permian Selwyn Gneiss, intruded by Early Jurassic Aishihik Suite Granite Mountain Batholith. Weakly foliated, mesocratic, biotite-hornblende, Granite Mountain granodiorite contains screens or pendants of strongly foliated feldspar-biotite-hornblende-quartz gneisses that host the Carmacks Copper deposit.

Younger plutonic rocks intrude all three divisions of the Intermontane Belt and the contacts between them. Carmacks Group and Mount Nansen volcanic rocks overlie portions of all older rocks, suggesting that they should not be classified in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, but are younger rocks that obscure relationships between the older terrane rocks. Tempelman-Kluit (1985) had included the Carmacks Group in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane.

Mesozoic strata of the Whitehorse Trough are only exposed in fault contact with the Yukon Crystalline Terrane and Yukon Cataclastic Terrane, but may rest depositionally on them or certain of their strata. The relationship between the Yukon Crystalline Terrane and Yukon Cataclastic Terrane is unknown.

The predominant northwest structural trend is represented by the major Hoochekoo, Tatchun and Teslin faults to the east of the Carmacks Copper Project and the Big Creek Fault to the west.

East to northeast younger faulting is represented by the major Miller Fault to the south of the Carmacks Copper Project.



Q	Quaternary - sand and gravel
uKC	upper Cretaceous - Carmacks Group volcanics
JL	Jurassic - Labege Group sediments
EJgA	Early Jurassic - Aishihik Suite granodiorite
uTrP	upper Triassic - Povoas Group volcanics and sediments

2500 0 2500
(meters)

WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION
CARMACKS COPPER PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
September 22, 2011
CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES Ltd.

6.2 PROPERTY BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The Carmacks Copper Property lies within the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane. The deposit is hosted by variably metamorphosed volcanic to volcano-sedimentary rocks that form roof pendants and large xenoliths within Jurassic hornblende-biotite granodiorite of the Granite Mountain (Aishihik Suite) Batholith (Figure 4).

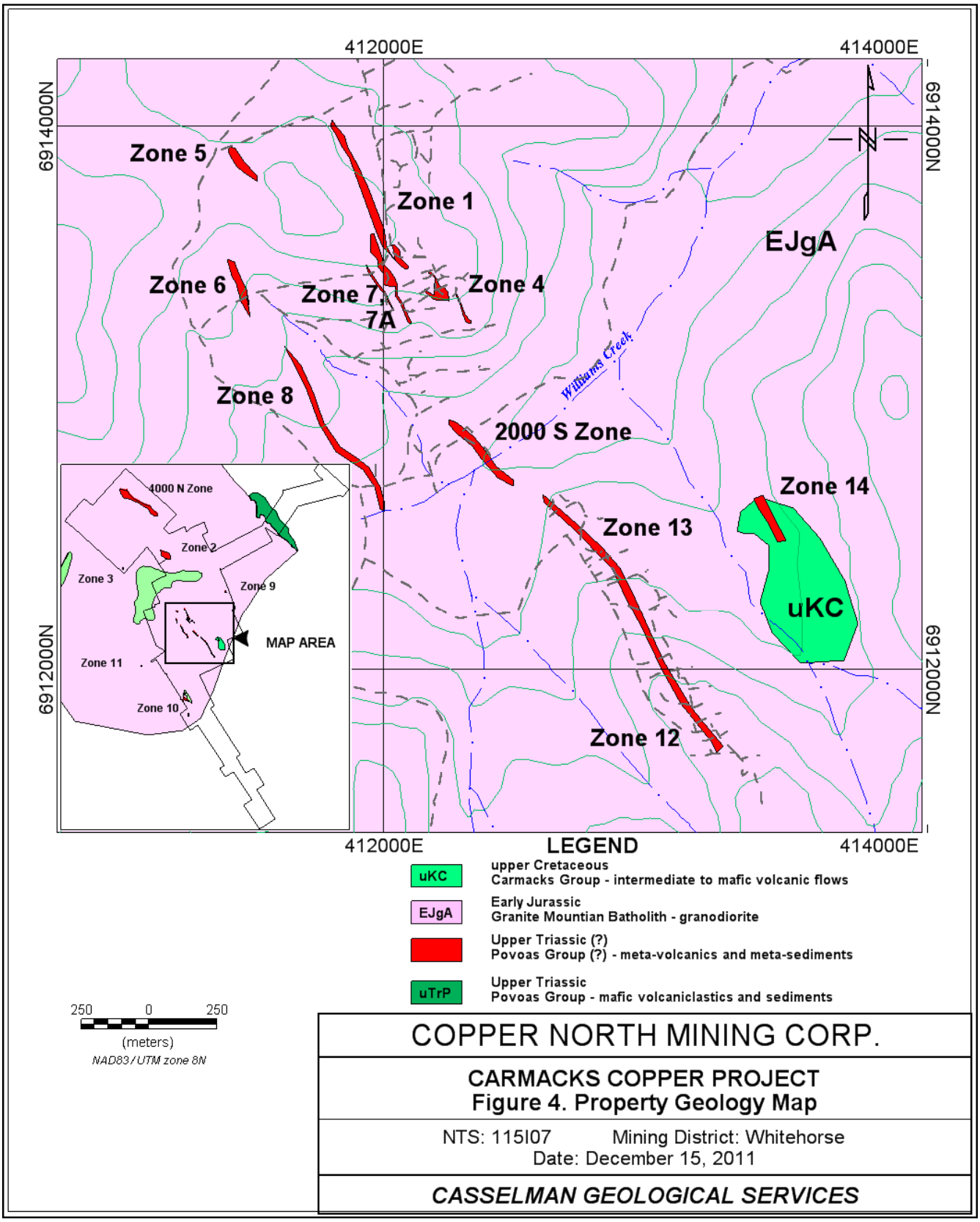
The host rocks generally lack or have very low quartz content and high mafic content. An andesitic to basaltic pyroclastic volcanic, probably tuffaceous, agglomerate or breccia precursor rock is considered the most likely source. In some locations, where the degree of metamorphism is low, arkosic sediments, believed to be derived from a basic volcanic or plutonic regime, are observed intermixed with the volcaniclastic rocks. The host rocks are believed to have originated from the upper Triassic Povoas Formation and have been consumed by later intrusions of the Granite Mountain Batholith. The host rocks vary from relatively unmetamorphosed; to slightly metamorphosed; to amphibolites gneiss; to completely re-crystallized hornblendite.

The Granite Mountain granodiorite is generally massive in appearance, medium to coarse grained to mega-crystic porphyritic. It occasionally develops a weak foliation near contacts with the meta-volcanic / gneiss units, where the flow has been restricted by the xenoliths. The granodiorite has been separated into five divisions; four based on quartz, biotite, hornblende and K-feldspar contents and a fifth based on assimilated gneiss.

Post mineralization aplite and pegmatites are common. They range in thickness from a few centimetres up to three metres. Quartz veins are uncommon and average two to ten centimetres in thickness. Thin mafic dykes that were feeders for Carmacks Group volcanic are also uncommon. The only copper mineralization in these dykes and veins is non-sulphide secondary copper in aplite and pegmatite.

There are 16 identified zones containing copper mineralization known on or in the immediate vicinity of the property (Figure 4). All of the estimated resources are contained in the No. 1, No. 4 and No. 7 zones which extend over a 1000 m strike length and at least 450 m down dip. The deposit is open at depth and is oxidized to 250 meters in depth. Copper-gold mineralization at Carmacks Copper is hosted primarily in the meta-volcanic rocks, although some copper oxide minerals have “bled out” into fractured zones in the adjacent granodiorite. In a few instances this “bleeding out” has occurred up to 50 m away from the meta-volcanic source.

The copper mineralization in the upper, oxidized, portion of the No.1 Zone consists of malachite>tenorite>azurite and lesser chalcopyrite, bornite, covelite and cuprite. The boundary between oxidized and un-oxidized mineralization is generally sharp and undulating at approximately 250 m vertically below surface. In the transition zone, chalcopyrite and bornite content increase. In the sulphide zone chalcopyrite is the dominant copper mineral. The deposit and encompassing granodiorite contains very little non-copper bearing sulphide minerals, including pyrite, which is estimate at less than 0.5%. Native copper is occasionally observed as dendritic fracture filling in the meta-volcanic and in the granodiorite.


412000E
414000E
6914000N
6912000N
Zone 5
Zone 1
Zone 6
Zone 7,
7A
Zone 4
EJgA
Williams Creek
Zone 8
2000 S Zone
Zone 14
Zone 13
uKC
Zone 12
4000 N Zone
Zone 2
Zone 3
Zone 9
MAP AREA
Zone 11
Zone 10
LEGEND
uKC
upper Cretaceous
Carmacks Group - intermediate to mafic volcanic flows
EJgA
Early Jurassic
Granite Mountian Batholith - granodiorite
Upper Triassic (?)
Povoas Group (?) - meta-volcanics and meta-sediments
uTrP
Upper Triassic
Povoas Group - mafic volcaniclastics and sediments
250 0 250
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 8N
COPPER NORTH MINING CORP.
CARMACKS COPPER PROJECT
Figure 4. Property Geology Map
NTS: 115I07 Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: December 15, 2011
CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

The character of the deposit changes along strike leading to a division into northern and southern halves. The northern half is more regular in thickness, dip angle, width and down dip characteristics. The southern half splays into irregular intercalations, terminating against sub-parallel faults down dip. Both the north and south ends of the deposit are offset by cross-cutting faults. The No. 7, 7A and 4 zones are interpreted as separate rafts or pull-aparts of a larger raft of meta-volcanic. Although, it is possible they are fault offsets of the No. 1 Zone.

In the northern half of the No. 1 Zone, copper grades are higher in the footwall relative to the hanging wall. Oxide copper grades increase with depth in both the footwall and hanging wall. There is no association of copper values with rock type, mafic mineral content or grain size. Gold values are higher in the north half of the deposit. They average 0.75 g/t compared with 0.27 g/t in the south half. There is no apparent increase in values with depth and the highest grade gold values are not associated with the highest copper values; however, gold values in the northern half are higher in the footwall section. This lack of increase in gold values with depth suggests that the gold distribution reflects a primary distribution rather than a secondary distribution such as oxide copper values. As with oxide copper, gold content does not correlate with rock type, mafic constituents or grain size.

6.3 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The surficial geology presented in Figure 5 was obtained in digital format from the Yukon Geological Survey website. The data was digitized from original work by Jackson (1997). This data is plotted on Figures 5 and 6.

The property is predominantly underlain by thin, till veneer (<1 m) of diamicton that is comprised of stony, silty sandy matrix (Unit **MvR**) of the Middle Pliestocene, Reid Glaciation. This unit covers the majority of north and south facing slopes and ridge tops throughout the region with the exception of the slopes between Merrice Creek and Williams Creek in the centre of the property. Here the unit **Cv** of the Pleistocene and Halocene dominates. Unit **Cv** is similar in composition to unit **MvR** and is comprised of diamicton, stony with a sandy matrix. It is <1 m thick and discontinuous over bedrock.

The smaller valley bottoms and creek beds are generally underlain by sands and gravels from glaciofluvial ice stagnation sediments of the Late Pleistocene, McConnell Glaciation (**Gx**) or Middle Pleistocene, Reid Glaciation (**GxR**), or alluvial complex sediments of the Mid-Pleistocene, Pre-McConnell period (**AxPM**). These are occasionally overlain by thick bog, fen and swamp deposits (**O**), particularly in the Merrice Creek Valley.

The Yukon River valley is underlain by sand, cobble, and silt from flood plain deposits in the Holocene, Post McConnell Glaciation (**Au, Ap, Af** and **At**). A small patch of well sorted eolian sands and dunes (**Eb**) is observed west of the property in the Merrice Creek Valley.

Table 4. Table of Surficial Geological Formations

Holocene – Post McConnell Glaciation

O **Bog, fen, and swamp deposits:** undivided; thickness <1 m to 10 m

Au **Alluvial sediments, undivided:** sediments forming floodplains, fans, and terraces as above that cannot be subdivided at this map scale

Ap **Floodplain sediments:** gravel, cobble to pebble; massive to thick bedded capped by sand and silt; flat lying; includes lacustrine and organic deposits in abandoned channels and back-swamp areas subject to periodic inundation and reworking by floods; thickness 1 to 5 m

Pleistocene and Holocene (Undivided)

Eb **Eolian sands:** sand, well sorted; massive; forms crescent-shape and linear dunes and features or gently undulating inter-dune eolian plains; thickness 1-5 m

Cv **Colluvial veneer sediments**: diamicton, stony with a sandy matrix; massive; thickness <1 m to discontinuous over bedrock

Late Pleistocene (Wisconsinan) - McConnell Glaciation

Gx **Glaciofluvial ice stagnation complex sediments:** gravel, sand, diamicton, poorly to moderately sorted, and minor silt and clay; bedding thick to massive and commonly folded and faulted from syndepositional ice melt out; surface consists of hummocks, kettles, esker and crevasse-fill ridges with minor elements of units **Gp**, **Gd**, and **Gt**

Mb **Till blanket:** diamicton, stony with a silty, sandy matrix; massive to crudely stratified; surface conforms to the underlying topography; thickness 1 to 5 m

Mid-Pleistocene - Pre-McConnell

AxPM **Alluvial complex sediments:** gravel and sand, poorly to moderately sorted; thin to thick bedded, interstratified with colluvial diamicton, reworked loess, peat, and woody detritus; sediments underlie the floors and margins of narrow upland valleys and grade laterally (upslope) into colluvial blankets. They contain segregated ice lenses and ice wedges and are normally capped by blanket bog; sediments may represent several depositional cycles; thickness may exceed 10 m in mid-valley locations.

Middle Pliestocene – Reid Glaciation

GpR **Glaciofluvial plain sediments:** gravel and sand, moderately to well sorted; thick bedded to massive; planar surface; thick 1 to 10 m or more.

GxR **Glaciofluvial ice stagnation complex sediments:** gravel, sand, diamicton, poorly to moderately sorted, and minor silt and clay; bedding thick to massive and commonly folded and faulted from syndepositional ice melt out; surface consists of hummocks, kettles, esker and crevasse-fill ridges.

MvR **Till veneer;** diamicton, stony, silty sandy matrix; massive; discontinuous and may contain extensive areas of thin (<1 m) and patchy colluvium and bedrock.

7.0 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2011 exploration program on the property consisted of surficial geological mapping, test pitting, collection of 10 sediment samples, one from each of the test pits, and repairs to the current access road.

The surficial mapping was conducted along the southern part of the property, covering approximately 4 sq. km. The test pitting was conducted on an esker discovered proximal to the proposed mine access road to characterize the material for suitability for road construction. Ten test pits were excavated and the profile was mapped and a representative sample of material from the pit was collected. The samples were nominally 2 kg and 0.5 kg subset of material was sent to the lab for analysis. Photos of each of the test pits is included below.

The repairs to the current access road involved repairs to a culvert at Williams Creek and were required to provide access to the camp area. A loader was used to haul approximately 7 cubic metres of coarse fill to cover the culvert and make the road passable.

8.0 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

The 10 sediment samples were delivered to the ALS Chemex Labs Ltd. in Whitehorse for processing and analysis. The samples were screened and a -180um pulp was analyzed at ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, BC. The analytical procedure involved analysis for 51 elements by Aqua Regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry finish according to the ME-MS41 analytical package and for gold by Fire Assay and ICP-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (Au-ICP21). Geochemical Analytical Certificates are included in Appendix II, and sample locations are plotted on Figure 6.

9.0 RESULTS

The sediment samples did not return any significant copper values. The highest value is 45.2 ppm Cu from the sample from Test Pit #2. Other minerals of economic interest such as gold, silver, lead, zinc, and molybdenum are all at low levels. These values are considered background values and would indicate that there is no significant mineralization proximal the proposed road in this area.

The program was successful in delineating a large esker located in the southern part of the property and proximal to the proposed mine access road. The esker measures approximately 1,400 m north-south, by 250 m east-west. The small excavator dug 10 pits to test the esker. Five of the test pits reached bedrock at between 0.9 to 1.9 m, one test pit was abandoned in permafrost at 1.24 m (Test Pit #10) and four test pits bottomed in sand and gravel, having reached the depth limit of the excavator (between 1.9 and 2.5 m). The thickness of the sands and gravels is greater to the west and thinner to the east varying from over 2.5 m in Test Pit #7 to 0.9 m in Test Pit #5. The average thickness of the esker is estimated at 1.8 to 2.0 m.

The test pit results are:

Test Pit #1

0.0 m	
	organics
0.10 m	
	White River ash
0.15 m	
	gravelly sand
1.50 m	
	regolith–decomposed granite
1.90 m	bedrock

Test Pit #1 reached decomposed bedrock at 1.50 m and ended in bedrock at 1.90 m.

Test Pit #2

0.0 m	organics
0.05 m	White River ash
0.15 m	
	well sorted cobbles and sand with cobbles to 20 cm and well rounded.
1.90 m	limit of excavator

Test Pit #3

0.0 m	
0.05 m	organics
0.15 m	White River ash
	Clean, well sorted sand
2.30 m	limit of excavator

Test Pit #4

0.0 m	
0.10 m	organics
	White River ash
0.38 m	
	decomposed granite
1.10 m	bedrock

Test Pit #5

0.0 m	
0.10 m	organics
	White River ash
0.23 m	
	decomposed granite
0.90 m	bedrock

Test Pit #6

0.0 m	
0.08 m	organics
	White River ash
0.18 m	
	washed gravel and sand
1.18 m	
	decomposed granite
1.40 m	bedrock

Test Pit #7

0.0 m	
0.10 m	organics
0.28 m	White River ash
	sand and 10% cobbles
2.30 m	
	sand and 30% cobbles
2.50 m	limit of excavator

Test Pit #8

0.0 m	
0.05 m	organics
	White River ash
0.20 m	
	granitic sand
0.90 m	
	decomposed granite
1.40 m	bedrock, water in bottom of hole

Test Pit #9

0.0 m	
0.05 m	organics
	White River ash
0.28 m	
	Sand with 15 to 20% gravel and cobble-sized material (cobbles to 10 cm and rounded)
2.20 m	limit of excavator

Test Pit #10

0.0 m	
0.06 m	organics
0.16 m	White River ash
	washed sand
1.04 m	permafrost

An excellent source of gravel and cobble bearing aggregate was identified at the site labelled “photo” on Figure 6 (see photo below). This photo was taken from the road cut as originally proposed. The area was not test pitted as there was not sufficient time.

Photo 1. Gravel- and cobble-bearing esker on the proposed Carmacks Mine access road

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

The discovery and delineation of the esker in the southern part of the property and proximal to the proposed mine access road is significant and will prove valuable for road construction aggregate. The bulk of the material in the esker is washed sand, but patches of gravel and cobble-rich sand in significant quantities are present.

It is recommended that the road alignment be adjusted slightly to the east to take advantage of the slightly raised and drier ground conditions along the western margin of the esker, as indicated on Figure 6. This would also have the advantage of locating the roadway closer to the source of aggregate reducing trucking distances and costs for the sections of the road that will require fill.

Recommendations for future exploration work on the property are to complete the detailed surficial mapping program over the remainder of the proposed access road. In particular, the section from Merrice Creek to Williams Creek should be mapped to determine the most readily available sources of aggregate. It is estimate that a 10 day exploration program at a cost of $40,000 should be sufficient to complete this proposal.

Respectfully submitted

Scott Casselman, BSc., P.Geo.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Contracting Costs

Casselman Geological Services Ltd

Scott Casselman	71 hours @ $ 75 / hour	$ 5,325.00
Truck rental	6 days @ $150 /day	900.00
Tools and Phone rental	5 days @ $100 /day	500.00
Satellite phone rental	6 days @ $15 /day	90.00

Kluane Drilling Ltd

Operator hours	12 hours @ $ 50 /hour	600.00
Kubota Excavator	20 hours @ $120 /m	2,400.00
920 loader	14 hours @ $130 /day	1,820.00
ATV Rental	5 days @ $100/day	500.00
Transport equipment to and from site		2,960.00

Analytical costs 10 samples @ $/ sample	486.54
Groceries	316.35
Diesel, Gas, Propane	298.58
Report Writing and reproduction costs	3,000.00
Total	**$19,196.47**

12.0 REFERENCES

Archer, A.R., 1971. Geology and Geochemistry of the Williams Creek Property. Yukon Government assessment report # 060203.

Archer, A.R., 1972. 1971 Exploration Program, Dawson Range Joint Venture.

Archer, A.R., 1972. Report on the 1972 Geochemical, Diamond Drilling and Trenching Program, Williams Creek Property, Dawson Range Joint Venture. Yukon Government assessment report # 060114.

Casselman, S. G., 2007. 2006 Assessment Report for the Carmacks Copper Project. Yukon Government Assessment Report.

Casselman, S. G., 2008 Assessment Report for the Carmacks Copper Project. Yukon Governement Assessment Report.

Cavey, G. Gunning, D. Clegg, J., 1966. Technical Report on the Carmacks Copper Project, Whitehorse Mining Division, Yukon Territory, For Western Copper Corp. Western Copper Corporation private report.

Archer, A. R., 1991. Assessment Report, Williams Creek Property, Whitehorse Mining Division, Western Copper Holdings Limited. Yukon Government assessment report # 092944.

Harder, P. A., 1993. Biophysical Assessment of the Williams Creek Mine Site. Yukon Government assessment report # 093083.

Holtby, M., 1992. Assessment Report, Williams Creek Property, Whitehorse Mining Division, Western Copper Holdings Limited. Yukon Government assessment report # 093023.

Holtby, M., 1993. Assessment Report, Williams Creek Property, Whitehorse Mining Division, Western Copper Holdings Limited. Yukon Government assessment report # 093100.

Jackson, L. E. Jr., 1997. Surficial Geology, Tantalus Butte, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1879A, scale 1:100,000.

McNaughton, K., 1994. Carmacks Copper Project, 1994 Exploration Program.

Robinson, R. J., Casselman, S. G., 2006. Mineral Resource Estimate for the Carmacks Copper Project. Western Copper Corporation Private report.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Scott Casselman, P. Geo., certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Casselman Geological Services Ltd. and reside at 33 Firth Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 4R5.

2. I graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1985 and have worked as a geologist since that time.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 20032.

4. I supervised the 2011 exploration program on the Carmacks Copper Project in Central Yukon, for Copper North Mining Corp. described in this report.

Dated this ___day of _____, 20121, at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Scott G. Casselman, BSc., P.Geo.

Appendix II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
2050 - 1111 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 4M3

Finalized Date: 28- OCT- 2011
Account: WESCOP

CERTIFICATE WH11188314

Project: Carmacks

P.O. No.: 11- 01

This report is for 10 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 16- SEP- 2011.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

SCOTT CASSELMAN	WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR- 41	Screen to - 180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP- AES Finish	ICP- AES
ME- MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
ATTN: SCOTT CASSELMAN
33 FIRTH ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 4R5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
2050 - 1111 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 4M3

Finalized Date: 28- OCT- 2011
Account: WESCOP

Project: Carmacks

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH11188314

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME- MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Al % 0.01	ME- MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 B ppm 10	ME- MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Cr ppm 1
Test Pit #1		0.42	0.002	0.03	1.62	2.4	<0.2	<10	950	0.91	0.02	1.21	0.09	78.3	7.6	6
Test Pit #2		0.44	0.008	0.10	1.62	9.8	<0.2	<10	270	0.52	0.08	0.81	0.19	36.1	14.7	33
Test Pit #3		0.34	0.012	0.07	0.92	8.8	<0.2	<10	130	0.39	0.07	0.59	0.15	21.3	8.9	25
Test Pit #4		0.48	0.001	0.03	2.89	3.8	<0.2	<10	240	0.62	0.02	1.49	0.04	58.1	10.0	14
Test Pit #5		0.36	0.006	0.04	2.72	6.3	<0.2	<10	280	0.54	0.08	0.97	0.05	30.3	9.9	22
Test Pit #6		0.48	0.002	0.03	1.53	3.9	<0.2	<10	630	0.83	0.02	5.56	0.08	49.7	10.9	12
Test Pit #7		0.46	0.004	0.07	0.95	9.5	<0.2	<10	270	0.35	0.08	1.92	0.22	23.0	11.0	26
Test Pit #8		0.40	0.002	0.04	0.82	7.7	<0.2	<10	110	0.33	0.06	0.47	0.04	17.95	7.4	23
Test Pit #9		0.46	0.008	0.04	0.95	7.3	<0.2	<10	150	0.37	0.06	0.37	0.08	23.3	8.7	31
Test Pit #10		0.34	0.005	0.05	2.18	3.1	<0.2	<10	420	0.65	0.04	1.11	0.03	32.1	10.9	16

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
2050 - 1111 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 4M3

Finalized Date: 28- OCT- 2011
Account: WESCOP

Project: Carmacks

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH11188314

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
Test Pit #1		2.95	9.0	2.68	5.13	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.035	0.26	36.4	6.2	0.44	728	0.32	0.01
Test Pit #2		1.95	45.2	3.66	6.26	0.15	0.19	0.04	0.029	0.17	17.7	10.9	0.78	1090	1.13	0.04
Test Pit #3		0.65	31.4	2.57	3.35	0.13	0.26	0.03	0.018	0.07	10.7	5.3	0.50	539	0.68	0.03
Test Pit #4		0.36	5.9	3.51	11.80	0.20	0.07	0.01	0.028	0.27	20.5	9.4	1.05	746	0.32	0.03
Test Pit #5		0.48	16.3	3.29	10.25	0.11	0.03	<0.01	0.027	0.13	13.5	9.6	0.79	560	0.61	0.02
Test Pit #6		2.01	8.0	3.87	7.07	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.057	0.28	28.1	4.6	0.43	1060	0.39	0.01
Test Pit #7		0.91	31.4	2.71	3.75	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.021	0.10	11.8	6.4	0.49	571	0.88	0.03
Test Pit #8		0.35	20.5	2.10	3.01	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.017	0.04	10.4	4.3	0.36	351	0.47	0.02
Test Pit #9		0.57	22.5	2.66	3.20	0.09	0.18	0.01	0.016	0.07	12.6	4.9	0.36	374	0.62	0.02
Test Pit #10		0.34	17.1	3.78	10.10	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.042	0.21	17.1	6.5	0.77	737	0.35	0.02

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
2050 - 1111 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 4M3

Finalized Date: 28- OCT- 2011
Account: WESCOP

Project: Carmacks

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH11188314

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2
Test Pit #1		0.12	4.2	2070	11.5	13.7	<0.001	<0.01	0.58	6.4	0.5	0.4	33.4	0.01	<0.01	4.1
Test Pit #2		0.35	26.8	1260	10.0	20.2	<0.001	<0.01	0.40	8.0	0.7	0.6	77.0	<0.01	0.02	4.7
Test Pit #3		0.25	23.4	760	6.6	5.5	<0.001	<0.01	0.34	5.5	0.5	0.3	57.5	<0.01	0.02	2.8
Test Pit #4		0.51	8.5	2480	4.4	12.9	<0.001	<0.01	0.12	5.4	0.4	0.7	75.2	<0.01	0.01	7.8
Test Pit #5		1.07	13.0	1380	6.4	10.7	<0.001	<0.01	0.19	4.5	0.4	0.7	56.1	<0.01	0.02	3.6
Test Pit #6		0.22	8.9	2410	8.2	17.7	<0.001	0.02	0.69	10.1	0.7	0.8	61.7	0.01	0.02	3.9
Test Pit #7		0.34	24.6	930	7.3	7.6	<0.001	0.02	0.45	6.0	0.4	0.4	75.9	<0.01	0.02	3.3
Test Pit #8		0.40	17.0	580	4.9	3.2	<0.001	0.01	0.30	5.2	0.3	0.3	47.1	<0.01	0.02	2.5
Test Pit #9		0.37	21.8	600	5.2	6.8	<0.001	0.01	0.28	5.2	0.4	0.3	33.6	<0.01	0.02	4.7
Test Pit #10		0.25	10.2	1960	7.0	13.6	<0.001	0.01	0.14	8.6	0.4	0.8	38.3	0.01	0.01	4.2

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
2050 - 1111 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 4M3

Finalized Date: 28- OCT- 2011
Account: WESCOP

Project: Carmacks

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH11188314

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
Test Pit #1		0.012	0.10	0.20	40	0.07	16.85	68	1.6
Test Pit #2		0.115	0.29	0.86	82	0.15	14.90	76	8.8
Test Pit #3		0.070	0.10	0.63	60	0.10	12.20	49	10.9
Test Pit #4		0.197	0.05	0.30	80	0.14	6.80	90	2.1
Test Pit #5		0.153	0.06	0.34	79	0.21	5.02	70	1.4
Test Pit #6		0.053	0.10	0.25	86	0.07	21.7	86	0.5
Test Pit #7		0.066	0.18	0.59	64	0.12	9.27	56	8.8
Test Pit #8		0.057	0.05	0.52	53	0.11	8.85	36	5.0
Test Pit #9		0.064	0.09	0.70	68	0.12	7.86	38	8.1
Test Pit #10		0.035	0.07	0.38	89	0.26	13.50	86	1.9

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.
2050 - 1111 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 4M3

Finalized Date: 28- OCT- 2011
Account: WESCOP

Project: Carmacks

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH11188314

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME- MS41	Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

-136°40'

62°20'

Nancy Lee Creek

Yukon River

Klondike Highway

Williams Creek

Merrice Creek

Merrice Lake

Freegold Road

Carmacks Copper Claims
Carmacks Copper Leases
Claims owned by others

Existing roads/trails
Proposed mine access road

0 2.0 km

N

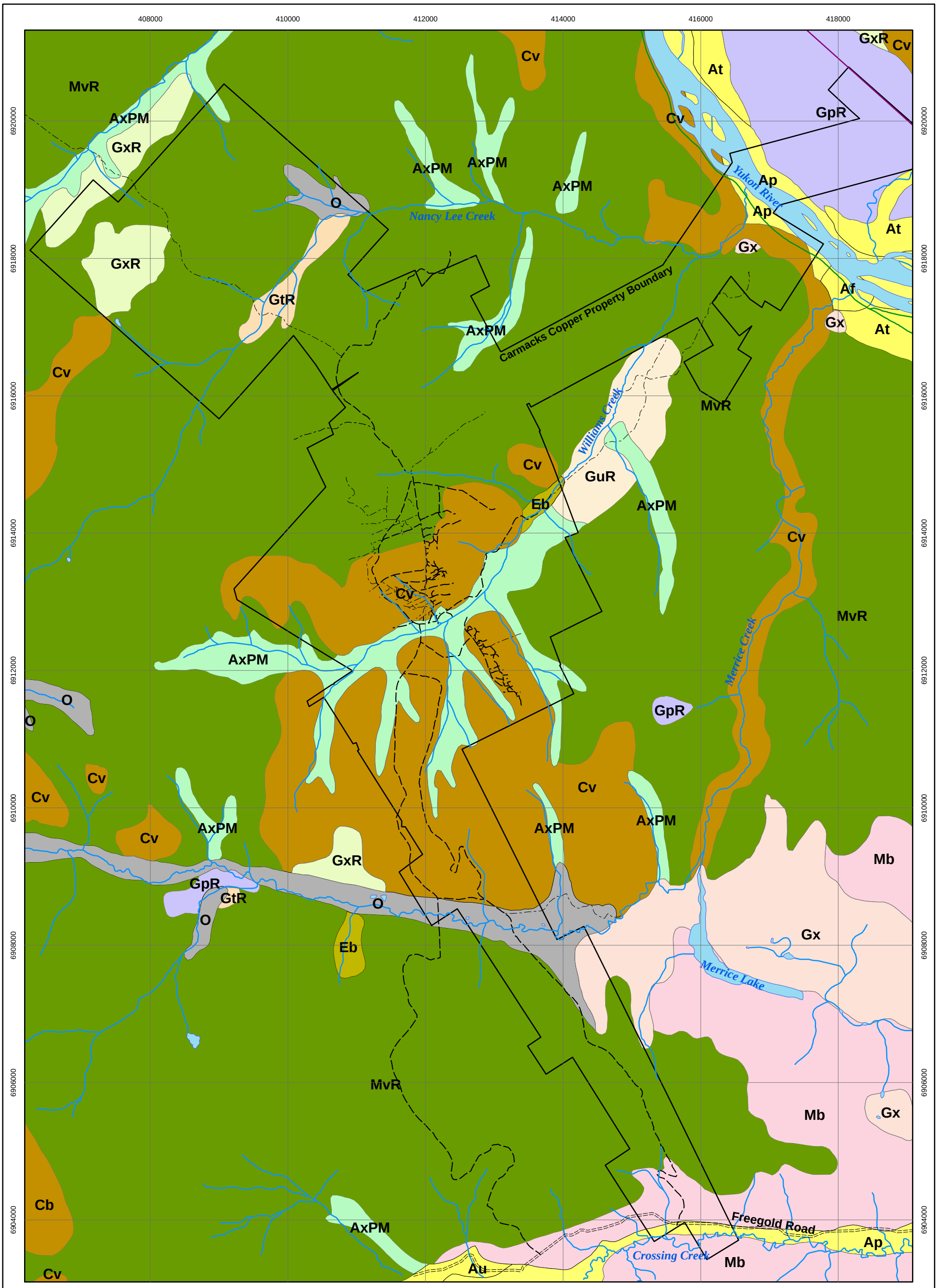
-136°40'

COPPER NORTH MINING CORP.

CARMACKS COPPER PROJECT
Figure 2. CLAIM LOCATION MAP

NTS: 115I07 Mining District: Whitehorse
Projection: UTM, zone 8 Datum: NAD83
Date: January 5, 2012

CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD



Holocene - Post McConnell Glaciation

- O — Bog, fen, and swamp deposits
- Au — Alluvial sediments, undivided
- Ap — Floodplain sediments

Pleistocene and Holocene (Undivided)

- Eb — Eolian sands
- Cv — Colluvial veneer sediments

Late Pleistocene (Wisconsian) - McConnell Glaciation

- Gx — Glaciofluvial ice stagnation complex sediments
- Mb — Till blanket

Mid-Pleistocene - Pre-McConnell

- AxPM — Alluvial complex sediments

Middle Pleistocene - Reid Glaciation

- GpR — Glaciofluvial plain sediments
- GxR — Glaciofluvial ice stagnation complex sediments
- MvR — Till veneer

COPPER NORTH MINING CORP.
CARMACKS COPPER PROPERTY

Figure 5. Property Surficial Geology

NTS 115I07 Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM, Zone 8
December 13, 2011

Casselman Geological Services Ltd.

414000 416000

6908000 6908000

6906000 6906000

6904000 6904000

Merrice Creek

O

Gx

Mb

MvR

Ap

Test Pit 10
Test Pit 9
Test Pit 8
Test Pit 7
Test Pit 6
Test Pit 5
Test Pit 4
Test Pit 3
Photo
Test Pit 2
Test Pit 1

Freegold Road

Crossing Creek

YB96630 YB96628 YB96626 YB96996 YB96995 YB97251 YB96994 YB96622 YB96620 YB96993 YB96992 YB96991 YB96990 YB96989 YB96988 YB96987 YB96986

YC66871 YC66861 YC66860 YC66859 YC66858 YC66857 YC66856 YC66855 YC66854 YC66853 YC66852 YC66851 YC66850 YC66849 YC66848 YC66847 YC66846 YC66845 YC66844 YC66870

YC60304 YC60305 YC60306 YC60307 YC60308 YC60309 YC60310 YC60311 YC60312 YC60313 YC60314 YC60315 YC60316 YC60317 YC60318 YC60319 YC60321 YC60323 YC60325 YC60327

YC60280 YC60281 YC60282 YC60283 YC60284 YC60285 YC60286 YC60287 YC60288 YC60289 YC60291 YC60293 YC60294 YC60320 YC60322 YC54032 YC54031

Test pit

Measured Esker outline

Mine Access Road

Proposed Access Road Adjustment

O	Bog, fen, and swamp deposits
Ap	Floodplain sediments
Gx	Glaciofluvial ice stagnation complex sediments
Mb	Till blanket
MvR	Till Veneer

COPPER NORTH MINING CORP.
CARMACKS COPPER PROPERTY

Figure 6. 2001 Work Program

NTS 115I07 Mining District: Whitehorse

Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM, Zone 8

December 13, 2011

Casselman Geological Services Ltd.