2010 Assessment Report
for the
Casino Property Placer Leases

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory
NTS 115J/10, 115J/15
Latitude: 62^{o} 44' N
Longitude: 138^{o} 50'

Placer Lease Numbers:
IW00304
IW00305

Report By:
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Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 4R5

For:
Western Copper Corporation
2050 - 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6E 4M3

August 10, 2011

SUMMARY

The Casino Property is located 300 km northwest of Whitehorse on NTS map sheets 115J/09, 10 and 15, in the Whitehorse Mining District. The Property consists of 705 full and partial Quartz Claims registered in the name of CRS Copper Resources Corp., and 2 placer leases registered in the name of Laurent Brault and Scott Casselman. Placer Lease IW00304 is located on Britannia Creek and Lease IW00305 is located on Casino Creek.

The 2011 exploration program on the Placer Leases consisted of excavator trenching and test pitting to assess the potential of the ground.

The sample that was collected from Placer Lease IW00304 returned 20 grams of black sand (magnetite) that contained 4 small, flat, specs of gold that were each less that 0.5 mm across. While anomalous, this concentration is not economic from 2 yards of gravel.

The five test pits on the lower reaches of the Casino Creek lease failed to return any gold. Test pits 6 and 10 were able to get through to bedrock at 1.8 and 1.2 m, respectively. The other 3 pits had to stop before bedrock due to permafrost conditions.

Recommendations for further work on the 2 placer areas are to systematically test upstream at 500 m intervals.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The exploration program on the Casino Placer Leases consisted of trenching and test pitting. The program was conducted between July 10 and 30, 2011.

The exploration program was managed by Casselman Geological Services Ltd of Whitehorse, Yukon. Heavy equipment services were provided by Kluane Drilling Ltd, also from Whitehorse. The author of this report managed the field program.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

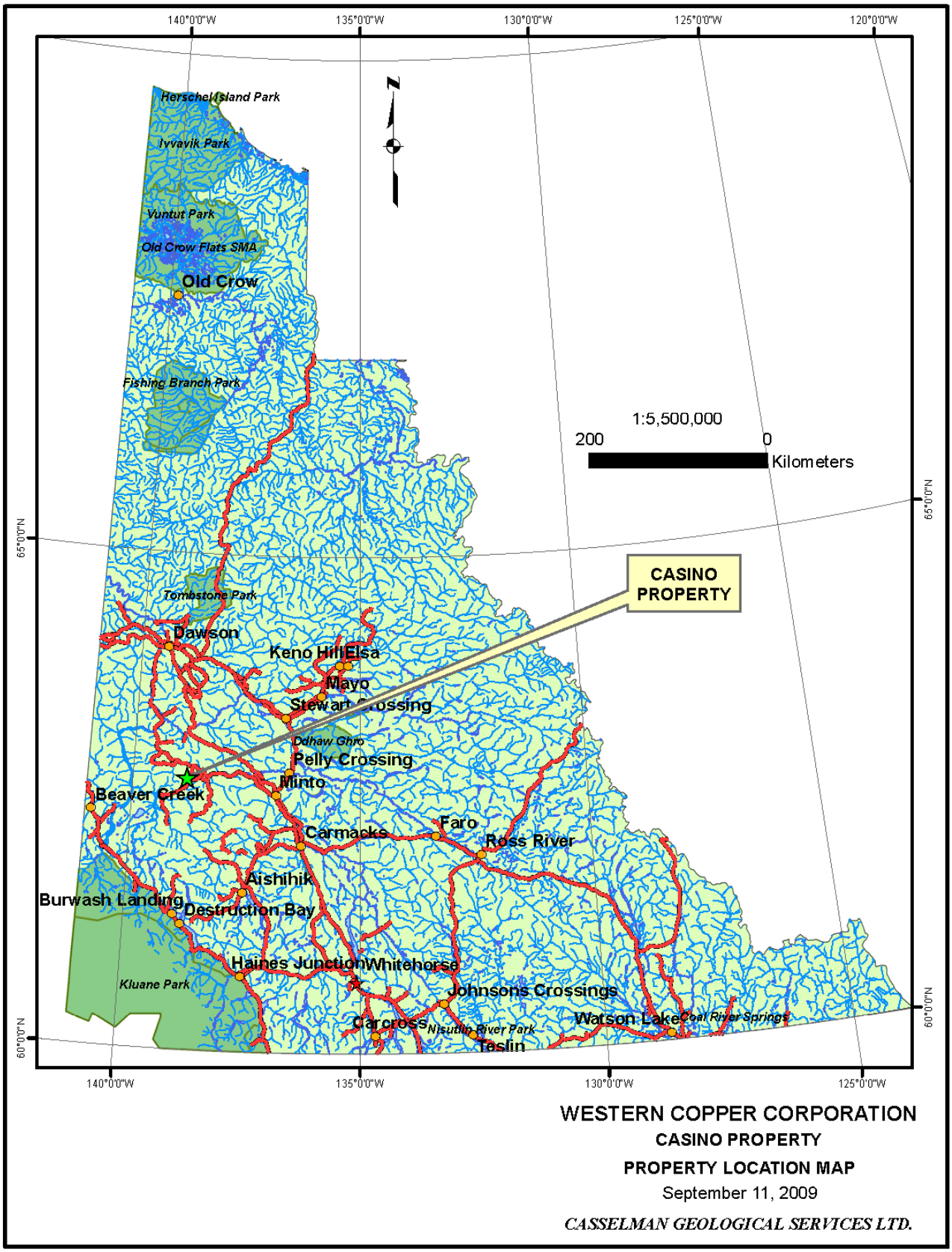
The Casino Property is located in the Dawson Range Mountains, 300 km northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The property is centered at latitude 62° 44' 16" N and longitude 138° 49' 41" W on NTS map sheets 115J/09, 10 and 15.

Principle access to the property is by air to a 900 m landing strip at the exploration camp. Alternatively, a rough road from the camp accesses a barge landing on the Yukon River. Historically, overland access to the property has been by winter road routes to the east and west.

3.0 LEASE INFORMATION

The Casino Placer Leases lie within the Whitehorse Mining District. Placer Lease IW00304 is a three mile lease is on Britannia Creek, on NTS map sheet 115J15 and is registered in the name of Scott Casselman. Placer Lease IW00305 is on Casino Creek, on NTS map sheet 115J10 and is registered in the name of Laurent Brault.

The project is located on Crown land administered by the Yukon Government and is within the Selkirk First Nation traditional territory. Tr'ondek Hwechin First Nation traditional territory lies to the north.



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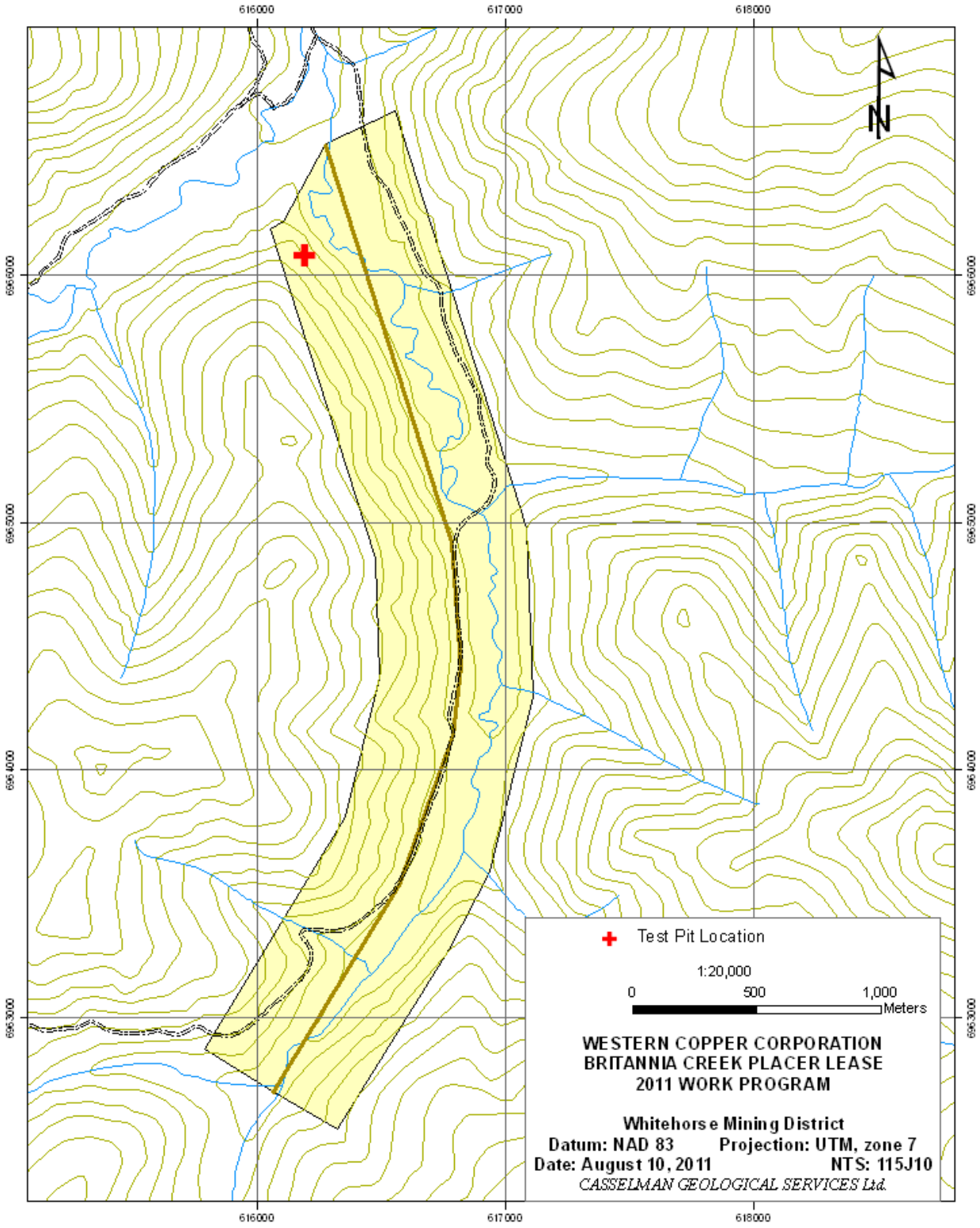
CASINO PROPERTY

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

September 11, 2009

CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.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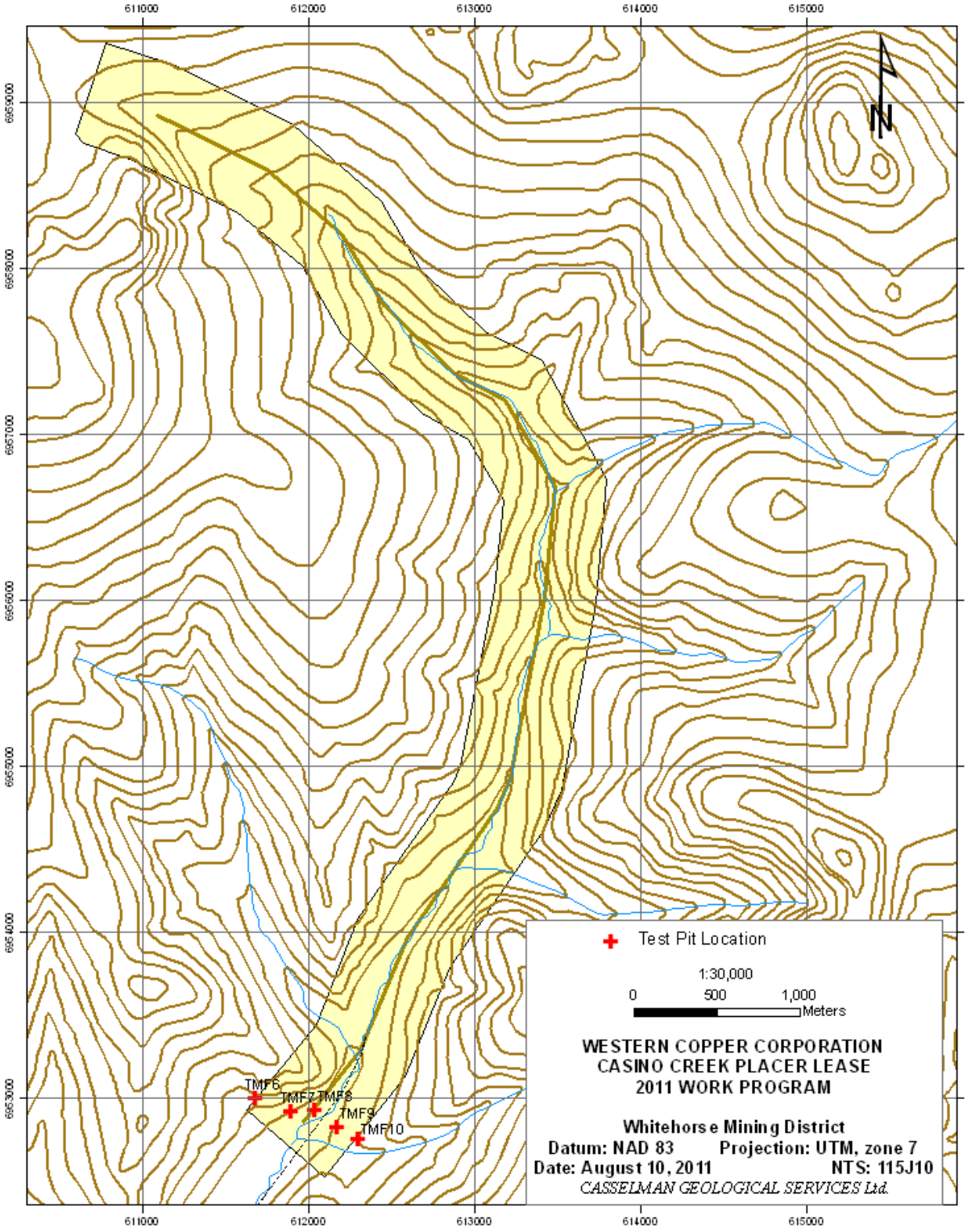
BRITANNIA CREEK PLACER LEASE
2011 WORK PROGRAM
Whitehorse Mining District
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM, zone 7
Date: August 10, 2011
NTS: 115J10
CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES Ltd.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WESTERN COPPER CORPORATION
CASINO CREEK PLACER LEASE
2011 WORK PROGRAM
Whitehorse Mining District
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM, zone 7
Date: August 10, 2011 NTS: 115J10
CASSELMAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICES Ltd.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Dawson Range forms a series of well-rounded ridges and hills that reach a maximum elevation of 1,675 m above mean sea level (ASL). The ridges rise above the Yukon Plateau, a peneplain at approximately 1200 m ASL, which is deeply incised by the mature drainage of the Yukon River watershed. Major drainage channels extend below 1,000 m ASL. Most of the project lies between the 650 m elevation at Dip Creek and an elevation of 1,400 m at Patton Hill. The most notable local physical feature is the Yukon River, which flows west about 16 km north of the project site.

Most of the Dawson Range escaped Pleistocene continental glaciation, although minor alpine glaciation produced small cirques and terminal moraines locally.

The climate in the Dawson Range is subarctic. Permafrost is widespread on north-facing slopes, and discontinuous on south-facing slopes. Outcrop is rare, except on hilltops and rugged ridge crests. The residual nature of much of the rubble on upper slopes allows for generalized geological mapping and good geochemical and geophysical interpretation. Most broad valleys are filled with thick alpine glacial debris and alluvium, which mask bedrock geology and associated geochemical and geophysical signatures.

The mean annual temperature for the area is approximately -5.5°C with a summer mean of 10.5°C and a winter mean of -23°C. Temperatures range between -40^{o} C in the winter to 30^{o} C in the summer. Mean annual precipitation is low, ranging between 300-450 mm, with most precipitation occurring in July and early August. Most of the terrain supports forests of black and white spruce, lodgepole pine, balsam poplar, white birch, and speckled alder. At higher elevations and in the alpine terrain, only dwarf birch, scrub willows, and alpine mosses, grasses, and sedges are found.

Snow survey data for the years 1977 to 1994 (based on information from Hallam, Knight Piesold, Casino Project, Data Report 1993-1995, March 1997) showed the maximum snow depth was 97 cm containing the equivalent of 225 mm of water in April 1991. Average depths (equivalent H_2O) by month were: February 1: 52 cm (73 mm), March 1: 62 cm (107 mm), April 1: 65 cm (126 mm), May 1: 55 cm (128 mm), and May 15: 27 cm (74 mm). Snow begins accumulating in mid to late September and is mostly melted by mid to late May.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Casino Property has had a long and varied exploration history. The first documented placer claims in the immediate area were recorded in April 1911, following a placer gold discovery on Canadian Creek by J. Britton and C. Brown. In 1917, D.D. Cairnes, of the Geological Survey of Canada, recognized huebnerite (MnWO4) in the heavy- mineral concentrates of the placer workings. He suggested that the gold and tungsten mineralization was derived from an intrusive complex on Patton Hill (which is now recognized as the core of the Casino porphyry deposit). The total placer gold production is unknown; the most recent work (1980-1985) yielded about 50 kg (1615 troy ounces) of gold. During the Second World War, a small amount of tungsten was recovered.

The first mineral claims at Casino were staked by N. Hansen in 1917. In 1936, silver-lead-zinc veins were discovered by J. Meloy and A. Brown approximately 3 km south of the Canadian Creek placer workings. Over the next several years the Bomber and Helicopter vein systems were explored by hand trenches and pits. The Helicopter claims were staked in 1943 and the Bomber and Airport groups in 1947.

From 1948 to 1963 the focus of exploration on the property was for lead-silver mineralization at the Helicopter and Bomber veins. The property was optioned to Noranda in 1948 and then to Rio Tinto in 1963. During this time trenching, mapping and sampling were conducted.

In 1963, L. Proctor purchased the claims and formed Casino Silver Mines Limited to develop the silver-rich veins. Between 1965 and 1980, the silver-bearing veins were explored and developed intermittently by underground and surface workings. In total, 372.5 tonnes of hand-cobbed argentiferous galena, assaying 3689 g/t Ag, 17.1 g/t Au, 48.3% Pb, 5% Zn, 1.5% Cu and 0.02% Bi, were shipped to the smelter at Trail, British Columbia.

B. Hestor noted that the area had porphyry deposit potential in 1963, but his observations did not become generally known. In 1967, the porphyry potential was recognized again, this time by A. Archer and separately by G. Harper. Archer's evaluation led to the acquisition of Casino Silver Mines Limited by the Brynelsen Group, and from 1968 to 1973 exploration was directed jointly by Brameda, Quintana, and Teck Corporation towards a porphyry target. Exploration included extensive geophysical and trenching programs, but it was mainly thanks to the soil geochemistry, that the porphyry deposit was discovered in 1969.

Following the porphyry discovery, various parties including Brameda Resources, Quintana Minerals and Teck Corporation drilled the property. During this period (between 1969 and 1973), 5,328 m of reverse circulation drilling in 35 holes and 12,547 m of diamond drilling in 56 holes was completed.

In 1991, Archer Cathro & Associates (1981), Ltd. optioned the property and assigned the option to Big Creek Resources Ltd. A drill program in 1992 consisting of 21 HQ (63.5 mm diameter) holes totaling 4,729 m, systematically assessed the gold potential in the core of the deposit for the first time. The larger-sized core gave better recovery and more reliable assays that earlier drilling.

In 1992, Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. (PSG) acquired 100% the property from Archer Cathro and commenced a major exploration program. The 1993 program included surface mapping and 50,316 m of drilling in 127 holes. All but one of the 1992 drill holes were deepened in 1993.

In 1994, PSG drilled an additional 108 drill holes totaling 18,085 m. This program completed the delineation drilling set out in 1993 and investigated various geological, geotechnical, structural, and environmental aspects of the project. In addition, PSG performed a considerable amount of metallurgical, geotechnical and environmental work and completed a scoping study in 1995. The scoping study envisioned a large-scale open pit mine, conventional flotation concentrator that would produce a copper-gold concentrate for sale to Pacific Rim smelters

First Trimark Resources and CRS Copper Resources obtained the property and using the Pacific Sentinel Gold data published a Qualifying Report on the property in 2003 to bring the resource estimate into compliance with National Instrument 43-101 requirements. The two firms combined to form Lumina Copper Corporation in 2004. An update of the Qualifying Report was issued in 2004.

Western Copper Corporation acquired Lumina Copper Corporation, and the Casino Deposit, in November, 2006.

In 2007, Western Copper conducted an evaluation of the Bomber Vein System and southern slope of Patton Hill by VLF-EM and Horizontal Loop EM surveying and soil geochemistry. Environmental baseline studies were also initiated in 2007.

In August 2008, M3 Engineering and Technology Corporation prepared a Pre-Feasibility Study for Western Copper. This study was based on the Pacific Sentinel's data and geological model. The deposit was estimated to host measured and indicated supergene plus hypogene resources of 964 Mt grading 0.22 % copper, 0.24 g/t gold and 0.02 % molybdenum at a 0.30 % copper equivalent cutoff grade, containing an estimated 3.6 billion pounds of copper, 5.7 million ounces of gold, and 515 million pounds of molybdenum. In the overlying oxide cap, the deposit was estimated to host a measured and indicated resource of 38 Mt grading 0.57 g/t gold, 0.07% copper and 0.02 % molybdenum at a 0.40 g/t gold cutoff grade, containing an estimated 696,000 ounces of gold.

The study contemplates the development of the Casino deposit as a conventional truck-shovel, open pit mine, initially processing the gold bearing oxide cap as a heap leach operation. Sulphide ore processing would commence approximately 2.5 years later at a

nominal rate of 90,000 tpd in a concentrator, which would produce copper concentrate and molybdenum concentrate.

Mineral reserves for the Casino Project were estimated as follows: The mill ore reserve were 913.5 million tonnes at 0.212% copper, 0.237 g/t gold, and 0.0236% molybdenum. The heap leach reserves were an additional 77.9 million tonnes at 0.427 g/t gold and 0.062% copper.

In late summer and fall of 2008, Western Copper reclaimed the old camp site, constructed a new exploration camp next to the Casino airstrip and commenced with the drilling. Three drill holes (camp water well and two exploration holes) totalling 1,163 m were drilled. The two exploration holes were twinned holes of previous PSG holes. The main purpose of these two holes was to obtain fresh core samples for the metallurgical and waste characterization tests and to confirm historic copper, gold and molybdenum grades.

In 2009, Western Copper completed 22.5 km of DC/IP surveying and MT surveying using the Quantec Geosciences Ltd Titan system. As well, the company drilled 10,943 meters in 37 diamond drill holes. 27 holes were infill holes drilled to convert inferred and undefined material to measured and indicated. Infill drilling covered the north slope of the Patton Hill that was mapped as “Latite Plug” on PSG maps. Drilling has identified supergene Cu mineralization and Mo mineralization in this area. The remaining 10 holes, totalling 4,327 m, were drilled to test geophysical targets.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

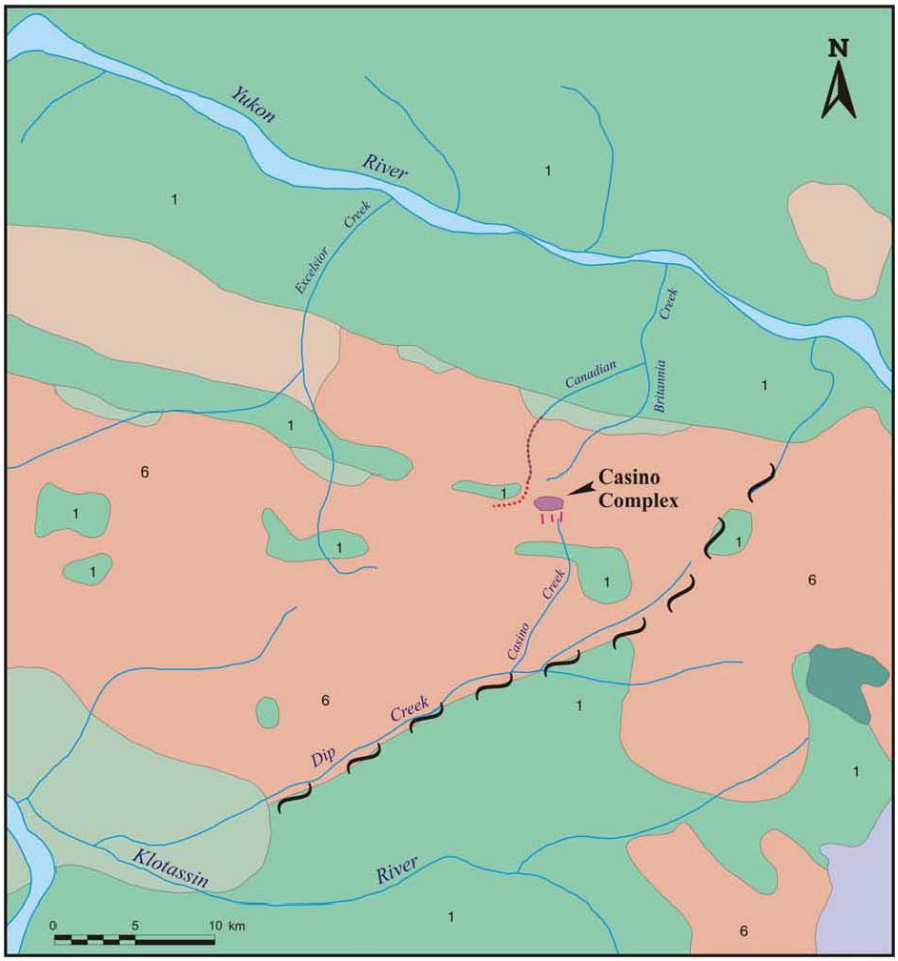
The Casino Cu-Mo-Au-Ag porphyry deposit lies in the central Dawson Range, within the large and vastly-complex Yukon-Tanana Terrane: an accretionary and pericratonic, metamorphic fragment of the Omineca Belt. Local to the Casino Property, the Yukon-Tanana is subdivided into the Yukon Catalastic Terrane to the northeast and the Yukon Crystalline Terrane to the southwest, separated by a northwest-trending suture. Sporadic bands of Permian to Triassic ultramafic rocks exist along this contact zone.

The Yukon Crystalline Terrane in the Dawson Range area is represented by the Devono-Mississippian Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite and is made up of sedimentary and igneous protoliths. The meta-sedimentary unit consists mainly of quartz-feldspar-mica schist and gneiss, quartzite, and micaceous quartzite, while the meta-igneous unit includes biotite-hornblende-feldspar gneiss and other orthogneiss, as well as hornblende amphibolite.

During the mid-Cretaceous, the Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite was intruded by the Dawson Range Batholith and subsequent Casino Intrusions. The Dawson Range Batholith is the main country rock of the Casino Property and is represented by a relatively homogeneous, medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende-bearing, potassic quartz diorite to granodiorite; and lesser fine- to medium-grained diorite and quartz monzonite veins, dykes, and plugs.

Age determination, as well as geochemistry, place the Casino Intrusions back into the mid-Cretaceous as fractionated magmas of the Dawson Range Batholith. Recent field relationships, however, have shown that the quartz monzonite of the Casino Intrusions, once thought to be separate intrusions, are actually intensely altered and recrystallized diorite of the Dawson Range Batholith.

In the late Cretaceous, the Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite intruded as stocks and apophyses into the Dawson Range Batholith. In the Casino area, this suite is represented by Patton Porphyry: small, biotite-bearing, feldspar-porphyritic, hypabyssal rhyodacite to dacite intrusions near the centre of the deposit and discontinuous centimeter- to metre-wide dikes northwest of the property. In the Casino deposit, early phases the Patton Porphyry grade into a mineralized intrusive breccia. Later, unaltered dykes of similar rock can cut surrounding hydrothermally altered and mineralized rocks suggesting there are multiple phases of this unit. Hydrothermal alteration and mineralization occur in and adjacent to these late Cretaceous intrusions.



LEGEND

- Carmacks Group
- Mt. Cockfield Volcanic Rocks
- Casino Intrusive Complex
- Coffee Creek Granodiorite
- 6 Dawson Range Batholith
- Ultramafic Rocks
- 1 Yukon Group Metamorphics
- Gold Placer
- Silver-Lead-Zinc Veins
- Dip Creek Fault

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CASINO PROPERTY
Figure 3. Regional Geology

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7.0 2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The exploration program on the Casino Placer Leases consisted of trenching and test pitting. On Placer Lease IW00304 a trench was excavated along an upper bench of well sorted river gravel near the bottom end of the lease on the western bank. The bench was identified during road construction in the area Figure 5. The testing program consisted of exposing the cross section of the paleo-channel with a bulldozer and collecting 2 cubic yards of sand, gravel and cobbly material to be sluiced. This material was sluice to collect about 20 grams of heavy material (balck sand). The heavy material was then visually inspected for gold.

Figure 5. Britannia Creek Pit

Figure 6. Britannia Creek Sample Concentrate

On Placer Lease IW00305 5 test pits were excavated across the bottom of the lease. Each test pit was logged and a sample of the appropriate horizon was collected. Samples were generally 15 kg. The sample was then panned in a gold pan down to balck sand and the black sand was visually inspected for gold.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMENDATIONS

The sample that was collected from Placer Lease IW00304 returned 20 grams of black sand (magnetite) that contained 4 small, flat, specs of gold that were each less that 0.5 mm across. While anomalous, this concentration is not economic from 2 yards of gravel. Recommendations for this lease are to test the bed of Britannia Creek with additional test pits.

The five test pits on the lower reaches of the Casino Creek lease failed to return any gold. Test pits 6 and 10 were able to get through to bedrock at 1.8 and 1.2 m, respectively. The other 3 pits had to stop before bedrock due to permafrost conditions. Recommendations for further work here are to test upstream at 500 m intervals.

Respectfully Submitted

Scott Casselman, P.Geo.

90 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Britannia Creek Placer Lease

Item	Rate	Hours	
322 Excavator	$190.00	11	$2,090.00
labour	$50.00	5	$250.00
Geologist	$75.00	5	$375.00
Meals and Accom.	$150.00	3	$450.00
Vehicle	$150.00	1	$150.00
Fuel			$125.00
Report			$300.00
			$3,440.00

Casino Creek Placer Lease

322 Excavator	$190.00	16	$3,040.00
Geologist	$75.00	18	$1,350.00
Meals and Accom.	$150.00	3	$450.00
Vehicle	$150.00	1.5	$225.00
Fuel			$187.00
Report			$300.00
			$5,552.00

10.0 REFERENCES

Casselman, S.C., 2010. Casino, 2010 Assessment Report for the Casino Property. Yukon Government Assessment Report.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Scott Casselman, of 33 Firth Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, certify that

1) I am a geologist employed by Casselman Geological Services Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

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 Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 20032.

4) I supervised the exploration program on the Placer Leases on the Casino Property for Western Copper Corporation in 2011.

5) I am responsible for preparation of this report.

Respectfully Submitted:

Dated 10th of August, 2011.

Scott Casselman, P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

Test Pit Logs

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Rev'd Aug/3/09

Knight Piesold CONSULTING	TEST PIT LOG	KP Field Engineer: Michelle Liu	Project No. 101-325/8

Date:	July 30th,2011	**TEST PIT ID:**	**TMF6**	**TEST PIT LOCATION:**	
Weather :	Foggy, cloudy, sunny in the afternoon			**Before Photos:**	
TEST PIT Coordinates:	**Easting:** **0611683 E**	**Northing:** **6952995 N**	**Elevation:**	**TEST PIT Photos:**	
No. and Depth of Samples Taken :	1 sample between 0.33 m to 1.18 m			**After Photos:**	

Notes: **Groundwater, ease of excavation, stability of walls, equipment used etc)**	**Depth (m)**	**Graphic Log**	**Description and Classification of Material**
322 C Exvacator	0.00	Moss/Tundra	
	0.15	Organics	Dark Brown
	0.33	Overburden	Silty SAND, trace gravel, poorly graded, non-plastic, soft fine sand until reaching permafrost.
	1.18		Reason for termination: bedrock (highly weathered).
GPS used: 60CSx	**Total Depth:** 1.18		

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Rev'd Aug/3/09

Knight Piesold CONSULTING	TEST PIT LOG	KP Field Engineer: Michelle Liu	Project No. 101-325/8

Date:	July 30th,2011	**TEST PIT ID:**	**TMF7**	**TEST PIT LOCATION:**	
Weather :	Foggy, cloudy, sunny in the afternoon			**Before Photos:**	
TEST PIT Coordinates:	**Easting:** **0611895 E**	**Northing:** **6952916 N**	**Elevation:**	**TEST PIT Photos:**	
No. and Depth of Samples Taken :	1 sample between 0.25 m to 0.78 m			**After Photos:**	

Notes: **Groundwater, ease of excavation, stability of walls, equipment used etc)**	**Depth (m)**	**Graphic Log**	**Description and Classification of Material**
322 C Exvacator	0.00	Moss/Tundra	
	0.15	Organics	Dark Brown
	0.25	Overburden	Sandy CLAY, poorly graded, low plasticity
	0.78		Reason for termination: hard frozen ground (permafrost).
GPS used: 60CSx	**Total Depth:** 0.78		

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Rev'd Aug/3/09

Knight Piesold CONSULTING	TEST PIT LOG	KP Field Engineer: Michelle Liu	Project No. 101-325/8

Date:	July 30th,2011	**TEST PIT ID:**	**TMF8**	**TEST PIT LOCATION:**	
Weather :	Foggy, cloudy, sunny in the afternoon			**Before Photos:**	
TEST PIT Coordinates:	**Easting:** **0612039 E**	**Northing:** **6952925 N**	**Elevation:**	**TEST PIT Photos:**	
No. and Depth of Samples Taken :				**After Photos:**	

Notes: **Groundwater, ease of excavation, stability of walls, equipment used etc)**	**Depth (m)**	**Graphic Log**	**Description and Classification of Material**
322 C Exvacator	0.00	Moss/Tundra	
	0.15	Organics	Dark Brown
	0.29	Organics	Frozen organic
	1.42		Reason for termination: hard frozen ground (permafrost).
GPS used: 60CSx	**Total Depth:** 1.42		

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Rev'd Aug/3/09

Knight Piesold CONSULTING	TEST PIT LOG	KP Field Engineer: Michelle Liu	Project No. 101-325/8

Date:	July 30th,2011	**TEST PIT ID:**	**TMF9**	**TEST PIT LOCATION:**	
Weather :	Foggy, cloudy, sunny in the afternoon			**Before Photos:**	
TEST PIT Coordinates:	**Easting:** **0612173 E**	**Northing:** **6952824 N**	**Elevation:**	**TEST PIT Photos:**	
No. and Depth of Samples Taken :	1 sample between 0.32 m to 1.05 m			**After Photos:**	

Notes:Groundwater, ease of excavation, stability of walls, equipment used etc)	**Depth (m)**	**Graphic Log**	**Description and Classification of Material**
322 C Exvacator	0.00	Moss/Tundra	
	0.22	Organics	Dark Brown
	0.32	Overburden	CLAY, trace silt, trace sand, poorly graded, medium plasticity,
	1.05		Reason for termination: hard frozen ground (permafrost).
GPS used: 60CSx	**Total Depth:** 1.05		

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Rev'd Aug/3/09

Knight Piesold CONSULTING	TEST PIT LOG	KP Field Engineer: Michelle Liu	Project No. 101-325/8

Date:	July 30th,2011	**TEST PIT ID:**	**TMF10**	**TEST PIT LOCATION:**	
Weather :	Foggy, cloudy, sunny in the afternoon			**Before Photos:**	
TEST PIT Coordinates:	**Easting:** **0612298 E**	**Northing:** **6952750 N**	**Elevation:**	**TEST PIT Photos:**	
No. and Depth of Samples Taken :	1 sample between 0.43 m to 1.20 m			**After Photos:**	

Notes: **Groundwater, ease of excavation, stability of walls, equipment used etc)**	**Depth (m)**	**Graphic Log**	**Description and Classification of Material**
322 C Exvacator	0.00	Moss/Tundra/Raspberry	
	0.25	Organics	Dark Brown
	0.43	Overburden	SAND and CLAY, trace gravel, trace cobbles, well graded, low plasticity, firm fine sand until reaching bedrock
	1.20		Reason for termination: bedrock
GPS used: 60CSx	**Total Depth:** 1.2		