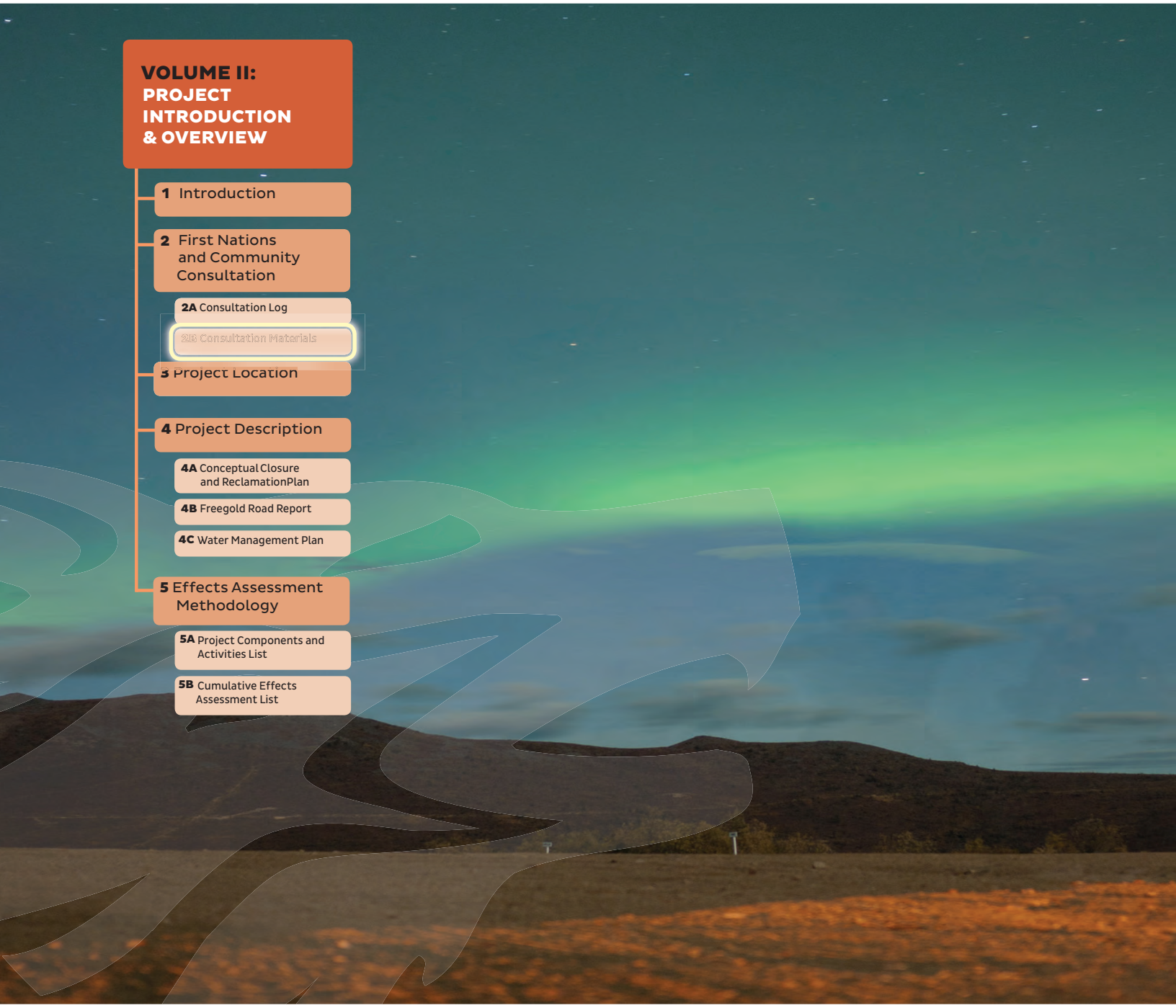
APPENDIX 2B: CONSULTATION MATERIALS



APPENDIX 2B

Consultation Materials

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List of Materials

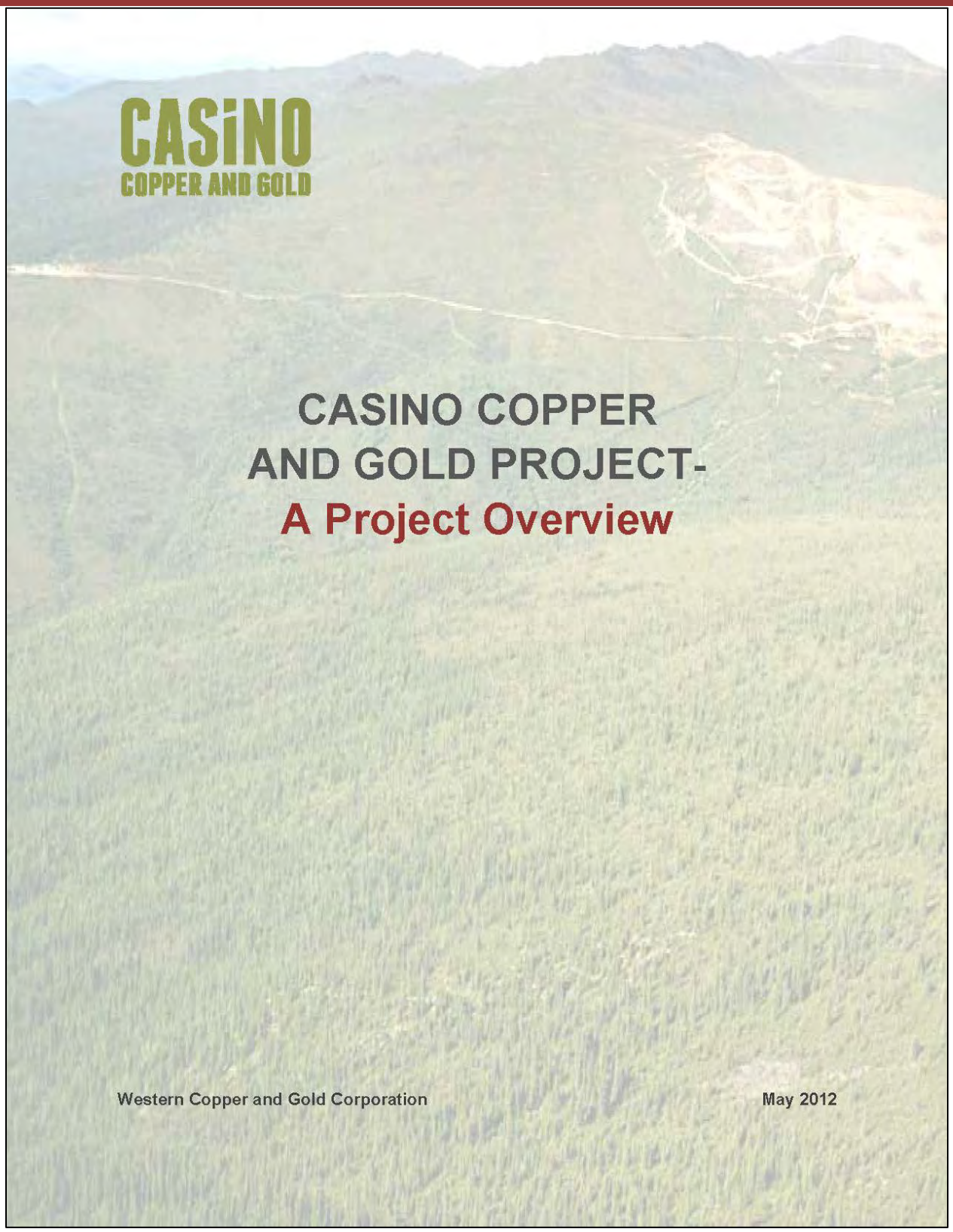
Appendix 2B: Consultation Materials

This Appendix includes two main sections. Section 1 includes lists of all documented consultation events completed with First Nations, government and public. Section 2 includes examples of the materials CMC used during its consultations.

Section 1: Consultation Materials

This section provides examples of the materials CMC prepared and used to support consultations with First Nations, governments and public. These materials included a project booklet, hand-out, posters, Open House and Project Proposal presentations, flyers, example newspaper advertisement, example key stakeholder invitation letter, and Open House comment form. To ensure that information shared was current, CMC updated posters and presentation materials as needed prior to events. Consequently, there were various versions of the materials used during consultations. Materials that follow are examples. They contain similar content to that presented or distributed but details may vary, depending on the specific time a presentation was made or hand outs, etc were distributed.

Project Booklet


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
CASINO COPPER
AND GOLD PROJECT-
A Project Overview
Western Copper and Gold Corporation
May 2012

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FORWARD

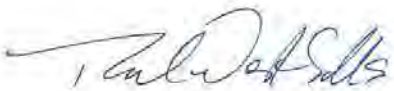
Western Copper and Gold Corporation is focused on the responsible development of the Casino Copper and Gold Project in west central Yukon. The deposit is located in the Dawson Range Mountains, about 115 km west of Pelly Crossing and 200 km northwest of Carmacks. We believe the Casino Copper and Gold Project has the potential to produce significant and lasting economic benefits for the Yukon Territory.

We are committed to developing and operating the Casino Copper and Gold Project in a safe, ethical and socially responsible manner. The Project will be developed in a manner that respects and protects the environment, relying on sound and proven technologies and industry best practices. We recognize that this is vital to our company's existence, progress and continued development.

We are also focusing on continuing to develop relationships with First Nations, neighbouring communities, regulatory bodies, government agencies and other stakeholders. We are committed to strengthening these relationships to achieve positive and beneficial outcomes. We strongly believe that establishing respectful relationships and open and transparent communication will help ensure that the Casino Project is developed at the highest standards possible.

Our goal is to work in partnership with communities and stakeholders to support and facilitate the greatest positive socio-economic effects from the mine and to contribute to economic development in the Territory. I invite you to become involved in the Casino Copper and Gold Project, to raise and discuss issues of concern, to identify opportunities and to work towards mutually beneficial success.

The following report provides some background information on the Casino Copper and Gold Project. We hope you will find it informative.



Paul West Sells,
President and COO
Western Copper and Gold Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Who are we?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation (Company), a Vancouver based exploration and development company, currently owns the Casino Copper and Gold Project (Project) in west central Yukon. The Casino deposit was acquired in 2006 and since that time the company has focused on exploring and developing the property.

Where is the Casino Property?

The Casino property has had a long exploration history with the first mineral claims dating back to 1917 and over the past century there have been periods of exploration and development efforts by various owners.

The Project is located in the north-westerly Dawson Range Mountains. The property is located on Crown land administered by the Yukon government and is approximately 300 km northwest of Whitehorse. The closest communities are Pelly Crossing (approximately 115 km to the east), Dawson (150 km to the north) and Carmacks (200 km to the southeast). The Yukon River flows to the west about 18 km north of the Project site.

The Project site is located entirely within the traditional territory of the Selkirk First Nation while the proposed road access falls within the traditional territories of the Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

What will be produced?

Four metals will be produced at the proposed open pit mine: copper, gold, silver and molybdenum. With a projected mine life of 23 years, the mine is expected to produce 3.6 billion pounds of copper, 280 million pounds of molybdenum, 28 million ounces of silver and 6.2 million ounces of gold.

How will it be developed?

The construction of the Casino Copper and Gold Project is expected to occur over four years and cost a total of $2.1 billion in capital expenditures. The capital investment represents both direct and indirect costs for the complete development of the Project, including associated infrastructure and development of the power plant. In addition to the capital costs, constructing the mine will require significant amounts of construction labour. At its peak, construction manpower is estimated to total approximately 1,600 people annually, and a modern camp will be established at the mine site to house the construction workers.

What infrastructure will be required to support the mine?

An extensive amount of infrastructure, both on-site and off-site, will be required to support mine operations and the transport of people, supplies and extracted metals. On-site infrastructure will include process buildings, accommodation and dining facilities, ancillary buildings such as administrative buildings, a truck shop, and a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility. Off-

site infrastructure will include development of an airstrip for employee transport to and from the site and construction of a new 132 km all weather access road extension of the existing Freegold road to service the mine.

What are some of the employment and business opportunities?

The Company aims to ensure the Territory benefits from the expenditures associated with the mine. Goods such as equipment or food for the camp can be purchased from local suppliers. In some cases, grader and truck operations may be acquired through a contract process while other specialized services such as security or transportation may be outsourced.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is also committed to finding opportunities to partner with local First Nations and other communities and businesses. This might include joint ventures or other arrangements. These opportunities vary in number as the Project moves through the stages of mine development. Examples of joint ventures might include catering, camp construction, equipment supply, sampling, fuel hauling or expediting.

The Project will also require significant amounts of labour. For example, during the four year construction phase of the Project, construction manpower is estimated to total approximately 1,600 people annually. Operations labour requirements for the Casino mine during its 23 year life will involve approximately 600 staff on salary and hourly wage arrangements. The Casino mine is scheduled to operate two 12 hour shifts per day, 365 days per year and will require four mining crews. The operations crews will operate 7 days on, 7 days off, with this schedule designed to support families and facilitate as much local hiring as possible.

Who will be consulted?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation recognizes the importance of engaging with the various communities and groups that may be affected by development. The company initially began engaging with local communities in 2008. Examples of engagement activities underway or to occur include one-on-one meetings, community meetings and open houses, Project site visits, and one-on-one interviews.

The Company' engagement program includes:

Governments

- Selkirk First Nation
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation
- Government of Yukon
- Government of Canada (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)

Communities and Public

- Pelly Crossing
- Carmacks
- Whitehorse

Land Users and Special Interest Groups

- Renewable Resource Councils
- Hunters and Trappers
- Guide Outfitters
- Tourism Operators & Business Owners
- Other Land Users and Interest Groups

Local Governments

- Village of Carmacks
- City of Whitehorse

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The Western Copper and Gold Corporation is seeking approval to establish a large mine in west central Yukon. The Casino site is approximately 300 km northwest of Whitehorse and is located on Crown land administered by the Yukon Government. The property is located within the Selkirk First Nation traditional territory and borders on the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory to the north. The mine will require construction of a road access that will fall within Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation traditional territories.

Four metals will be produced at the proposed open pit mine: copper, gold, silver and molybdenum. With a projected mine life of 23 years, the mine is expected to produce 3.6 billion pounds of copper, 280 million pounds of molybdenum, 28 million ounces of silver and 6.2 million ounces of gold.

The Casino Copper and Gold Project is expected to be a major contributor to growth in the mining sector and will provide economic benefits to both Yukon and the rest of Canada. Economic benefits will include direct and indirect employment opportunities as well as benefits realized through the mine's purchases of goods and services.

Organization of the Document

This report contains six sections:

Section 1- Casino Copper and Gold Project: This section provides background information on the Project including its owners, location, size and information about the mineral reserve.

Section 2- Casino Copper and Gold Mine Plan: This section provides information on the mine plan including information on mine construction, operation, processing, development timelines, and the mine closure and reclamation plans.

Section 3- Mine Infrastructure: This section highlights the infrastructure required to support the mine, mine facilities, power generation and mine access.

Section 4- Introduction to Socio-economic and Environment Effects Assessment: This section explains what is involved in a socio-economic and environmental effects assessment, and what Western Copper and Gold Corporation will consider when doing this task.

Section 5- Identifying Opportunities: This section describes the business employment opportunities that may be available as well as the points of hire and training opportunities.

Section 6- Consultation: This section of the document describes the primary goals of consultation, which communities will be consulted, and opportunities to get involved.

If you require further information, or you wish to register your interest in the Project and attend future consultation events please contact one of the following:

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President and Chief Operating Officer
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Email: info@westerncopperandgold.com

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD PROJECT

Who is Western Copper and Gold Corporation?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is a public exploration and development company focused on advancing the Casino Deposit. It is traded on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges. In 2006, Western Copper acquired Lumina Resources Corporation and gained the Casino property. Since that time, the company has focused on exploring and developing the property.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation also underwent a re-organization in late 2011 in order to move non-Casino assets into other companies so the management team could focus their full attention on advancing the Casino Project.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to developing and operating the Casino Copper and Gold Project in a safe, ethical and socially responsible manner. Casino will be developed in a manner that respects and protects the environment and enhances benefits to nearby communities and the Yukon Territory.

History of the property

The Casino property has had a long exploration history with the first mineral claims dating back to 1917 and over the past century there have been periods of exploration and development efforts by various owners.

In 1936, silver, lead and zinc veins were discovered and over the next several years, the veins were explored. From 1965 to 1980, ore from the silver bearing veins were shipped to a smelter in Trail, British Columbia. Although the copper mineral potential of the Casino property was recognized as early as 1948, it was only between 1968 through to 1995 that the property was extensively explored as a copper and molybdenum porphyry deposit (porphyry are rocks with large grained crystals that often contain low-grade copper). Pacific Sentinel Gold Corporation performed an extensive exploration program in the early 1990's. First Trimark Resources and CRS Copper Resources obtained the property in 2003 and combined to form Lumina Corporation in 2004. Western Copper Corporation acquired Lumina Copper Corporation and the Casino deposit in November 2006 and began conducting numerous evaluations of the property. A pre-feasibility study was completed in 2008 and updated in 2011. A bankable feasibility study is currently underway and expected to be completed towards the end of 2012.

Where is the Casino Copper and Gold Project located?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation's Casino Copper and Gold Project is located in west central Yukon in the north-westerly Dawson Range Mountains. The Dawson Range forms a series of well-rounded ridges and hills and is an area that has long, cold winters and short, warm summers. This region of the Yukon also has a strong continental climate (large differences between winter and summer temperatures).

The property is located on Crown land administered by the Yukon government and is approximately 300 km northwest of Whitehorse as indicated in the map. The closest communities are Pelly Crossing (approximately 115 km west), Dawson (150 km south) and Carmacks (200 km northwest). The Yukon River flows to the west about 18 km north of the project site.

The Project site is located entirely within the traditional territory of the Selkirk First Nation while the proposed road access falls within the traditional territories of the Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

Which communities may be affected by the Project?

The Project will potentially have an effect on the communities closest to the Project site: Pelly Crossing and the Village of Carmacks. Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation are the First Nations with communities closest to the project site. Given that the City of Whitehorse is the primary service centre for the Territory, it may also be affected due to its potential contribution of supplies, services and labour. It is also expected that socio-economic effects from the Project will be experienced in Whitehorse, and to a lesser degree in other Yukon communities supplying the workforce to the Project.

The series of planned consultation efforts, consideration of consultation comments and the completion of the bankable feasibility study (this is a very detailed technical and financial study to assess the viability of a project such as a mine) will all provide Western Copper and Gold Corporation with a better understanding of the effects that may occur on communities.

What will be produced at the mine?

What is Gold used for?

- **Jewelry**
- **Plates**
- **Coins**
- **Tableware**
- **Teeth**
- **Electronics**

Four metals will be produced at the proposed open pit mine: copper, gold, silver and molybdenum. With a projected mine life of 23 years, the mine is expected to produce 3.6 billion pounds of copper, 280 million pounds of molybdenum, 28 million ounces of silver and 6.2

What is Copper used for?

- **Piped water supplies**
- **Refrigerator parts**
- **Air conditioner parts**
- **Computer parts**
- **Magnetrons in microwave ovens**
- **Vacuum tubes**
- **Nutritional supplements**
- **Shipbuilding**
- **Electrical conductors**
- **Lightning rods**
- **Musical instruments**
- **Pharmaceuticals**

million ounces of gold. The majority of the revenue earned through the mine will be from gold and copper.

Casino Copper and Gold Mine Plan

How will the mine be constructed?

The construction of the Casino Copper and Gold Project is expected to occur over four years and cost a total of $2.1 billion in capital expenditures. The capital investment represents both direct and indirect costs for the complete development of the Project, including associated infrastructure and development of the power plant. The following table outlines how the initial capital costs are distributed among the various mine components.

Component	Cost in Millions
Mine Capital (mine, mill, heap leach, etc.)	$1,750
Power Capital (Power Plant, LNG Facility, etc.)	$260
Infrastructure Capital (Road, Port Upgrade, Airstrip)	$120
Total Initial Capital	**$2,130**

In addition to the capital costs, constructing the mine will require significant amounts of construction labour. At its peak, construction manpower is estimated to total approximately 1,600 people annually, and a modern camp will be established to house the construction workers. The Yukon faces challenges in finding sufficient labour to fulfill employment in construction and other business operations throughout the Territory. The company recognizes this and aims to facilitate the hiring of as many Yukon residents as possible to be engaged during the project construction.

The Western Copper and Gold Corporation is using best practice design solutions for the construction of each facility. The Project embraces sound environmental design and construction principles and will adhere strictly to sound environmental and safety standards as well as regulations.

How will the deposits be mined? What processing will occur on site?

The proposed Casino Copper and Gold Project will be a conventional open pit mine with an expected life of 23 years. Approximately 859 million tonnes of ore will be mined and processed through the concentrator directly in the first 20 years; following which an additional 117 million tonnes of lower grade material will be reclaimed from stockpile. This processing schedule is tailored to meet the unique characteristics of the deposit and to be the most financially sound. On average, the mill will process 120,000 tonnes of ore per day producing an average of 435,000 ounces of gold, 234 million pounds of copper, 13 million pounds of molybdenum, and 1.6 million ounces of silver per year over the first four years of production.

In addition to the concentrator, a conventional gold heap leach will be operated to process the gold enriched cap of the deposit for the first 7 years of the Project. The heap leach will process

25,000 tonnes of ore per day and will produce an average of 70,000 ounces of gold per year (for more information on heap leach see page 10).

A more detailed discussion about how each metal will be produced is provided below.

Copper
To extract copper from its ores, the Casino Project will use copper flotation methods. Flotation methods are the most commonly used process for extracting minerals from their ores. It works by suspending the finely ground ore in a water with a small amount of surface active reagents and blowing air through the suspension. Some of the particles (in this case the copper) are attracted to the air bubbles rising through the suspension and are carried to the surface for collection. The resulting copper-rich material is called the copper concentrate.

The copper concentrate will be thickened, filtered and transported from the Casino site by road to the Port of Skagway with conventional side dump trailers. It will then be shipped to an overseas smelter. At the smelter, any gold or silver contained in the concentrate will be recovered and credited to the mine.

Gold
Gold is located in both the enriched cap on the surface and in the bulk of the orebody. The gold enriched leached cap will be processed in the heap leach facility in the beginning stages of the Project. Gold from the heap leach will be recovered into doré bars (a doré bar is a semi-pure blend of gold and silver, usually created at the site of a mine and is typically then transported to a refinery for further purification). Gold in the bulk of the orebody will follow copper throughout the flotation process and report to the copper concentrate. A small amount of gold will also be recovered from the bulk of the orebody through the carbon in leach (CIL) process.

Silver
Silver will be recovered with gold in the heap leach process as well as from the copper concentrate.

Molybdenum
Mineral concentrates of molybdenum will be produced by conventional flotation technology similar to that employed for copper. The concentrate will be dried and packaged on site. It will then be placed in bulk bags and loaded into 40 foot containers for transport to the Port of Skagway where it will be shipped to customers.

What is the Project schedule?

The Company has conducted several years of engineering and environment studies and additional research will continue into 2013. The table on the following page provides an overview of the Casino Project status. Future dates and milestones are estimated and subject to change.

Time	Milestone
2007	Environmental baseline studies initiated
2008	Pre-feasibility study
2010	Pre-feasibility study updated
2008-2013	Environmental studies, resource evaluation and Freegold Road Extension assessment
2012	Bankable feasibility study
2013-2015	YESAB assessment and permitting
2016-2017	Start of heap leach construction and production
2019	Start of mill construction and production

What are the mine closure and reclamation plans?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is fully committed to minimizing any environmental effects of the Casino Project. The Project is being designed to minimise or avoid long-term environmental issues (and their financial liabilities). The Company is developing a progressive reclamation and closure plan that will be submitted for government review and approval. The reclamation and closure plan will be updated regularly throughout the 23 year mine life. Key elements of the Yukon Government's policy that will be addressed include:

- Reclamation objectives, including closure design criteria;
- The progressive reclamation of the site during the life of the operation;
- The removal or stabilization of any structures and workings;
- The design of tailings and waste rock disposal areas;
- The reclamation and re-vegetation of surface disturbances wherever practicable;
- Methods for protection of water resources;
- a cost estimate of the work required to close and reclaim the mine;
- A plan for ongoing and post-closure monitoring and reporting at the site; and
- The establishment of thresholds and identified adaptive management responses should such thresholds be reached.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation recognises that the history of mining in the North has not always been a positive one and that there are a number of abandoned mines as a result of mining companies running into financial difficulties or simply being irresponsible. Regulations have changed in recent years and there is now a system in place, whereby the mining company must provide a financial guarantee (usually referred to as a mining bond) that protects the government and residents of the area from being burdened with any clean-up costs.

Over time, the amount of the bond will be reviewed regularly to reflect the clean-up requirements that change as the mine is operating. This review would occur during regular reviews of the closure plans with regulators and will aim to ensure the closure plans and the bond reflect what is required to leave the site effectively decommissioned and safely closed.

Mine Infrastructure

What infrastructure will be required to support the mine?

Infrastructure, both on-site and off-site, will be required to support mine operations and the transport of people, supplies and extracted metals. On-site infrastructure will include:

- A Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility is planned for the mine site. There is insufficient power available to support the mine as the Yukon grid is a significant distance from the mine and does not have enough excess generation capacity to power the Casino Project. Feasibility studies underway have identified a suitable source for LNG in the vicinity of Fort Nelson, BC that can be shipped by truck to the mine site. The LNG will be converted back to gas at site and provide the fuel for power generation;
- Process buildings (often referred to as the 'mill') will also be constructed at the site. These will include a crushing plant, a gold recovery building, a grinding facility and a flotation and mixing facility;
- A truck shop with service bays will occupy approximately 2.4 hectares and will be constructed with five large-vehicle service bays, two small vehicle service bays, a bridge crane and a wash facility for the haulage fleet. Other components will include repair capabilities, welding equipment and tire care;
- Explosives facility. This facility will be designed to safely store and prepare explosives for the open pit operation;
- Accommodation and dining facilities will also be constructed. Accommodations for mine staff will include a 1500-person permanent camp. The pre-feasibility assumes sixteen two story housing units will be constructed with dormitory style arrangements. All housing units will contain bathing, sanitary, and laundry facilities. After construction, excess housing units will be dismantled and removed, as the operations workforce is 600 and the excess accommodation facilities will not be required. Mine workers will have a seven day on, seven day off work schedule. Using a "week in-week out" schedule was selected to facilitate hiring Yukon residents and to minimize family disruption that may occur with workers being away from home for longer periods; and
- There will also be some ancillary buildings. Sewage facilities will be constructed to deal with all the sewer and waste water. There will be an administration building, change house (mine dry) and laboratory buildings. The lab will be fully fitted with high quality laboratory equipment and services. A warehouse and laydown area will be provided for receiving and storage of parts and supplies, and for maintenance of plant mechanical and electrical equipment.

The off-site infrastructure required for the transport of people, supplies and extracted metals will include:

- Development of a new airstrip for employee transport to and from the site. The site is remote and personnel access during construction and operation will be best served by aircraft. The

airstrip would also support emergency medical evacuation should any workers be seriously injured and require transportation to a hospital; and

- Construction of a new 132 km all-weather access road to service the plant. The new access road will generally follow the old Casino trail which was pioneered many years ago and is still used in the Casino area.

How will the mine be accessed?

Road Access

A number of route options were considered to provide year round access to the proposed Casino Copper and Gold Project. The option considered to have the fewest environmental effects is a 132 km unpaved road from the mine site to the end of the existing Freegold Road.

The Freegold Road originates in Carmacks and is a transportation link to several active exploration properties and placer mines in the area. It will provide the first 66 km of the proposed access road while the remaining 132 km extension will follow the old Casino Trail which was pioneered many years ago. The access road will be mainly used for the transportation of mine supplies and for transporting mineral concentrates to the Klondike Highway, and from there to the port of Skagway, Alaska.

Plans include the development of a traffic management plan incorporating global best practices to minimize potential environmental and socio-economic effects to Carmacks and other nearby communities.

Air Access

A gravel airstrip will be constructed close to the proposed Casino mine-site to accommodate small aircraft transporting employees, light cargo and perishables, to and from the mine.

How will the mine be powered?

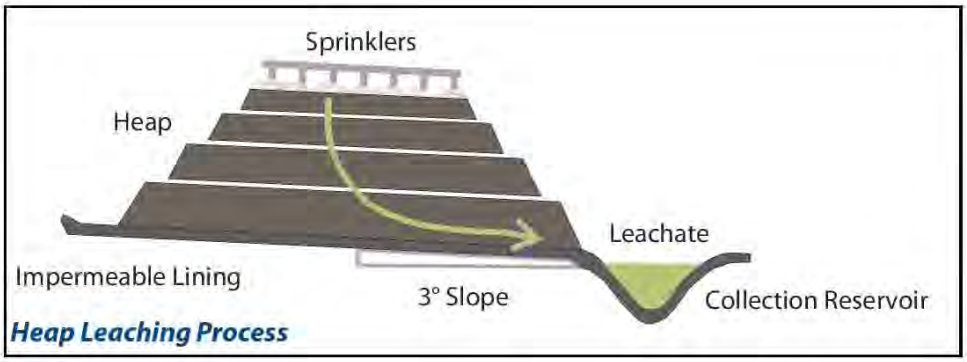
Power will be supplied by two gas turbine driven generators with heat recovery boilers supplying steam to a steam driven generator for a combined output of 130 MW. This combined cycle configuration results in efficient, low emissions power generation. These units have dual fuel capability and operate on natural gas or diesel fuel. Other equipment associated with the power generation facility will be:

- An LNG storage facility;
- LNG gasification equipment to convert LNG liquid fuel to natural gas to fuel the power generators; and
- Heat recovery system which will be used in LNG gasification, processing and space heating for buildings.

The current plan is to source LNG from suppliers in Fort Nelson, BC and to truck the LNG from Fort Nelson to the Casino site. Western Copper and Gold Corporation believes this energy solution will have the least socio-economic and environmental effects.

How safe is the planned heap leach and tailings? Where will the facilities be located?

Heap leaching is an ancient technique used to remove precious metals, copper or other compounds from ore. It works by using a solution to dissolve the desired materials from the ore, and this solution (leachate) is collected and then treated to remove the dissolved materials. Heap leaching is safely used in hundreds of mines around the world in many different environmental settings. The diagram below illustrates a typical heap leaching process.



Western Copper and Gold Corporation will use a heap leach to recover gold from ore at the Casino mine. Gold heap leaches use cyanide, and the Project team is committed to following the International Cyanide Management Code. The heap leaching in the Casino Project will involve heaping (piling) the ore onto a specially prepared bed that is designed to be impermeable (leak-proof).

The proposed location of the heap leach facility will be on a southeast facing hill-slope approximately one kilometre south of the deposit area. This site was chosen based on its topography (slope and orientation), shallow depth of bedrock and close location to the deposit area and plant site.

The foundation of the impermeable bed will lie on bedrock, and the bed itself will be constructed with a composite liner system comprising a geomembrane, compacted soil liner and leachate detection and recovery system to maximize leachate collection and minimize seepage losses. Geomembranes are synthetic sheets of material used to create liners for things like irrigation canals, pond liners, animal waste, landfills, etc., and are used to stop the movement of fluid from one area to another.

A double composite liner system comprising two geomembrane liners, a compacted soil liner and two geotextiles will also be constructed in the lower portion of the leach pad (potential

ponding area) and an events pond located downslope from the heap and will include a leachate detection and recovery system for intercepting and collecting any leakage through the inner liner. Geotextiles are permeable (allow fluids to pass through) fabrics, that when used with soil can separate, filter, reinforce, protect or drain. The geotextiles will be used to strengthen the soil base as one of the parts of the impermeable bed.

A dilute cyanide solution that is alkaline (opposite of acidic) is slowly drizzled over the heaped material and as the solution percolates through the heap the gold is drawn out of the ore and into the solution, a process that takes one or two months. This solution (the leachate) is then collected and treated to remove the gold, and recycled and used again on the heap leach operation.

The entire heap leach will be surrounded by a berm (wall of soil) for additional protection and the area will be constantly monitored to ensure that it is operating in a safe and effective manner.

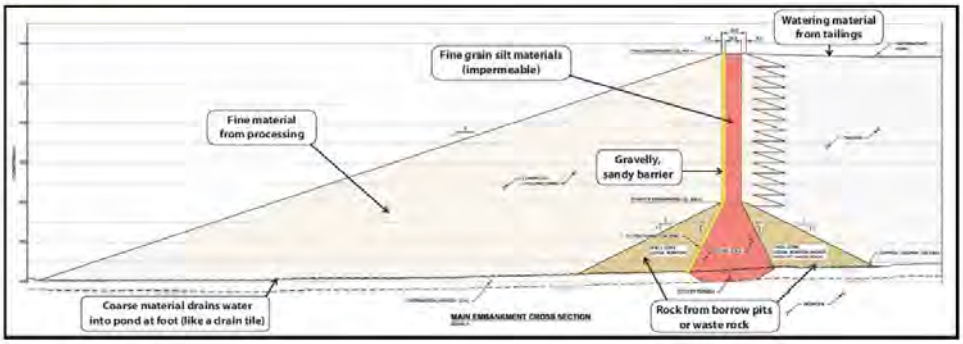
Monitoring and reclamation will be carried out on an on-going basis to ensure the safe and effective operation of the heap leach facility while minimizing effects to the surrounding environment.

The Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be used for safe and environmentally secure disposal of mine tailings (ground rock and waste from the milling process) and potentially acid generating and metal leaching waste rock and overburden (non rocky soils removed to expose the ore). The TMF is located within the Casino Creek valley. This location was chosen based on consideration of safety (topography and foundation conditions), environment (minimising environmental effects on fish, water and aquatics, plants and wildlife), social (avoiding recreation or land use areas) and economics (being close enough to the mill to reduce haulage costs).

The embankments (constructed walls) of the TMF have been designed in accordance to the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) "Dam Safety Guidelines" (2007). A review of historical earthquake records and regional tectonics indicates that the Casino Project site is situated in a region of low seismic hazard.

Ground preparation for the embankment will involve the stripping of topsoil and vegetation and the removal of all talus (slope bottom) boulders. The topsoil and vegetation will be stockpiled for reclamation purposes. The underlying frozen soils will be excavated down to a competent, stable bedrock foundation. This is done to ensure that the embankments have a rock (and thus stable and secure) foundation.

As indicated in the diagram on the following page, the embankments will be constructed to both contain fine materials and permit water to leave the containment area in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The ultimate Main Embankment will be approximately 287 metres high at the deepest section of Casino Creek valley.



The Company will follow the International Cyanide Management Code for all disposal of tailings that have come in contact with cyanide.

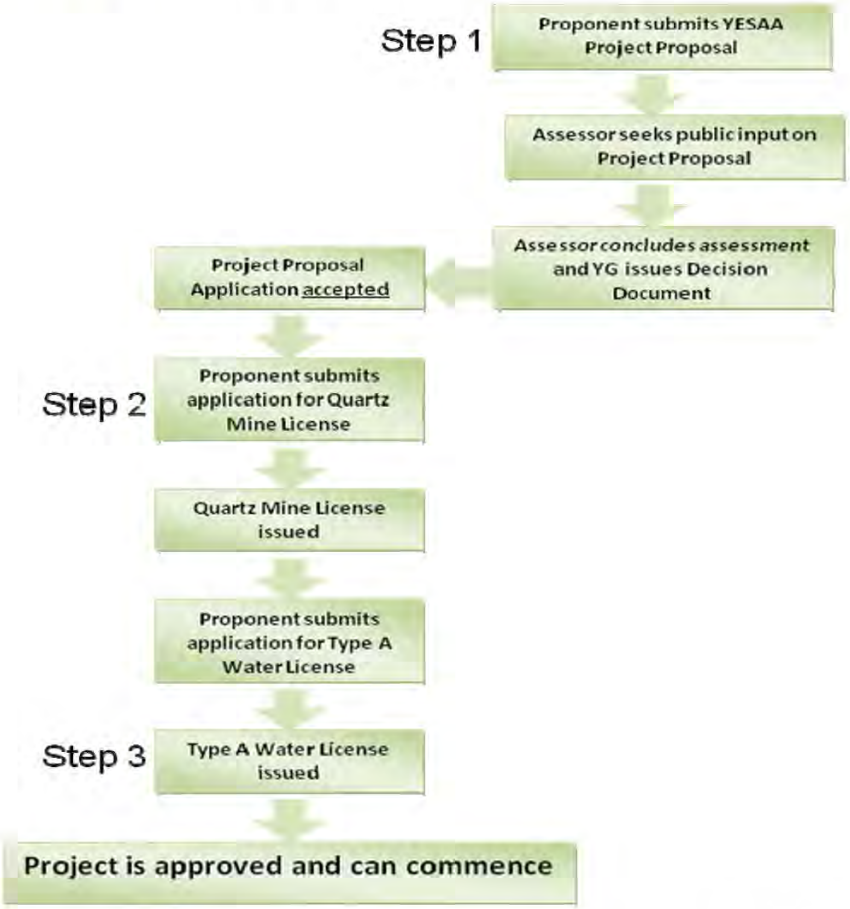
The TMF will also be used to assist with site water management. The surface pond within the TMF will provide a large water storage capacity that will be used to both store water for later use and to attenuate (absorb) inflows. The TMF surface pond will also provide a water source for milling operations.

Introduction to Socio-economic and Environmental Effects Assessment

What is a socio-economic and environmental effects assessment?

The Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) was established in 2003 under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA). One of the objectives of the assessment process is to evaluate the environmental effects of a proposed project. A typical assessment process is illustrated in the diagram on the following page.

Typical Yukon Assessment Process



Environmental effects might include effects to animal and fish habitat, waterways, soil, air quality, and plants. An environmental effects assessment aims to analyze and predict what the effects a proposed project like the Casino mine may have on the surrounding ecosystems[1].

Socio-economic effects include effects on economies, health, culture, traditions, lifestyles and heritage resources. An effects assessment aims to analyze and predict what the effects a proposed project like the Casino mine may have on the day-to-day life of individuals, families, communities, businesses and/or governments[2].

[1] YESAB. *Proponent's Guide to Project Proposal Submission to a Designated Office*. Available online at http://www.yesab.ca/publications/guides.html . Accessed May 2012
[2] Ibid

Why is it required?

Socio-economic and environmental effects assessments are mandated by YESAA because it aims to ensure that the significance of any socio-economic or environmental effect is considered by YESAB during the assessment and permitting process. Ultimately, the legislation aims to minimize or prevent adverse effects from occurring. The assessment will provide a public process to fully inform the affected communities of the possible effects, address those effects, identify opportunities to support positive outcomes, and provide an opportunity for community values to be considered in the decision making process.

What types of potential effects will be considered?

The table below lists just some of the potential effects that will be considered in the design, construction, operation, closure and post-closure phases of the Casino mine. These effects will be evaluated and where necessary, mitigation (reduction) strategies will be developed to reduce them to acceptable levels. Positive effects can also occur, and where these occur, opportunities to enhance them will be investigated.

Category	*Example of Effects*	*Examples of Issues*
Potential Socio-economic Effects	Population & Demographics	Will this development bring an influx or out-flow of people?
	Social and Community Events	Will the project significantly affect the frequency or success of these events and their role in the community?
	Housing and Land Availability	Will the project lead to any housing shortages? Will the project have any effects on housing prices?
	Health and Social Services	Will this project make it more challenging to access health care and other services in the community?
	Public Safety	Will this development affect policing and law enforcement?
	Recreational Opportunities	Will the project affect recreation activities?
	Incidence of Crime	Will there be an increase or decrease in crime?
	Trapping	Will this development affect how community members live off the land?
	Fishing	
	Hunting	
	Gathering	
	Outfitting	How will the development affect local businesses?
	Employment	Will there be good jobs for local people?
	Training	Will this project promote more training?
	Municipal	Will this project affect water and sewage systems and delivery in the community?
	Transportation	How will the project affect roads and safety?
	Yukon Economic Outlook	Will this project contribute positively to the economic outlook for the Territory?
	Government Revenues	Will the government benefit financially throughout the life of the mine?
	Business Capacity	Will the development increase the number of local and Territorial businesses or decrease it?
	Business Opportunities	How will the development affect existing or proposed businesses?

Category	Example of Effects	Examples of Issues
	Sacred and Historical Places	Will this affect the ability to access special places?
Potential Environmental Effects	Fish	Will the development have an effect on fish stocks?
	Water Quality and Flow	Will the development have an effect on water quality and flow?
	Caribou and other Wildlife	Will the development have an effect on caribou?
	Noise	Will the development create noise, and how, when and where would this occur?
	Dust	Will the development create dust, and how, when and where would this occur?

Identifying Opportunities

Development and operation of the Casino Copper and Gold Project offers a number of economic benefits to the region. Western Copper and Gold is committed to ensuring that the Territory realizes the majority of these benefits. Benefits would include employment, tax revenue, and new business generation. The economic opportunities continue throughout the life of the mine from construction, to operation and during mine closure.

What are some of the business opportunities?

The Project is estimated to cost approximately $2.1 billion for the construction of the Project and related infrastructure. The Company aims to ensure the Territory benefits from the expenditures associated with the mine. Goods such as equipment or food for the camp can be purchased from local suppliers. In some cases, grader and truck operations may be acquired through a contract process while other specialized services such as security or transportation may also be outsourced.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is also committed to finding opportunities to partner with local First Nations and other communities and businesses. This might include joint ventures or other arrangements. Joint ventures offer an opportunity for two or more people to contribute goods, services, or capital to a business enterprise. In the mining sector, joint ventures can be negotiated throughout the stages of a mine and offer opportunities for local communities to take advantage of the economic opportunities offered through construction and operation of a mine like Casino. Joint ventures can assist in the expansion of local business capacity to prepare for and take advantage of business opportunities arising from this project and future projects. Typically, these opportunities increase as the Project moves through the stages of mine development. Examples of joint ventures might include catering, camp construction, equipment supply, sampling, fuel hauling or expediting. What are some of the employment opportunities?

Significant amounts of construction labour will be required to build the Casino mine during the four year construction phase of the project. At peak, construction manpower is estimated to total approximately 1,600 people annually.

The life of the Casino mine is expected to be 23 years and will also require significant amounts of operations labour. In terms of total operations labour requirements for the Casino mine, approximately 600 staff will be hired on salary and hourly wage arrangements. The Casino mine is scheduled to operate two 12 hour shifts per day, 365 days per year. This will require four mining crews. The crews will operate 7 days on, 7 days off and stay in a fly in-fly out camp located at the mine site. The average annual salary for employees is predicted to be $90,000. This salary is nearly twice average annual earnings for Yukon residents in 2008 which was about $46,000[3].

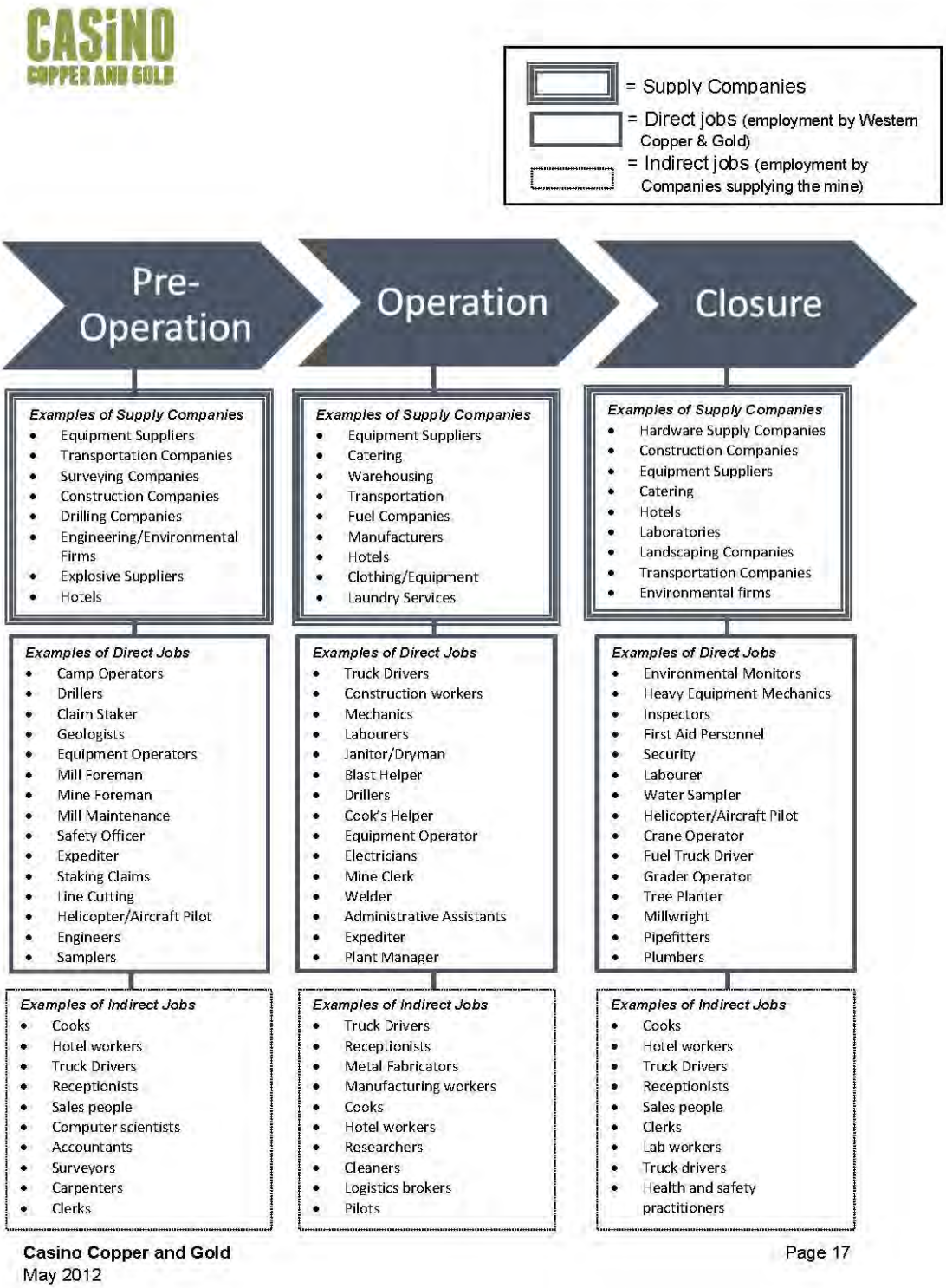
Did you know…
The average annual salary for Yukon residents in 2008 was $46,600. The average annual salary for employees at the Casino mine will be about $90,000.

Average salary provided by Yukon Bureau of Statistics, 2008

Employees will be required to fill a variety of jobs with different levels of experience and skills. Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to providing opportunities for people to develop new skills or expand their skills. The following diagram illustrates the types of jobs and business opportunities that might be created through development and operation of the mine.

The chart on the following page illustrates the types of employment opportunities and business opportunities that might occur during the development, operation and reclamation of the Casino mine. It describes both the direct employment opportunities, the opportunities to provide goods and services to the mine and the job opportunities that might arise as a result of supplying the mine.

[3] Yukon Bureau of Statistics, 2008. *Yukon Income Statistics: 2008 Taxation Year.* Available for download at: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/stats_princ.html#general . Accessed May 2012.


= Supply Companies
= Direct jobs (employment by Western Copper & Gold)
= Indirect jobs (employment by Companies supplying the mine)
Pre-Operation
Operation
Closure
Examples of Supply Companies
Equipment Suppliers
Transportation Companies
Surveying Companies
Construction Companies
Drilling Companies
Engineering/Environmental Firms
Explosive Suppliers
Hotels
Examples of Supply Companies
Equipment Suppliers
Catering
Warehousing
Transportation
Fuel Companies
Manufacturers
Hotels
Clothing/Equipment
Laundry Services
Examples of Supply Companies
Hardware Supply Companies
Construction Companies
Equipment Suppliers
Catering
Hotels
Laboratories
Landscaping Companies
Transportation Companies
Environmental firms
Examples of Direct Jobs
Camp Operators
Drillers
Claim Staker
Geologists
Equipment Operators
Mill Foreman
Mine Foreman
Mill Maintenance
Safety Officer
Expediter
Staking Claims
Line Cutting
Helicopter/Aircraft Pilot
Engineers
Samplers
Examples of Direct Jobs
Truck Drivers
Construction workers
Mechanics
Labourers
Janitor/Dryman
Blast Helper
Drillers
Cook's Helper
Equipment Operator
Electricians
Mine Clerk
Welder
Administrative Assistants
Expediter
Plant Manager
Examples of Direct Jobs
Environmental Monitors
Heavy Equipment Mechanics
Inspectors
First Aid Personnel
Security
Labourer
Water Sampler
Helicopter/Aircraft Pilot
Crane Operator
Fuel Truck Driver
Grader Operator
Tree Planter
Millwright
Pipefitters
Plumbers
Examples of Indirect Jobs
Cooks
Hotel workers
Truck Drivers
Receptionists
Sales people
Computer scientists
Accountants
Surveyors
Carpenters
Clerks
Examples of Indirect Jobs
Truck Drivers
Receptionists
Metal Fabricators
Manufacturing workers
Cooks
Hotel workers
Researchers
Cleaners
Logistics brokers
Pilots
Examples of Indirect Jobs
Cooks
Hotel workers
Truck Drivers
Receptionists
Sales people
Clerks
Lab workers
Truck drivers
Health and safety practitioners
Casino Copper and Gold
May 2012
Page 17

Where are the points of hire?

The points of hire are those communities from which the mine will be recruiting and training. The company is committed to providing as many employment opportunities to local and Yukon residents as possible. The Western Copper and Gold Corporation will prioritize applications from residents of Yukon for its workforce.

Primary transportation of employees to the mine site will be by aircraft. The points of departure for these aircraft will be based on the number of employees from each location. Western Copper and Gold Corporation plans to open an office for general administration in Whitehorse. The office will be the main point of contact for Yukon residents that would like to secure employment at the mine.

What kind of training may be provided?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to providing training to local First Nation and community members. During operation of the Casino mine, there will be many opportunities for on the job training of mine employees and contractors. New employees will receive training on equipment and procedures. Operation of the Casino Copper and Gold Project will require trades apprentices and offer further opportunities for apprentices to be involved in on the job training with journeyman. Depending on the needs of our employees, Western Copper and Gold Corporation may also provide employees with specialized training such as literacy programs, completion of secondary school general equivalency degrees, pre-trades programs, community-based training, life-skills training, drug and alcohol awareness and rehabilitation and management development programs. The Company may partner with local communities, government and others to provide some of the community-based training. Partnerships may also be possible with Yukon College which has a community campus in both Pelly Crossing and Carmacks to provide basic education upgrading as well as some technical training.

Consultation

Section 5(3) of the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (the Act) states that "Before submitting a proposal to the Executive Committee, the proponent of a project shall consult any First Nation in whose territory, or the residents of any community in which, the project will be located or might have significance environmental or socio-economic effects." The definition of consultation under YESAA[4] is to provide:

- Notice of the project and related activities (e.g. exploration and environmental baseline programs) in sufficient form and detail to allow the First Nation and community residents to prepare their views on the matter;

[4] This definition of "Consultation" is included in the 2005 Proponent's Guide to Information Requirements for Executive Committee Project Proposal Submissions by YESAB, the Umbrella Final Agreement, and the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement.

- A reasonable period of time in which the First Nation and community residents may prepare views on the matter, and an opportunity to present such views to the proponent; and
- Full and fair consideration by the proponent of any views presented.

What is the purpose of the consultation?

Although there are legal requirements to conduct consultation, the Company feels it is important to undertake consultation activities that adequately identify and address the concerns, comments and questions of Yukon residents. The Western Copper and Gold Corporation recognizes the importance of engaging with various communities and groups that may be affected by development. By establishing respectful relationships, and through transparent communication, we are committed to ensuring that the Casino Copper and Gold Project will operate at the highest possible standards.

Our objectives in engaging and consulting communities include:

- Open and ongoing communication and sharing of information;
- Building relationships;
- Discussing the challenges and opportunities that the Project and the communities face; and
- Learning about community values, issues and concerns and considering them when conducting the Project assessment and designing its mitigation, monitoring and management plans.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to involving local communities in the assessment as part of the process of developing the Casino Mine and Freegold Road Extension Proposal.

The Company initially began engaging with local communities in 2008. Examples of engagement activities underway or to occur include:

- Participation in socio-economic studies including baseline data collection and the identification of potential effects and concerns;
- Meetings with Renewable Resource Council members and staff to discuss the proposed mine and access road;
- Community meetings to discuss the proposed mine and access road;
- Meetings with First Nations' Lands Department staff to review field study programs;
- Meetings with community level Human Resources departments to coordinate local training and hiring;

Who will be consulted?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is currently consulting:

Land Users and Special Interest Groups
- Renewable Resource Councils
- Hunters and Trappers
- Guide Outfitters
- Tourism Operators and Business Owners
- Other Land Users and Interest Groups

Governments
- Selkirk First Nation
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation
- Government of Yukon
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Communities and Public
- Pelly Crossing
- Carmacks
- Whitehorse

Local Governments
- Village of Carmacks
- City of Whitehorse

- Project site visits;
- Meetings with local community representatives regarding the Heritage Program;
- Participation in the Heritage and Archaeology fieldwork program to identify historical resources in the Project area;
- Participation in Helicopter and Fixed Wing Wildlife Surveys;
- Hiring of local residents to participate in environmental field programs; and
- Opportunities to participate in Field Worker training program and to obtain employment.

Community meetings are planned to provide project information to the public, communities and interested stakeholders and to gain insight into community issues or concerns.

How can you become involved?

There are many ways to get involved:

- Attend one of the community meetings;
- Visit one of the Open Houses;
- Become involved as a member of a specific community organization or stakeholder group;
- Register on the mailing list and receive ongoing information about the project;
- Provide comments and concerns by email, fax, mail, phone or in person; and
- Register to receive Western Copper and Gold Corporation's newsletters.

How can I get more information on the Casino Copper and Gold Project?

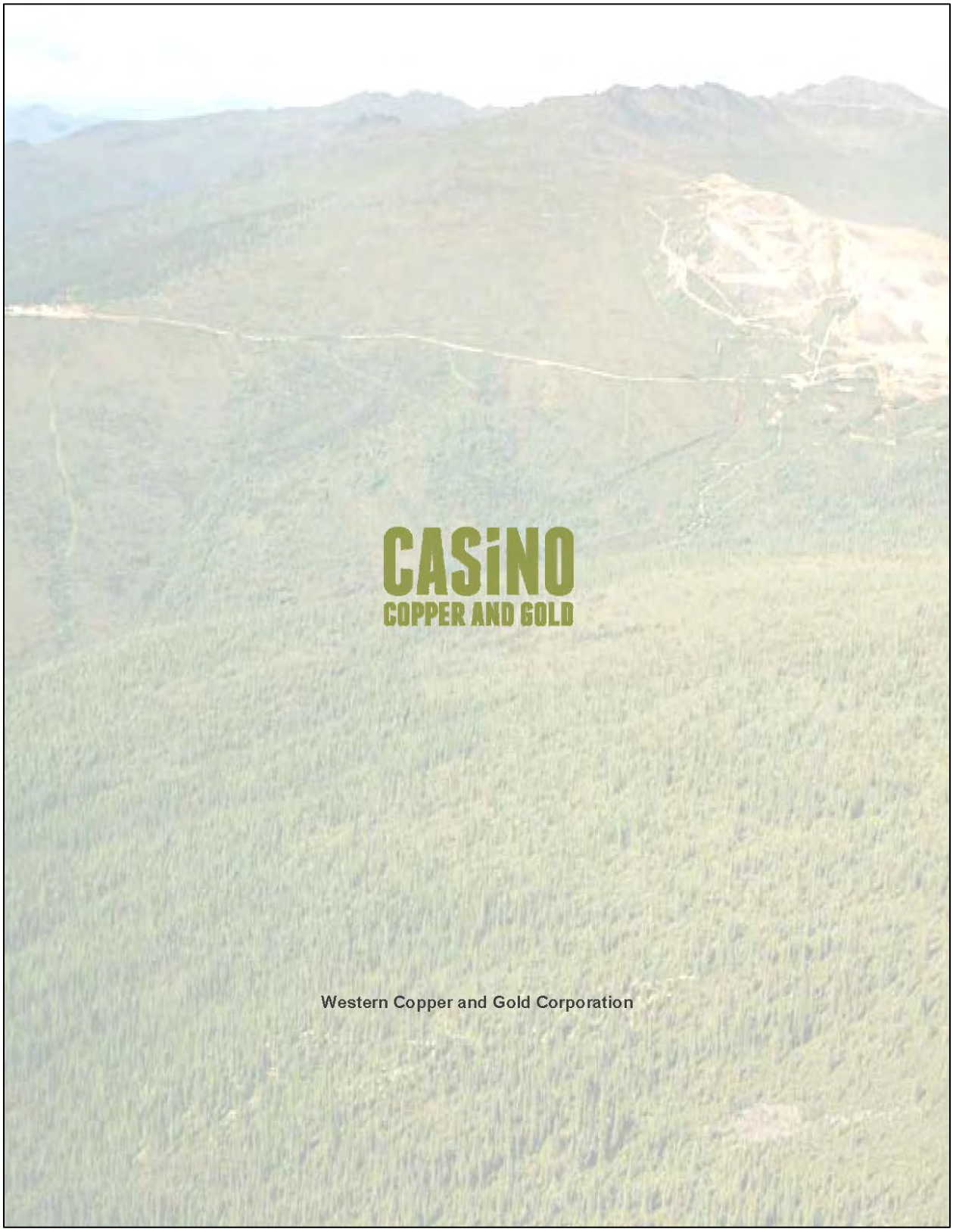
If you require further information, or you wish to register your interest in the Project and attend future consultation events please contact one of the following:

Jesse Duke
Government & Community Relations
Phone: 867-334-5905
Email: jesse@northwestel.net

Paul West-Sells
President and Chief Operating Officer
Phone: 604-684-9497
Email: info@westerncopperandgold.com

Data Collection and Reliability

Certain of the statements and information in this document constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements and information generally express predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, or assumptions of future events or performance and do not constitute historical fact. Forward-looking statements and information tend to include words such as "may," "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "targets," "forecasts," "schedules," "goals," "budgets," or similar terminology. Forward-looking statements and information include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future price of metals; the estimation of mineral reserves and resources; the timing and amount of any estimated future production, costs of production, and capital expenditures; success of exploration activities; and permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mineral exploration or mining operations, environmental risks, and unanticipated reclamation expenses. Forward-looking statements and information are inherently subject to significant business, economic, and competitive uncertainties and contingencies and are subject to important risk factors and uncertainties, both known and unknown, that are beyond Western Copper and Gold Corporation's ability to control or predict. Actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements and information. Examples of potential risks are set forth in Western Copper and Gold Corporation's annual report most recently filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators as of the date of this press release. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results for future events could differ from those anticipated in such statements.


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Western Copper and Gold Corporation

Hand-outs

western
COPPER AND GOLD

TRANSFORMING RESOURCES INTO MINES
MARCH 2012

WORLD CLASS DEPOSIT
Casino Project

	GOLD	COPPER	MOLY	SILVER
Reserves	8.4 M oz	4.4 B lb	494 M lb	61 M oz
M+I*	0.5 M oz	0.3 B lb	65 M lb	4 M oz
Inferred	9.0 M oz	5.4 B lb	723 M lb	76 M oz

** Exclusive of Reserves*

PROVEN MANAGEMENT

- Experienced management and developers
- Peñasquito: developed & sold to Glamis Gold for C$1.6 B while management was with Western Silver

Company Overview

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is an exploration and development company with large gold, copper and molybdenum resources and reserves in its billion-tonne Casino deposit.

Casino is located 380 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon. The Western Copper and Gold team is currently advancing Casino towards full feasibility as well as exploring financing options.

History

In May 2006, Glamis Gold Ltd. purchased Western Silver Corporation primarily for the Peñasquito asset and spun off Western Copper Corporation as a separate company. Western Copper Corporation started trading on May 15, 2006 on the Toronto Stock Exchange (WRN). On November 30, 2006 Western Copper acquired Lumina Resources Corporation adding Casino, as well as two other properties to its portfolio.

In October 2011, Western Copper and Gold was formed when Western Copper spun out all assets except Casino, and renamed the company to emphasize the significant gold resource.

Management

Dale Corman, *B.Sc., P.Eng.*	Chairman & CEO	**Cameron Brown**, *P.Eng.*	VP Engineering
Paul West-Sells, *Ph.D.*	President & COO	**Jack McClintlock**, *MBA, P.Eng.*	Consulting Geologist
Julien François, *C.A.*	VP Finance & CFO		

Toll Free: 1 888 966 9995
Phone: 604 684 9497
Email: info@westerncopperandgold.com

TSX: WRN / NYSE Amex: WRN

CASINO
World Class Deposit In The Yukon
MARCH 2012

Casino Deposit

CONTINUING TO DE-RISK PROJECT

9 Acquired project and assembled team	2006
9 Developed initial pre-feasibility study	2008
9 Initiated 26,000 metre drilling program	2009
9 Completed 26,000 metres additional drilling	2010
9 Issued significantly expanded resource	2010
9 Released updated pre-feasibility study	2011
9 Refined power supply engineering	2011
- Complete feasibility study	2012
- Submit environmental assessment	2012
- Receive initial permits	2015
- Initiate construction	2015
- Production: Gold heap leach	2017
- Production: Milling operation	2019

Economics

	Spot Prices Jan 2012	Long Term Prices
Mine Capital (C$ M)	1,760.00	
Power Plant (C$ M)	260.00	
Road, Port, Etc. (C$ M)	120.00	
Total Capex	2,130.00	
Copper (US$ /lb)	3.65	2.50
Gold	1,650	1,100
Molybdenum (US$ /lb)	14.00	14.00
Silver (US$ /oz)	30.70	17.00
Foreign Exchange (US$:C$)	1.00	0.90
Pre-Tax NPV @ 5% (C$ M)	5,053	2,570
Pre-Tax NPV @ 8% (C$ M)	3,372	1,570
Pre-Tax IRR (100% equity) (%)	30.2	19.6
After-Tax NPV @ 5% (C$ M)	3,442	1,700
After-Tax NPV @ 8% (C$ M)	2,234	963
After-Tax IRR (100% equity) (%)	25.1	16.2
Cash Flow (Y1-Y4) (C$ M/y)	775	567
Cash Flow (LOM) (C$ M/y)	382	250
Payback (y)	2.2	3.3
Operating Cost ($/t)	9.70	

Based on Feasibility Study - May 2007

Snapshot

Ownership	100%
Deposit Type	Porphyry
Process	Conventional flotation mill + gold heap leach
Mine Type	Open pit
Mine Life	23 years
Employees	608 (peak production), 1,600 (peak construction)
Location	380 km (240 mi) northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon 560 km (350 mi) from year-round port at Skagway, Alaska
Status	Permitting Preparation / Exploration / Pre-feasibility update / Planning towards full Feasibility

Based on Pre-Feasibility Study - April 2011

Casino Resource - 0.25% CuEq Cut-Off

			Reserve Grade					Contained Metal			
	Class	Tonnes M	Copper %	Gold %	Moly %	Silver g/t	Cu Eq %	Copper B lb	Gold M oz	Moly M oz	Silver k oz
Supergene/ Hypogene	M + I	1,057	0.20	0.23	0.022	1.71	0.49	4.7	7.8	513	58.1
	Inferred	1,696	0.14	0.16	0.019	1.37	0.37	5.2	8.7	711	74.7
Leached Cap	M + I	84	0.04	0.40	0.020	2.57	0.44	0.1	1.1	37	6.9

CASINO
World Class Deposit In The Yukon
MARCH 2012

Project Overview

The Casino project is located 380 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon, 560 km from Skagway, Alaska - a year-round port, and within Selkirk First Nation Traditional Territory. Based on an updated pre-feasibility study completed in April 2011, the deposit will be developed as an open pit mine and a mill processing 120,000 tpd and producing an average of 435,000 ounces of gold, 234 million pounds of copper, 13 million pounds of molybdenum and 1.6 million ounces of silver per year over the first four years of production.

The pre-feasibility study recommends development of the Casino deposit as a conventional, electrified truck-shovel open pit mine. The initial development will focus on the deposit's oxide cap as a heap leach operation to recover gold and silver in doré form. The main sulphide deposit will be processed using a conventional concentrator to produce copper-gold and molybdenum concentrates. Additionally, a pyrite rich stream from the concentrator will be leached in a CIL circuit for recovery of gold and silver.

Gold-silver doré and copper-gold and molybdenum concentrates will be produced, and the concentrates will be transported to the port of Haines or Skagway, Alaska for shipping to smelters.

Higher ore grades and greater concentrate production during the initial 4 years of operation provide an accelerated cash flow during this period resulting in a timely payback of 3.3 years at long term prices.

Development History

The Casino deposit was discovered in 1969. Between 1992 and 1995 Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. performed a major drilling program and completed a scoping study. After obtaining the property, Western Copper reworked the project significantly and issued an initial pre-feasibility study in August 2008.

Between 2008 and 2010, 26,000 m of additional drilling was carried out at Casino cumulating in a new resource released in November 2010. This new resource expanded the near surface supergene mineralization by 90% and added an additional 7.4 million ounces of gold, 4.4 billion lbs of copper and 615 million lbs of moly to the resource at the inferred level.

The new resource was incorporated into an updated pre-feasiblity study released in April 2011. This study indicates that the economic returns from the project justify further development of the Casino project - development of a full feasibility study and securing the required permits and licenses for operation.

Casino camp

	Y1 to Y4	LOM
Gold Production (k oz/y)	435	262
Copper Production (M lb/y)	234	157
Molybdenum Production (M lb/y)	13	12
Silver Production (k oz/y)	1,560	1,370
Strip Ratio	0.51	0.72
% of Revenue - Copper	46%	45%
% of Revenue - Gold	39%	35%
% of Revenue - Moly	13%	8%
% of Revenue - Silver	2%	2%
NSR ($/t ore milled)	26.84	19.33
Average Mill Grade CuEQ (%)	0.71%	0.50%
Mill Operating Costs (C$/t)	9.70	

Based on Feasibility Study - April 2011

western COPPER AND GOLD
2050 - 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6E 4M3

Contact: Julie Kim Pelly
Mgr, Corporate Communications & Investor Relations
info@westerncopperandgold.com
www.westerncopperandgold.com

TRANSFORMING RESOURCES INTO MINES

MARCH 2012

Cash Position

	As of Sept 30, 2011
Cash on hand	C$ 12.3 M
Debt	0

*Proforma Sept 30, 2011 figures taking into consideration October 2011 spin-out of Copper North and Northisle

Share Structure (as of February 1, 2012)

Share Price	$1.77
Market Cap	~$165M
Common Shares	93,282,503
Options	4,033,667
Warrants	6,847,750
Fully Diluted Shares	**104,163,920**

Reserves & Resources

	Property	Tonnes M	Grade: Copper %	Gold g/t	Moly %	Silver g/t	Cu Eq [1] %	Contained Metal: Copper B lb	Gold M oz	Moly M lb	Silver M oz
Reserves	Casino (Mill)	976	0.20	0.24	0.02	1.73	0.50	4.4	7.5	494	54.3
	Casino (Heap)	82	0.04	0.37	-	2.55	-	0.1	1.0	-	6.7
						Total Proven + Probable Reserve		4.7	8.6	494	62.6
M + I Resources	Casino (Mill + Heap)	1,141	0.19	0.24	0.022	1.77	0.48	4.8	8.9	559	64.9
						Total Measured + Indicated Resources [2]		6.5	11.4	559	67.0
Inferred Resources	Casino	1,714	0.14	0.16	0.02	1.37	0.37	5.4	9.0	723	75.7
						Total Inferred Resource		8.8	9.7	723	85.8

See notes below

[1] Cu Eq Metal prices: US$2.00/lb copper, US$875/oz gold, US$11.25/lb molybdenum, US$11.25/oz silver [2] Inclusive of reserves

Notes

Property	Estimate	Technical Report	Qualified Person	Copper Cut-off
Casino	Reserve	April 2011	M. Hester, *FAusIMM*	-
Casino	Resource	December 2010	Gary H. Giroux, *P.Eng*	0.25% Cu Eq (Cu Eq Metal Prices: US$2.00/lb copper, US$875/oz gold, US$11.25/lb molybdenum, US$11.25/oz silver)

Board of Directors

Dale Corman, *B.Sc., P.Eng.*	Chairman	**Ian Watson**	Director
Robert Byford, *B.A., CA*	Director	**David Williams**, *LL.B., MBA*	Director
Robert Gayton, *B.Comm., Ph.D., FCA*	Director	**Klaus Zeitler**, *Ph.D.*	Director

Western Copper and Gold Corporation

Western Copper Corporation

Proposed Casino Mine
JOB OPPORTUNITIES

AECOM

Wildlife Surveys

- Ground reconnaissance
- Ungulate surveys

Heritage Studies

- Archaeological assessment
- Historic and heritage site identification

Fisheries Studies

- Sampling field program
- Habitat and species determination

Socio-Economic Studies

- People and property near study area
- Land use studies

Water Quality

- Monitoring program for water quality
- Hydrometric stations

Casino Heritage Management

WHAT IS A HERITAGE SITE?

A heritage site is any location that contains historic, prehistoric, or paleontological resources – both surface and subsurface – dating older than 45 years. Examples could include; cabins, campsites, trails, caches, graves, and fossils. For more information feel free to ask the camp manager to see a copy of the "Handbook for Identification of Heritage Sites and Features" prepared by the Yukon Government, which gives explanations and photographs of a wide variety of Yukon heritage resources.

LEGISLATION

Heritage resources in the Yukon are protected and managed under provisions of the Yukon First Nations Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA), Chapter 13 and the enabling legislation: the Yukon Historic Resources Act, and the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

Historic Resources Act (RSY 2002, c.109);

"No person shall excavate, alter, or otherwise disturb an archaeological site, or remove an archaeological object from an archaeological site, without a Class 2 permit"

Offence and Penalties - Any person who contravenes this Act is guilty of offense and liable on summary of conviction to a fine of up to $50,000, and/or imprisonment up to 6 months for an individual; and a fine of up to $1 million if the person is a corporation.

GROUND DISTURBANCE PROTOCOL

Prior to any new ground disturbing activities the camp manager will review the location against previously recorded heritage site locations. If any sites have been recorded in or near the planned ground disturbance location the camp manager will review the location of the heritage sites with the equipment operators in the field, on foot, and provide directions to avoid impacts to the flagged and signed 30 m buffer area.

HOW HERITAGE SITES ARE MARKED

All known heritage sites within the Casino Mine area are flagged with 1" wide yellow flagging tape marked with "***No Work Zone***".

Signage stating "***No Disturbance Zone***" is mounted at each site.

CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

If any additional heritage resources are identified, all work in the immediate area will cease. The resources will be left in place and the area of the find will be protected from further impacts. The camp manager will then contact the Heritage Resources Unit.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT: yukonheritage.com or call (867) 667-5377

ECOFOR

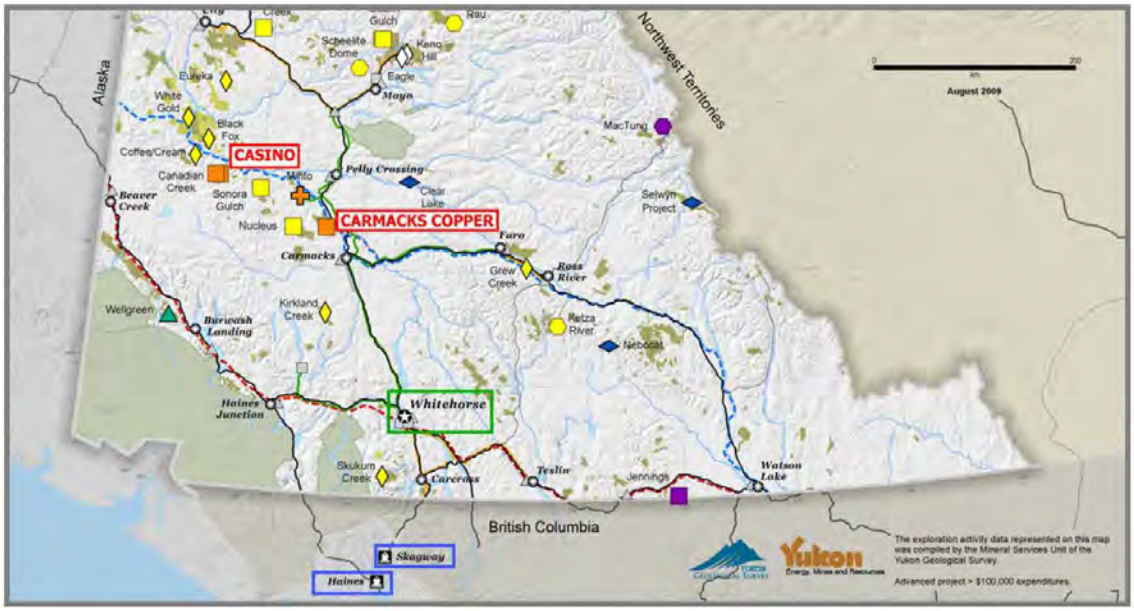
Western Copper Corporation in the Yukon

CASINO

OWNERSHIP	100%
RESERVE	992 million tonnes (Proven + Probable reserve)
METALS	Gold, copper and molybdenum
PROCESS	Gold heap leach & conventional flotation mill
PRODUCTS	Gold-silver doré & copper-gold+moly concentrates
MINE TYPE	Open pit
MINE LIFE	30 years
EMPLOYEES	650 (production), 1,400 (construction)
LOCATION	300 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon In the Traditional Territory of Selkirk First Nation
STATUS	Pre-feasibility study completed Baseline Environmental and Socio-Economic studies underway in preparation for YESAB review

CARMACKS

OWNERSHIP	100%
RESERVE	10.6 million tonnes (Proven + Probable reserve)
METAL	Copper
PROCESS	Heap Leach, solvent extraction/electrowinning
PRODUCT	Copper cathode
MINE TYPE	Open pit
MINE LIFE	6+ years
EMPLOYEES	180 (peak production), 250 (peak construction)
LOCATION	192 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon In the traditional territories of Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation and Selkirk First Nation
STATUS	Engineering Permitting: Obtained Quartz Mining License



Western Copper Corporation Whitehorse Office
P: 867 456 2133 F: 867 456 2134 info@westerncoppercorp.com 101B-170 Titanium Way, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 6L2
www.westerncoppercorp.com

Transforming resources into Mines

CASINO

2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ✓ Completed deep IP program (Quantec's Titan 24)
- ✓ Defined deposit limits
- ✓ Identified new drill targets
- ✓ Completed 39 drill hole exploration program (11,000 m)
- ✓ Progressed baseline environmental and socio-economic studies
- ✓ Updated engineering

NEXT STEPS

- Develop 2010 exploration program
- Submit Casino project for environmental review by YESAB
- Progress project engineering
- Update resource, reserve, & pre-feasibility study

Received the 2009 Robert E. Leckie Award

The Robert E. Leckie award is presented annually by the Yukon Government to worthy recipients for exceptional reclamation and restoration efforts. Western Copper was awarded for the major reclamation program carried out on the abandoned site of its Casino Project.

CARMACKS

2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ✓ Obtained license to build the mine (Quartz Mining License)
- ✓ Finalized application for license to operate (Water Use Licence)

NEXT STEPS

- Receive Water Use License
- Update feasibility study

Western Copper Carmacks Office

Western Copper maintains a project office in Carmacks. The office is located at 35736 Klondike Highway (Post Office Building)

35736 Klondike Highway P.O. Box 187, Carmacks, Yukon, Canada, Y0B 1C0
P: 867 863 5777

Selkirk First Nation Lands and Resources staff site visit to Casino – September 09

Tantalus School Field trip to Carmacks Copper site – June 09

Western Copper Corporation Whitehorse Office
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Open House Posters


Casino Project
Welcome to Western Copper and Gold Corporation's Community Meeting
We want to hear from you so please free to talk to any of our representatives or consultants.
Contact Us Anytime!
Jesse Duke
Government & Community Relations
Phone: 867-334-5905
Email: jesse@northwestel.net
Paul West-Sells
President and Chief Operating Officer
Phone: 604-684-9497
Email: info@westerncopperandgold.com
CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Communities and the Casino Copper and Gold Project

Company Overview

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is solely focused on advancing the Casino Copper and Gold Project in west central Yukon.

Environmental and Social Responsibility

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to developing and operating the Casino Copper and Gold project in a safe, ethical and socially responsible manner. Casino will be developed in a manner that respects and protects the environment and enhances benefits to nearby communities.

We recognize that the proposed project may affect some communities. Western Copper and Gold Corporation understands that how we conduct our business is important to nearby communities and self-governing First Nations in the Territory. We strongly believe that establishing respectful relationships and open and transparent communication will help ensure the Casino project is developed at the highest standards possible. We are committed to establishing these relationships with the surrounding First Nation and non First Nation communities as part of an extended period of consultation.

Casino Engineering and Permitting Consulting Team

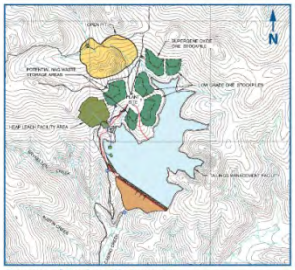
AMEC: Human Environment Studies (Socio-economic Studies, First Nation and Community Engagement)
Associated Engineering: Freegold Road Extension Engineering
Casselman Geological: Exploration and Site Management
Ecofor and Altamira: Heritage and Archaeology Studies
Environmental Dynamics Inc.: Terrestrial Ecosystems
Kerr Wood Leidel: Power Supply
Knight Piésold Limited: Geotechnical Engineering
M3 Engineering: Feasibility Studies
Palmer Environmental Consulting Group: Air, Water and Aquatics Studies

Casino Project

Proposed Casino Mine Overview

Project Description

The Proposed Project is located approximately 300 km northwest of Whitehorse, and is located on Crown land administered by Yukon government. The project is located within traditional territory of the Selkirk First Nation. The road access falls within traditional territories of the Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.



Proposed Casino Site Layout

The first mineral claims on the Casino property were filed in 1917, and over the past century there have been periods of exploration and development efforts by various owners. The current management group first acquired the project in 2007 and since that time, the corporation has completed two pre-feasibility studies. The latest pre-feasibility study expects the mine to produce 3.6 billion pounds of copper, 280 million pounds of molybdenum, 28 million ounces of silver, and 6.2 million ounces of gold. The study also demonstrated that a profitable mine can be built at Casino. A bankable feasibility study is under way and will be completed in 2012.


Casino Deposit, looking South


Casino Camp

The proposed Casino mine will be a conventional open pit mine with an expected life of 23 years. Approximately 859 million tonnes of ore will be mined and processed through the concentrator directly in the first 20 years; following which an additional 117 million tonnes of lower grade material will be reclaimed from stockpile. An on-site Liquefied Natural Gas power plant will provide generation capacity of 149 Megawatts – this is the cleanest power plant option available.

The construction of the Casino project is expected to occur over four years and cost a total of $2.1 billion in capital expenditures. It will require significant amounts of construction labour. At its peak, construction manpower is estimated to total approximately 1,600 people, and the operating workforce will average 600.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Access to the Proposed Casino Mine

Access Road

A number of route options were considered to provide year round access to the proposed Casino Copper and Gold project. The option considered to have the fewest environmental effects is construction of a 132 km unpaved road from the mine site to the end of the existing Freegold Road.

The Freegold Road originates in Carmacks and is a transportation link to several active exploration properties and placer mines in the area. It will provide the first 70 km of the proposed access road while the remaining 132 km extension will follow the old Casino Trail which was pioneered many years ago. The access road will be mainly used for the transportation of mine supplies and for transporting mineral concentrates to the Klondike Highway, and from there to the port of Skagway, Alaska.

Plans include the development of a traffic management plan to minimize potential environmental and socioeconomic effects incorporating global best practices to Carmacks and other nearby communities.

Proposed Casino Mine and Freegold Road Extension

Air Access

A 1,720 metre long and 30 metre wide gravel airstrip will be constructed close to the proposed Casino mine-site to accommodate small aircraft transporting employees, light cargo and perishables, to and from the mine.

Mine workers will have a seven day on, seven day off work schedule, and while at the mine will stay at a permanent camp site.

The company is aware that residents of Carmacks are also interested in the development of a by-pass road to divert traffic along the Freegold Road toward the Klondike Highway.

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Casino Project

YESAB Review and Permitting Process

The Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board

The Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) was established in 2003 under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA). The objective of the assessment process is to evaluate all environmental and socio-economic effects of the proposed project. YESAB is impartial in its assessment of projects, and considers community and stakeholders' issues and concerns during the evaluation.

The project team is consulting with communities and stakeholders that have interests in the project, and aims to submit a Casino Project Proposal for YESAB's Executive Committee review in 2013.

Assessment and Permitting Process

Once YESAB receives the Casino Copper and Gold Project Proposal for review, the project will undergo a screening process.

In addition to the YESAB assessment, a number of permits must be issued before mining can occur onsite. Three main approvals required for the Casino Project are:

1. *Quartz Mining License* from the Yukon Government Energy, Mines and Resources (Minerals Management Branch)
2. *Water Use License* from the Yukon Water Board
3. *Land Use Permit* from Yukon Government (related to construction of the access road)

Other permits and licenses will be required for day-to-day operations of the mine. These are, but not limited to: Land Use, Air Emissions, Special Waste, Fisheries Authorizations, Fuel Storage, Blasting, Burning Permits, etc. A list of required authorizations will be finalized with regulatory agencies as the project advances.

Casino Project Status and Schedule

The company has conducted several years of engineering and environment studies and additional research will continue into 2013.

Timeline and milestones

The following is an overview of the Casino Project's status. Future dates and milestones are estimated and subject to change.

- ***2007:*** Environmental baseline studies initiated
- ***2008:*** Pre-feasibility study
- ***2010:*** Pre-feasibility study updated
- ***2008-2013:*** Environmental studies, resource evaluation and Freegold Road Extension
- ***2012:*** Feasibility study underway
- ***2013-2015:*** YESAB assessment and permitting
- ***2016-2017:*** Start of heap leach construction and production
- ***2019:*** Start of mill construction and production

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Casino Project

Environmental, Social and Economic Assessment Program

Assessment Program Overview

The Project Team has designed environmental and socio-economic programs that aim to protect the environment and enhance benefits for communities that may be affected by the Casino Copper and Gold Project and the Freegold Road Extension project.

The study program is organized into three key areas: Air, Water and Fish, Terrestrial Ecosystems (wildlife, soil, etc.), and the Human Environment (community engagement, land use, socioeconomics, etc.), each consisting of multiple sub-studies.

The Assessment Process Involves the Following Key Components

1. Identification of potential effects from the Project on the environment and communities
2. Identification of environmental and human values
3. Assessment of project effects on these values
4. Development of mitigation, management and monitoring plans that seek to avoid or minimize the negative effects and enhance the positive effects of the Project
5. Identification of potential residual effects after mitigation
6. Identification of potential cumulative effects

Community Involvement in the Assessment Process

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to involving local communities in the assessment as part of the process of developing the Casino Mine and Freegold Road Extension Proposal.

The company initially began engaging with local communities in 2008. Examples of engagement activities underway or to occur include:

- Participation in socio-economic studies including baseline data collection and the identification of potential effects and concerns
- Meetings with Renewable Resource Council members and staff to discuss the proposed mine and access road
- Community meetings to discuss the proposed mine and access road
- Meetings with First Nations' Lands Department staff to review field study programs
- Meetings with community level Human Resources departments to coordinate local training and hiring
- Project site visits
- Meetings with local community representatives regarding the Heritage Program
- Participation in Heritage and Archaeology fieldwork program to identify historical resources in the Project area
- Participation in Wildlife Helicopter and Fixed Wing Surveys
- Hiring of summer students to participate in environmental field programs
- Opportunities to participate in Field Worker training program and to obtain employment

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Casino Project

Community Engagement and Consultation

Principles

Engaging with various communities and groups that may be affected by development is very important.

By establishing respectful relationships, and through transparent communication, we are committed to ensuring that the Casino Copper and Gold Project will operate at the highest possible standards.

Objectives

Objectives in engaging and consulting communities include:

- Open and ongoing communication and sharing of information
- Building relationships
- Discussing the challenges and opportunities that the project and the communities face
- Learning about community values, issues and concerns and considering them when conducting the Project's assessment and designing its mitigation, monitoring and management plans

Activities

- Project Information Meetings with First Nations Governments and Staff (ongoing)
- Information sharing meetings with First Nation Lands Committees (ongoing)
- Community meetings to be held in Pelly Crossing, Carmacks, and Whitehorse
- Issue specific focus groups and workshop sessions (ongoing)
- Ongoing communication and information sharing

Consultation Groups

Casino Copper and Gold is currently consulting:

Land Users and Special Interest Groups

- Renewable Resources Councils
- Hunters and Trappers
- Guide Outfitters
- Tourism Operators and Business Owners
- Other Land Users and Interest Groups

Governments

- Selkirk First Nation
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
- Government of Yukon
- Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans)

Communities and Public

- Pelly Crossing
- Carmacks
- Whitehorse

Local Governments

- Village of Carmacks
- City of Whitehorse

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Casino Project

Human Environment

Overview

The objective of the Human Environment program is to determine how people and communities may be affected by the proposed Casino Copper and Gold project. This includes the socio-economic, land use, traditional knowledge and archaeology/heritage aspects of the Project's environmental studies.

Socio-economics

The socio-economic study will evaluate the potential effects of the Casino Copper and Gold project on the social, economic, education, and cultural components of the communities affected by the development, as well as their overall well-being in relation to the proposal.

The socio-economic study will also identify more accurately how many jobs will be available to local communities, and to Yukoners in general, based on population, demographics, education and skill levels.

Land Use

Casino Mining Corporation is conducting land use studies to identify land uses and values, as well as land users, property owners and tenure holders related to the Casino Copper and Gold project. Land use studies include:

- Guide outfitters
- Trappers, fishers, and hunters
- Subsistence harvesters
- Tourism and recreation
- Parks and protected areas
- Areas with cultural and heritage values
- Other resource developments

Traditional Knowledge

The *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (2003) requires that Traditional Knowledge (TK) be considered in the assessment of project developments in the Yukon.

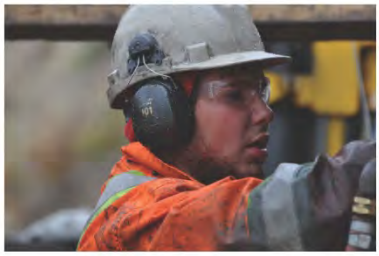
Available TK information will be considered by the environmental and social science teams and incorporated into their respected assessments, mitigation and management planning to achieve a more holistic and integrated environmental assessment.

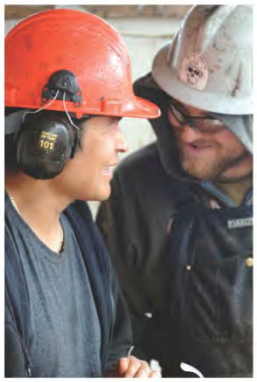
CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Benefits and Opportunities for Yukon and Communities

Employment and business opportunities are the main socio-economic benefits of the Casino Copper and Gold project for surrounding communities while the entire Yukon Territory can expect to benefit from the wealth generated by the mine for a very long period. There will be approximately 1,600 jobs during the peak of mine construction and over 600 direct jobs during mine operation. Types of jobs range from management to operations and maintenance and procurement of goods and services.





Yukon-wide Economic Benefits

The economic benefits of the Casino Copper and Gold project will include employment, income, personal taxes, corporate taxes, royalties to the Yukon Government, contributions to the Yukon's GDP, and contract opportunities for supplies and services.

Employment, Skills and Training – Development of Business Capacity

From environmental assessment and permitting, to mine construction and operations, this project will provide opportunities for local employment and for businesses big or small.

Casino Project Operation	*Estimates*
Duration of Mine Life	23 years
Annual Direct Employment	600+
Annual Labour Income	$42 million
Annual Yukon Territorial Taxes (Direct, Indirect, and Induced)	$60 million
Annual Mining Royalty	$35 million
Annual Contribution to Yukon GDP	$243 million

Casino Project

Heritage and Archaeology

Overview

The Heritage and Archaeology program examines the potential effects on heritage resources and archaeological sites located in and around the footprint of the mine and the access road. Field studies to uncover these sites provide important information on the history of the people living in the Yukon.

Studies and Findings

In 2009, the survey of the mine footprint identified six new archaeology sites, four traditional use sites, three historic cabins, and three historic-era sites. The three historic-era sites include a tent frame, a wooden sledge and a frame or platform used for hunting. Several more traditional use sites were discovered in 2010, along with discovery of historic trails on the proposed access route.

In 2011, an additional 18 new archaeological sites and five historic cabins were discovered along the proposed Freegold Road Extension.

Next Steps

When sites are discovered, they are documented and mitigation strategies are developed to avoid or minimize effects to them from the development of the project. In most cases, sites in the area will not be disturbed while in others, excavation may be proposed to mitigate effects from the project.

In 2012, additional fieldwork will be conducted on the proposed road extension and mine footprint areas. The final results of the findings and mitigation strategies will be included in Heritage Resource Impact Assessment reports.

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Casino Project

Heritage and Archaeology

Findings

Heritage Resources

Built structures such as early placer mining and trapping cabins, shops, and an elevated cache. Some of these resources may date back to the early 1900s while others are from the 1960s and 1970s.

Historic, Pre- and Pro-Historic Archaeological Sites

These sites consist of small flakes of sharp stone discarded while making stone tools from the prehistoric time period when there were no written records. Other sites contained metals and artifacts from the early to mid-1900s. One site contained a single Chinese coin minted between 1667 and 1671 about five cm below the ground surface. However, it was found with only prehistoric stone flakes and no other historic materials. This site may represent the proto-historic time period (a time when there is a very limited record of history) when artifacts from other areas with written history were brought into the Yukon before local written records were made.

Paleontological Resources

Remains of animals such as bison, mammoth, and horse which were found in placer mining operations near the proposed road extension.

Traditional Use Sites

Discovered new sites are culturally modified trees, adze cut stumps, brush shelters, tent camps, and trails.

Casino Project

Terrestrial Ecosystems

Climate

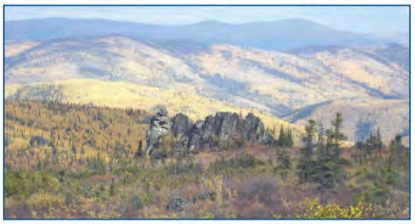
The project is in a region that has long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Average temperatures range from below -27°C in winter and 15°C in summer, and annual precipitation (rain and snow) ranges from 400 mm in the areas of the plateau to 1500 mm on the mountains in the east. This region of the Yukon has a strong continental climate (large differences between winter and summer temperatures) and topography is characterized by rounded and rolling hills, with plateaus and broad valleys surrounded by high mountain ranges.

Terrain and Soils

The project area is largely unglaciated and has a weathered bedrock landscape. A common and unique feature of this landscape are the tors (rock outcroppings left behind by weathering) found along ridge tops. Soils in the study area are developed on weathered bedrock and colluvial (soil with a high clay content) materials, as well as thick loess (wind-blown silt) deposits found predominantly on the southwest hillslopes. Permafrost is widespread but discontinuous in the project area. The White-River ash is observed throughout the region, sometimes as a thick layer. This 2,000 year old volcanic ash is from an eruption of Mount Churchill and covers a large part of Alaska, Yukon and NWT. Baseline studies planned for 2012 will document the metal content in soils near the Project site. These samples will be paired with vegetation samples to inform monitoring efforts.

Vegetation

The region is dominated by montane (mountain) boreal forest below 1200 m, subalpine above 1200 m, with the tree line occurring around 1370 m. Vegetative cover consists of typical boreal forest species including white spruce, black spruce, subalpine fir, trembling aspen, balsam poplar, and paper birch. Forest fires are common in the region, resulting in an abundance of lodgepole pine and trembling aspen stands at lower elevations. The understory on dry sites is mainly composed of a lichen, kinnikinnick, and grass matrix, whereas moist sites will typically have more shrubs, including alder, willow, lingonberry, soapberry, as well as moss. A rare plant inventory at the proposed mine site found Siberian wormwood, Alaska moonwort, spotted lady's slipper (shown in photo), Iceland purslane, MacBride's scorpion-weed, and alpine cottongrass. Further baseline studies completed or planned will document rare plants along the proposed access road and metal content in plants around the proposed road and mine site.



CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Terrestrial Ecosystems

Wildlife Habitat

Habitat studies measure the amount and quality of wildlife habitat within the region. Measuring how much habitat will be affected is important for understanding project effects on wildlife. If rare or important habitats are identified, then project infrastructure can be designed to mitigate effects in these areas. Habitat studies at the mine site were completed in 2009, and studies along the proposed access route were completed in 2011. The information gathered will be used in Project planning to reduce potential effects to wildlife habitat.

Birds

The project area is home to a variety of migratory and resident birds. Common species include Swainson's Thrush, Dark-eyed Junco, American Robin, Alder Flycatcher, Orange-crowned Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and White-crowned Sparrow. Parts of the project area include numerous rock cliffs that provide suitable nesting for raptors such as Gyrfalcon, Peregrine Falcon, and Golden Eagle. Forested and subalpine parts of the project area provide habitat for species like Red-tailed Hawk and Northern Goshawk. Previous surveys have identified more than 40 bird species, six of which have some form of conservation status. A series of additional bird surveys is planned for the summer of 2012.

Mammals

Wildlife that is found in the Project area is also common to the region. Large game include moose, caribou, and grizzly and black bears. We are paying special research attention to the Klaza Caribou Herd which uses habitats in the region. Other terrestrial mammals, such as furbearers and small mammals are common throughout the Project area. The Project is focusing studies on wildlife valued by local people and species that are of conservation concern. We have been collecting baseline information since 2008. Surveys completed or planned to document wildlife distribution and abundance include:

- Late-winter moose and caribou surveys
- Furbearer snow-track surveys
- Grizzly bear den surveys
- A caribou post-calving survey

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Air Quality, Climate and Noise

Atmospheric or air quality studies determine the air quality conditions in the project area. These studies include dustfall studies which were carried out in 2010 and 2011 in order to measure the current levels of dust in the Casino project area. Additional air quality studies and models will be carried out in 2012. An assessment will then determine whether project related activity may change these conditions. Mitigation and management plans will be put in place to minimize adverse effects the Casino project could have on air quality.

Local climate data is collected to provide inputs to various air quality and water management models. A remote weather station was installed in the fall of 2008 and continues to collect data today. The station measures and records wind speed and direction, rainfall, air temperature, barometric (air) pressure, and humidity.

Studies that predict noise levels are also important to protect human and wildlife health. In 2011, baseline noise measurements were collected along the Freegold Road and noise studies will continue in 2012.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Fish and Fish Habitat

Baseline studies on fish species, fish health and fish habitat quality were started in 1994/1995, picked up again in 2008 to 2011 and will continue. Multiple sampling techniques were used, including minnow trapping, electrofishing, and angling.

The fish and fish habitat studies are supported by periphyton (algae) and benthic (bottom dwelling) invertebrates studies. Together, all these studies will provide a basis for the assessment of the potential effects of mine construction, operations and closure on fish and fish habitat.

Surface Water and Sediment Quality

Surface water and sediment quality are important in the protection of aquatic life, wildlife and drinking water sources. Baseline surface water and sediment quality studies were conducted within the Casino Project area from 2008 to 2011, and will continue. Water and sediment samples are analyzed for many components, including metals and nutrients, and are compared to Canadian guidelines for the protection of aquatic life.

The overall goal of this study is to create a database to understand the baseline conditions of the water and sediment in the Casino Project area streams. This information helps assess the potential effects of mine construction, operations and closure on surface water and sediment quality.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Geology and Hydrology

Geochemistry

Assessing the potential for metal leaching and acid rock drainage from the materials that may be exposed during mining at the Casino site is necessary to develop the appropriate management and mitigation plans to protect downstream water quality.

Baseline characterization of ore, waste rock and tailings started in 2008 and 2009. In 2011 another extensive sampling program was undertaken to assess the spatial distribution of potential acid generating rock in the deposit. Laboratory-based kinetic tests and detailed mineralogy studies were initiated in 2009 and will continue throughout 2012 for key materials. Kinetic tests are designed to evaluate the effectiveness of various mitigation options to restrict metal leaching. The results from these tests will also provide a basis for quantitative assessment of potential water quality effects.

Hydrology

Hydrology is the study of the amount and distribution of water on the earth's surface. The effective study and documentation of local hydrology is important for mining projects as it ensures that:

1. The amount of water available for use by the project can be calculated.
2. Potential environmental effects of the project can be accurately assessed.
3. Safe and effective water management plans can be developed to keep potential effects to acceptable levels.

Hydrology has been continuously studied since 2008 at the Casino Project site, and studies will continue through 2012.

Hydrogeology

Hydrogeology is the science of groundwater flow and quality. Hydrogeology investigations on groundwater levels, soil and rock permeability and groundwater quality allow us to document baseline conditions and to predict groundwater flow directions, quantities and quality during mine operating and closure periods.

Hydrogeology studies were conducted throughout 2008 to 2011 and will continue in 2012 including borehole drilling (deep, narrow holes) and monitoring well installation, permeability testing, groundwater sampling and laboratory analysis and groundwater modeling.

Casino Project

Proposed Mine Reclamation and Closure

Reclamation and Closure Plan

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to minimize any environmental effects of the Casino Project. The project is being designed to avoid long-term issues (such as environmental and financial liabilities). All mine components will be designed to satisfy the requirements of the Yukon Mine Reclamation and Closure Policy. Western Copper and Gold Corporation will be providing a financial guarantee to the Yukon Government that will cover the cost of reclamation and post-closure activities. The company is developing a reclamation and closure plan that will be submitted for government as part of the assessment and licensing review of the project before any mining operations begin. The reclamation and closure plan will be updated regularly throughout the 23 year mine life.

Reclamation of borrow areas used for construction and the heap leach pad will begin as soon as practical. Reclamation of the open pit, low grade ore stockpiles and tailings storage area will start during the final years of operation. Within three to five years after mine operations cease, reclamation activities should be completed and the post-closure phase will begin.

Objectives

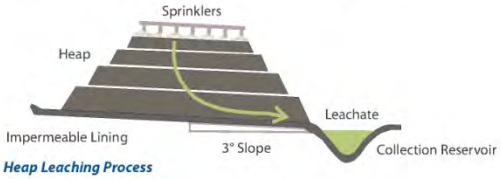
- Protect public health and safety
- Prevent, minimize or mitigate adverse environmental effects by:
  - Minimizing the mine footprint
  - Using sound design, planning and management
- Protect and where possible, restore the environment including land, water, fish and wildlife
- Design of all mine components to minimize the extent of post-closure site presence, to the extent which is possible
- Remove all mine facilities to ground level and re-vegetate in keeping with surrounding areas.
- Develop final landforms and land uses in consultation with traditional users and Yukon authorities.

Casino Project

Engineering: Mine Design

Heap Leach Content

Heap Leaching is an ancient technique used to remove precious metals, copper or other compounds from ore. It works by using a solution to dissolve the desired materials from the ore, and this solution (leachate) is collected and then treated to remove the dissolved materials. Heap Leaching is safely used in hundreds of mines around the world in many different environmental settings.



Heap Leaching Process

Modern heap leaching in the Casino Copper and Gold project will involve crushing the ore into small pieces and heaping (piling) it onto a specially prepared bed that is designed to be impermeable (leak-proof). The proposed location of the heap leach facility will be on a southeast facing hill-slope approximately one kilometer south of the deposit area. This site was chosen based on its topography (slope and orientation), shallow depth of bedrock and close location to the deposit area and plant site.

The foundation of the impermeable bed will lie on bedrock, and the bed itself will be constructed with a composite liner system comprising a geomembrane, compacted soil liner and leachate detection and recovery system to maximize leachate collection and minimize seepage losses. Geomembranes are synthetic sheets of material used to create liners for things like irrigation canals, pond liners, animal waste, landfills, etc., and are used to stop the movement of fluid from one area to another.

A double composite liner system comprising two geomembrane liners, a compacted soil liner and two geotextiles will also be constructed in the lower portion of the leach pad (potential ponding area) and an events pond located downslope from the heap and will include a leachate detection and recovery system for intercepting and collecting any leakage through the inner liner. Geotextiles are permeable (allow fluids to pass through) fabrics, that when used with soil can separate, filter, reinforce, protect or drain. The geotextiles will be used to strengthen the soil base as one of the parts of the impermeable bed.

A dilute cyanide solution that is alkaline (opposite to acidic) is slowly drizzled over the heaped material and as the solution percolates through the heap the gold is drawn out of the ore and into the solution, a process that takes one or two months. This solution (the leachate) is then collected and treated to remove the gold, and recycled and used again on the heap leach operation.

The entire heap leach will be surrounded by a berm (wall of soil) for additional protection and the area will be constantly monitored to ensure that it is operating in a safe and effective manner.

Monitoring and reclamation will be carried out on an on-going basis to ensure the safe and effective operation of the heap leach facility while minimizing impacts to the surrounding environment.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

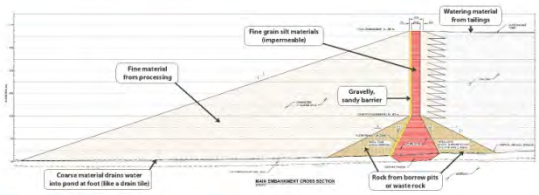
Engineering: Tailings Dam

Tailings Management Facility

The Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be used for safe and environmentally secure disposal of mine tailings (ground rock and waste from the milling process) and potentially acid generating and metal leaching waste rock and overburden (non rocky soils removed to get at the ore). The TMF is located within the Casino Creek valley. This location was chosen based on consideration of safety (topography and foundation conditions), environment (minimising environmental effects on fish, water and aquatics, plants and wildlife), social (avoiding recreation or land use areas) and economics (being close enough to the mill to reduce haulage costs).

The embankments (constructed walls) of the TMF have been designed in accordance to the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) "Dam Safety Guidelines" (2007). A review of historical earthquake records and regional tectonics indicates that the Casino Project site is situated in a region of low seismic hazard.

Ground preparation for the embankment will involve the stripping of topsoil and vegetation and the removal of all talus boulders. The topsoil and vegetation will be stockpiled for reclamation purposes. The underlying frozen soils will be excavated down to a competent, stable bedrock foundation. This is done to ensure that the embankments have a rock (and thus stable and secure) foundation.



Main Embankment Cross Section

The embankments will be constructed to both contain fine materials and permit water to leave the containment area in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The ultimate Main Embankment will be approximately 287 meters high at the deepest section of Casino Creek valley.

The TMF will also be used to assist with site water management. The surface pond within the TMF will provide a large water storage capacity that will be used to both store water for later use and to attenuate (absorb) inflows. The TMF surface pond will also provide a water source for milling operations.

Western Copper and Gold Corporation has chosen to follow the International Cyanide Management Code. Although this is not required under existing regulations, Western Copper and Gold Corporation has chosen to follow the international Cyanide Management Code for disposal of a small amount of tailings that will come into contact with cyanide.

Casino Project

Fisheries Compensation

Any development on the landscape has an effect, be it a house, road, or a mine. The Casino Copper and Gold mine may create effects and every effort is being made to minimize potential effects to fish and fish habitat. Some development effects can create a "harmful alteration, disruption and destruction" (HADD) of fish habitat. Recognising the potential for a HADD, a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan has been created to compensate for the potential loss of fish habitat.

A Fish Habitat Compensation Plan includes a description of:

- project activities affecting fish and fish habitat
- an estimate of the habitat loss, the proposed compensation of lost habitat
- an estimate of habitat gains
- a detailed approach to development of the No Net Loss Plan

Habitat Evaluation Models

Habitat Evaluation Models were used to assess the possible fish habitat loss from the project. These modes included the Physical Habitat Simulation Modeling (PHABSIM) and Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP). Results from the models estimate a low quality fish habitat loss of approximately 6,000 m^2 to 8,000 m^2. The low quality habitat rating comes from steep stream gradients, limited overwintering habitat (i.e. lack of deep pools), lack of appropriate gravels for spawning habitat, low productivity (scarce food), and poor water quality.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Fisheries Compensation Plan

The Compensation Plan

The proposed fish habitat compensation plan will create at least as large an area of habitat that will be potentially lost from the mine activities and is proposed to focus on Britannia Creek, an area that has been heavily altered by previous resource extraction activities (i.e. placer mining). The proposed area of Britannia Creek contains lots of debris jams, boulders and high flow events, and has changed course between 1960 and 1999.

Studies Conducted

Since 2008 various studies have been conducted on Britannia Creek Watershed to establish a baseline of the aquatic environment for environmental assessment. The baseline studies include water quality, hydrology, sediment quality, benthic invertebrates, periphyton, fish sampling, fish habitat assessment and in-stream flow assessment.

The proposed fish habitat compensation will create an overwintering and rearing channel for chinook salmon juveniles. This new habitat will be of a higher quality, and support more species of fish such as chinook as well as Arctic grayling and sculpin. Creating a series of groundwater fed ponds and streams within the historical channel along with sheltered areas and controlling stream flow will all lead to fish habitat that is more productive and successful in supporting the Chinook, sculpin and grayling and the role they play in the larger ecosystem.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Casino Project

Consultation and Community Engagement

We recognize that the proposed Project may affect some communities. Western Copper and Gold understands that how we conduct our business is important to nearby communities and self-governing First Nations in the Territory. We strongly believe that establishing respectful relationships and open and transparent communication will help ensure the Casino Copper and Gold Project is developed at the highest standards possible. We are committed to establishing these relationships with the surrounding First Nation and non First Nation communities as part of an extended period of consultation.

Objectives

- Open and ongoing communication and sharing of information
- Building relationships
- Discussing the challenges and opportunities that the Project and the communities face
- Learning about community values, issues and concerns and considering them when conducting the Project's assessment and designing its mitigation, monitoring and management plans

Consultation Groups

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is actively engaging specific groups to share information, solicit input, and seek guidance on a wide range of aspects concerning the Casino Copper and Gold Project, the Freegold Road Extension, and related studies.tudies.

Land Users and Special Interest Groups

- Renewable Resources Councils
- Hunters and Trappers
- Guide Outfitters
- Tourism Operators and Business Owners
- Other Land Users and Interest Groups

Government

- Selkirk First Nation
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
- Government of Yukon
- Government of Canada (*Department of Fisheries and Oceans*)

Communities and Public

- Pelly Crossing
- Carmacks
- Whitehorse

Local Governments

- Village of Carmacks
- City of Whitehorse

Consultation Activities

The Project team will continue its engagement activities during YESAB's review of the proposed Casino Copper and Gold Proposal.

- Project Information Meetings with First Nations Governments and Staff (ongoing)
- Information sharing meetings with First Nation Lands Committees (ongoing)
- Community meetings in Pelly Crossing, Carmacks, and Whitehorse
- Issue specific focus groups and workshop sessions (ongoing)
- Ongoing communication and information sharing

Get Involved

We want to hear from you so please feel free to contact us anytime.

Jesse Duke

Government & Community Relations
Phone: 867-334-3905
Email: jesse@northwestel.net

Paul West-Sells

President and Chief Operating Officer
Phone: 604-684-9497
Email: info@westerncopperandgold.com

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

What is the Casino Copper and Gold Project?

The property is located on Crown land administered by the Yukon government and is approximately 300 km northwest of Whitehorse. The closest communities are Pelly Crossing (approximately 115 km to the east), Dawson (150 km to the north) and Carmacks (200 km to the southeast). The Yukon River flows to the west about 18 km north of the Project site.

Proposed Casino Site Layout

The Casino property has had a long exploration history with the first mineral claims dating back to 1917 and over the past century there have been periods of exploration and development efforts by various owners. The property was acquired by Western Copper and Gold Corporation in 2006 and the company began conducting evaluations of the property.

Four metals will be produced at the proposed open pit mine: copper, gold, silver and molybdenum. With a projected mine life of 23 years, the mine is expected to produce 3.6 billion pounds of copper, 280 million pounds of molybdenum, 28 million ounces of silver and 6.2 million ounces of gold. Once in operation, the Casino Copper and Gold Project will be a conventional open pit, truck and shovel mine. An on-site Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) gas power plant will supply a total generation capacity of 149 MW of power. This was found to be the cleanest energy option available. An extensive amount of infrastructure, both on-site and off-site, will be required to support mine operations and the transport of people, supplies and extracted metals. On-site infrastructure will include process buildings, accommodation and dining facilities, ancillary buildings such as administrative buildings, a truck shop, and the LNG storage facility. Off-site infrastructure will include development of an airstrip for employee transport to and from the site and construction of a new 132 km all weather access road extension of the existing Freegold road to service the mine.

The construction of the Casino Copper and Gold Project is expected to occur over four years and cost a total of $2.1 billion in capital expenditures. The capital investment represents both direct and indirect costs for the complete development of the project, including associated infrastructure and development of the power plant. In addition to the capital costs, constructing the mine will require significant amounts of construction labour. At its peak, construction manpower is estimated to total approximately 1,600 people annually, and a modern camp will be established at the mine site to house the construction workers.

Approximately 859 million tonnes of ore will be mined and processed through the concentrator directly in the first 20 years; following which an additional 117 million tonnes of lower grade material will be reclaimed from stockpile. Concentrates will be taken by truck to the Port of Skagway to be shipped to markets.

Who is Western Copper Corporation?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation is a public exploration and development company based in Vancouver, BC. The Casino Copper and Gold Project is the company's key focus.

The management team is committed to developing and operating the Casino Copper and Gold Project in a safe, ethical and socially responsible manner. Casino will be developed in a manner that respects and protects the environment and enhances benefits to nearby communities.

What are the Expected Outcomes of the Project?

Yukon-wide Economic Benefits

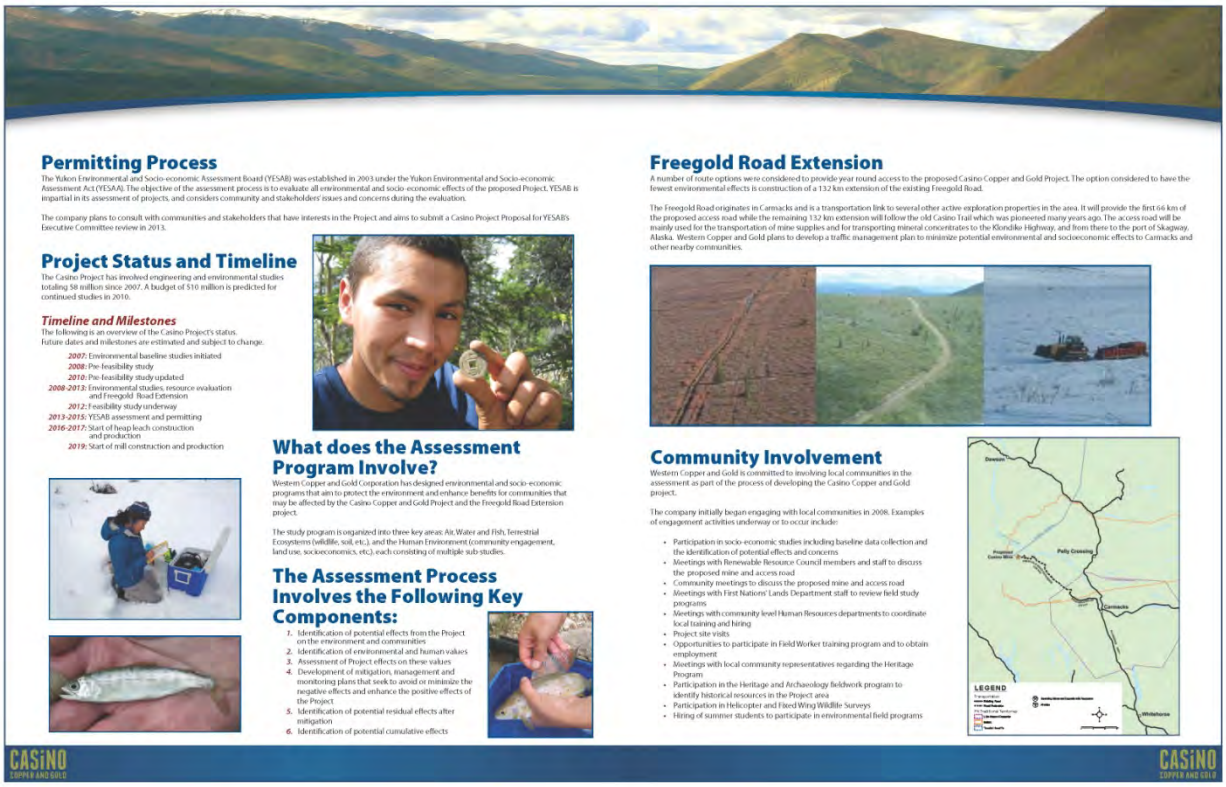
The economic benefits of the Casino Copper and Gold Project will include employment, income, personal taxes, corporate taxes, royalties to the Yukon Government, contributions to the Yukon's GDP, and contract opportunities for supplies and services. For example, the proposed Project is estimated to contribute $243 million per year to Yukon's GDP and $42 million per year in labour income.

Employment, Skills and Training

From environmental assessment and permitting, to mine construction and operations, Western Copper and Gold is committed to providing opportunities for businesses big and small.

We are also committed to providing local employment opportunities. An estimated 1,600 jobs will be available during the construction phase with an additional 600 direct positions available during annual operations.

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD



Permitting Process

The Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) was established in 2003 under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA). The objective of the assessment process is to evaluate all environmental and socio-economic effects of the proposed Project. YESAB is impartial in its assessment of projects, and considers community and stakeholders' issues and concerns during the evaluation.

The company plans to consult with communities and stakeholders that have interests in the Project and aims to submit a Casino Project Proposal for YESAB's Executive Committee review in 2013.

Project Status and Timeline

The Casino Project has involved engineering and environmental studies totaling $8 million since 2007. A budget of $10 million is predicted for continued studies in 2010.

Timeline and Milestones

The following is an overview of the Casino Project's status. Future dates and milestones are estimated and subject to change.

- ***2007:*** Environmental baseline studies initiated
- ***2008:*** Pre-feasibility study
- ***2010:*** Pre-feasibility study updated
- ***2008-2013:*** Environmental studies, resource evaluation and Freegold Road Extension
- ***2012:*** Feasibility study underway
- ***2013-2015:*** YESAB assessment and permitting
- ***2016-2017:*** Start of heap leach construction and production
- ***2019:*** Start of mill construction and production

What does the Assessment Program Involve?

Western Copper and Gold Corporation has designed environmental and socio-economic programs that aim to protect the environment and enhance benefits for communities that may be affected by the Casino Copper and Gold Project and the Freegold Road Extension project.

The study program is organized into three key areas: Air, Water and Fish, Terrestrial Ecosystems (wildlife, soil, etc.), and the Human Environment (community engagement, land use, socioeconomics, etc.), each consisting of multiple sub-studies.

The Assessment Process Involves the Following Key Components:

1. Identification of potential effects from the Project on the environment and communities
2. Identification of environmental and human values
3. Assessment of Project effects on these values
4. Development of mitigation, management and monitoring plans that seek to avoid or minimize the negative effects and enhance the positive effects of the Project
5. Identification of potential residual effects after mitigation
6. Identification of potential cumulative effects

Freegold Road Extension

A number of route options were considered to provide year round access to the proposed Casino Copper and Gold Project. The option considered to have the fewest environmental effects is construction of a 132 km extension of the existing Freegold Road.

The Freegold Road originates in Carmacks and is a transportation link to several other active exploration properties in the area. It will provide the first 66 km of the proposed access road while the remaining 132 km extension will follow the old Casino Trail which was pioneered many years ago. The access road will be mainly used for the transportation of mine supplies and for transporting mineral concentrates to the Klondike Highway, and from there to the port of Skagway, Alaska. Western Copper and Gold plans to develop a traffic management plan to minimize potential environmental and socioeconomic effects to Carmacks and other nearby communities.

Community Involvement

Western Copper and Gold is committed to involving local communities in the assessment as part of the process of developing the Casino Copper and Gold project.

The company initially began engaging with local communities in 2008. Examples of engagement activities underway or to occur include:

- Participation in socio-economic studies including baseline data collection and the identification of potential effects and concerns
- Meetings with Renewable Resource Council members and staff to discuss the proposed mine and access road
- Community meetings to discuss the proposed mine and access road
- Meetings with First Nations' Lands Department staff to review field study programs
- Meetings with community level Human Resources departments to coordinate local training and hiring
- Project site visits
- Opportunities to participate in Field Worker training program and to obtain employment
- Meetings with local community representatives regarding the Heritage Program
- Participation in the Heritage and Archaeology fieldwork program to identify historical resources in the Project area
- Participation in Helicopter and Fixed Wing Wildlife Surveys
- Hiring of summer students to participate in environmental field programs

Open House Presentation 2010

AECOM

Casino Proposed Mine

Presentation to the Community of Pelly Crossing

January 13, 2010

Introductions

AECOM

Western Copper Corporation

- Claire Derome – VP Government and Community Relations
- Paul West-Sells Executive VP Corporate Development, Sr. Metallurgist

AECOM team - Permitting

- Jesse Duke – Project Director
- Kevin Lloyd – Terrestrial Program
- David Bazowski
- Paul Kishchuk
- Sheila Greer
- Jennifer Sarchuk – Air and Water program
- Jay Chou, Coordinator

AECOM

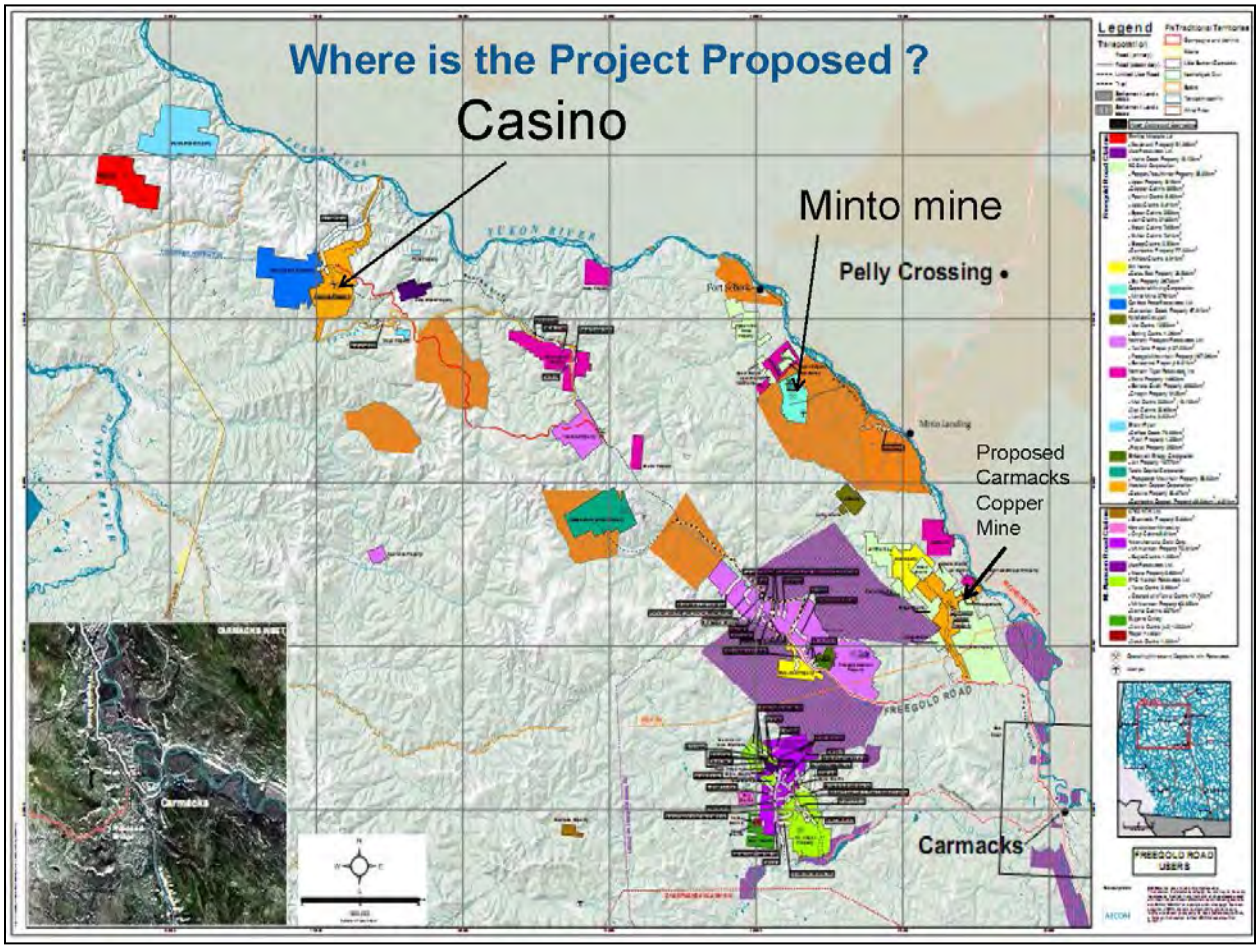
Outline

- Where is this project proposed?
- What is proposed to happen?
- When will it happen?
- How is Selkirk First Nation going to be consulted?
- What will be done to protect the environment?

AECOM

Community Engagement

- Focus on working first with Selkirk First Nation because the project in located within Selkirk First Nation traditional territory.
  - initial information sessions in 2009/early 2010 to be followed by consultation sessions in late 2010.
- This is the first of a full schedule of meetings and open houses this year for Pelly and other communities.


Where is the Project Proposed ?
Casino
Minto mine
Pelly Crossing
Proposed Carmacks Copper Mine
Carmacks
YUKON RIVER
FREEGOLD ROAD
Legend

AECOM

What is proposed to happen there?

- The proposed mine would produce gold, copper and molydenum. (molydenum is used in the making of steel)
- Gold would be produced first by a process like the one used at Brewery Creek near Dawson.
- Copper and Molydenum concentrate would be shipped along the Freegold Road, then to Skagway, Alaska where it would be loaded on ships and sent to smelters around the world.

AECOM

When is it expected to happen?

- In 2010, environmental studies are continuing.
- In 2011, the project will be submitted for review by the Yukon Socioeconomic Assessment Board. We expect the review may take two years.
- In 2013, if the Board recommends the project proceed, the company will seek licenses to begin construction and operation.
- 2016 is the most likely time that work on a mine could begin.

How will Selkirk First Nation be Consulted?

AECOM

- First we are sharing information about the project;
- There have been meetings with Chief and Council, and an Elders Meeting recently. Meetings and information will continue to be shared throughout the year.
- Later in the year we will be consulting Selkirk First Nation and other communities seeking their views about the proposed project before it is presented to Government for review.

What will be done to protect the environment?

AECOM

- A great deal of environmental work is underway. It is not possible to cover all of it now. We are here all afternoon to give you a chance to talk with our key people that are involved in this work so that you can learn more. Following is some slides and pictures that will give you an idea of the work that we are doing.

Air Quality, Green House Gases and Noise Program

AECOM

Special equipment to measure weather air quality, green house gases and noise will be used.

Air Baseline Monitoring Device

Weather Station installed at Casino

Water Program Surface flows

AECOM

Monitoring Sites have been installed to measure stream flows all year long.

These sites are visited regulatory to check the progress.

Dip Creek station

8

Water Program: Water Quality

AECOM

Water Quality sampling on also done on a regular basis in the project area.

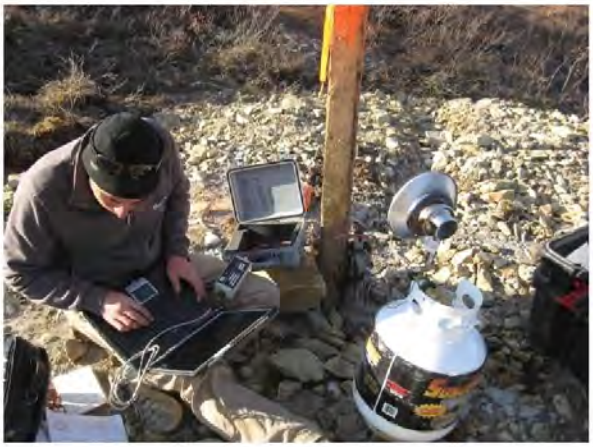
Water Quality samples are now being taken every month at 20 sites.

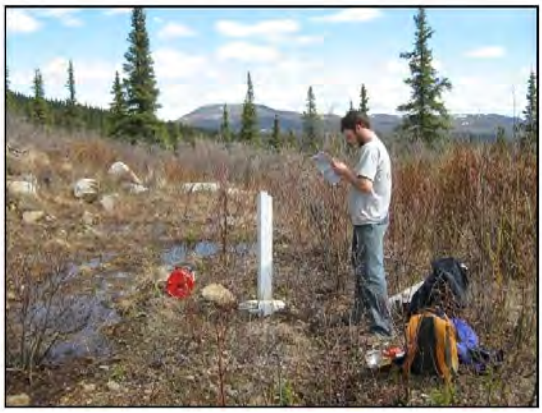
7

Water Program: Groundwater

AECOM

Measurements of groundwater are being collected from wells around the property to determine water levels, temperature and flows.





9

Geochemistry Program

AECOM

Samples of rock are being tested on the site and well as being shipped to special laboratories to test for metals that are released when fresh rock is exposed to the air.

This provides information that allows us to prevent the release of metals to the environment.

10

Fish Communities

AECOM

- Fish sampling will continue to better understand the fish community:
  - understand the fish community
- Fish Habitat is being studied to determine the habitat value in Casino and Dip Creeks

People (Social and economic studies)

AECOM

Paul Kischuk will be leading work at the effect the proposed mine may have on communities, including health, use of the land, social services and programs, culture, traditions and lifestyes.

Heritage and Archeology

AECOM

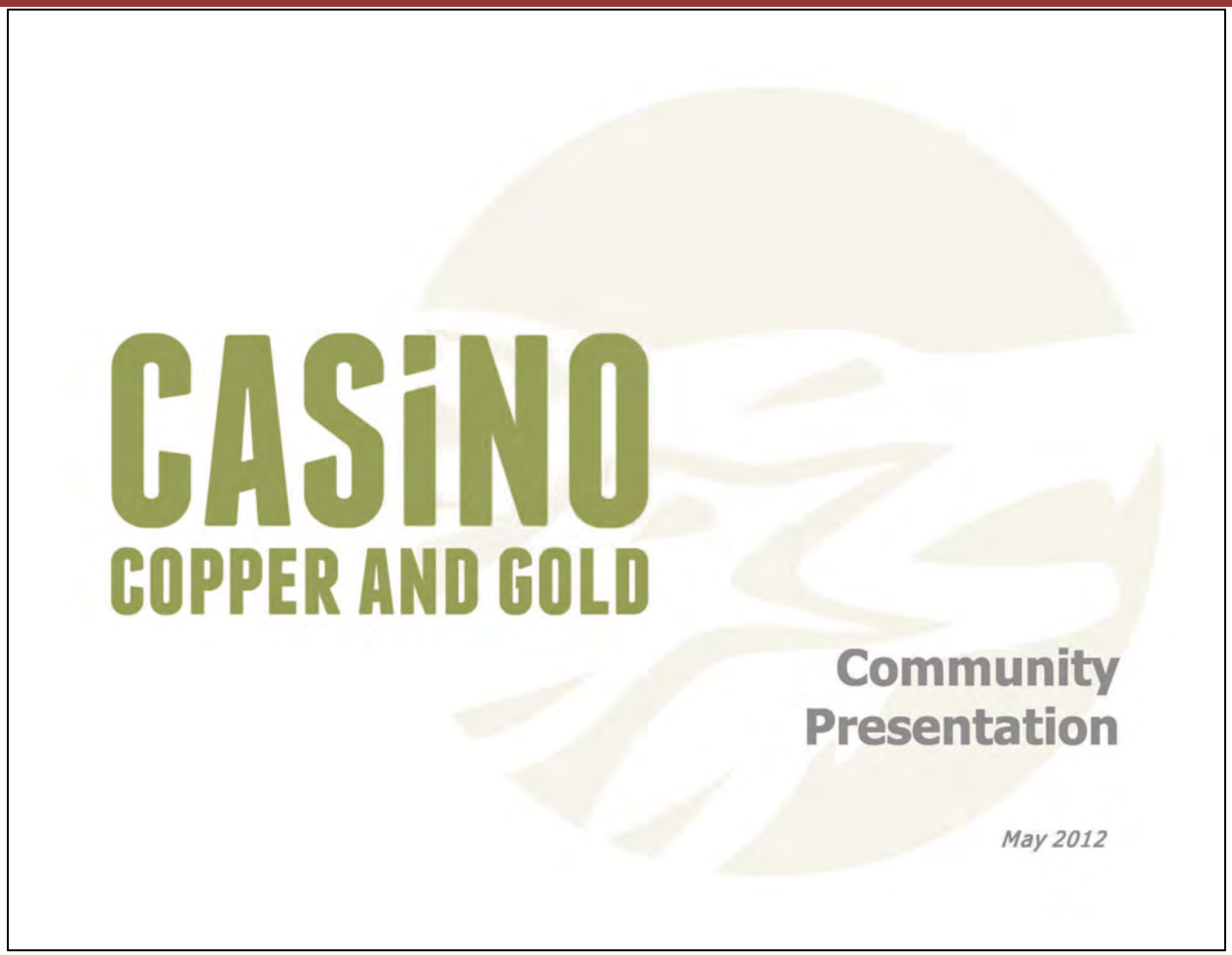
Sheila Greer will be leading work with representatives of Selkirk First Nation to

- Complete the inventory of heritage resources;
- Learn more about heritage resources at risk by documenting:
- Learn traditional knowledge about the sites;
- Learn about Selkirk members' values towards these sites.

Thank You for coming!

AECOM

Open House Presentation 2012


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Community
Presentation
May 2012


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Agenda
1. Introduction
2. Proposed Mine Plan
3. Reclamation and Closure Plan
4. YESAB assessment
5. Studies Underway
6. Economic Benefits
2

Introduction

What is Casino Copper and Gold?

- Casino Copper and Gold is the key project being developed by Western Copper and Gold Corporation
- Western Copper and Gold is a Vancouver based exploration and development company
- Western Copper and Gold Corporation is committed to:
  - Safe, ethical and socially responsible development
  - Enhancing benefits to nearby communities and the Territory

3


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Introduction – Project Team
Environmental Lead Consulting Firm: Knight Piésold
• Jesse Duke - Project Director, Community and Government Relations
• Paul Mitchell-Banks & Janine Bedford - Socio-economic and Community Engagement, AMEC
• James Mooney - Heritage and Archeology, ECOFOR
• Mike Setterington - Terrestrial Program, EDI
• Rick Palmer - Air and Water Program, PECG
Feasibility Lead Consulting Firm: M3 Engineering and Development
• Geotechnical - Knight Piésold
• Access road - Associated Engineering
• Power Supply - Berger-ABAM

Introduction – History and Location

History of the Project

- First mineral claims on the property filed as early as 1917
- Since that time, there has been significant exploration and development of the project

Location of the Property

- 300 km northwest of Whitehorse, 115 km west of Pelly Crossing
- Located within traditional territory of Selkirk First Nation
- Road access will fall within traditional territories of Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations

5

Proposed Mine Plan

Mine Plan

- Planned operation is for 23 years
- Will employ ~600 people annually
- Conventional open pit, truck and shovel mine
- Combined flotation mill and gold heap leach – same processes as Minto and Brewery Creek mines
- The mill will process an average of 120,000 tonnes per day

6

Production

- The mine will produce a copper/gold concentrate, a molybdenum concentrate and gold doré
- These concentrates will be shipped to overseas smelters to be turned into metals

Where is Copper used?

- Electrical
- Plumbing
- Appliances

Where are Gold/silver used?

- Jewelry
- Coins
- Electronics

Where is Molydenum used?

- Steel hardener
- Lubricants
- High-temperature metal alloys

Construction Plan

Construction

- Occurs over four years
- A total of $2.1 billion in capital costs
- Requires significant construction labour with 1,600 people employed per year

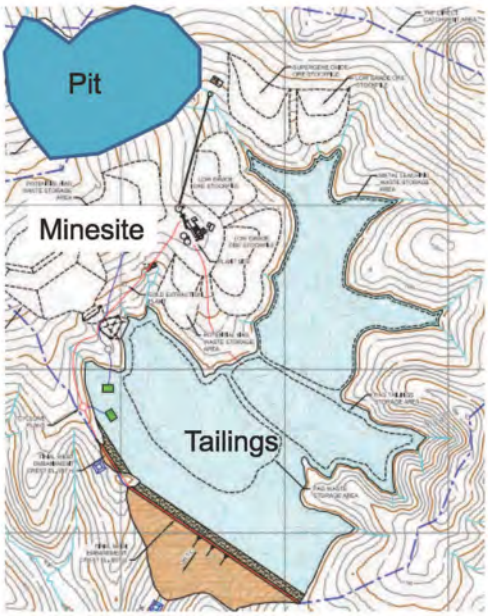
The construction team will:

- Use best practice design solutions for the construction of each facility
- Use sound environmental design
- Adhere strictly to safety standards and regulations

8

Site Plan

- Pit, minesite and tailings all in close proximity
- All in one drainage basin – away from Yukon river
- Proven conventional technology to manage tailings and waste:
  - Potentially acid generating material flooded
  - Industry standard best practice
    - Mt. Milligan
    - Huckleberry



Power Plant

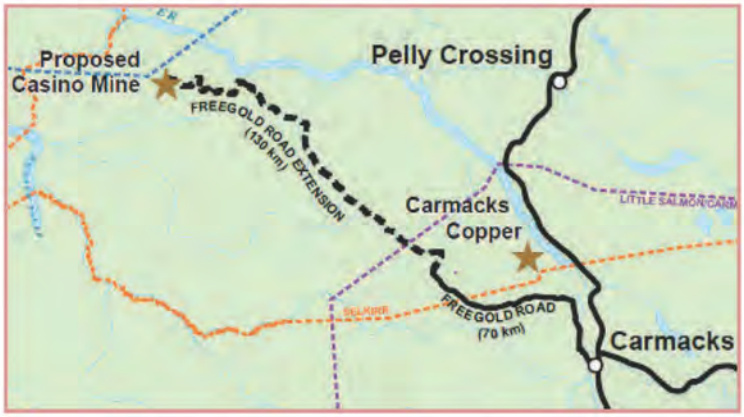
- 150 MW Natural Gas Power Plant
- Natural Gas sourced as LNG from Ft. Nelson and trucked to site
- Two gas turbine driven generators with heat recovery boilers
- Combined cycle configuration results in efficient, low emissions power generation
- LNG storage facility at the Minesite

LNG STORAGE FACILITY IN MOSJØEN, NORWAY

10

Freegold Road Extension

- Access to site is by 132 km extension of the Freegold road
- Upgrades to the existing Freegold Road
- Road extension follows the old Casino trail
- Two lane, gravel road



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Status of Project

- $25.4 million spent 2007-2011
- Significant work planned for 2012
  - Complete feasibility study
  - Continue environmental work
- Regular meetings with regulators, YESAB, Yukon Government Departments
- Continuing meetings with First Nations and communities
- Measured and conservative plan towards submission of YESAB application

Casino Airstrip

Schedule

- Western Copper and Gold has conducted several years of engineering and environmental studies which will continue into 2013
- Dates and milestones for the Casino Copper and Gold project include:

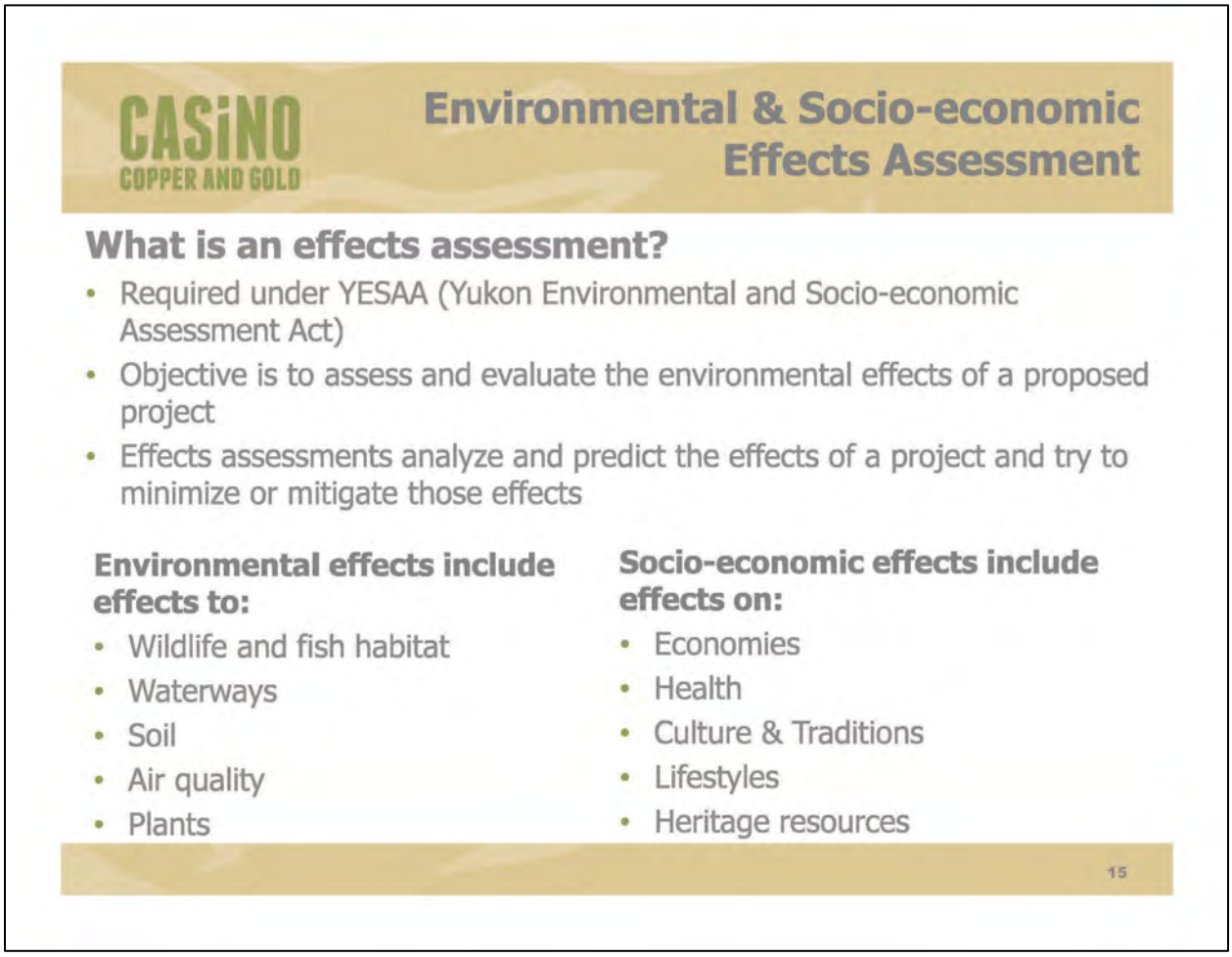
Time	Milestone
2007	Environmental baseline studies initiated
2008	Initial Pre-feasibility study
2010	Pre-feasibility study updated
2008-2013	Environmental studies, resource evaluation and Freegold Road Extension assessment
2012	Feasibility study
2013-2015	YESAB assessment and permitting
2016-2017	Start of heap leach construction and production
2019	Start of mill construction and production

13

Reclamation and Closure Plan

- Closure and reclamation of the mine has been a focus for the company since initiating the project
- Company is dedicated to build the mine with a "design for closure" principle
- Committed to working with regulators, First Nations, and communities to ensure plan is acceptable
- Bonding requirements will ensure that the public are not left with cleanup costs – regardless of when the mine closes

14


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Environmental & Socio-economic Effects Assessment
What is an effects assessment?
• Required under YESAA (Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act)
• Objective is to assess and evaluate the environmental effects of a proposed project
• Effects assessments analyze and predict the effects of a project and try to minimize or mitigate those effects
Environmental effects include effects to:
• Wildlife and fish habitat
• Waterways
• Soil
• Air quality
• Plants
Socio-economic effects include effects on:
• Economies
• Health
• Culture & Traditions
• Lifestyles
• Heritage resources
15

Human Environment

- Comprehensive and integrated evaluation of the social, economic, land use, traditional knowledge and use, and local knowledge
- Weaving this information throughout all aspects of the project
- Engaging with all communities and user groups to ensure we understand and appreciate their hopes and concerns regarding the project

16

Studies Underway – Air and Water Program

Air and Water Program

- Hydrology
- Water Quality
- Fish and Fish Habitat
- Climate, Air Quality and Noise
- Geochemistry

17

Studies Underway – Hydrology

Program

- Sampling during 1993-94, 2008-12
- Currently 10 sites with continuous data loggers
- 3-6 site visits per year to capture flow (includes winter flows)

What We Know

- Peak flows are in late May
- Winter flows vary on an annual basis
- Good data set for determining water balance and water quality models

18

Studies Underway - Water Quality

Program

- Sampling during 1993-95, 2008-12
- 24 sites have been established
- Monthly sampling from 2009-2011
- 3 winter samples collected

What We Know

- Some streams near the deposit have higher concentrations of aluminum, cadmium, copper, iron, lead and zinc

19

Studies Underway - Climate, Air Quality, and Noise

Climate

- Station established in October 2008
- Data collected on a continuous basis

Air Quality

- Dustfall monitoring 2010 – 2012
- Data collected manually

Noise

- Monitoring has been conducted on the Freegold Road, near Carmacks
- No monitoring at site, assumed to be ambient noise levels in undeveloped areas

20

Studies Underway - Fish and Fish Habitat

Program

- Sampling during 1993-94, 2008-12
- Fish captured, counted and identified
- Biological samples collected

What We Know

- Fish captured in all creeks, except:
  - Headwaters of Casino Creek
  - Small tributaries to Casino Creek
  - Headwaters of Canadian Creek
- Species captured: Arctic grayling, slimy sculpin, burbot, round whitefish and Chinook salmon (juveniles)

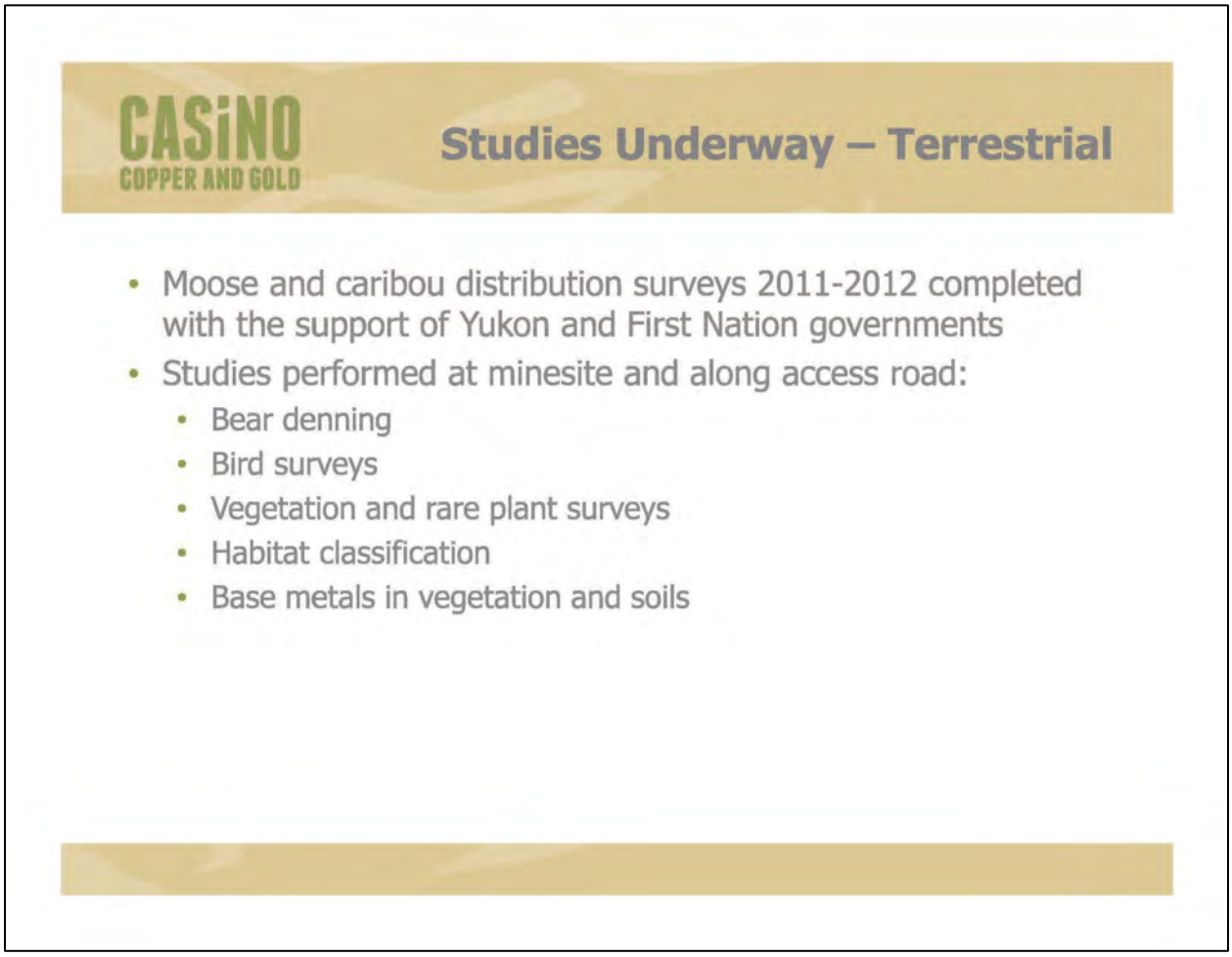
Arctic Grayling

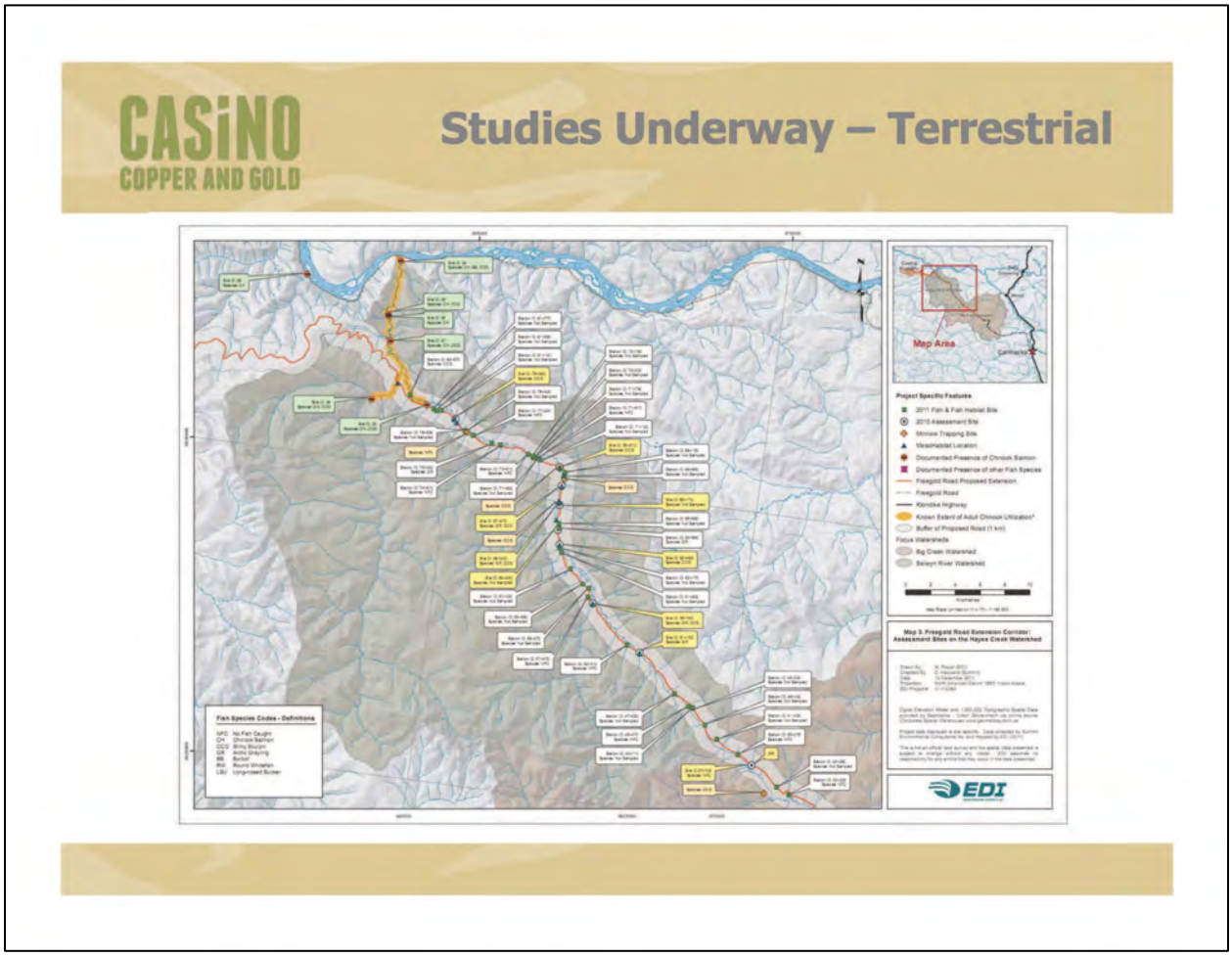
Slimy Sculpin

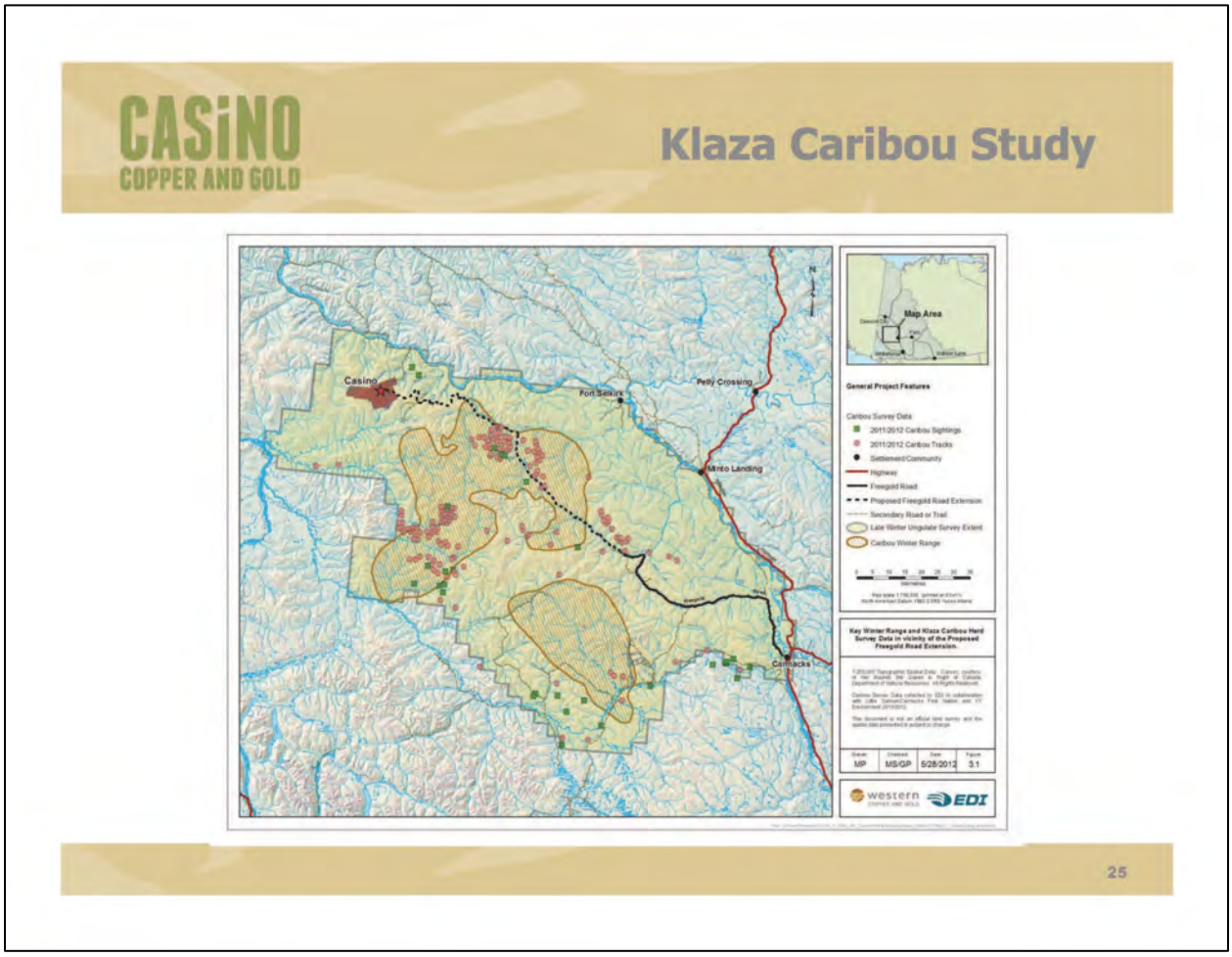
21

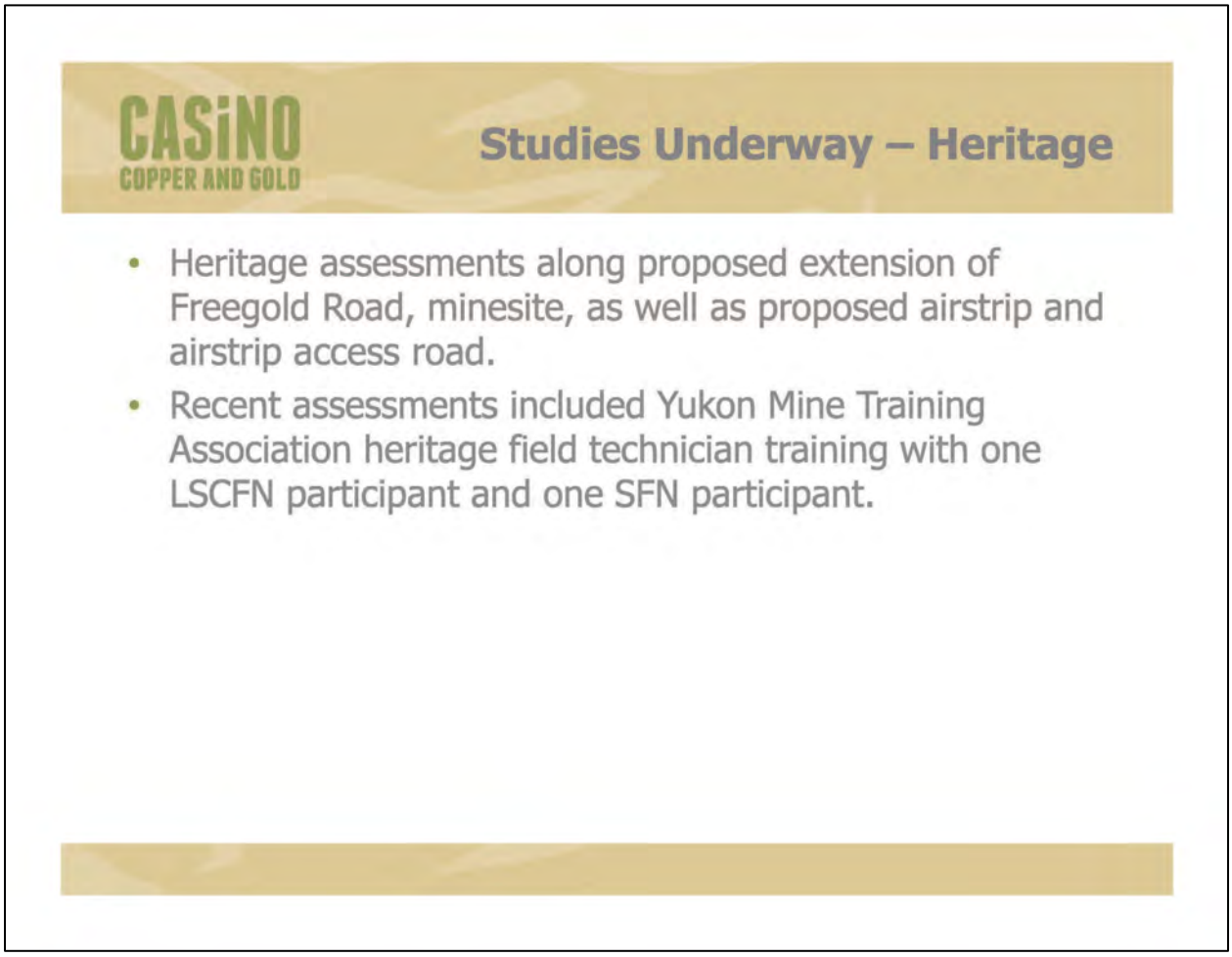
Studies Underway - Geochemistry

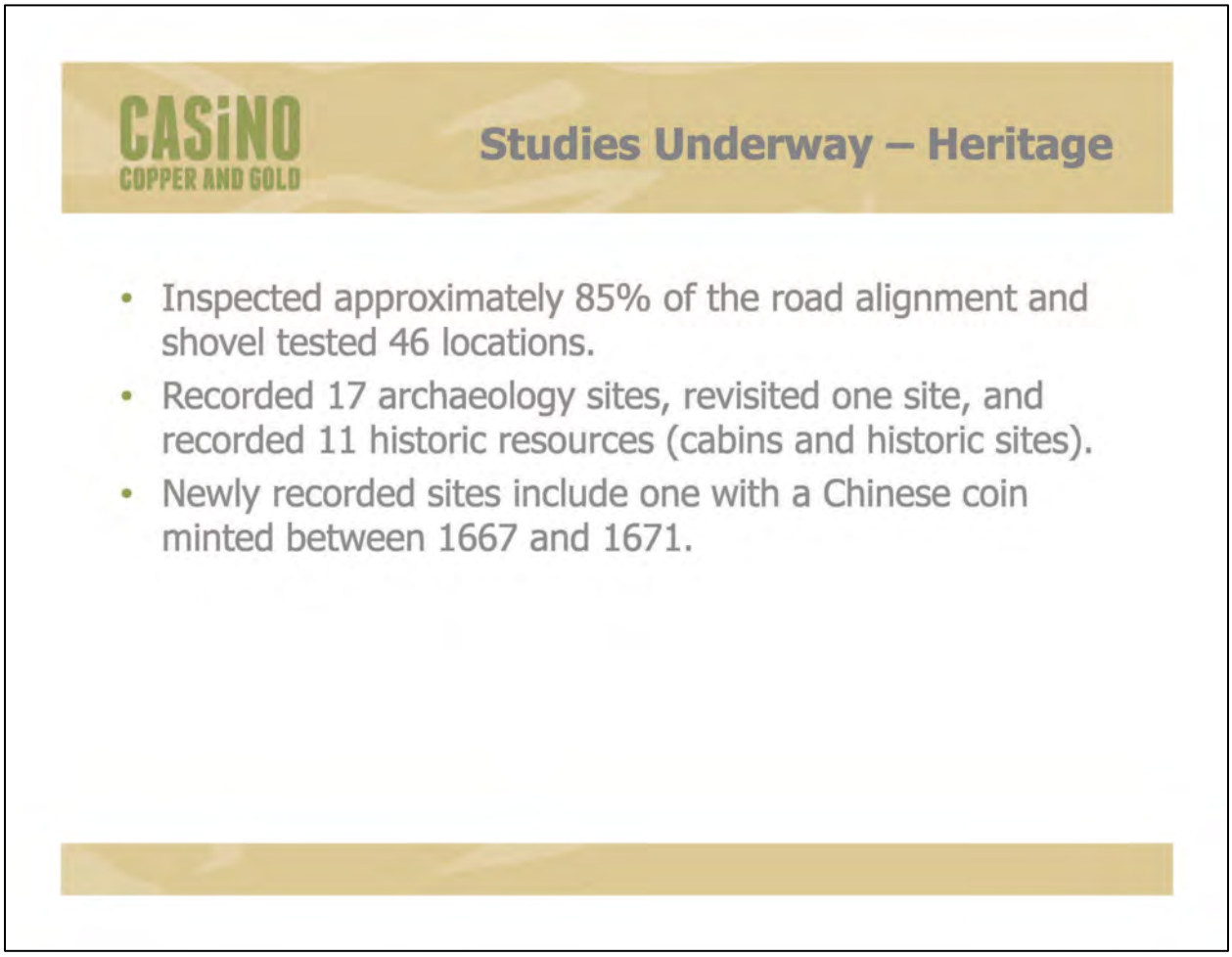
- Geochemistry studies predict the water quality expected during operation and closure of the mine
- Field and lab studies underway since 2008
- Results are used to develop storage options for waste rock and tailings


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Studies Underway – Terrestrial
• Moose and caribou distribution surveys 2011-2012 completed with the support of Yukon and First Nation governments
• Studies performed at minesite and along access road:
• Bear denning
• Bird surveys
• Vegetation and rare plant surveys
• Habitat classification
• Base metals in vegetation and soils


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Studies Underway – Terrestrial
Map Area
Project Specific Features
2011 Fish & Fish Habitat Site
2013 Assessment Site
Minnow Trapping Site
Mesohabitat Location
Documented Presence of Chinook Salmon
Documented Presence of other Fish Species
Freegold Road Proposed Extension
Freegold Road
Klondike Highway
Known Extent of Adult Chinook Utilization*
Buffer of Proposed Road (1 km)
Focus Watersheds
Big Creek Watershed
Selwyn River Watershed
Fish Species Codes - Definitions
NFC No Fish Caught
CH Chinook Salmon
CCS Slimy Sculpin
GR Arctic Grayling
BB Burbot
RW Round Whitefish
LSU Longnosed Sucker
EDI


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Klaza Caribou Study
Casino
Fort Selkirk
Pelly Crossing
Minto Landing
Carmacks
Map Area
General Project Features
Caribou Survey Data
2011/2012 Caribou Sightings
2011/2012 Caribou Tracks
Settlement/Community
Highway
Freegold Road
Proposed Freegold Road Extension
Secondary Road or Trail
Late Winter Ungulate Survey Extent
Caribou Winter Range
Key Winter Range and Klaza Caribou Herd Survey Data in vicinity of the Proposed Freegold Road Extension.
MP
MS/GP
5/28/2012
3.1
western
EDI
25


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Studies Underway – Heritage
• Heritage assessments along proposed extension of Freegold Road, minesite, as well as proposed airstrip and airstrip access road.
• Recent assessments included Yukon Mine Training Association heritage field technician training with one LSCFN participant and one SFN participant.


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Studies Underway – Heritage
• Inspected approximately 85% of the road alignment and shovel tested 46 locations.
• Recorded 17 archaeology sites, revisited one site, and recorded 11 historic resources (cabins and historic sites).
• Newly recorded sites include one with a Chinese coin minted between 1667 and 1671.

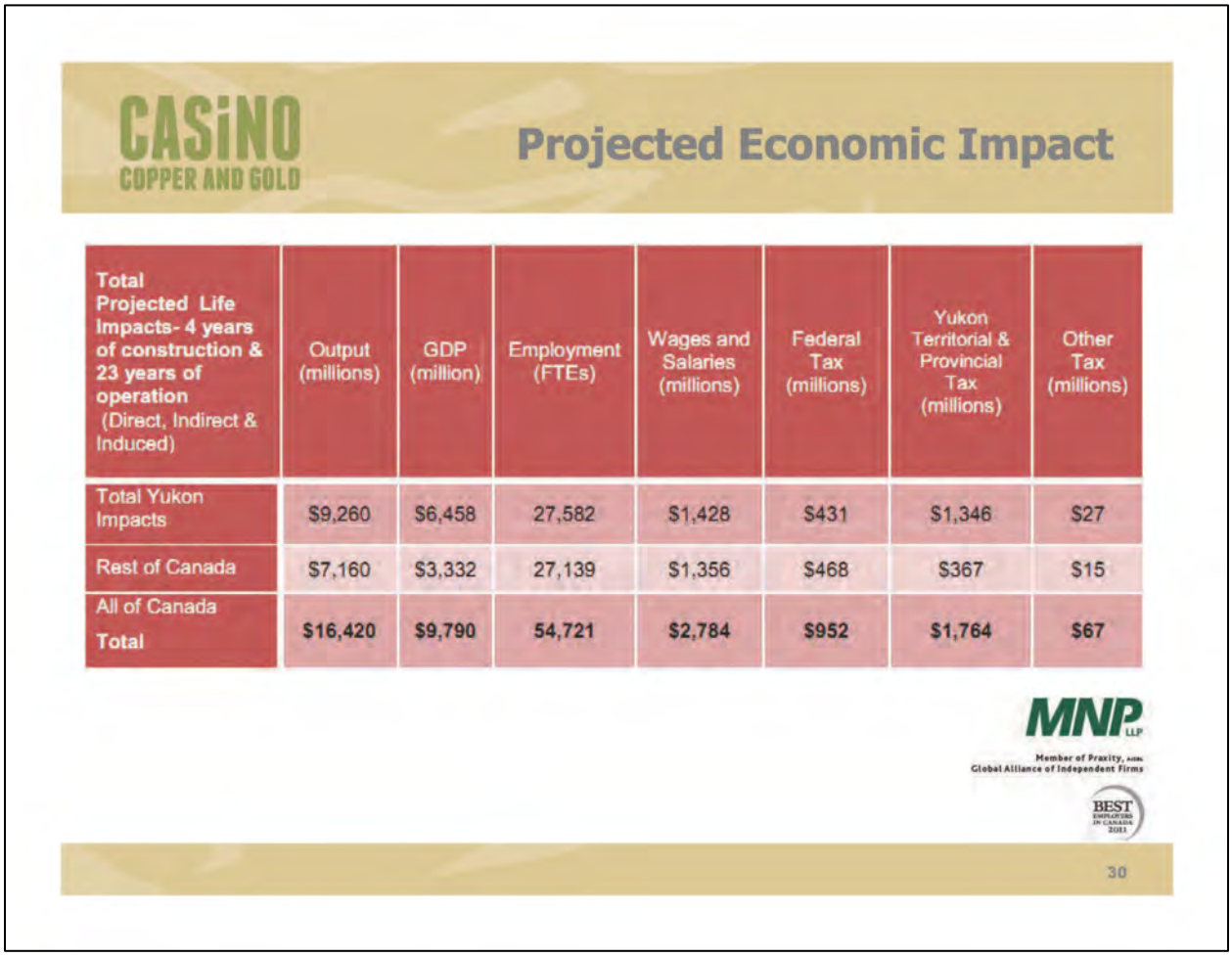
Economic Benefits

Project offers a number of economic benefits to the region including:

- Business opportunities during the construction and operation phase
- Opportunities for business partnerships such as joint ventures
- Employment Opportunities
- Training

- 1,600 jobs during construction per year
- 600 jobs per year during operations

29



CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Projected Economic Impact

Total Projected Life Impacts- 4 years of construction & 23 years of operation (Direct, Indirect & Induced)	Output (millions)	GDP (million)	Employment (FTEs)	Wages and Salaries (millions)	Federal Tax (millions)	Yukon Territorial & Provincial Tax (millions)	Other Tax (millions)
Total Yukon Impacts	$9,260	$6,458	27,582	$1,428	$431	$1,346	$27
Rest of Canada	$7,160	$3,332	27,139	$1,356	$468	$367	$15
All of Canada **Total**	**$16,420**	**$9,790**	**54,721**	**$2,784**	**$952**	**$1,764**	**$67**

MNP LLP
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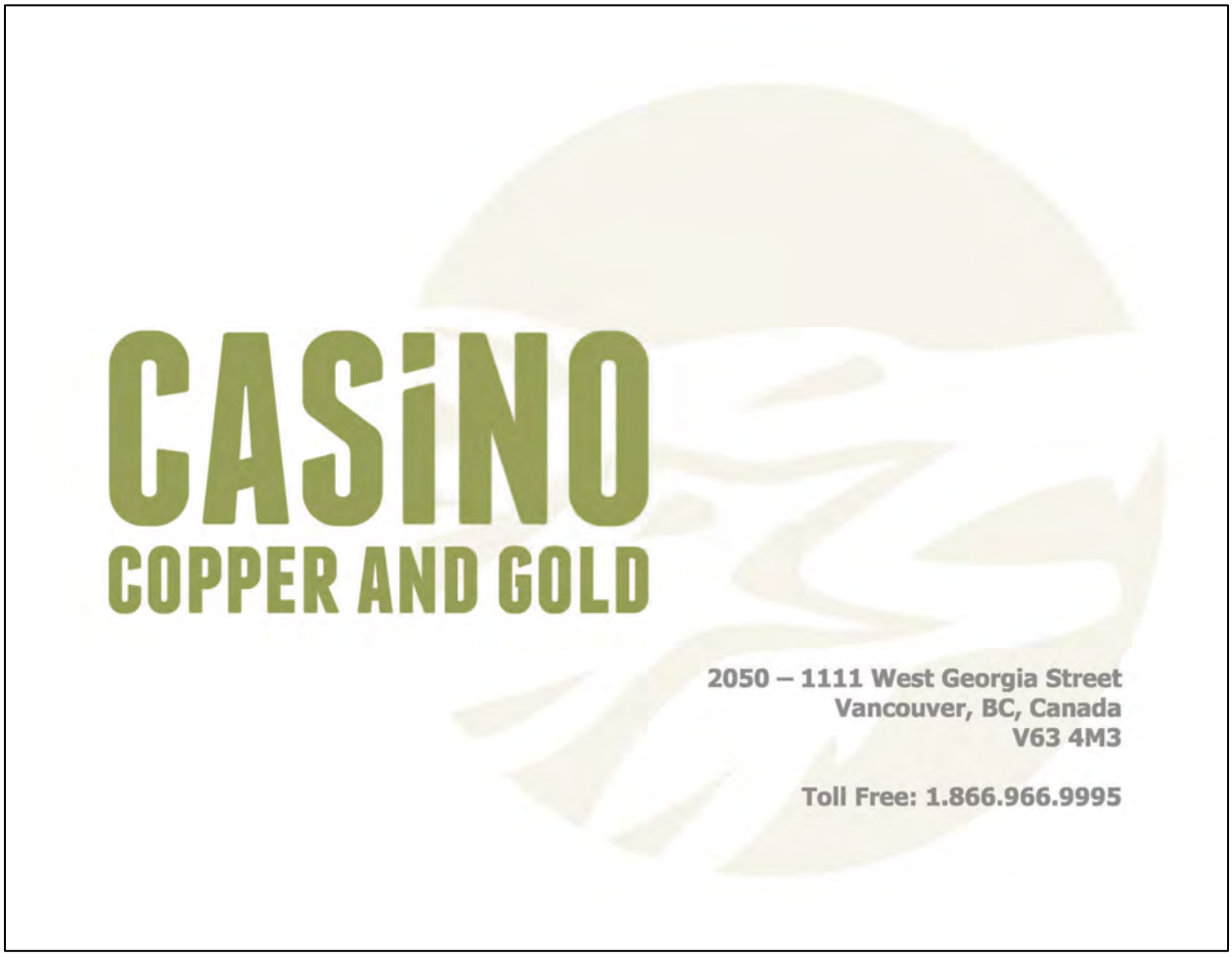
BEST EMPLOYERS IN CANADA 2021

30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COPPER AND GOLD
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

Open House Presentation 2013


CASINO
Yukon
Presentation
May 2013


CASINO
Agenda and Introductions
1. Introduction and Project Overview – Paul West-Sells, President, Casino Mining Corporation
2. Video Presentation
3. Mine Closure – Greg Smyth (Knight Piesold)
4. Fish and Aquatic Resources – Rick Palmer (PECG)
5. Terrestrial Resources – Graeme Pelchat (EDI)
6. Socioeconomic Program – Paul Mitchell-Banks (AMEC)
2


CASINO
YESAB Proposal Technical Team
Knight Piésold CONSULTING
→ Lead - Environmental Consulting Firm
amec
Lead - Socioeconomics
EDI
Lead Terrestrial Program (wildlife, etc.)
LORAX ENVIRONMENTAL
Geochemistry
PALMER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING GROUP INC.
Aquatic program (water quality-fisheries)
Feasibility Study
Associatec Engineering
Road design
BergerABAM
Power supply

CASINO

Introduction

What is Casino?

- Casino is the key project being developed by Casino Mining Corporation - subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold Corporation, based in Vancouver, B.C.

Casino Mining Corporation is committed to:

- Safe, ethical and socially responsible development
- Enhancing benefits to nearby communities and the Territory

4

CASINO

History and Location

History of the Project

- First mineral claims on the property filed as early as 1917
- Since that time, there has been significant exploration and development of the project

Location of the Property

- 300 km northwest of Whitehorse, 115 km west of Pelly Crossing
- Located within traditional territory of Selkirk First Nation
- Road access will fall within traditional territories of Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations

5

CASINO

Proposed Mine Plan

- Planned operation is for 22 years
- Will employ ~600 people annually
- Conventional open pit, truck and shovel mine
- Combined flotation mill and cyanide gold heap leach
  - same processes as Minto and Brewery Creek mines
- The mill will process an average of 125,000 tonnes per day

CASINO

Production

- The mine will produce a copper/gold concentrate, a molybdenum concentrate and gold doré
- These concentrates will be shipped to overseas smelters to be turned into metals

Where is Copper used?

- Electrical
- Plumbing
- Appliances

Where are Gold/silver used?

- Jewelry
- Coins
- Electronics

Where is Molybdenum used?

- Steel hardener
- Lubricants
- High-temperature metal alloys

7

CASINO

Construction Plan

Construction

- Occurs over four years
- A total of $2.5 billion in capital costs
- Requires significant construction labour with 1,000 people employed per year

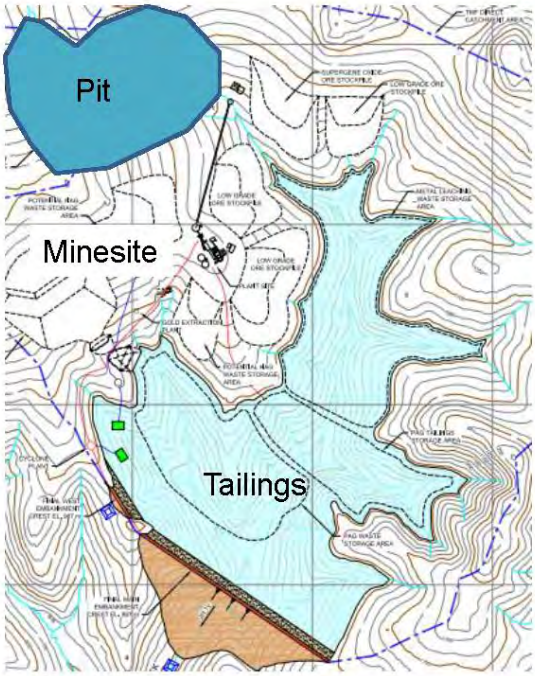
The construction team will:

- Use best practice design solutions for the construction of each facility
- Use sound environmental design
- Adhere strictly to safety standards and regulations

CASINO

Site Plan

- Pit, minesite and tailings all in close proximity
- All in one drainage basin – away from Yukon river
- Proven conventional technology to manage tailings and waste:
  - Potentially acid generating material flooded
  - Industry standard best practice
    - Mt. Milligan
    - Huckleberry



9

CASINO

Power Plant

- 144 MW Natural Gas Power Plant
- Natural Gas sourced as LNG from Ft. Nelson, BC, trucked to site
- Two gas turbine driven generators with heat recovery boilers
- Combined cycle configuration results in efficient, low emissions power generation
- LNG storage facility at the Minesite

LNG STORAGE FACILITY IN MOSJØEN, NORWAY

10

Freegold Road Extension

- Access to site is by 132 km extension of the Freegold road
- Upgrades to the existing Freegold Road
- Road extension follows the old Casino trail
- Two lane, gravel road

11

CASINO

Status of Project

- $35 million spent 2007-2012
- $8 million budgeted for 2013
- Completion of YESAB application key task for 2013
- Regular meetings with regulators, YESAB, Yukon Government Departments
- Continuing meetings with First Nation Governments and communities
- Measured and conservative plan towards submission of YESAB application

Casino Airstrip

12

Schedule

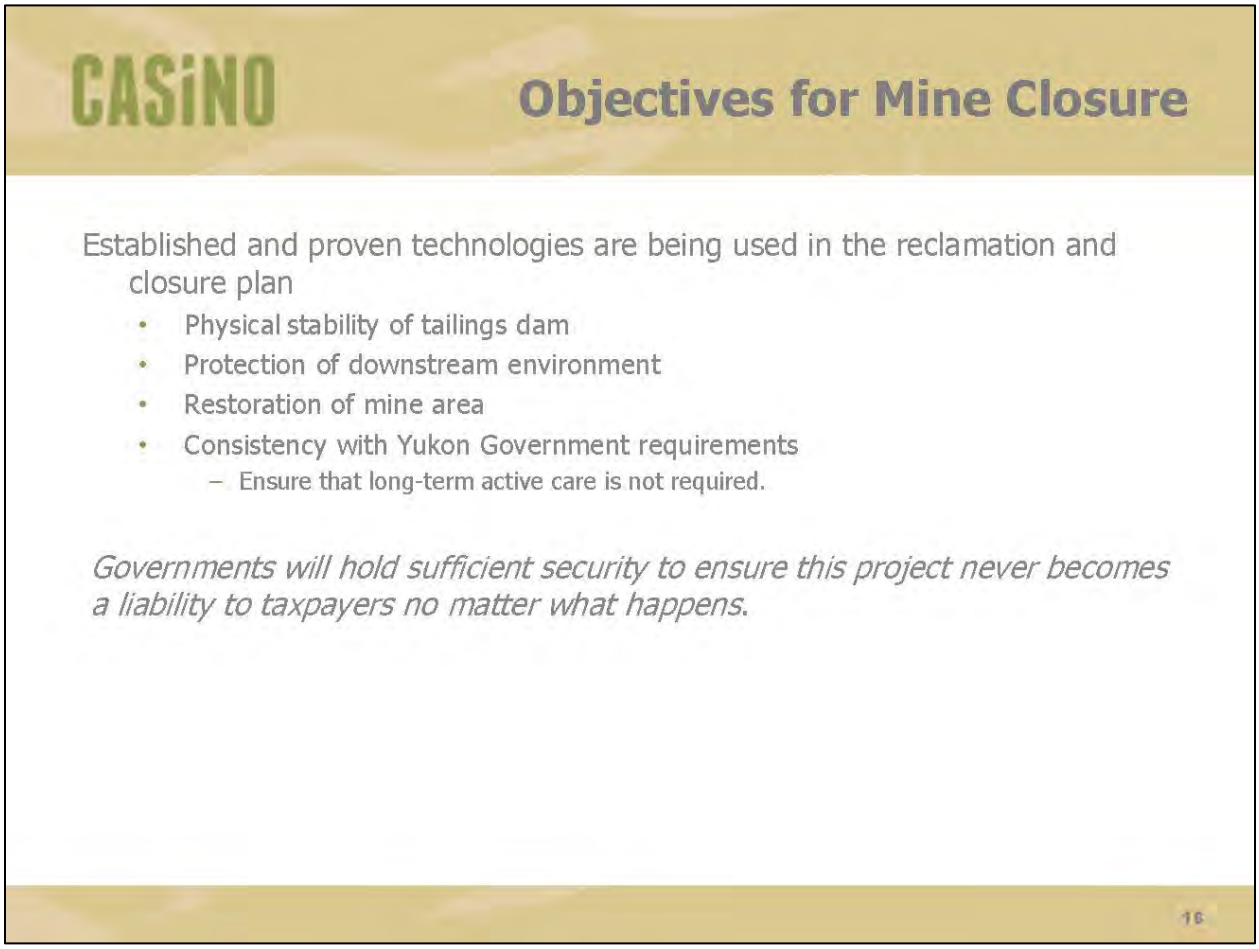
- Conducted several years of engineering and environmental studies which will continue through 2013
- Dates and milestones include:

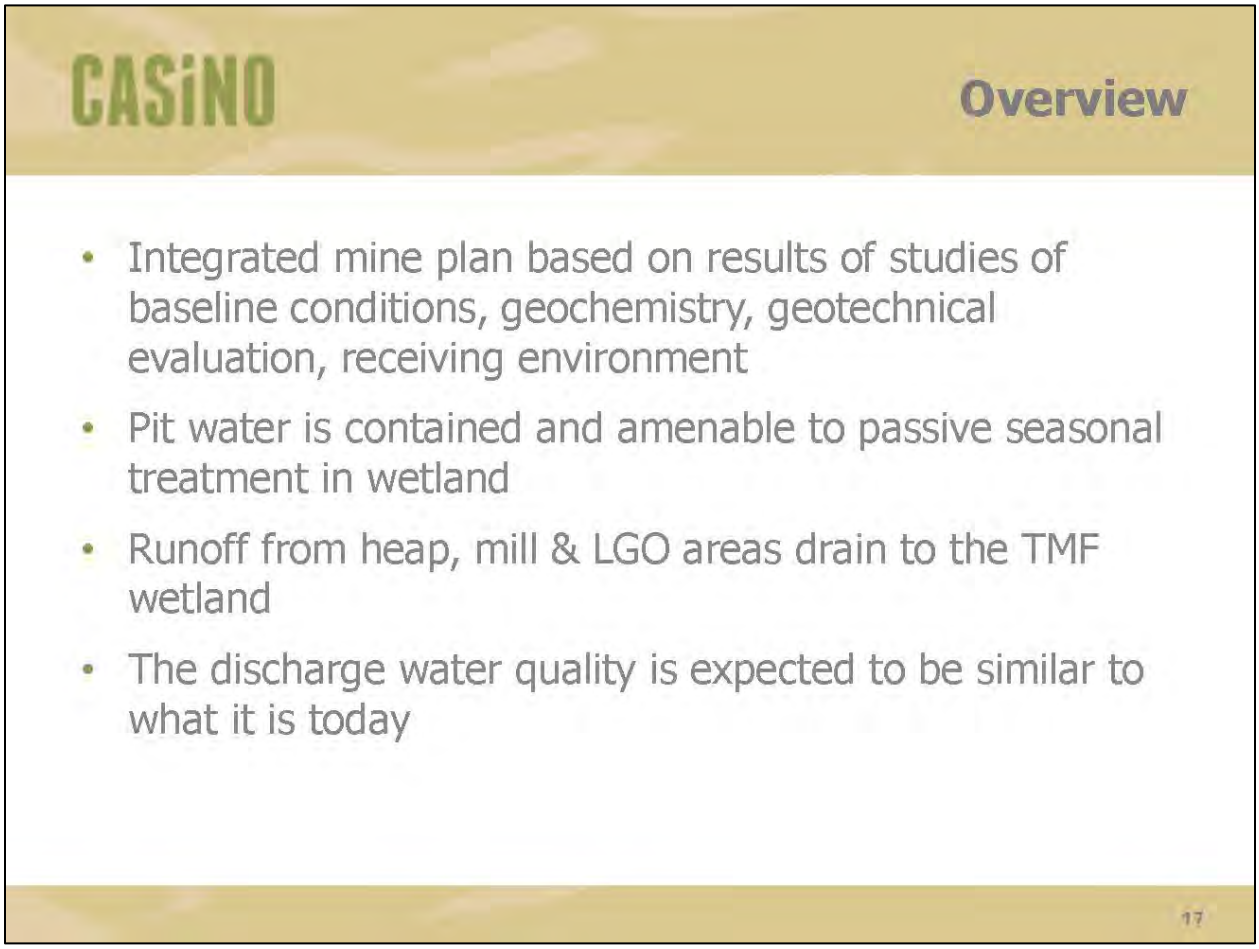
Time	Milestone
2007	Environmental baseline studies initiated
2008	Initial Pre-feasibility study
2010	Pre-feasibility study updated
2008-2013	Environmental studies, resource evaluation and Freegold Road Extension assessment
2012	Feasibility study
2013-2015	YESAB assessment and permitting
2016	Start of construction
2017	Heap leach operation starts
2019	Mill operation starts

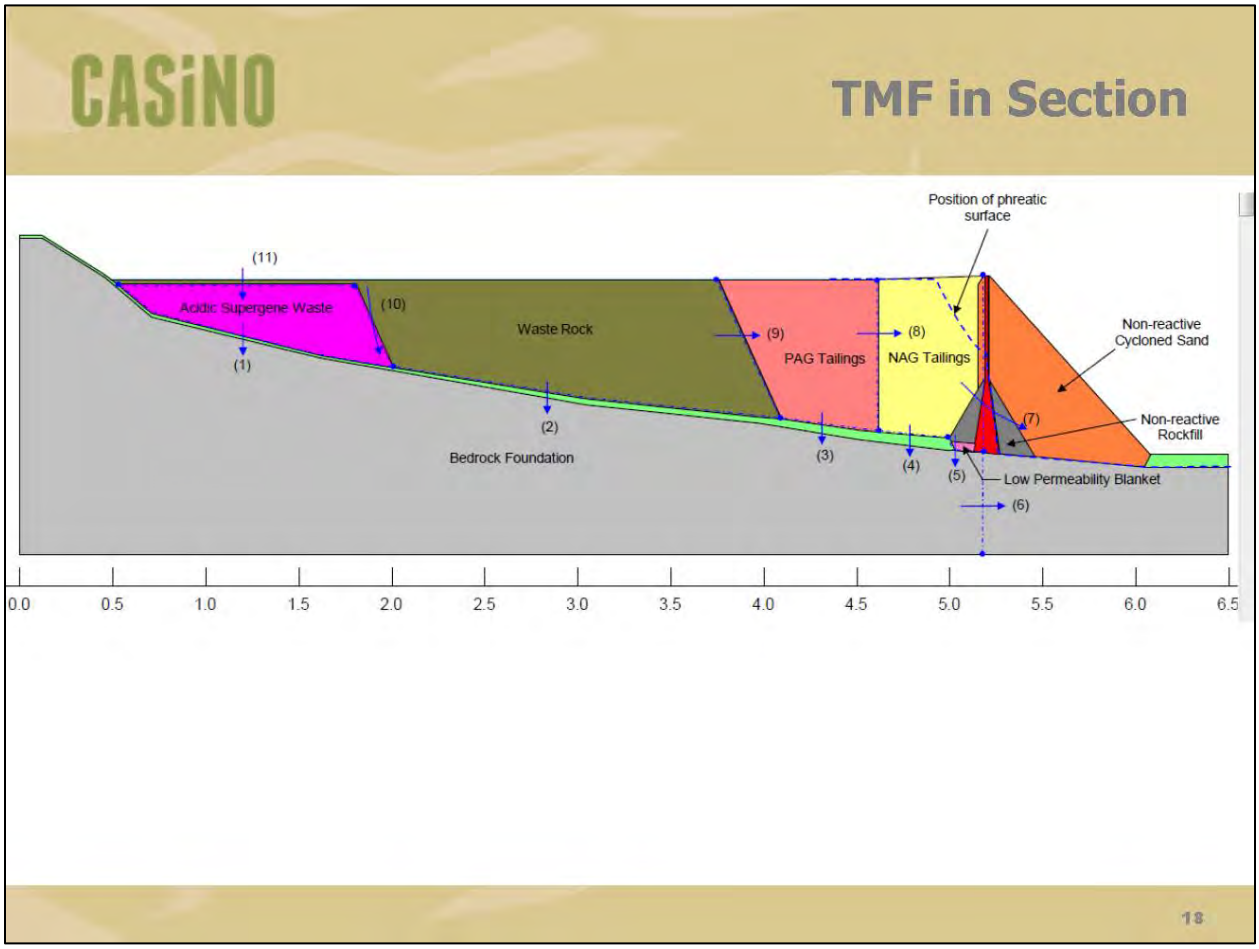
13

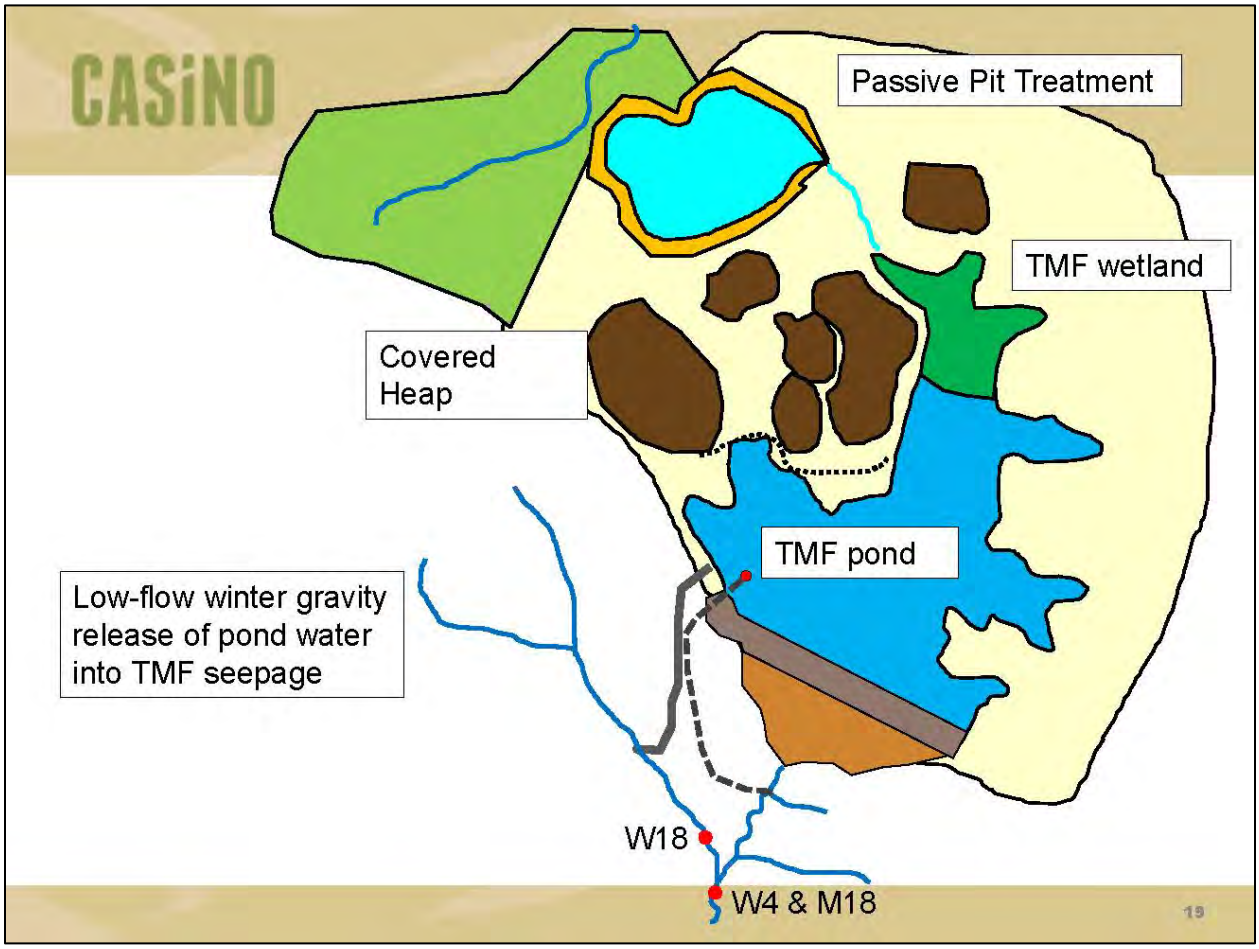

Video
Presentation
CASINO
May 2013

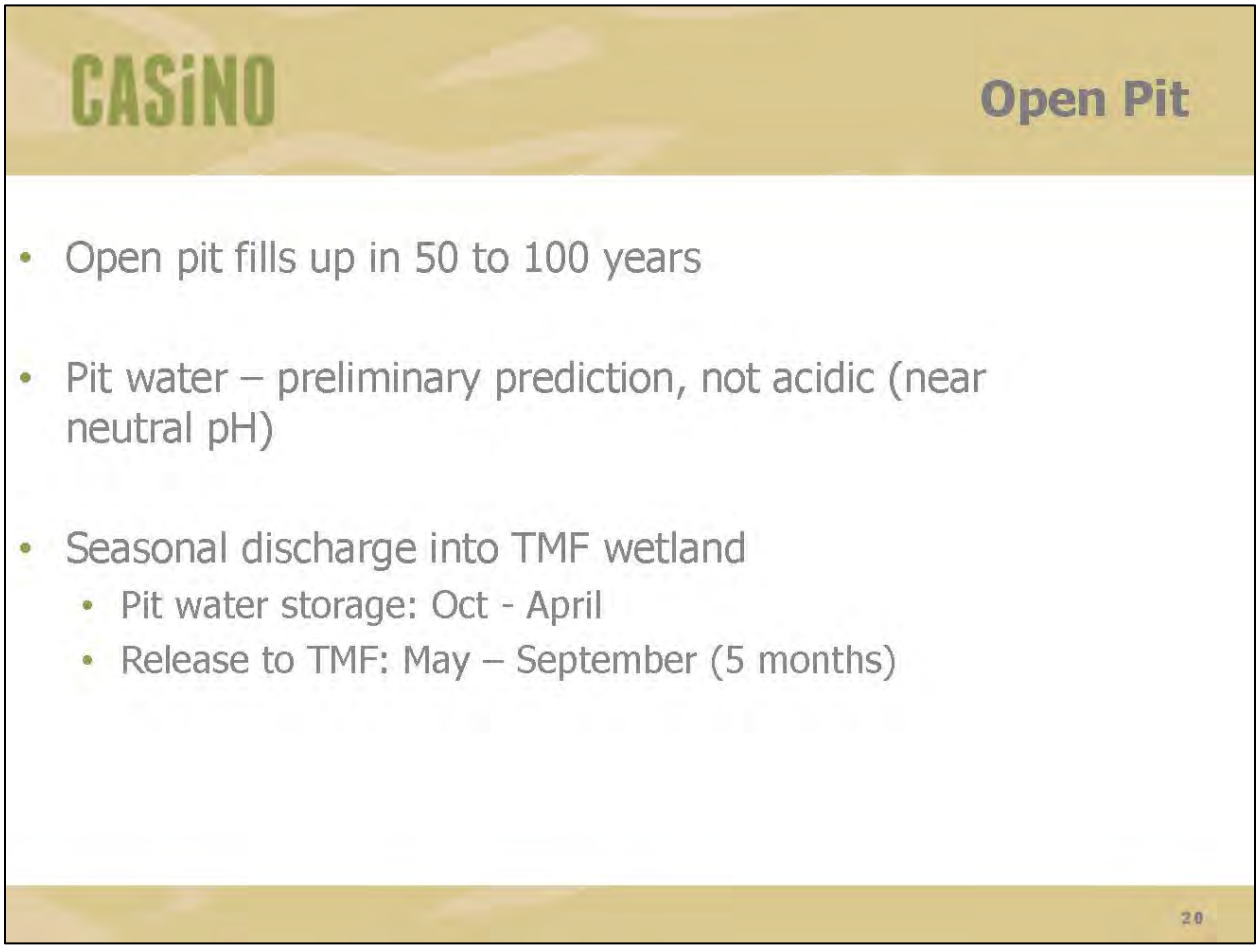

Closure
Plan
CASINO
May 2013
Greg Smyth
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING


CASINO
Objectives for Mine Closure
Established and proven technologies are being used in the reclamation and closure plan
Physical stability of tailings dam
Protection of downstream environment
Restoration of mine area
Consistency with Yukon Government requirements
Ensure that long-term active care is not required.
Governments will hold sufficient security to ensure this project never becomes a liability to taxpayers no matter what happens.
16


CASINO
Overview
• Integrated mine plan based on results of studies of baseline conditions, geochemistry, geotechnical evaluation, receiving environment
• Pit water is contained and amenable to passive seasonal treatment in wetland
• Runoff from heap, mill & LGO areas drain to the TMF wetland
• The discharge water quality is expected to be similar to what it is today
17


CASiNO
TMF in Section
Position of phreatic surface
(11)
Acidic Supergene Waste
(10)
Waste Rock
(9)
(8)
PAG Tailings
NAG Tailings
Non-reactive Cycloned Sand
(1)
(2)
(7)
Non-reactive Rockfill
Bedrock Foundation
(3)
(4)
(5)
Low Permeability Blanket
(6)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
18

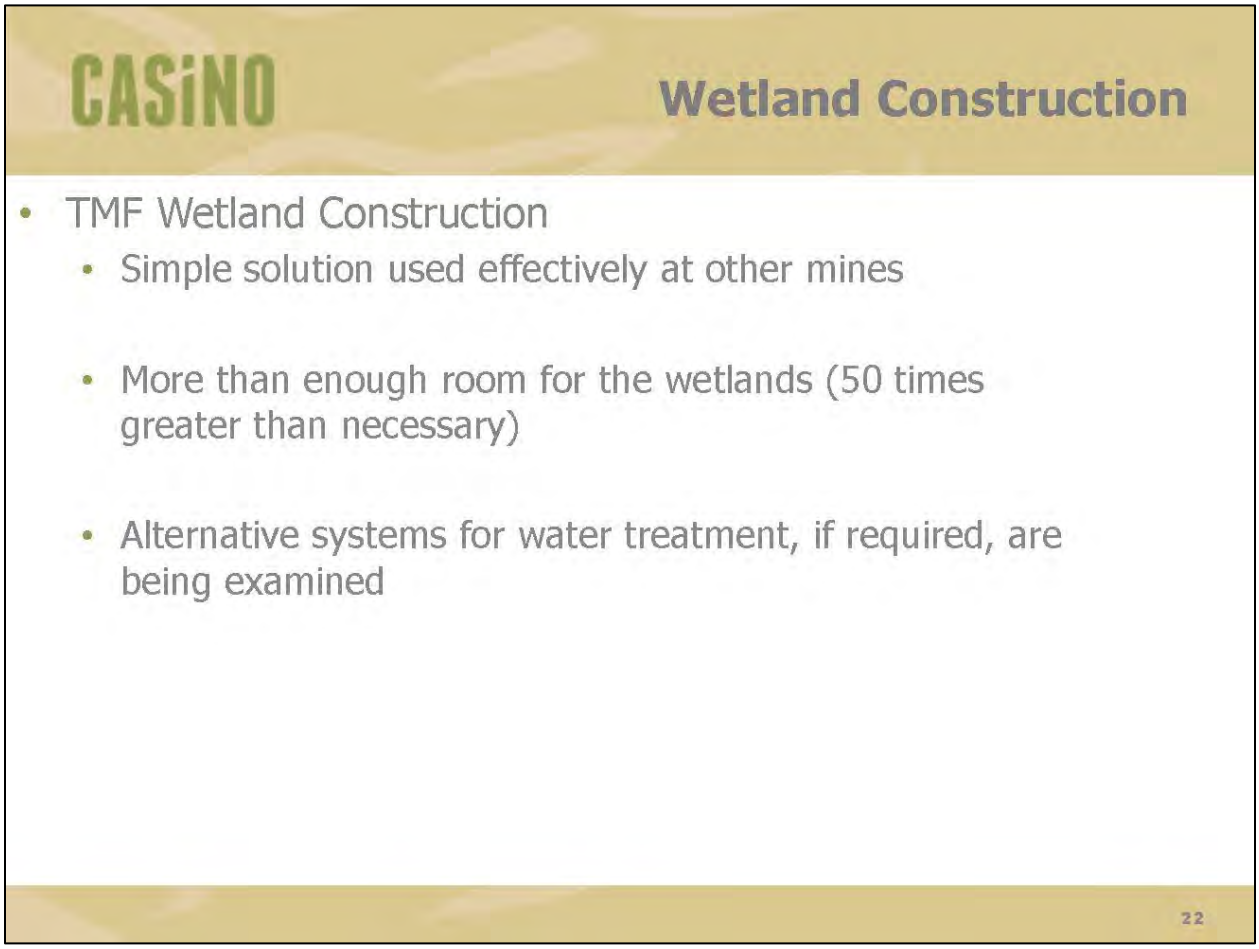

CASINO
Passive Pit Treatment
TMF wetland
Covered Heap
TMF pond
Low-flow winter gravity release of pond water into TMF seepage
W18
W4 & M18
19

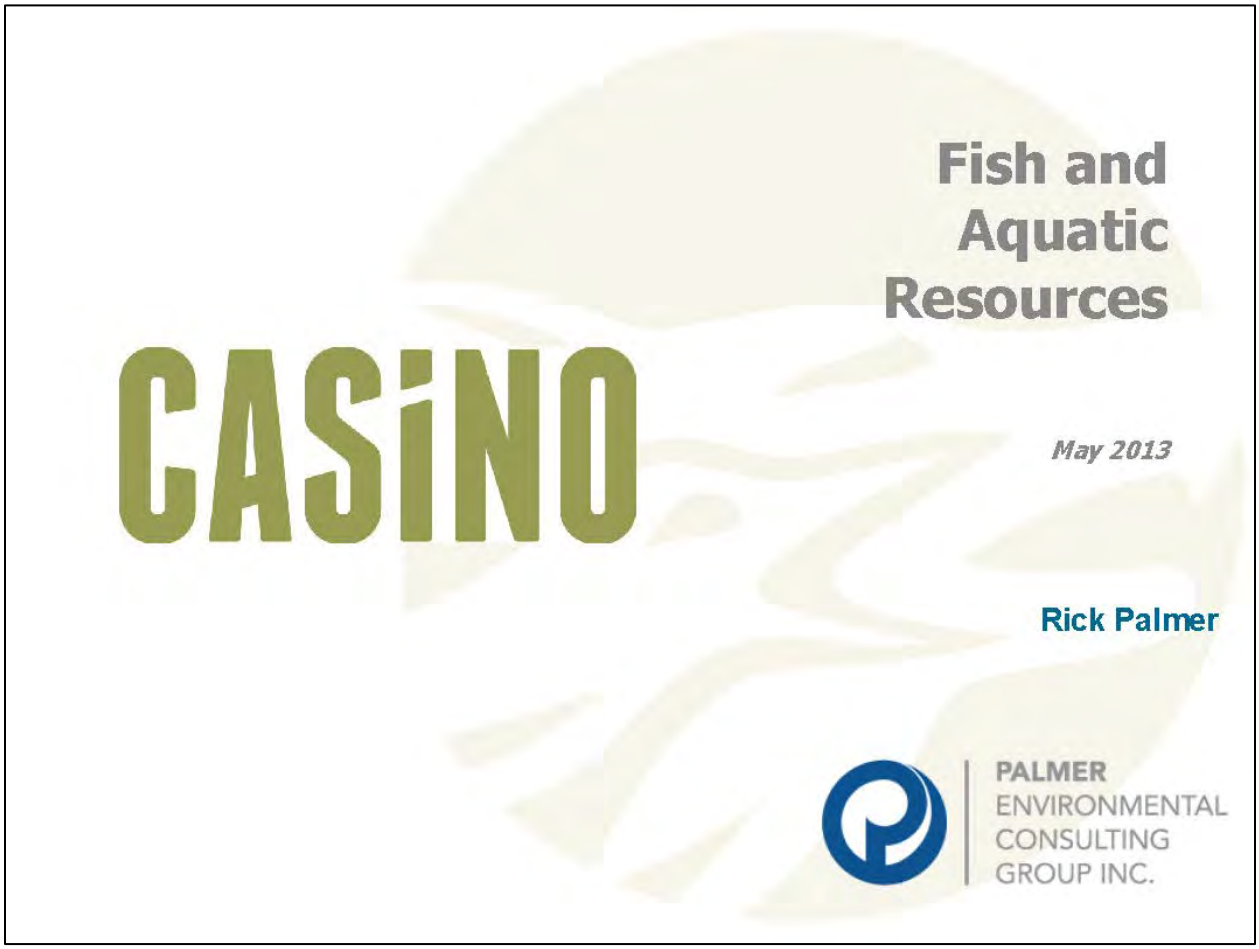

CASINO
Open Pit
• Open pit fills up in 50 to 100 years
• Pit water – preliminary prediction, not acidic (near neutral pH)
• Seasonal discharge into TMF wetland
• Pit water storage: Oct - April
• Release to TMF: May – September (5 months)
20

Heap Leach Facility

- Will be operated and closed similar to what was done successfully at Brewery Creek and accepted by YESAB for the Eagle Gold project
- Heap is located uphill of TMF and closure wetland – so everything is captured, tested and treated as required in one facility
- Top soil cover to promote runoff and allow revegetation

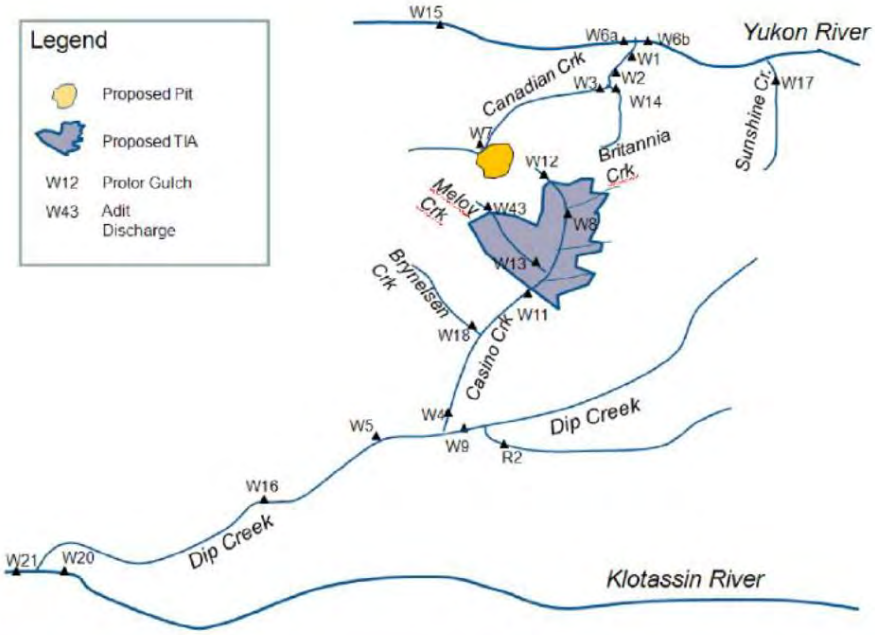
21


CASINO
Wetland Construction
• TMF Wetland Construction
• Simple solution used effectively at other mines
• More than enough room for the wetlands (50 times greater than necessary)
• Alternative systems for water treatment, if required, are being examined
22


Fish and
Aquatic
Resources
CASINO
May 2013
Rick Palmer
PALMER
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING
GROUP INC.

CASINO

Environmental Baseline Studies



24

CASINO

Surface Water Quality

What We Know

- Some streams near the deposit have higher concentrations of aluminum, cadmium, copper, iron, lead and zinc
- Poorest water quality was noted in upper Casino Creek
- Several watercourses have metal concentrations **naturally** exceeding the recommended levels for the protection of aquatic life

Photo: Britannia Creek, under-ice sampling

Photo: Upper Canadian Creek

25

CASINO

Fish and Fish Habitat

Fish Communities:

- Fish captured in all creeks, except:
  - Headwaters of Casino Creek
  - Small tributaries to Casino Creek
  - Headwaters of Canadian Creek
- Species captured: **Arctic grayling, slimy sculpin**, burbot, round whitefish and juvenile Chinook salmon

Arctic Grayling

Slimy Sculpin

26

CASINO

Fish and Fish Habitat

Fish Habitat:

- Fish habitat quality is better in downstream areas e.g., Dip Creek, Britannia close to the Yukon
- Areas closest to the proposed development in upper Casino and Canadian Creeks were low quality habitat not supporting fish
- Very limited overwintering and spawning habitat was observed in Casino and upper Canadian Creeks

Photo: Upper Casino, September 2008

Photo: Upper Canadian Creek, September 2008

27

CASINO

Fish Habitat Compensation

- A **No-Net-Loss Plan** is required for projects that impact fish habitat
- An estimated **7,000 m²** of fish habitat estimated to be impacted
- Habitat being impacted is of low quality:
  - Only supports low numbers of Arctic grayling during the summer/fall months

Photo: Adult Arctic grayling captured in Casino Creek, August 2011

28

CASINO

Fish Habitat Compensation

We have 3 options for compensation that are being explored:

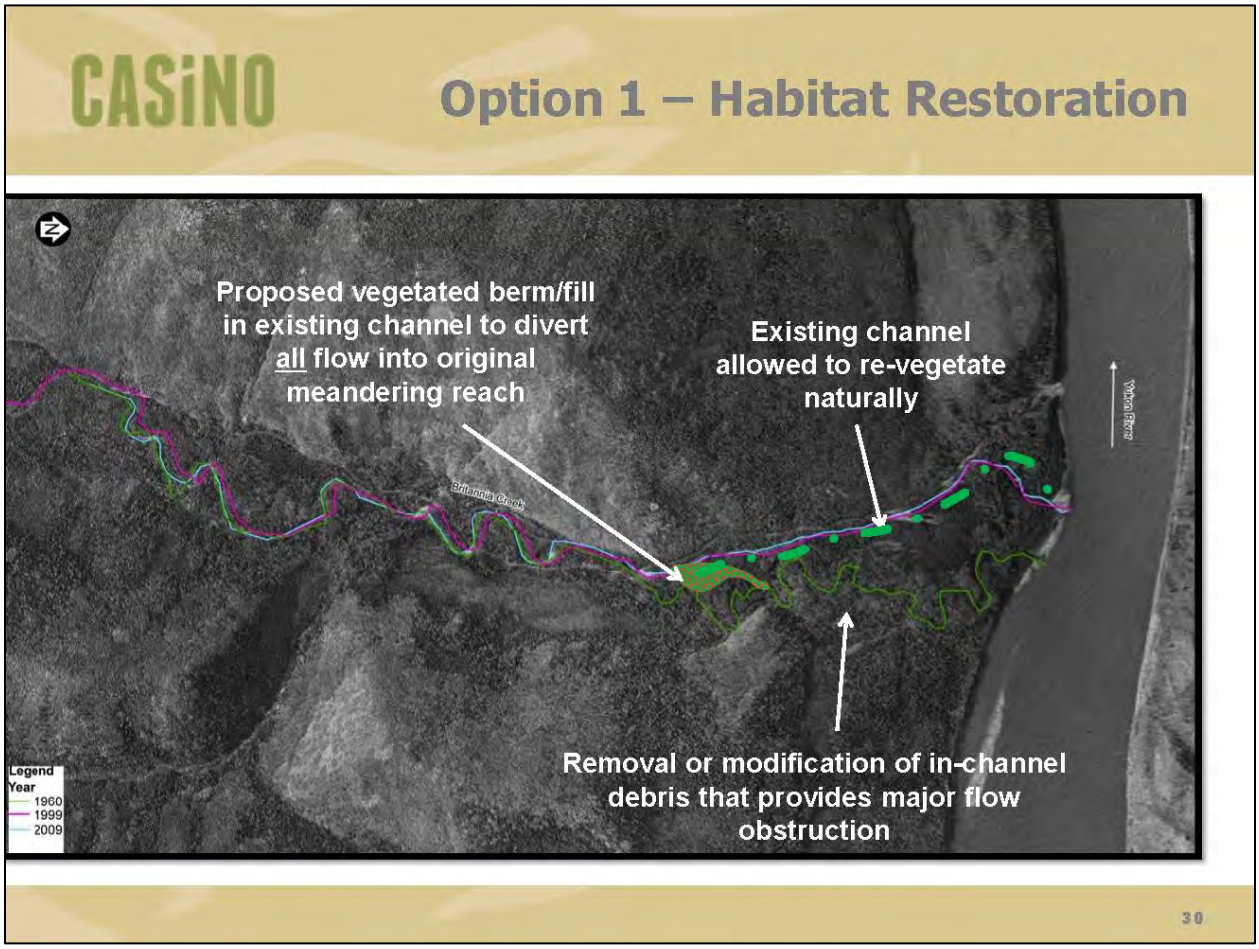
1. Restoration of lower Britannia Creek
2. Development of off-line pond habitat in Dip Creek
3. Creation of new Chinook rearing habitat in lower Britannia Creek

Photo: Lower Britannia Creek debris jam and flooding

Photo: Dip Creek below Casino Creek, facing downstream

Photo: Existing and historical Britannia Creek outlets to the Yukon River

29


CASiNO
Option 1 – Habitat Restoration
Proposed vegetated berm/fill in existing channel to divert all flow into original meandering reach
Existing channel allowed to re-vegetate naturally
Britannia Creek
Removal or modification of in-channel debris that provides major flow obstruction
Legend
Year
1960
1999
2009
30


CASiNO
Option 2 – Habitat Enhancement
Proposed small intake structure to divert constant amount of baseflow into off-line channel
Existing straight channel to remain unchanged
Proposed berm to shield off-line channel from erosive flows
Proposed off-line channel with deep pools excavated into floodplain
GW1
GW2
GW3
31


Terrestrial Environment
CASINO
May 2013
Graeme Pelchat
EDI

Terrestrial Environment Values

Surficial geology, terrain, and soils

- Unique landscape features

Vegetation

- Rare plants

Wildlife

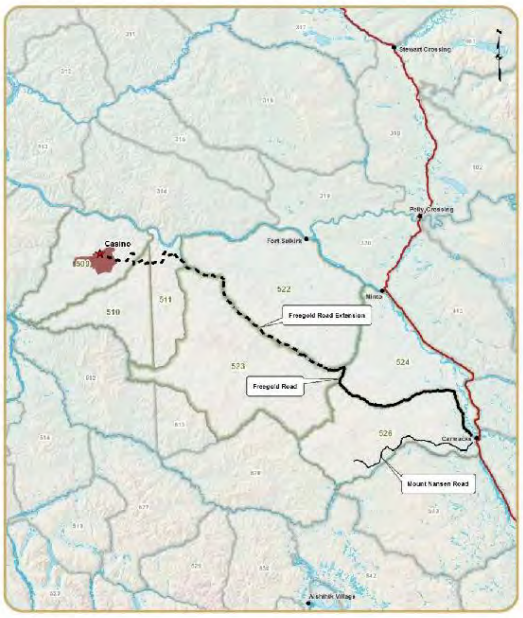
- Species of conservation concern
- Moose and caribou

33

CASINO

Moose

- Moose are the most harvested animal in Yukon
- First inventory was 1987
  - Lowest density in southern and central Yukon
- Collaboration with Yukon Government on regional studies
- Hunter access is primary concern

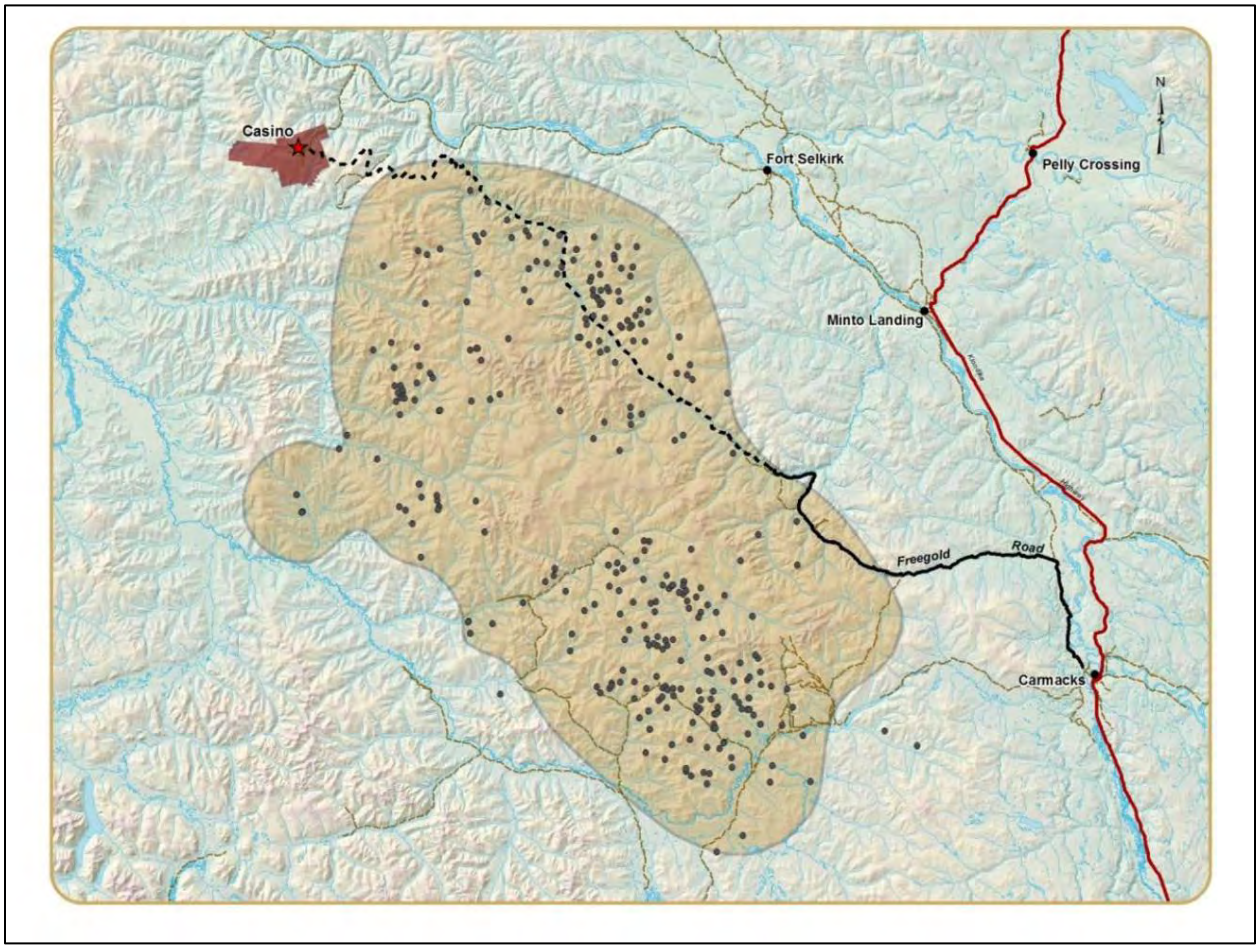


34

Klaza Caribou Herd

- Conservation Concern
- Inventory studies since 1987
- Collaboration with Yukon Government on regional studies
- Winter habitat is primary concern

35


Casino
Fort Selkirk
Pelly Crossing
Minto Landing
Freegold Road
Carmacks
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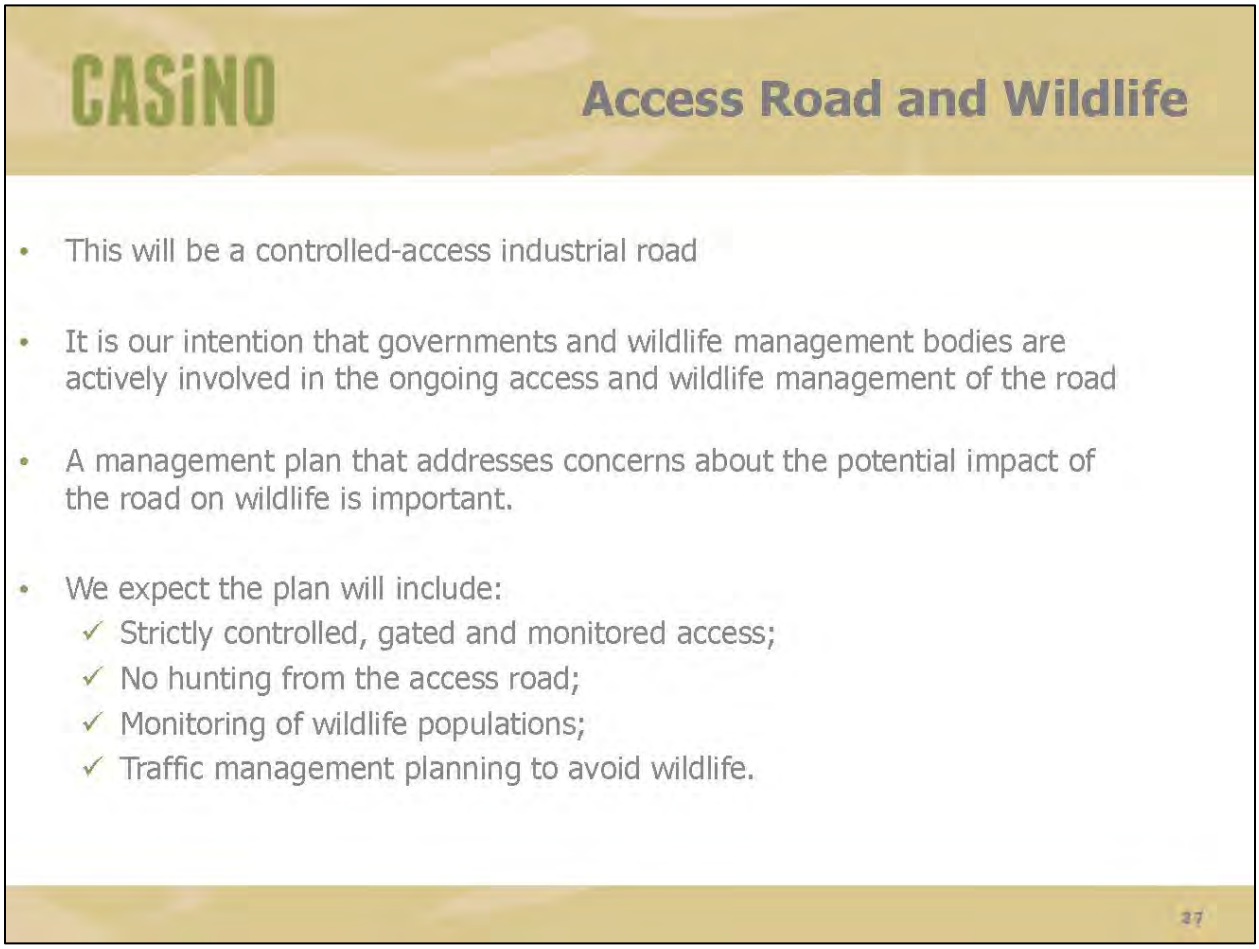
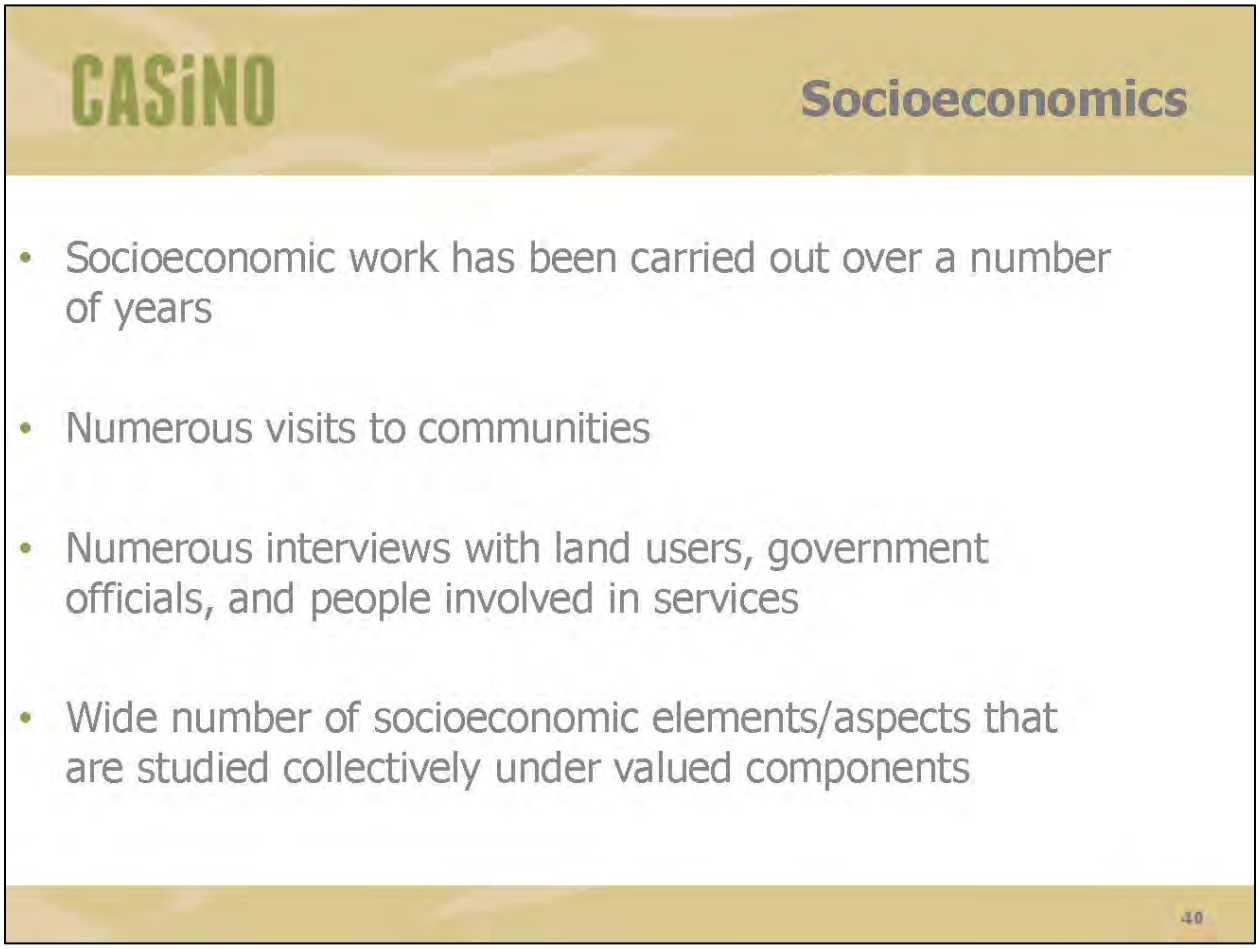

CASINO
Access Road and Wildlife
• This will be a controlled-access industrial road
• It is our intention that governments and wildlife management bodies are actively involved in the ongoing access and wildlife management of the road
• A management plan that addresses concerns about the potential impact of the road on wildlife is important.
• We expect the plan will include:
✓ Strictly controlled, gated and monitored access;
✓ No hunting from the access road;
✓ Monitoring of wildlife populations;
✓ Traffic management planning to avoid wildlife.
27


Socioeconomic
Program
CASINO
May 2013
Paul Mitchell-Banks
amec

CASINO

Archaeology & Heritage

- Heritage assessments – final work completed this summer with help from the communities
- Continuing discussions with First Nation governments on the approach they would like to see
- Interviews and meetings with other land users underway


CASINO
Socioeconomics
• Socioeconomic work has been carried out over a number of years
• Numerous visits to communities
• Numerous interviews with land users, government officials, and people involved in services
• Wide number of socioeconomic elements/aspects that are studied collectively under valued components
40


CASINO
Socioeconomics
Valued Components
• Community Vitality and Wellbeing
• Government Infrastructure and Services
• Sustainable Livelihood
• Employability
• Economic Development and Business Sector
• Cultural Continuity
41

Socioeconomics

Project offers a number of economic benefits to the region including:

- Business opportunities during the construction and operation phase
- Opportunities for business partnerships such as joint ventures
- Employment Opportunities
- Training

- 1,000 jobs during construction per year
- 600 jobs per year during operations

42

CASINO

Economic Impacts

Total Projected Impacts of the Casino project Construction and Operation

Total Projected Life Impacts- 4 years of construction and 22 years of operation (Direct, Indirect and Induced)	Output (millions)	GDP (million)	Employment (FTEs)	Wages and Salaries (millions)	Federal Tax (millions)	Yukon Territorial Tax and Royalties and Provincial Tax (millions)	Other Tax (millions)
Total Yukon Impacts	$8,308	$6,402	23,893	$1,131	$464	$1,810	$36
Rest of Canada	$7,388	$3,275	27,480	$1,338	$472	$359	$16
All of Canada **Total**	**$15,696**	**$9,678**	**51,373**	**$2,469**	**$936**	**$2,169**	**$52**

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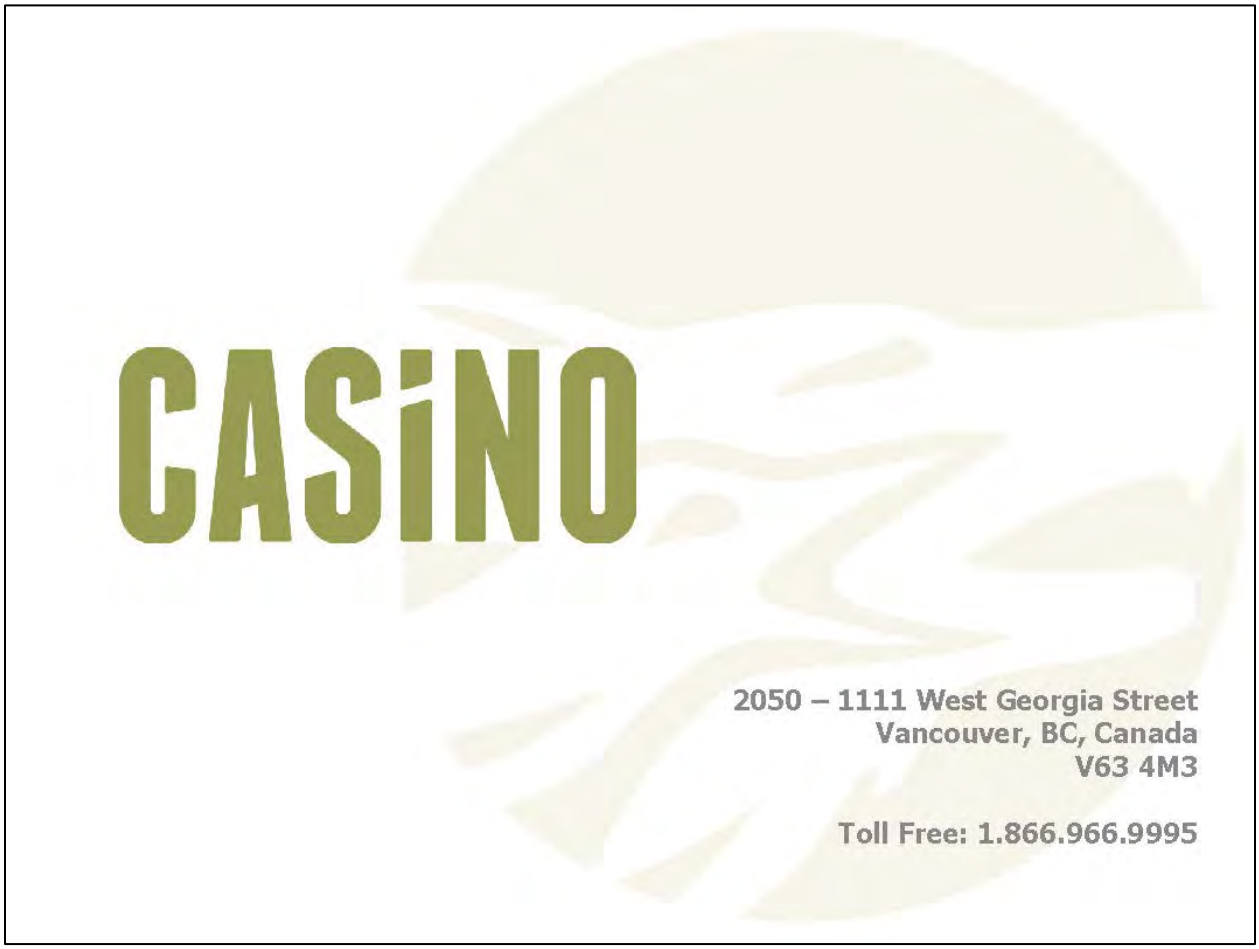
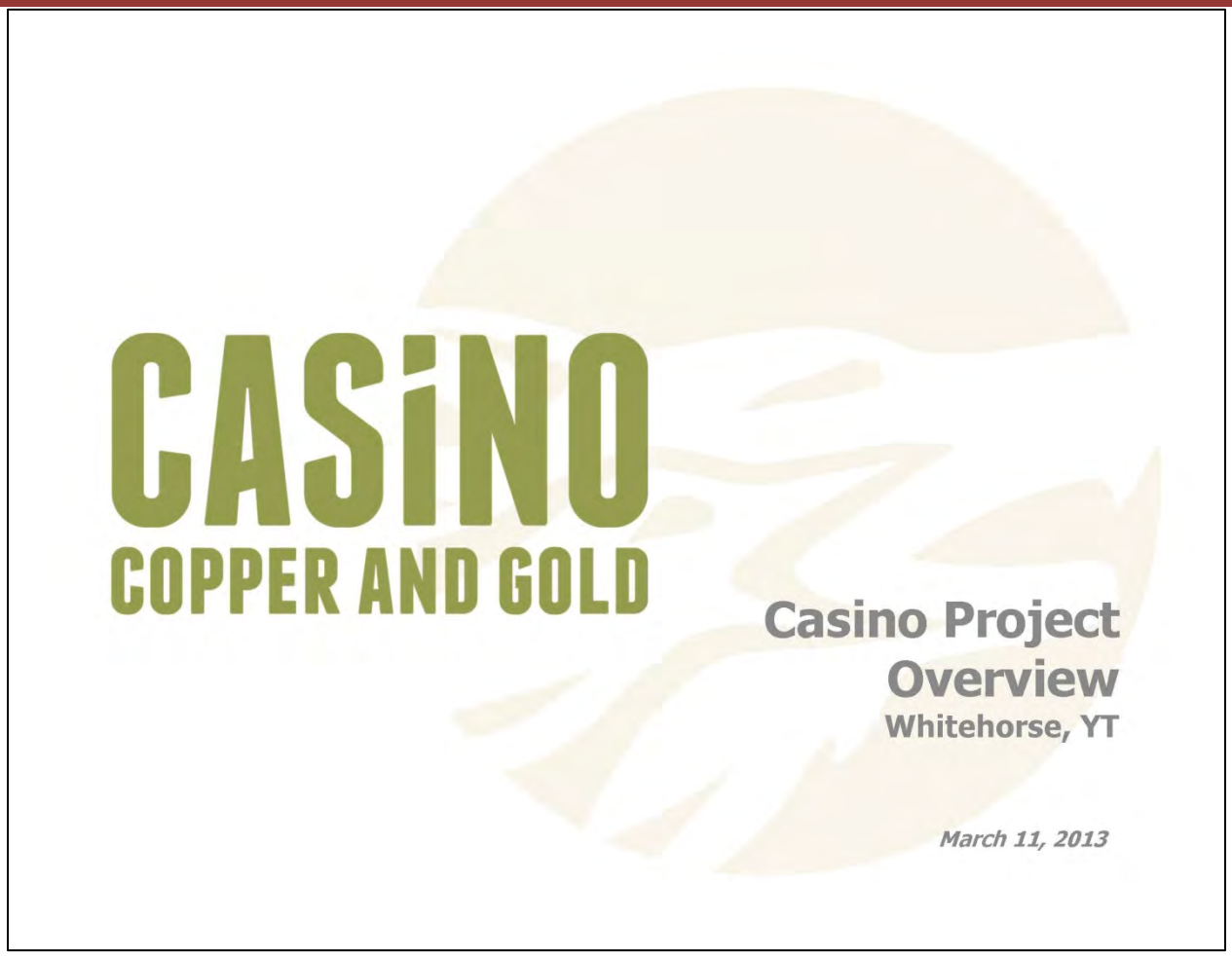
BEST EMPLOYERS IN CANADA 2011

43


CASINO
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

Project Proposal Presentation March 11, 2013

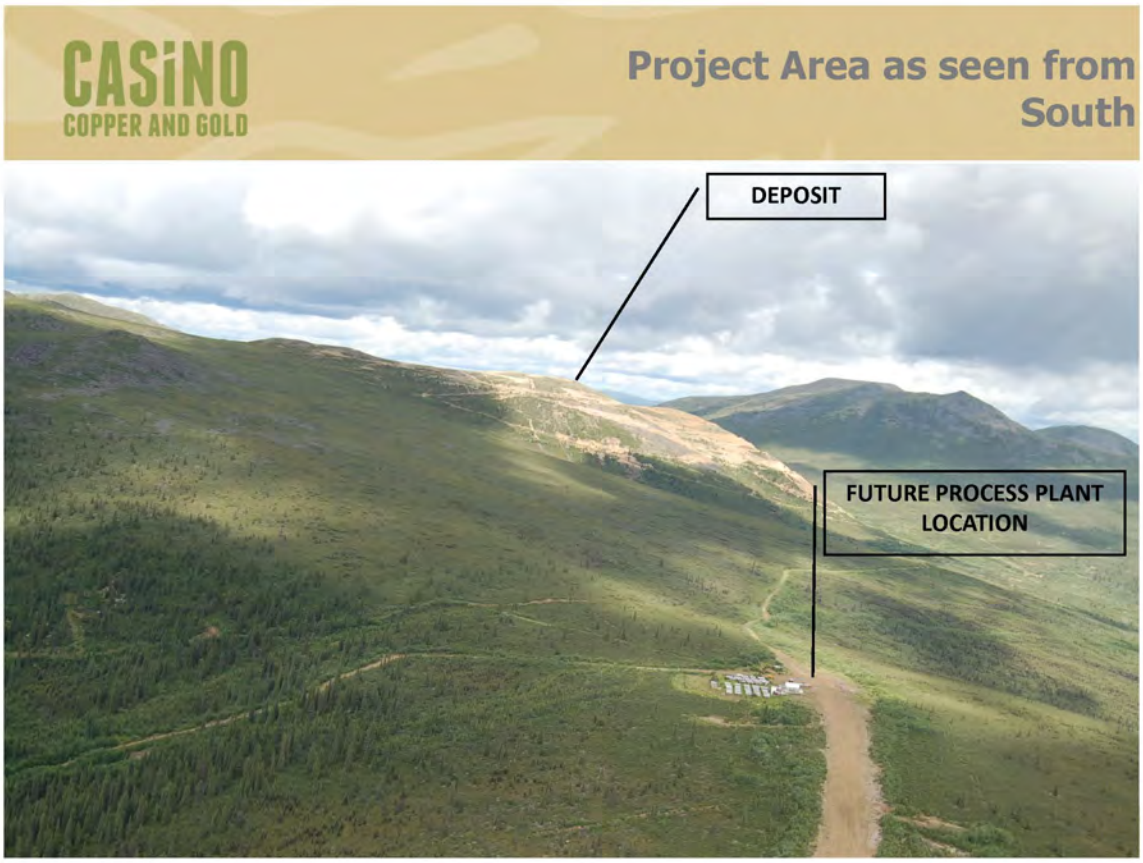

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Casino Project
Overview
Whitehorse, YT
March 11, 2013


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Overview
Geology
Reserve & Resource
Mining & Processing
Infrastructure
Economics
2

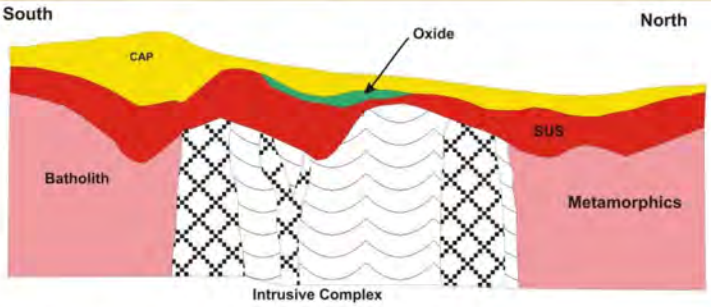
Overview

- The Casino Copper and Gold Project is being developed by Casino Mining Corporation – a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold
- Western Copper and Gold is a TSX and NYSE MKT listed company
- Well financed (~$35 million working capital)
- Western has advanced the project since 2008 – including several engineering studies and 26,000 m of drilling
- A bankable feasibility study on the project was completed in January, and the goal is to have a submission to YESAB by the end of Q3 2013

3


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Project Area as seen from South
DEPOSIT
FUTURE PROCESS PLANT LOCATION

Geology And Mineralization



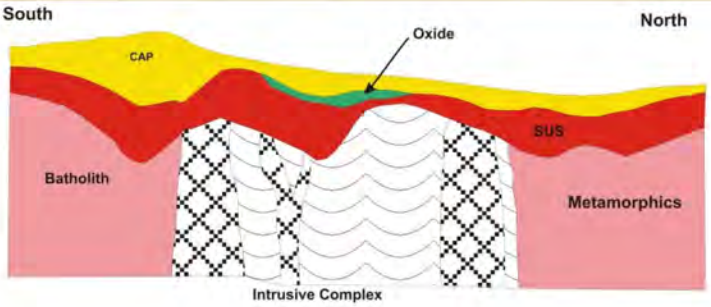
Large, typical stock-centred Porphyry deposit

- 1.8 km by 1.0 km intrusive complex localized along contact between older batholith and metamorphic rocks
- Breccias developed along contact were locus for Cu, Au and Mo mineralizing fluids

Complicated by:

- Late phase barren diatremes
- Supergene overprint

Geology And Mineralization

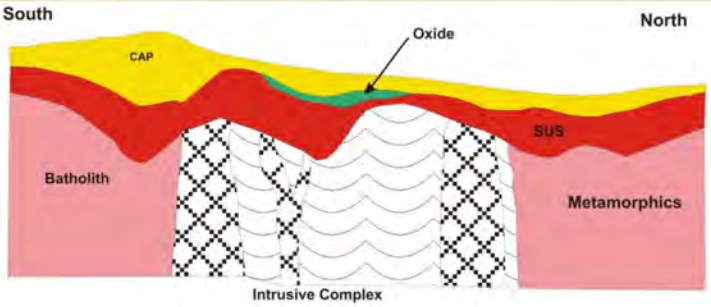


CAP

- Averages 70 m thick; copper leached, gold remains
- Comprised of jarosite, limonite, goethite, and hematite
- Heavily weathered;
  - Most minerals replaced with clay
  - Rock is friable to touch
  - Clay stained by iron oxides
  - Most intense at surface

7

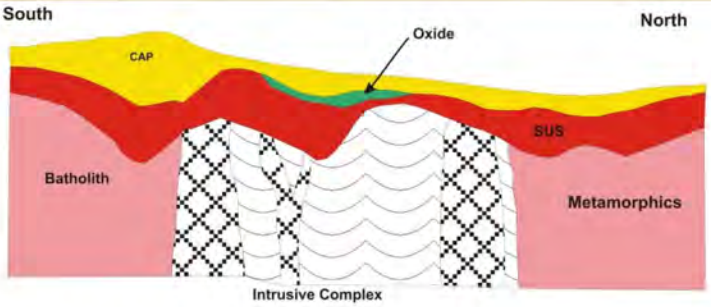
Geology And Mineralization



Supergene Oxide Zone

- Discontinuous 10 m layer at base of CAP
- Local areas perched in CAP
- Copper enriched with trace molybdenite
- Averages 10 m thick where present
- Contains malachite, and other copper oxide mineral
- Transitional into the sulphide zone with depth
- Alteration dominated by clay alteration

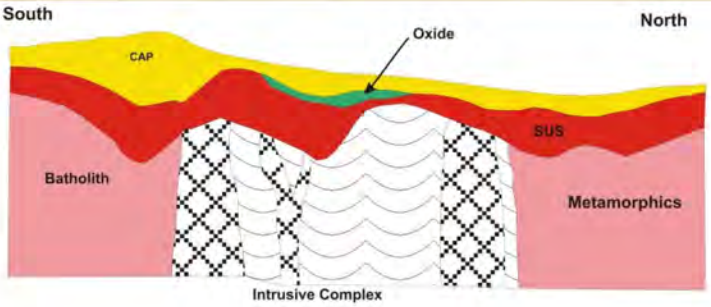
Geology And Mineralization



Supergene Sulphide Zone

- Beneath CAP and Oxide
- Can extend to 200 m from surface
- Average thickness of 60 m
- Copper grades can be two times higher than hypogene grades
- Laterally dispersion of copper outward

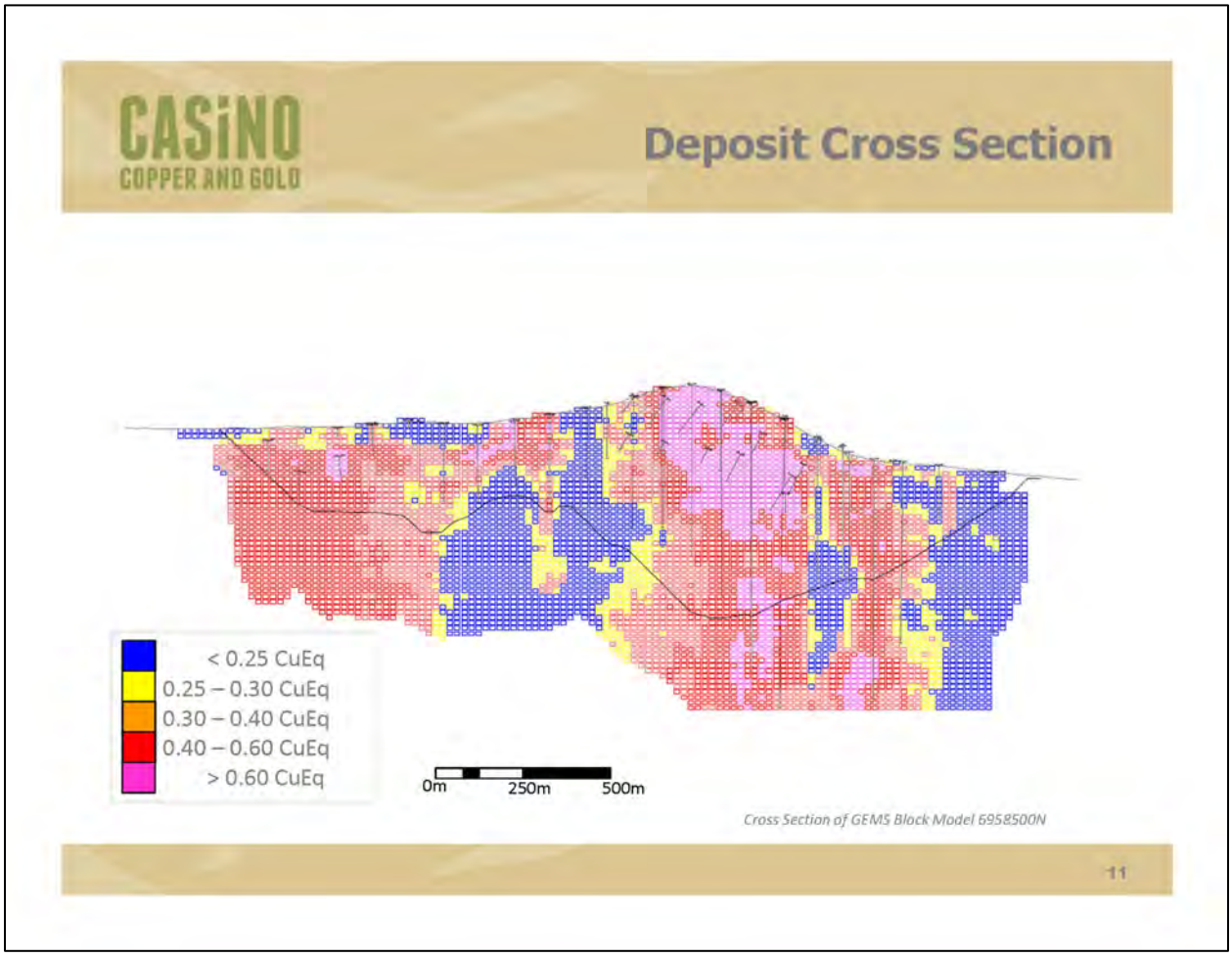
Geology And Mineralization

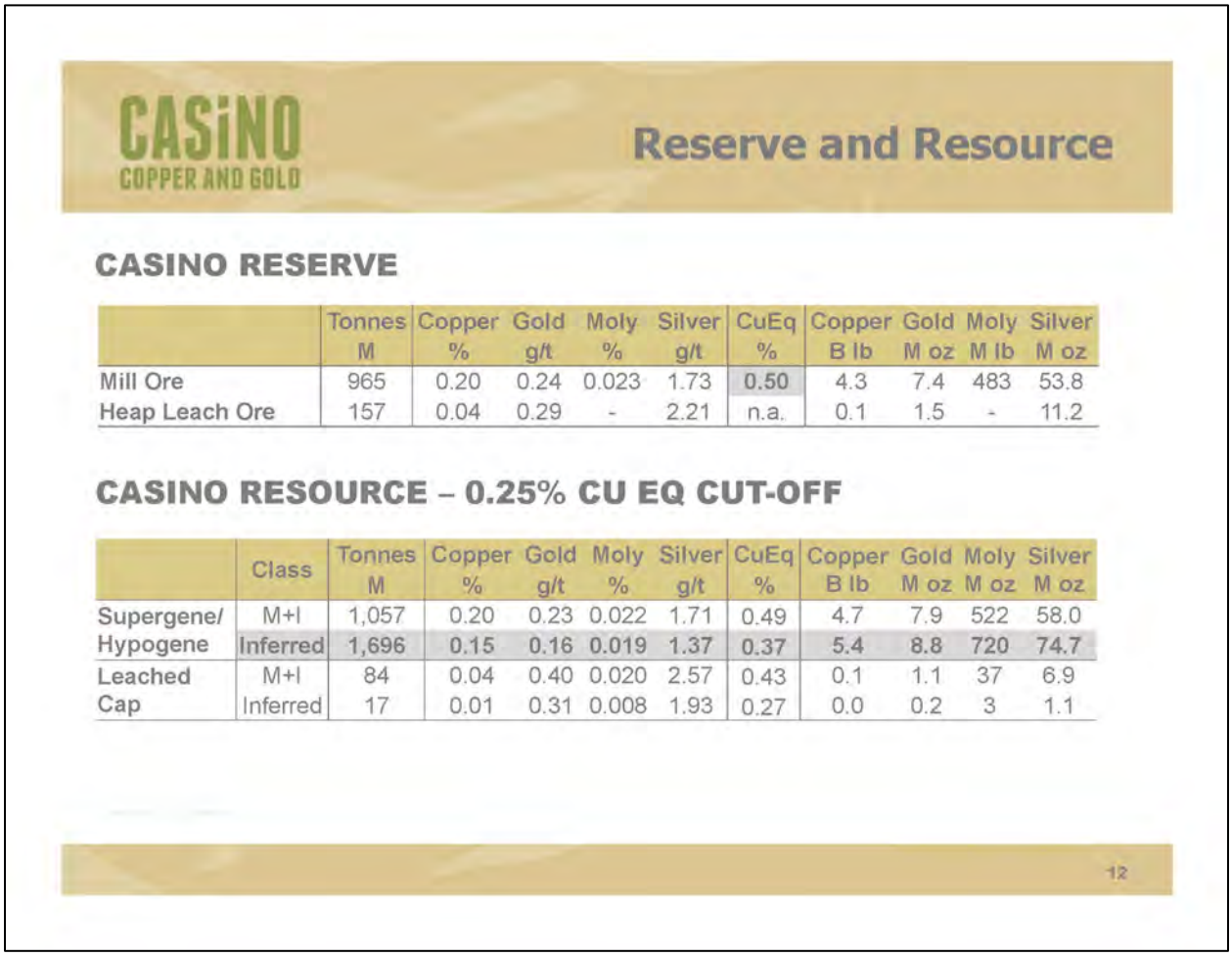


Hypogene Zone

- Primary mineralization
- Mainly finely disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite
- Stockwork sulphide and quartz veining, dissemination
- Highest grades in breccias and fractured rocks localized at intrusive contacts
- Grades decrease outward and towards centre of the stock

10


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Deposit Cross Section
< 0.25 CuEq
0.25 – 0.30 CuEq
0.30 – 0.40 CuEq
0.40 – 0.60 CuEq
> 0.60 CuEq
0m
250m
500m
Cross Section of GEMS Block Model 6958500N
11



CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Reserve and Resource

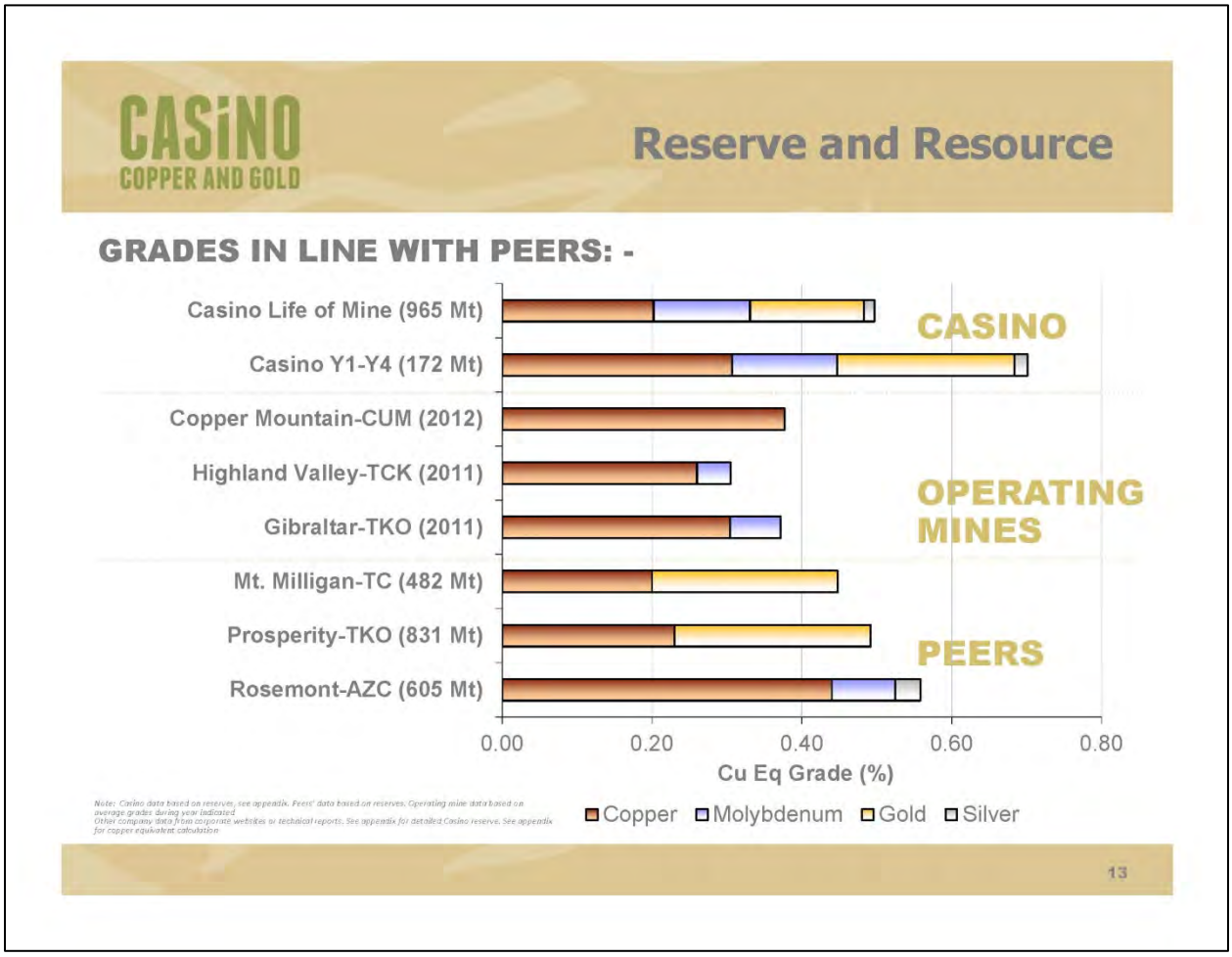
CASINO RESERVE

	Tonnes M	Copper %	Gold g/t	Moly %	Silver g/t	CuEq %	Copper B lb	Gold M oz	Moly M lb	Silver M oz
Mill Ore	965	0.20	0.24	0.023	1.73	0.50	4.3	7.4	483	53.8
Heap Leach Ore	157	0.04	0.29	-	2.21	n.a.	0.1	1.5	-	11.2

CASINO RESOURCE – 0.25% CU EQ CUT-OFF

	Class	Tonnes M	Copper %	Gold g/t	Moly %	Silver g/t	CuEq %	Copper B lb	Gold M oz	Moly M oz	Silver M oz
Supergene/ Hypogene	M+I	1,057	0.20	0.23	0.022	1.71	0.49	4.7	7.9	522	58.0
	Inferred	1,696	0.15	0.16	0.019	1.37	0.37	5.4	8.8	720	74.7
Leached Cap	M+I	84	0.04	0.40	0.020	2.57	0.43	0.1	1.1	37	6.9
	Inferred	17	0.01	0.31	0.008	1.93	0.27	0.0	0.2	3	1.1

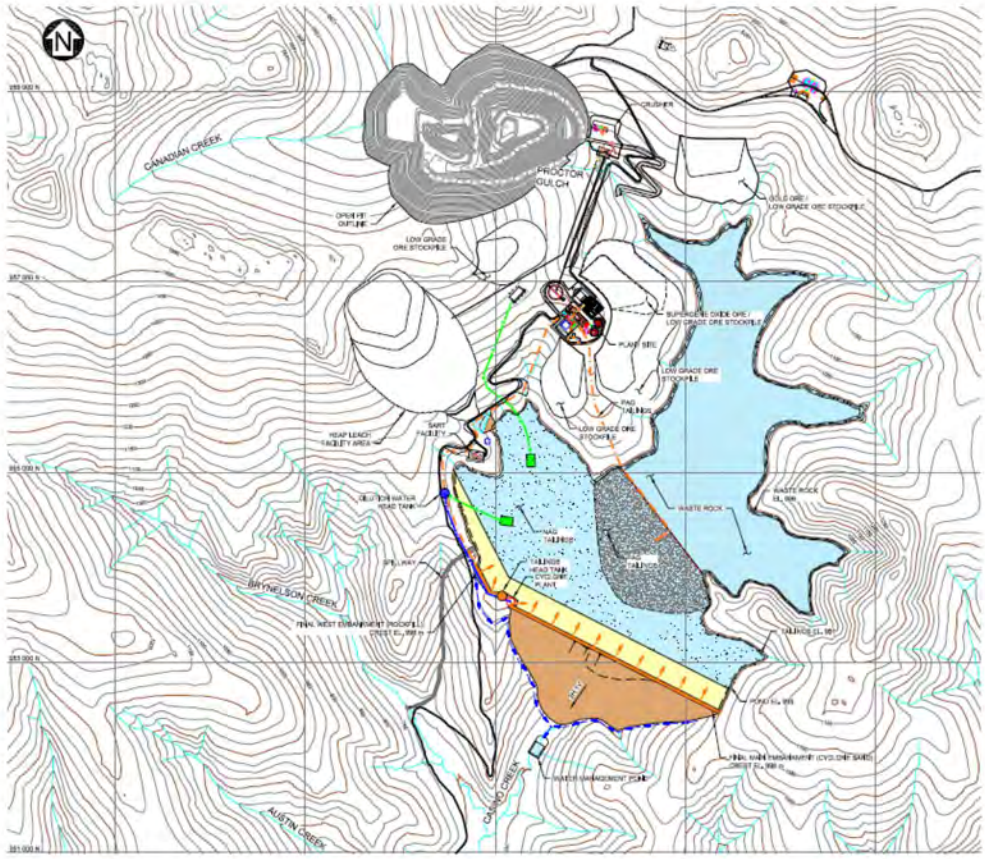
12

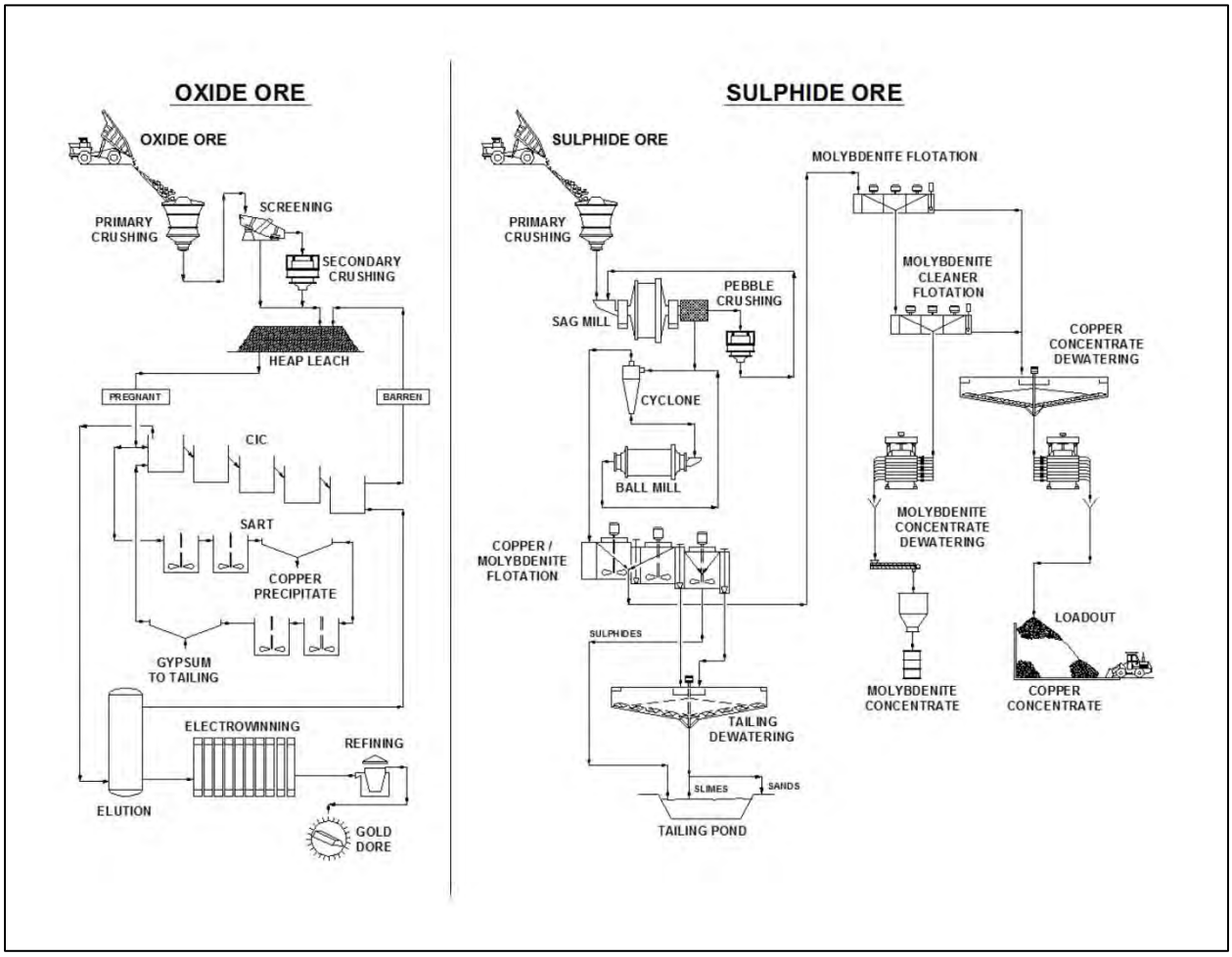

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Reserve and Resource
GRADES IN LINE WITH PEERS: -
Casino Life of Mine (965 Mt)
Casino Y1-Y4 (172 Mt)
Copper Mountain-CUM (2012)
Highland Valley-TCK (2011)
Gibraltar-TKO (2011)
Mt. Milligan-TC (482 Mt)
Prosperity-TKO (831 Mt)
Rosemont-AZC (605 Mt)
CASINO
OPERATING MINES
PEERS
0.00
0.20
0.40
0.60
0.80
Cu Eq Grade (%)
Copper
Molybdenum
Gold
Silver
13

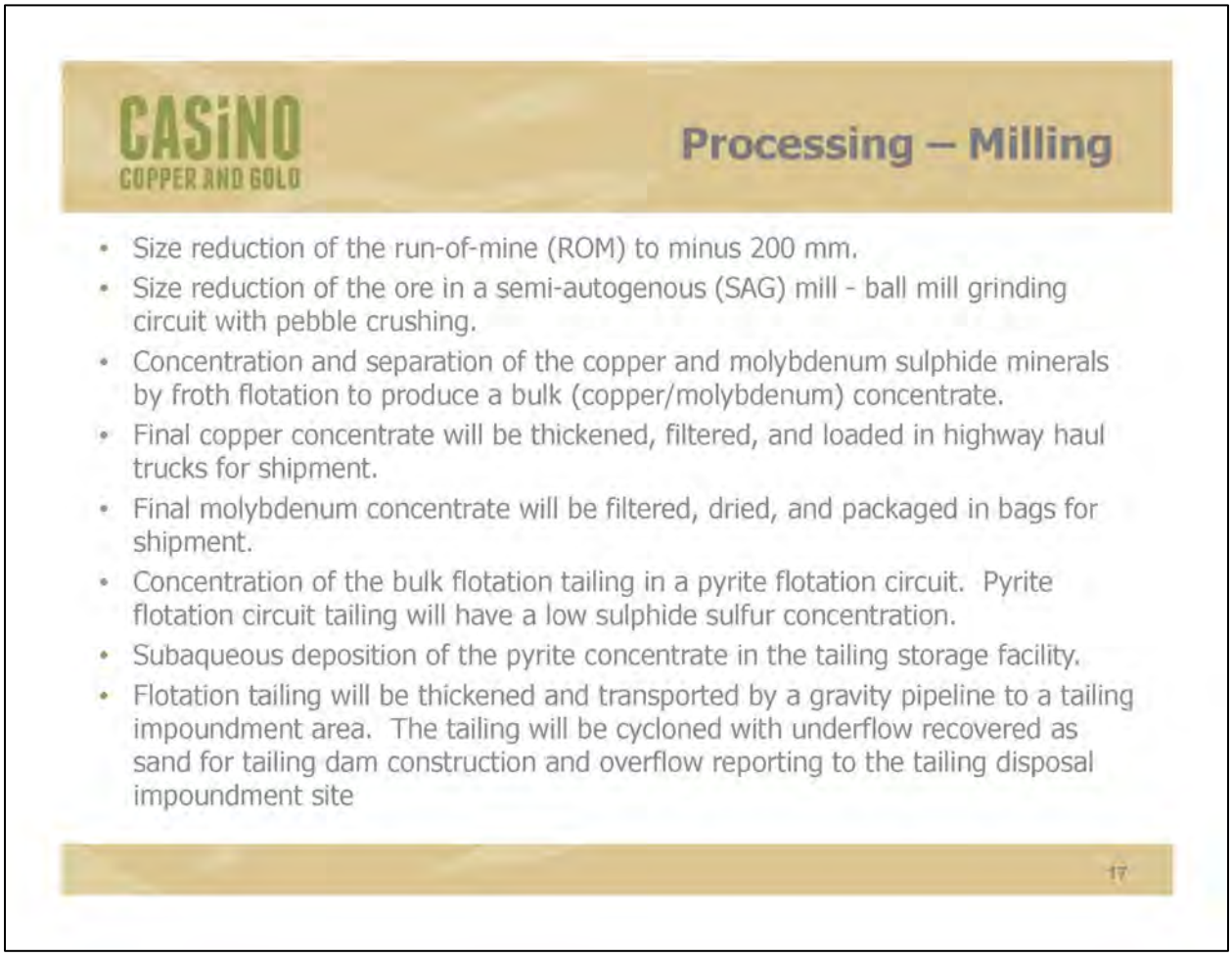
Project Overview

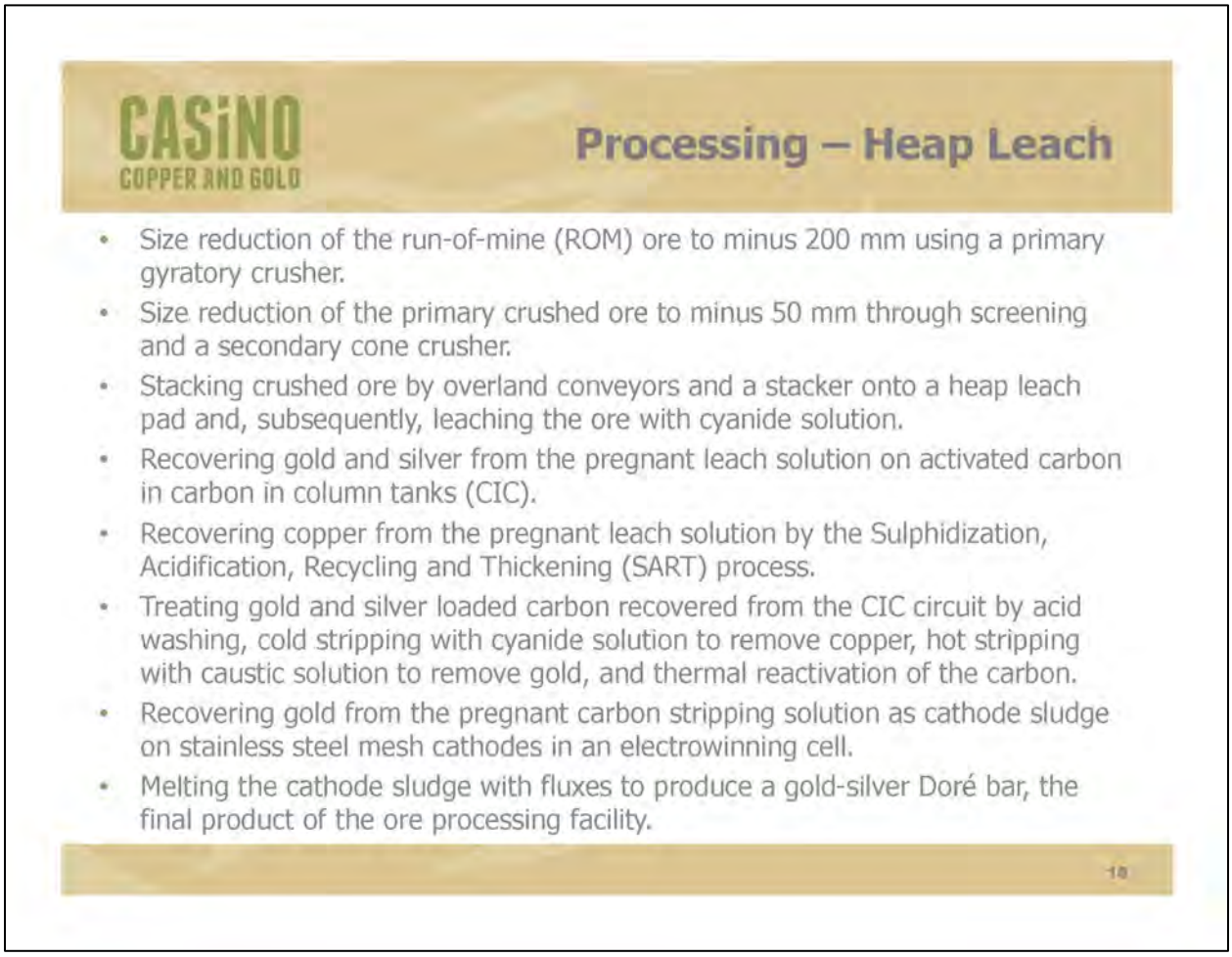
Mining:	Conventional open pit, truck & shovel operation
Milling:	SAG/Ball milling followed by conventional tank flotation to produce copper-gold and molybdenum concentrates. - 120,000 tpd - 22 year life
Heap Leach:	Crush & conveyer stack heap to recover gold. SART to remove copper from solution. - 25,000 tpd - 18 year life
Tailings:	Conventional flooded dam tailings storage
Power:	Natural gas power plant at site (nominal 125 MW)
Access Road:	130 km extension of Freegold road. Year round port at Skagway, AK (560 km)

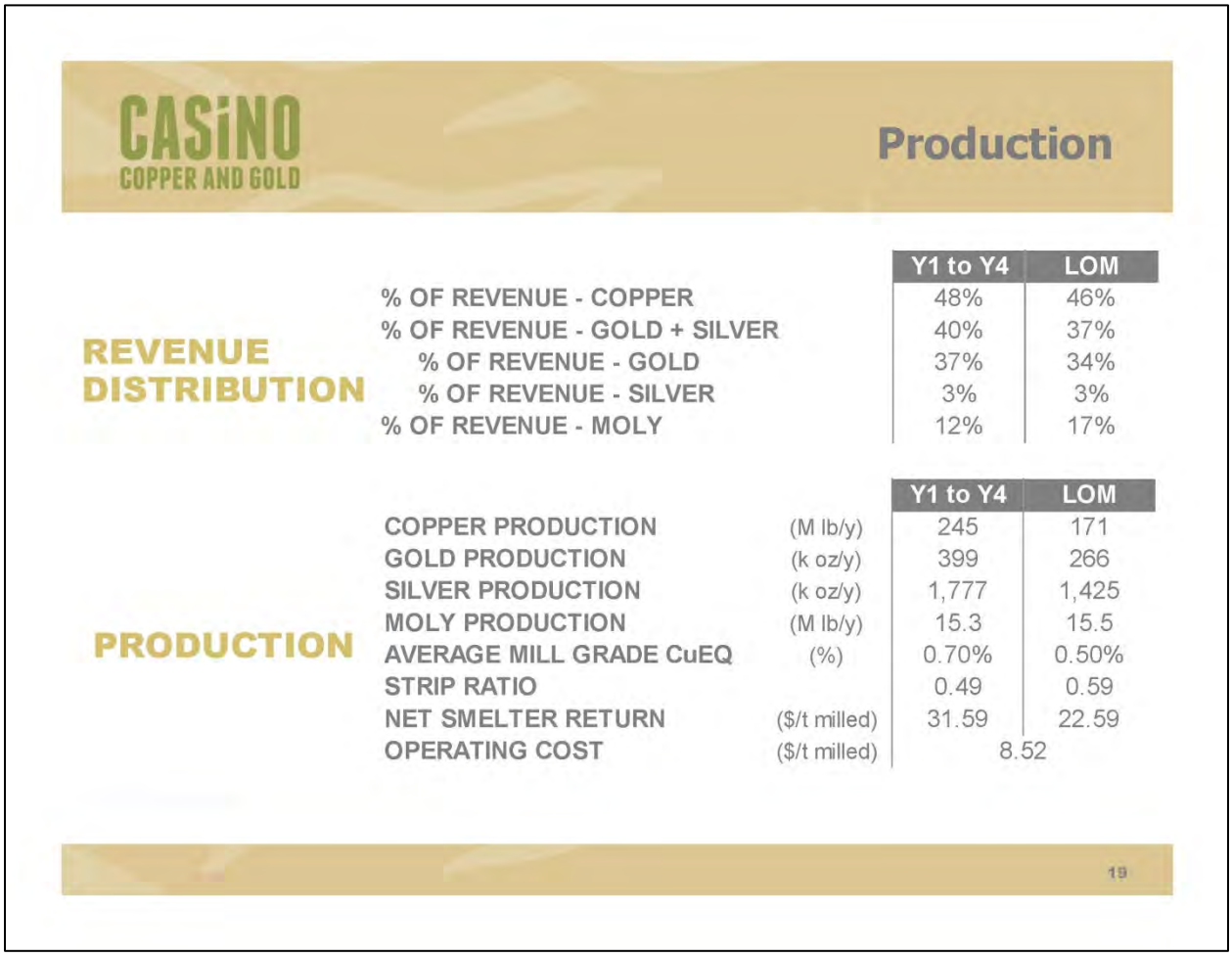
14


CANADIAN CREEK
PROCTOR GULCH
LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
PLANT SITE
WASTE ROCK
BRYNELSON CREEK
CAMP CREEK
AUSTIN CREEK


OXIDE ORE
OXIDE ORE
PRIMARY CRUSHING
SCREENING
SECONDARY CRUSHING
HEAP LEACH
PREGNANT
BARREN
CIC
SART
COPPER PRECIPITATE
GYPSUM TO TAILING
ELECTROWINNING
REFINING
ELUTION
GOLD DORE
SULPHIDE ORE
SULPHIDE ORE
PRIMARY CRUSHING
SAG MILL
PEBBLE CRUSHING
CYCLONE
BALL MILL
COPPER / MOLYBDENITE FLOTATION
SULPHIDES
TAILING DEWATERING
SLIMES
SANDS
TAILING POND
MOLYBDENITE FLOTATION
MOLYBDENITE CLEANER FLOTATION
COPPER CONCENTRATE DEWATERING
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATE DEWATERING
LOADOUT
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATE
COPPER CONCENTRATE

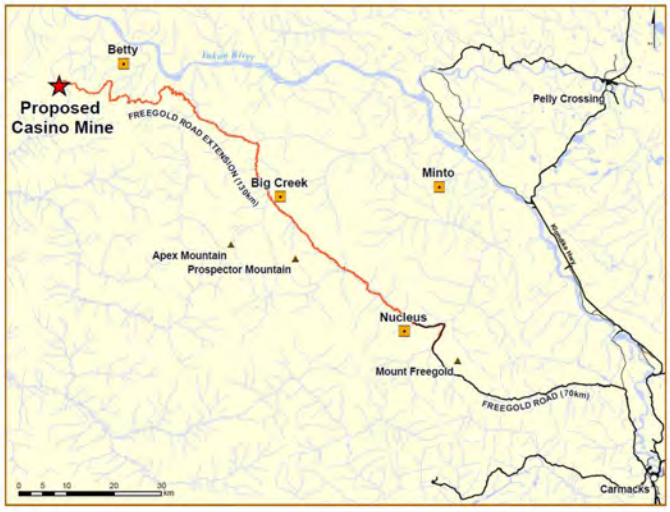

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Processing – Milling
• Size reduction of the run-of-mine (ROM) to minus 200 mm.
• Size reduction of the ore in a semi-autogenous (SAG) mill - ball mill grinding circuit with pebble crushing.
• Concentration and separation of the copper and molybdenum sulphide minerals by froth flotation to produce a bulk (copper/molybdenum) concentrate.
• Final copper concentrate will be thickened, filtered, and loaded in highway haul trucks for shipment.
• Final molybdenum concentrate will be filtered, dried, and packaged in bags for shipment.
• Concentration of the bulk flotation tailing in a pyrite flotation circuit. Pyrite flotation circuit tailing will have a low sulphide sulfur concentration.
• Subaqueous deposition of the pyrite concentrate in the tailing storage facility.
• Flotation tailing will be thickened and transported by a gravity pipeline to a tailing impoundment area. The tailing will be cycloned with underflow recovered as sand for tailing dam construction and overflow reporting to the tailing disposal impoundment site
17


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Processing – Heap Leach
• Size reduction of the run-of-mine (ROM) ore to minus 200 mm using a primary gyratory crusher.
• Size reduction of the primary crushed ore to minus 50 mm through screening and a secondary cone crusher.
• Stacking crushed ore by overland conveyors and a stacker onto a heap leach pad and, subsequently, leaching the ore with cyanide solution.
• Recovering gold and silver from the pregnant leach solution on activated carbon in carbon in column tanks (CIC).
• Recovering copper from the pregnant leach solution by the Sulphidization, Acidification, Recycling and Thickening (SART) process.
• Treating gold and silver loaded carbon recovered from the CIC circuit by acid washing, cold stripping with cyanide solution to remove copper, hot stripping with caustic solution to remove gold, and thermal reactivation of the carbon.
• Recovering gold from the pregnant carbon stripping solution as cathode sludge on stainless steel mesh cathodes in an electrowinning cell.
• Melting the cathode sludge with fluxes to produce a gold-silver Doré bar, the final product of the ore processing facility.


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Production
REVENUE DISTRIBUTION
% OF REVENUE - COPPER
% OF REVENUE - GOLD + SILVER
% OF REVENUE - GOLD
% OF REVENUE - SILVER
% OF REVENUE - MOLY
Y1 to Y4
LOM
48%
46%
40%
37%
37%
34%
3%
3%
12%
17%
PRODUCTION
COPPER PRODUCTION (M lb/y) 245 171
GOLD PRODUCTION (k oz/y) 399 266
SILVER PRODUCTION (k oz/y) 1,777 1,425
MOLY PRODUCTION (M lb/y) 15.3 15.5
AVERAGE MILL GRADE CuEQ (%) 0.70% 0.50%
STRIP RATIO 0.49 0.59
NET SMELTER RETURN ($/t milled) 31.59 22.59
OPERATING COST ($/t milled) 8.52
19

Proposed Freegold Road Extension

- Road alignment follows existing winter road that is currently used by exploration companies
- Straightforward construction – no tunnels or major bridges

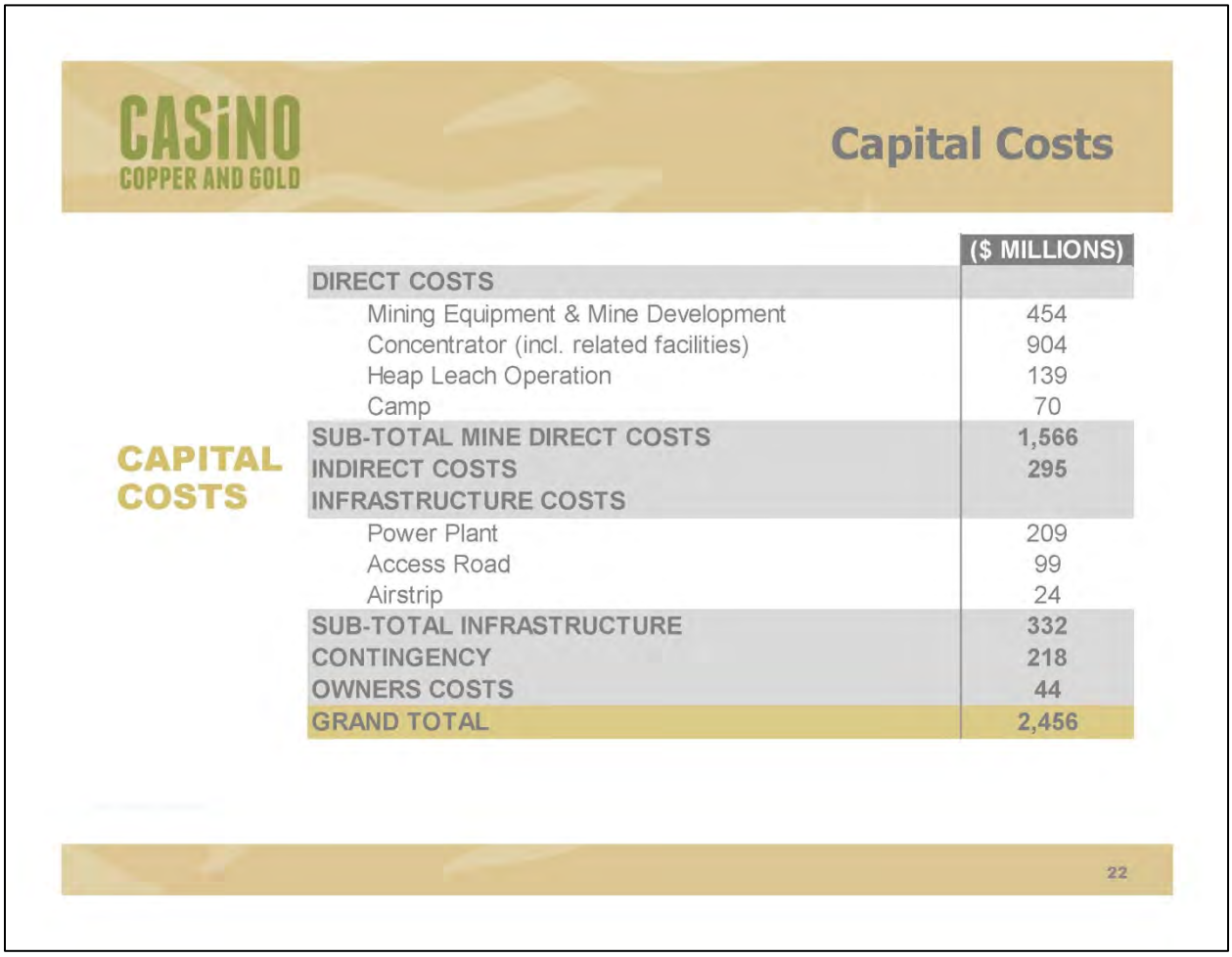


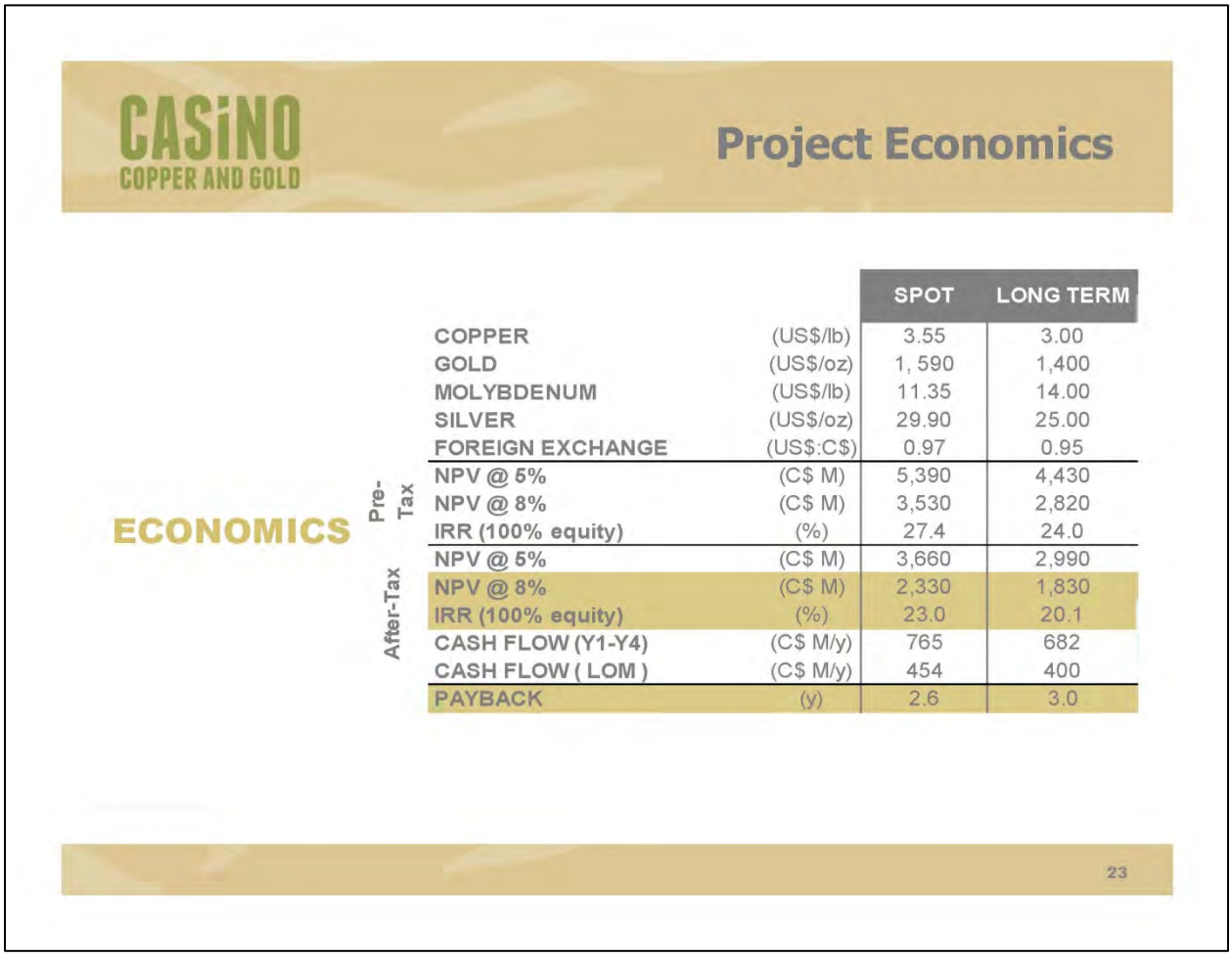
20

Power

- LNG will be sourced from a third party in Fort Nelson, BC
- Results of LNG pre-FEED study and detailed LNG transportation study used in Feasibility Study
- Final power cost of $0.095/kWh not including power plant capital
- Next step is basic engineering of LNG supply chain

21


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Capital Costs
CAPITAL COSTS
($ MILLIONS)
DIRECT COSTS
Mining Equipment & Mine Development 454
Concentrator (incl. related facilities) 904
Heap Leach Operation 139
Camp 70
SUB-TOTAL MINE DIRECT COSTS 1,566
INDIRECT COSTS 295
INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS
Power Plant 209
Access Road 99
Airstrip 24
SUB-TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE 332
CONTINGENCY 218
OWNERS COSTS 44
GRAND TOTAL 2,456
22



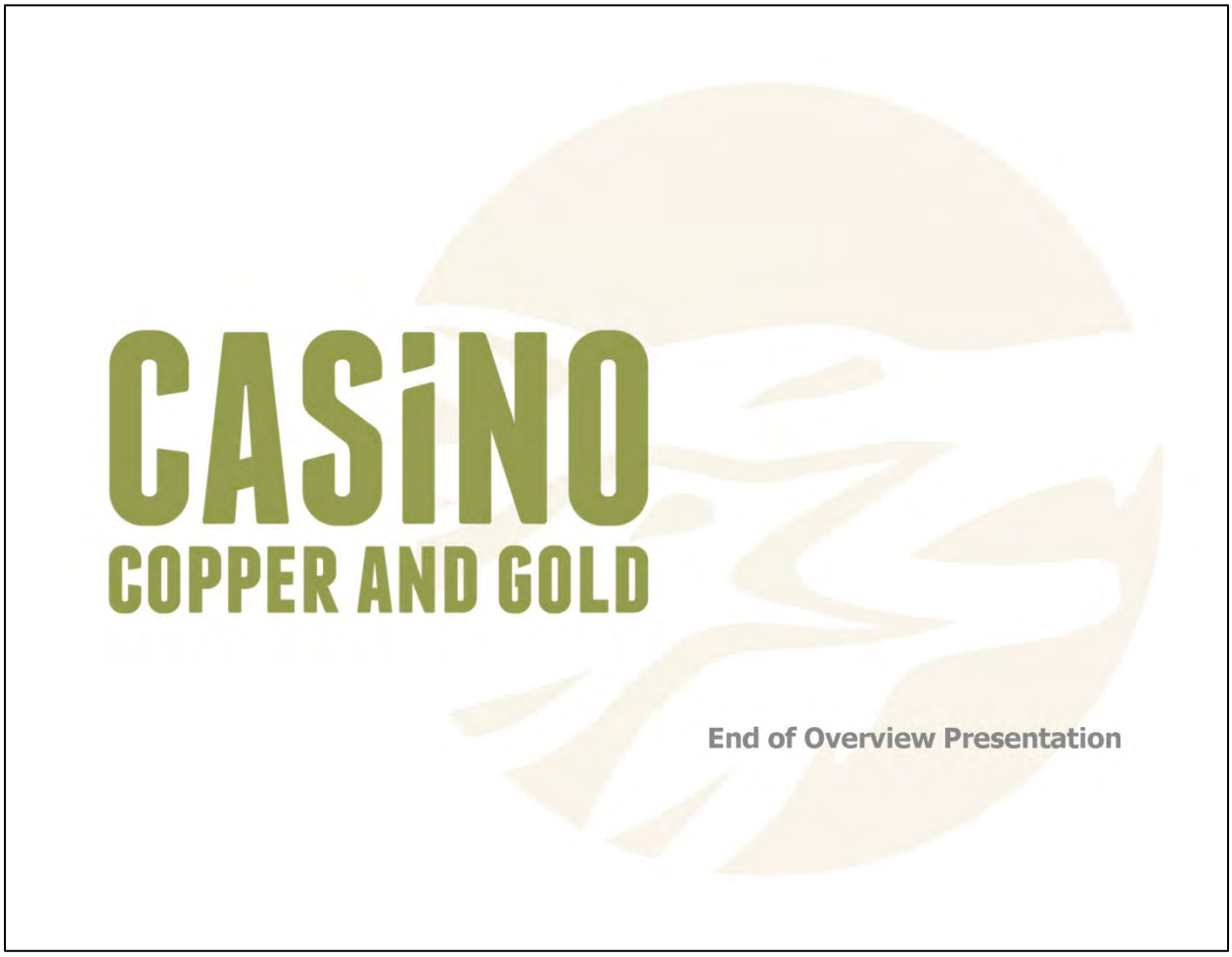
CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Project Economics

ECONOMICS

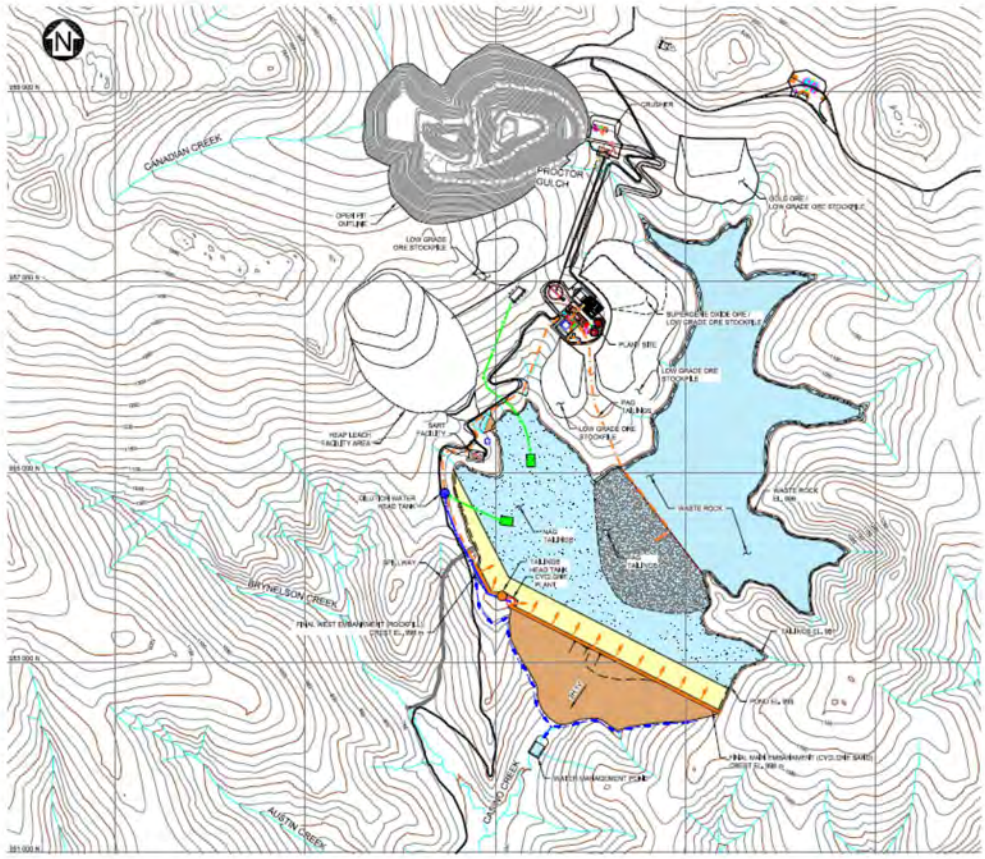
			SPOT	LONG TERM
	COPPER	(US$/lb)	3.55	3.00
	GOLD	(US$/oz)	1, 590	1,400
	MOLYBDENUM	(US$/lb)	11.35	14.00
	SILVER	(US$/oz)	29.90	25.00
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE	(US$:C$)	0.97	0.95
Pre-Tax	NPV @ 5%	(C$ M)	5,390	4,430
Pre-Tax	NPV @ 8%	(C$ M)	3,530	2,820
Pre-Tax	IRR (100% equity)	(%)	27.4	24.0
After-Tax	NPV @ 5%	(C$ M)	3,660	2,990
After-Tax	NPV @ 8%	(C$ M)	2,330	1,830
After-Tax	IRR (100% equity)	(%)	23.0	20.1
	CASH FLOW (Y1-Y4)	(C$ M/y)	765	682
	CASH FLOW (LOM)	(C$ M/y)	454	400
	PAYBACK	(y)	2.6	3.0

23


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
End of Overview Presentation

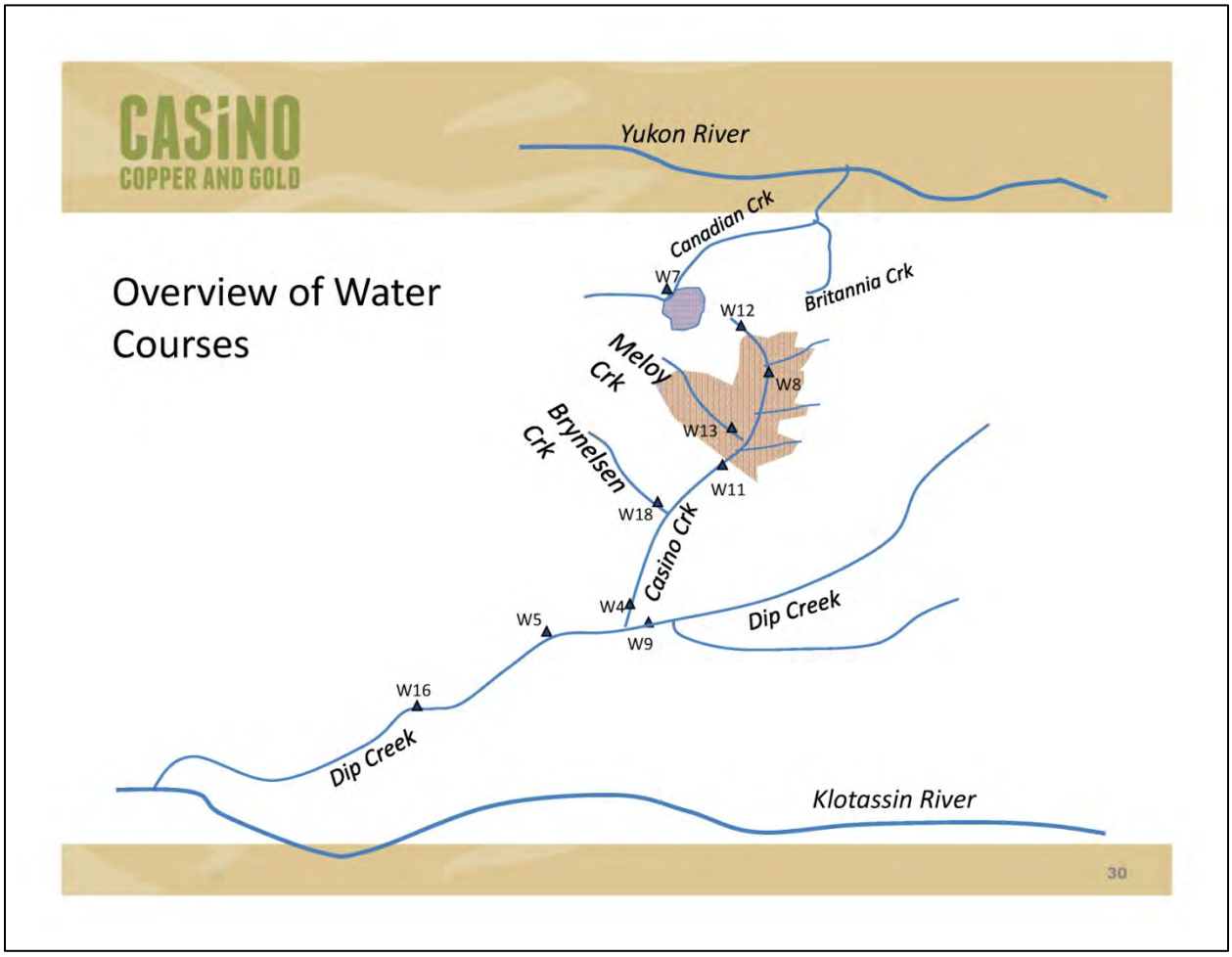

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Conceptual
Closure Plan

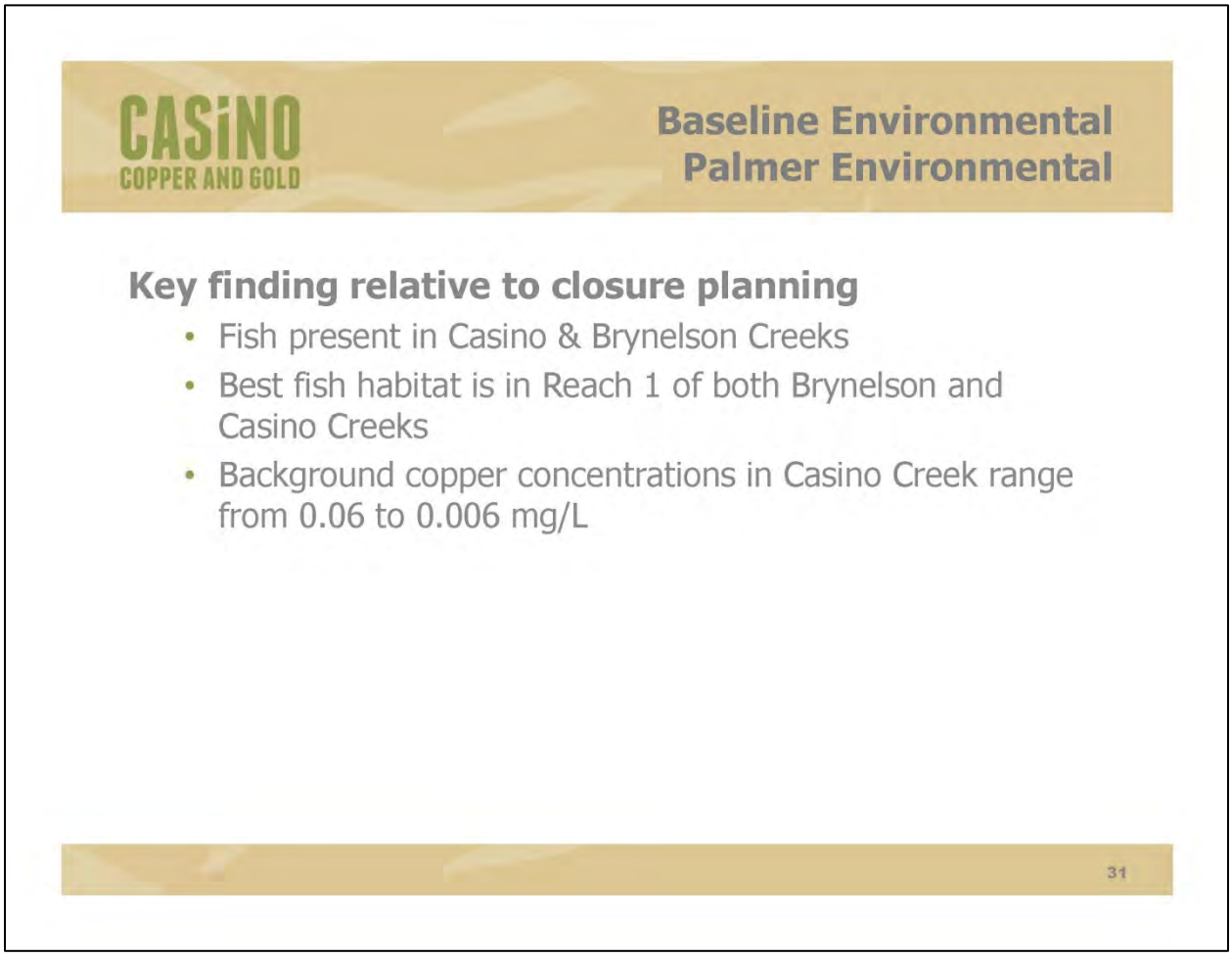

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Casino Mine Development Summary
Tailings
Waste Rock
Heap Ore
Low Grade Ore
965 M tonnes
658 M tonnes
157 M tonnes
143 M tonnes
Open pit mining at 120,000 tpd for 22 years
Initial ore to heap leach
De-pyritized tailings to dam shell
PAG rock & pyritic tailings to underwater TMF
Waste rock selectively placed to mitigate metal leaching
Four low grade ore stockpiles, all processed during operations
26


CANADIAN CREEK
PROCTOR GULCH
LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
PLANT SITE
WASTE ROCK
BRYNELSON CREEK
CASINO CREEK
AUSTIN CREEK


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Technical Team
Mining & Milling
PALMER
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING
GROUP INC.
Baseline Studies
EDI
amec
LORAX
ENVIRONMENTAL
Geochemistry
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING
BRODIE
CONSULTING
Tailings & Rock
Closure Plan
Marsland
Environmental
Associates
Source
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES
Water Quality Predictions
28


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Baseline Environmental
Palmer Environmental
Previous studies conducted by Hallam Knight Piésold (1995-96)
• 2 years of hydrology, water quality and aquatic data (aquatic data is being brought forward)
PECG (2008-2012) – 4 years of data collection
• Hydrology
• Water quality
• Aquatic resources
29


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Overview of Water Courses
Yukon River
Canadian Crk
Britannia Crk
W7
W12
W8
Meloy Crk
W13
Brynelsen Crk
W11
W18
Casino Crk
W4
W5
W9
Dip Creek
W16
Dip Creek
Klotassin River
30


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Baseline Environmental
Palmer Environmental
Key finding relative to closure planning
• Fish present in Casino & Brynelson Creeks
• Best fish habitat is in Reach 1 of both Brynelson and Casino Creeks
• Background copper concentrations in Casino Creek range from 0.06 to 0.006 mg/L
31

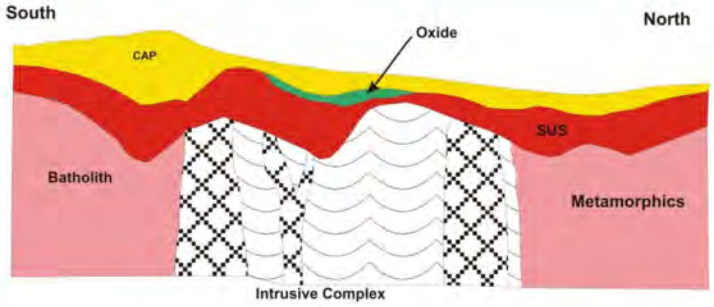
Geochemistry
Lorax

Current studies

- Geochemical characterization program has been ongoing for 5 years.
- The ARD/ML characteristics have been delineated based on more than 1500 static test samples.
- Kinetic testing selected to replicate actual mine components for:
  - Heap leach, ore, waste rock, tailings
- Geochemical modeling of expected drainage chemistry from pit walls, waste rock and tailings .

32

Geochemistry Lorax



- **ARD/ML properties best described by mineralization Zone**
  - Leached Cap – fully oxidized with trace quantities of sulphide
  - Supergene oxide and sulphide zones – weathered, metal enriched rock (from oxide cap)
  - Hypogene – unaltered fresh rock

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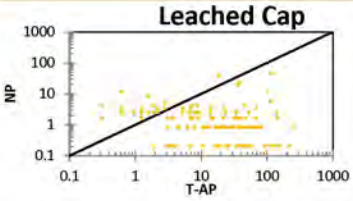
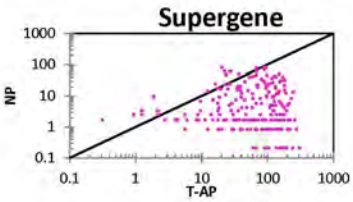
CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Geochemistry
Lorax

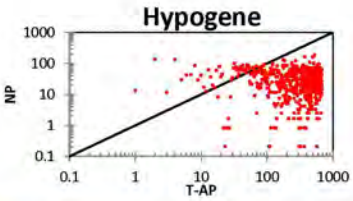
Static Test Results



- **Leach Cap (CAP)**
  - Unit has low NP and most T-AP is in the form of sulphate-S, with median sulphide content of 0.02%.
  - The CAP samples have a mildly acidic median rinse pH value of 4.7 and some metal leaching potential.



- **Supergene Zone (SUP)**
  - Approximately 45% of SUP is depleted in NP, and is either already acidic or will become acidic rapidly.
  - Approximately 55% of SUP material contains some carbonate minerals that will initially buffer drainage pH, only becoming acidic at advanced weathering stages.



- **Hypogene Zone (HYP)**
  - The HYP zone is unweathered, and has the highest NP and sulphide content of the three weathering types.
  - Unit will initially produce alkaline drainage, but will become acidic under advanced weathering conditions (100>years).

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Geochemistry Lorax

Year Initiated	Field Bins	Saturated Columns	Unsaturated Columns	Humidity Cells
2008	8			3
2009				3
2010		9	5	
2011		2	1	12
2012		4	1	
2013		2	2	
Total	8	17	9	18

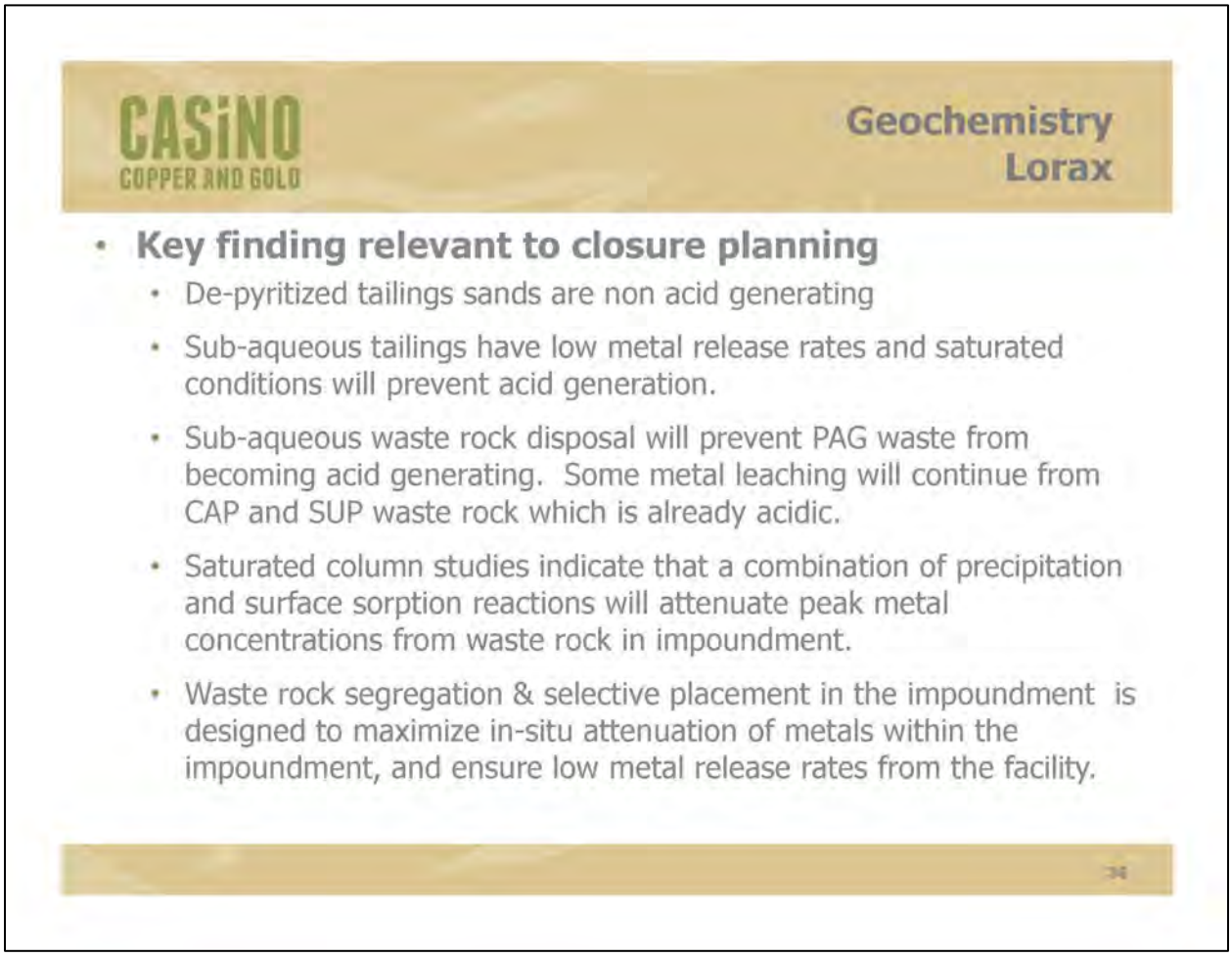
Humidity Cell

Saturated Column

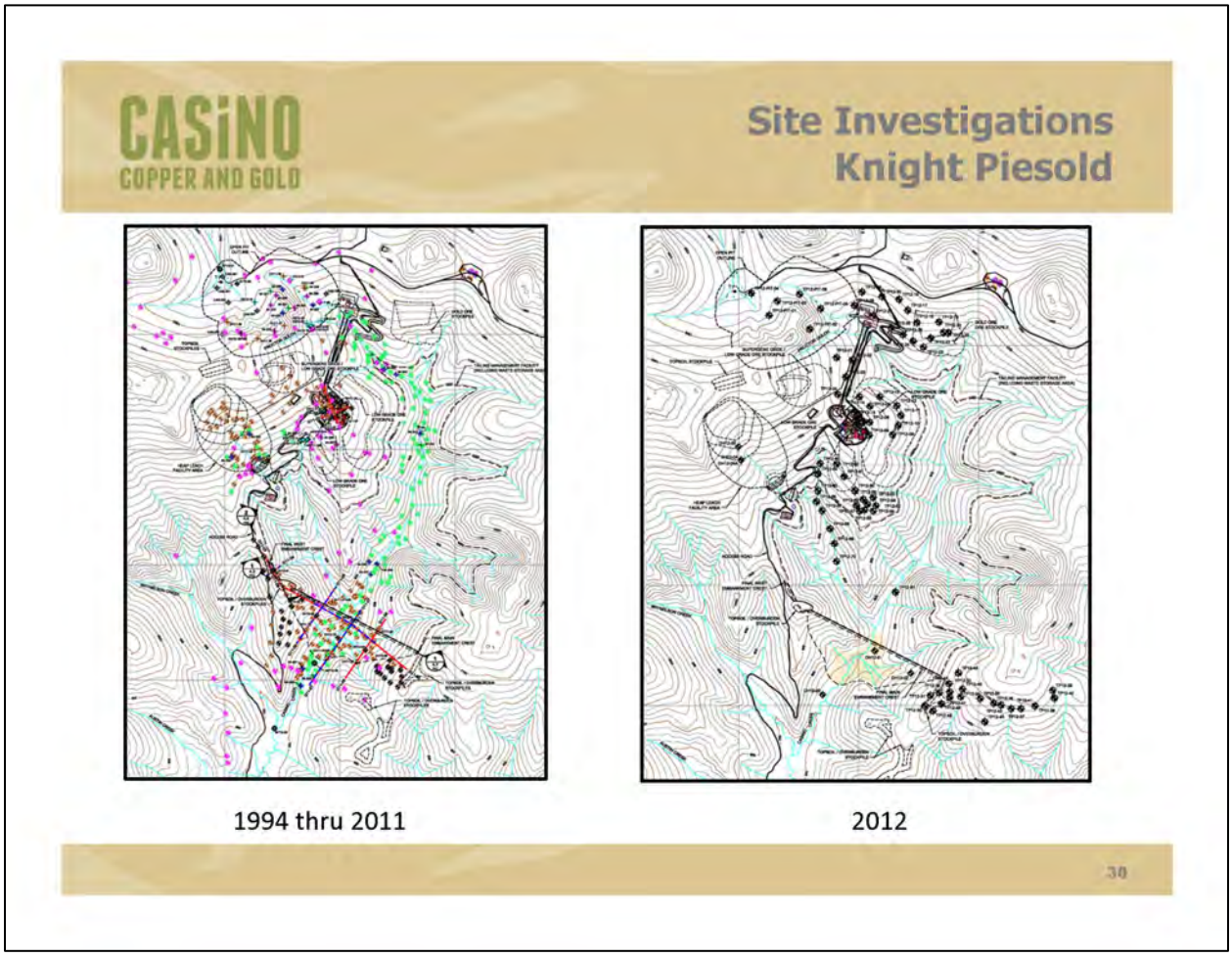
Field Bins

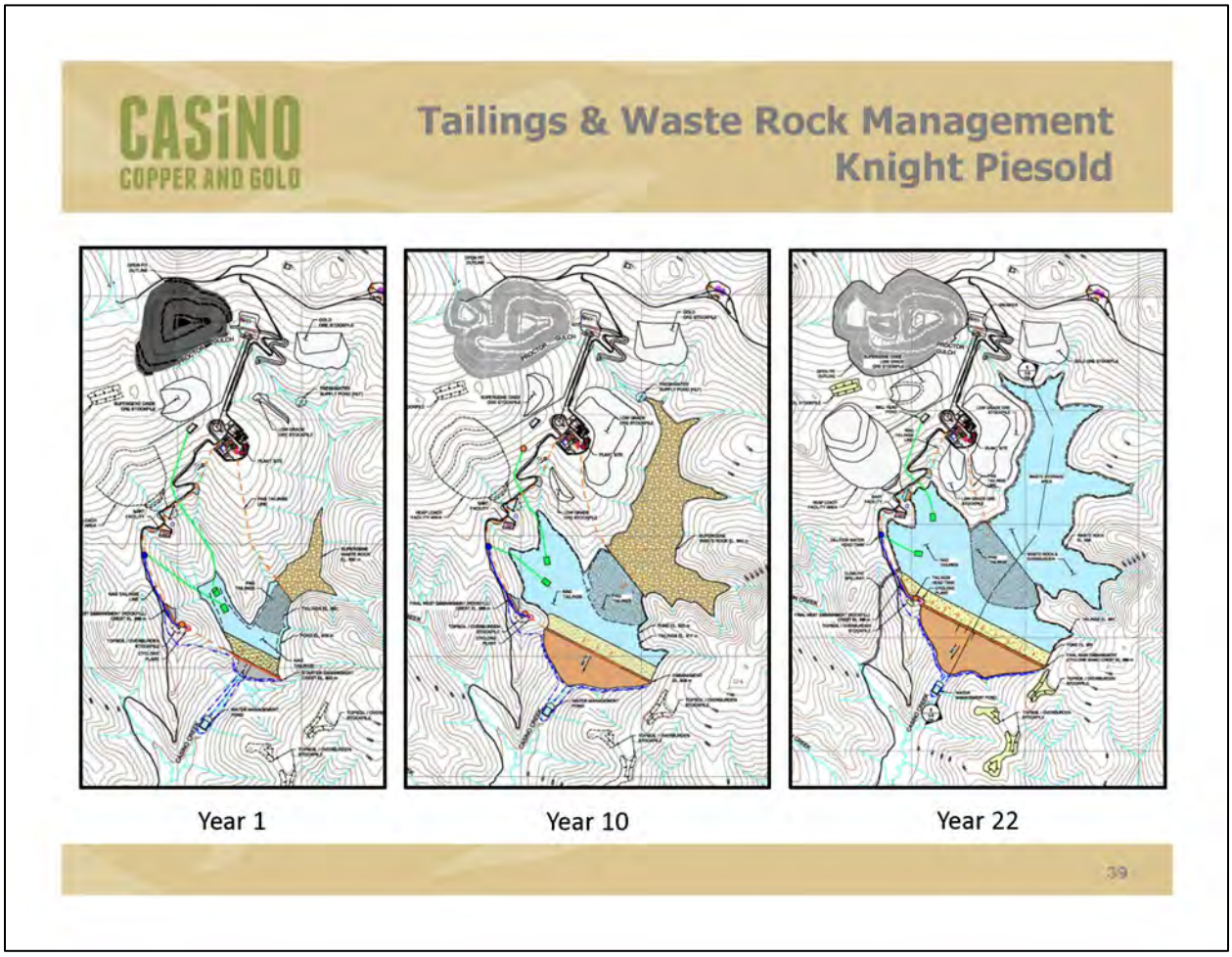
- **Kinetic Testing**
  - Over 50 individual kinetic tests have been initiated since 2008.
  - The kinetic tests are designed to replicate waste storage conditions.
  - Test program has evolved with time as mine planning has advanced.

35


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Geochemistry
Lorax
Key finding relevant to closure planning
De-pyritized tailings sands are non acid generating
Sub-aqueous tailings have low metal release rates and saturated conditions will prevent acid generation.
Sub-aqueous waste rock disposal will prevent PAG waste from becoming acid generating. Some metal leaching will continue from CAP and SUP waste rock which is already acidic.
Saturated column studies indicate that a combination of precipitation and surface sorption reactions will attenuate peak metal concentrations from waste rock in impoundment.
Waste rock segregation & selective placement in the impoundment is designed to maximize in-situ attenuation of metals within the impoundment, and ensure low metal release rates from the facility.

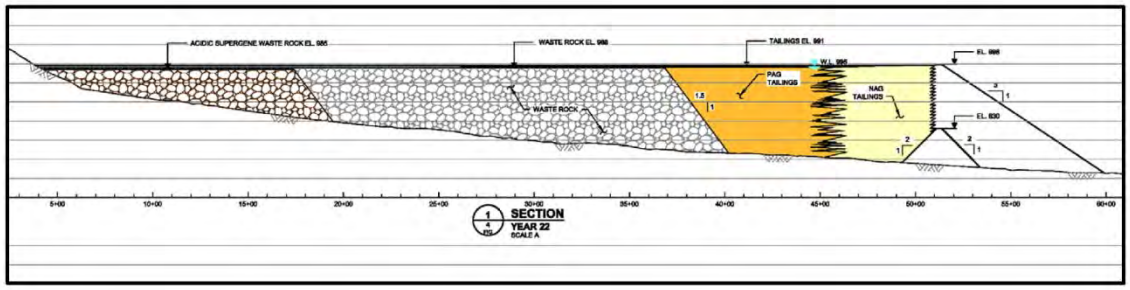

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Tailings & Waste Rock Management
Knight Piesold
• Work with geochemistry specialists to create optimized waste management strategy
• Integration of mine plan with construction of embankment and waste rock platforms within TMF basin
• Conduct geotechnical studies to support TMF design, such as:
• Site Investigations
• Tailings Testing
• Seismicity Assessment
• Foundation Characterization
• Seepage and Stability Assessment
37


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Site Investigations
Knight Piesold
1994 thru 2011
2012
30


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Tailings & Waste Rock Management
Knight Piesold
Year 1
Year 10
Year 22
39

CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Tailings & Waste Rock Management
Knight Piesold

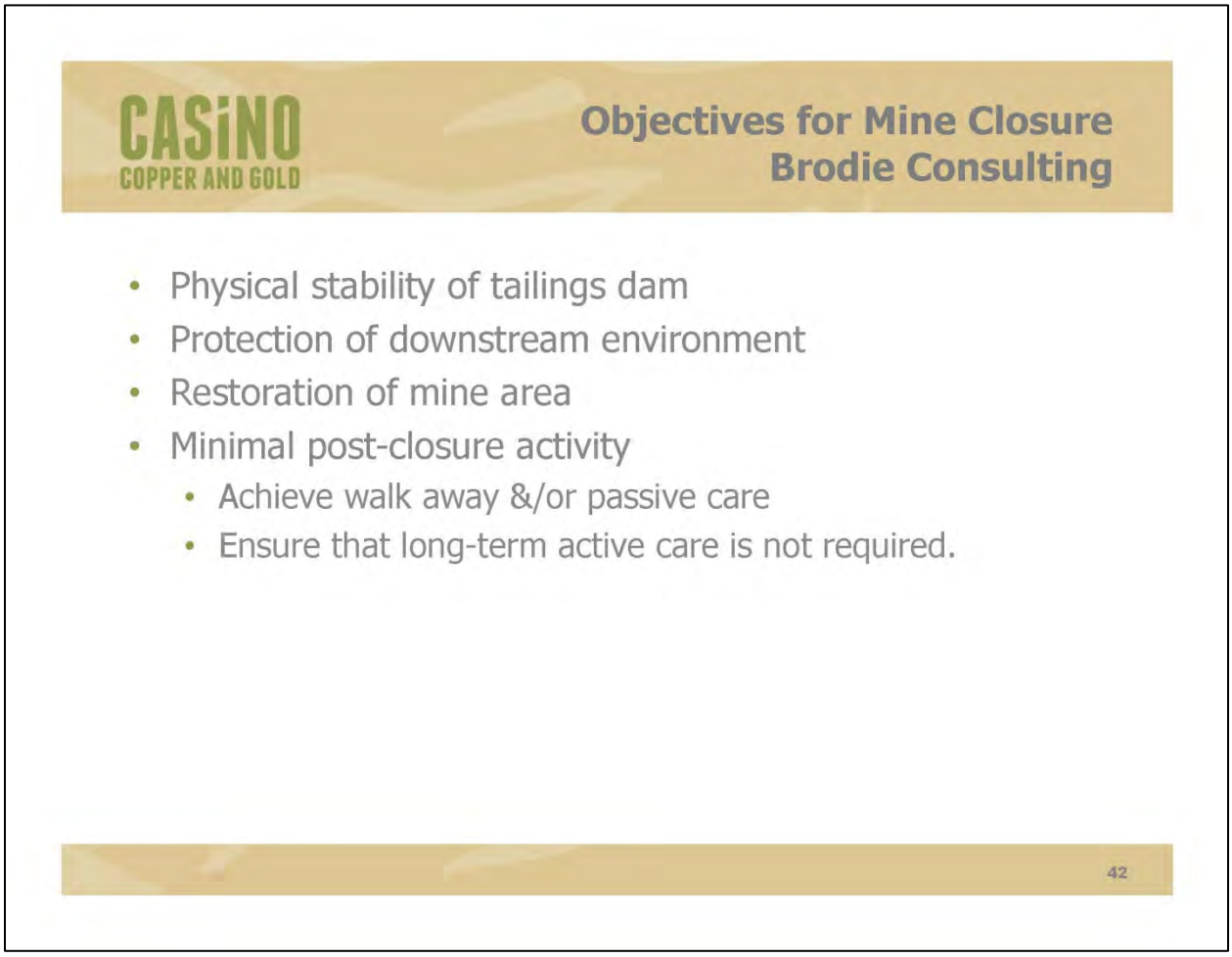


40

Water Management / Water Balance
Knight Piesold

- Operationally
  - Collect all contact water and utilize in the milling process
  - Water deficit exists during operations; make-up water derived from Yukon River
- Closure
  - Water surplus exists
  - All site facilities drain to the TMF, including Open Pit & Heap Leach
  - TMF drains to Casino Creek

41


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Objectives for Mine Closure
Brodie Consulting
• Physical stability of tailings dam
• Protection of downstream environment
• Restoration of mine area
• Minimal post-closure activity
• Achieve walk away &/or passive care
• Ensure that long-term active care is not required.
42

Closure Measures

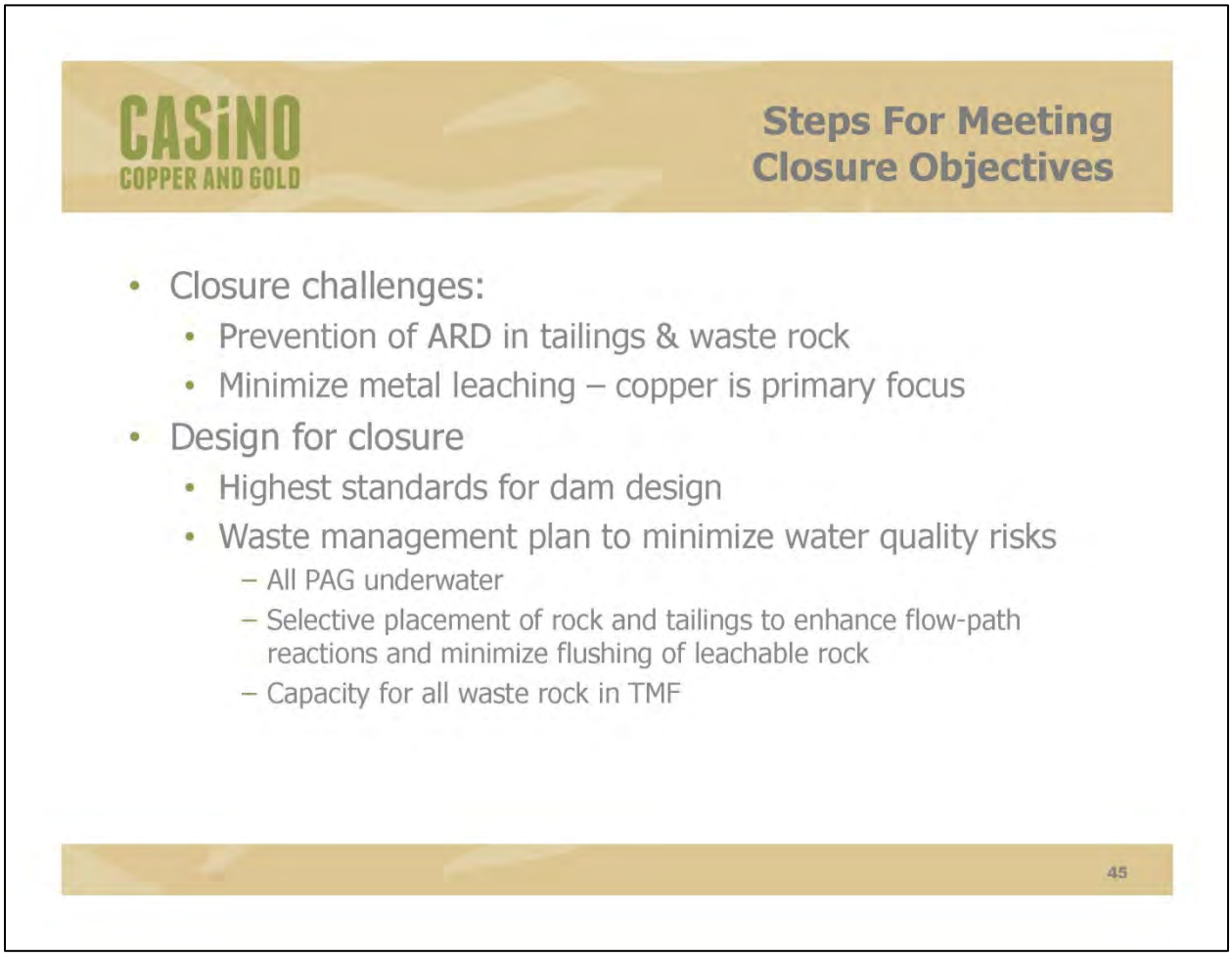
- Water quality mitigation based on methods proven at other mines
- Control of water flows to allow:
  - passive treatment before discharge
  - mixing of TMF pond water and seepage
- Contingency measures available

43

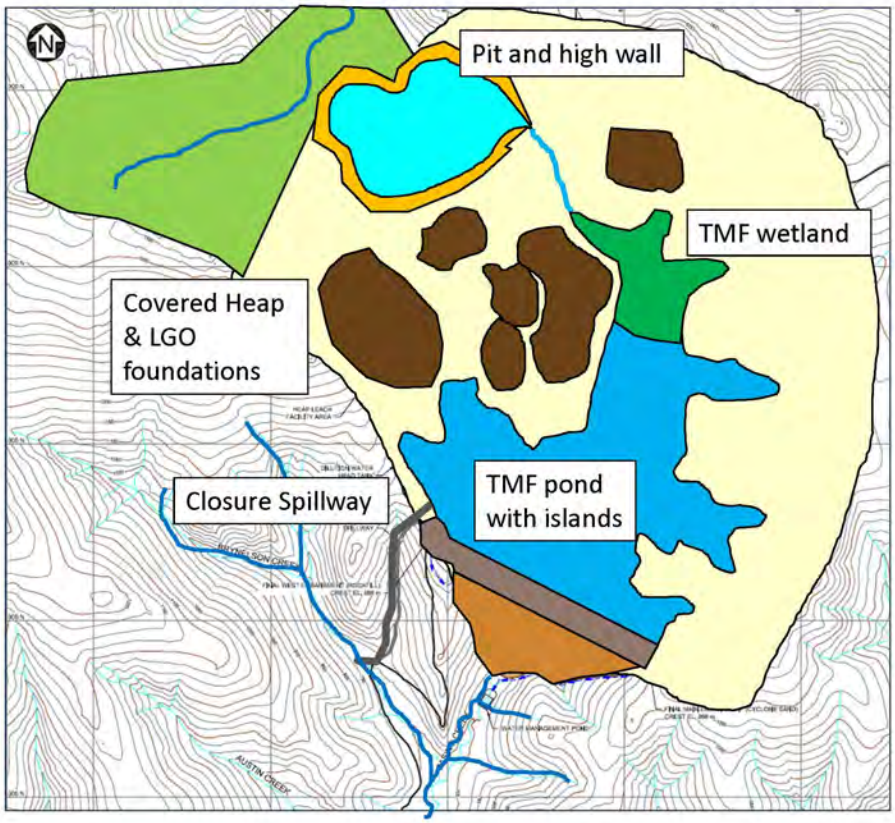
Closure Plan

- All mine components addressed
- Water quality, physical stability, restoration of land / revegetation
  - Pit
  - Heap
  - Low grade ore stockpiles
  - Tailings / waste rock facility
  - Buildings / infrastructure
  - Site access and local roads
- Focus on water quality in this presentation

44


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Steps For Meeting
Closure Objectives
• Closure challenges:
• Prevention of ARD in tailings & waste rock
• Minimize metal leaching – copper is primary focus
• Design for closure
• Highest standards for dam design
• Waste management plan to minimize water quality risks
– All PAG underwater
– Selective placement of rock and tailings to enhance flow-path reactions and minimize flushing of leachable rock
– Capacity for all waste rock in TMF
45


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Project Components
• Open Pit
• Heap Leach Facility
• Low Grade Ore and Plant Site
• TMF Wetland, Pond and Seepage Mitigation
46


Pit and high wall
TMF wetland
Covered Heap & LGO foundations
Closure Spillway
TMF pond with islands
47

Open Pit

- Fills up in 50 to 100 years
- Pit water – preliminary prediction, near neutral pH
- Seasonally regulated discharge
  - Storage Oct - June
  - Release to TMF May – September (5 months)
- Discharge via decant with control valve to TMF wetland for treatment

48

Heap Leach Facility

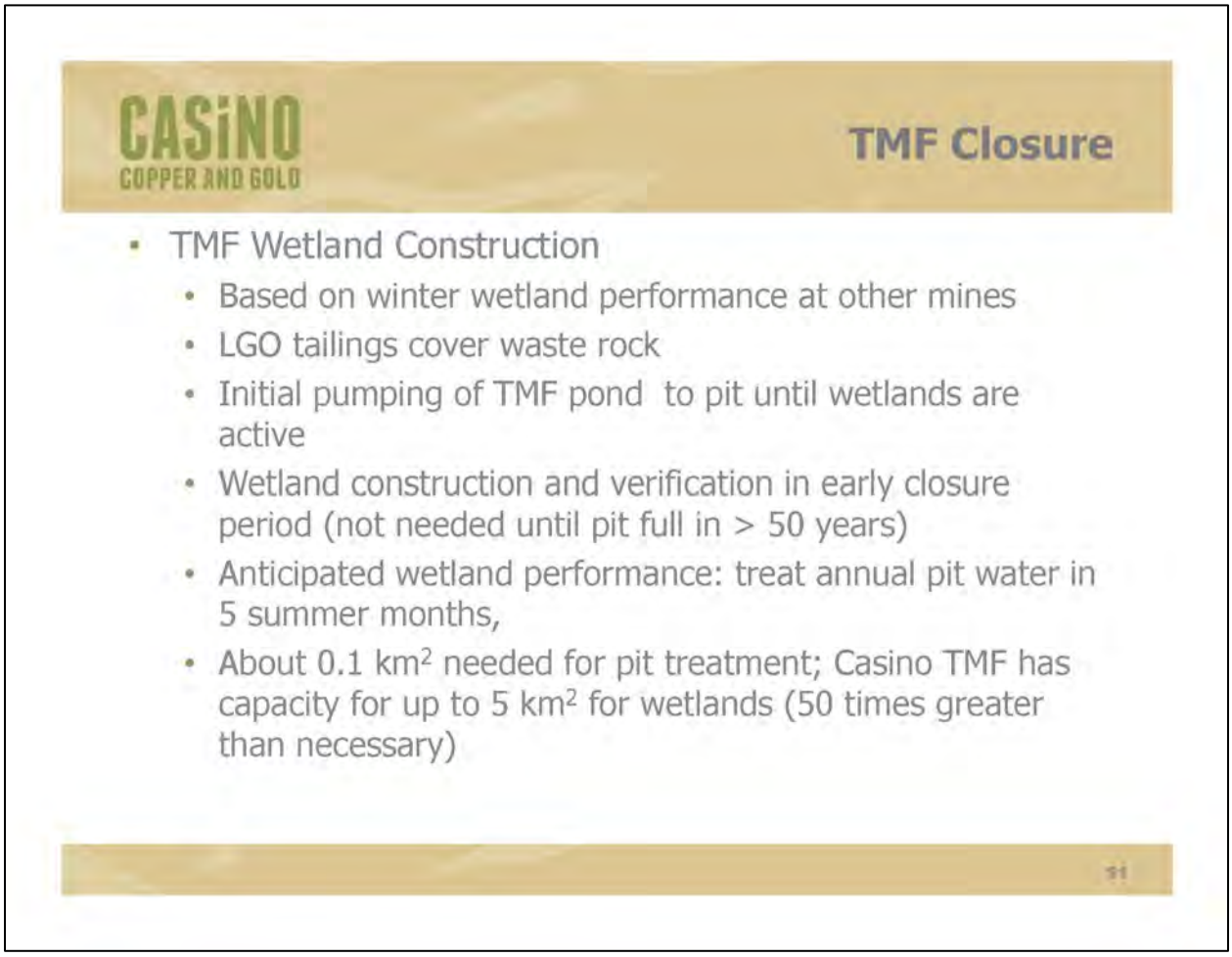
- Detoxification of cyanide & drain-down during operations, starting 6 years before mine closure
- Heap is located uphill of TMF and closure wetland
- Top soil cover to promote runoff and allow revegetation (cover not needed for WQ)
- Expected to be a small environmental concern compared to other closure components

49

Low Grade Ore Stockpiles

- All LGO is milled toward end of mine life
- Closure plan assumes 5% of the LGO is not milled
  - Includes the natural ground affected by the LGO
  - Material removed to the open pit before flooding commences, lime addition may be required
- Stockpiles are located uphill of TMF and closure wetland
- Top soil cover to promote runoff and allow revegetation (cover not needed for WQ)

50


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
TMF Closure
• TMF Wetland Construction
• Based on winter wetland performance at other mines
• LGO tailings cover waste rock
• Initial pumping of TMF pond to pit until wetlands are active
• Wetland construction and verification in early closure period (not needed until pit full in > 50 years)
• Anticipated wetland performance: treat annual pit water in 5 summer months,
• About 0.1 km2 needed for pit treatment; Casino TMF has capacity for up to 5 km2 for wetlands (50 times greater than necessary)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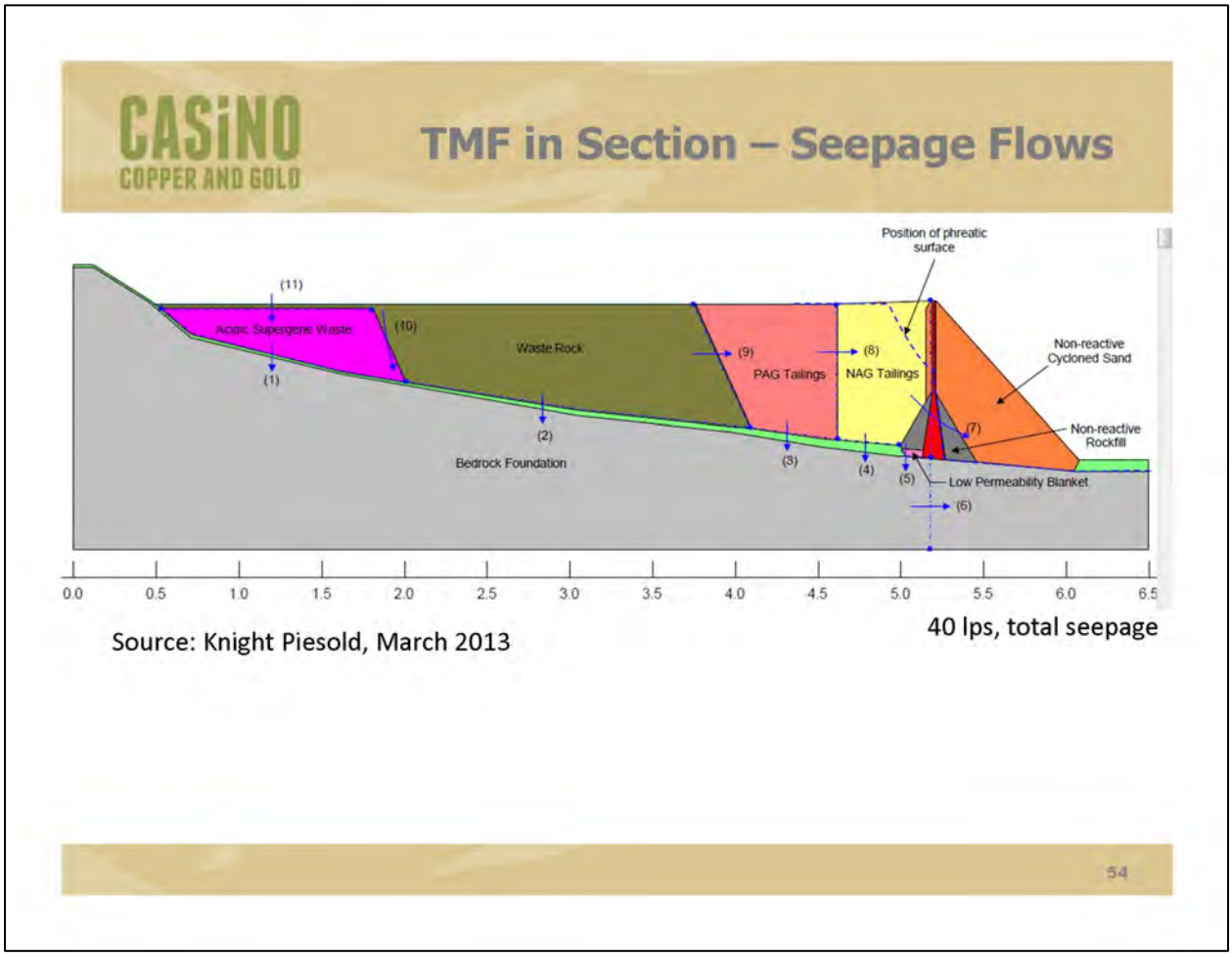
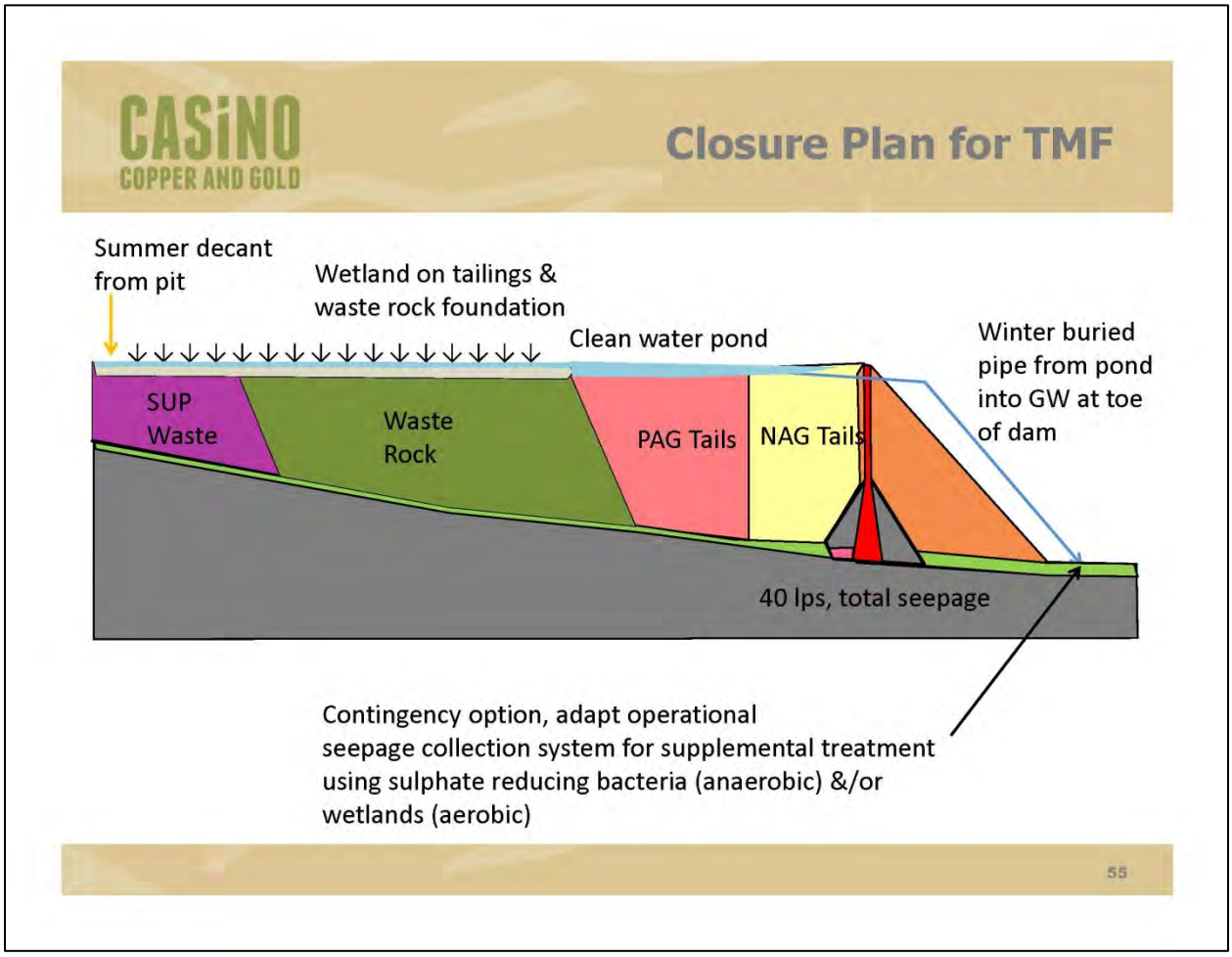
COPPER AND GOLD
Examples of Wetlands
Removing Copper Year-round
• Halammaning natural wetland, Cornwall, UK
• Flows 1-50 L/sec
• Inflow Cu: 0.08-0.88 mg/L; Outflow Cu: 0.0013-0.18 mg/L
• Bell Copper pilot wetland, Granisle, BC (northern BC)
• Flows 2-8 L/min
• Inflow Cu: 0.5-10 mg/L; Outflow Cu: 0.001-0.004 mg/L
• ARCO demo (full-scale) wetland, Butte, MN
• Flows 0.6 L/sec
• Inflow Cu: 0.12-0.22 mg/L; Outflow Cu: 0.001-0.004 mg/L
• Winter removal rates for these wetlands range from 80% (Halammaning) to 99% (Bell, ARCO wetlands)
52

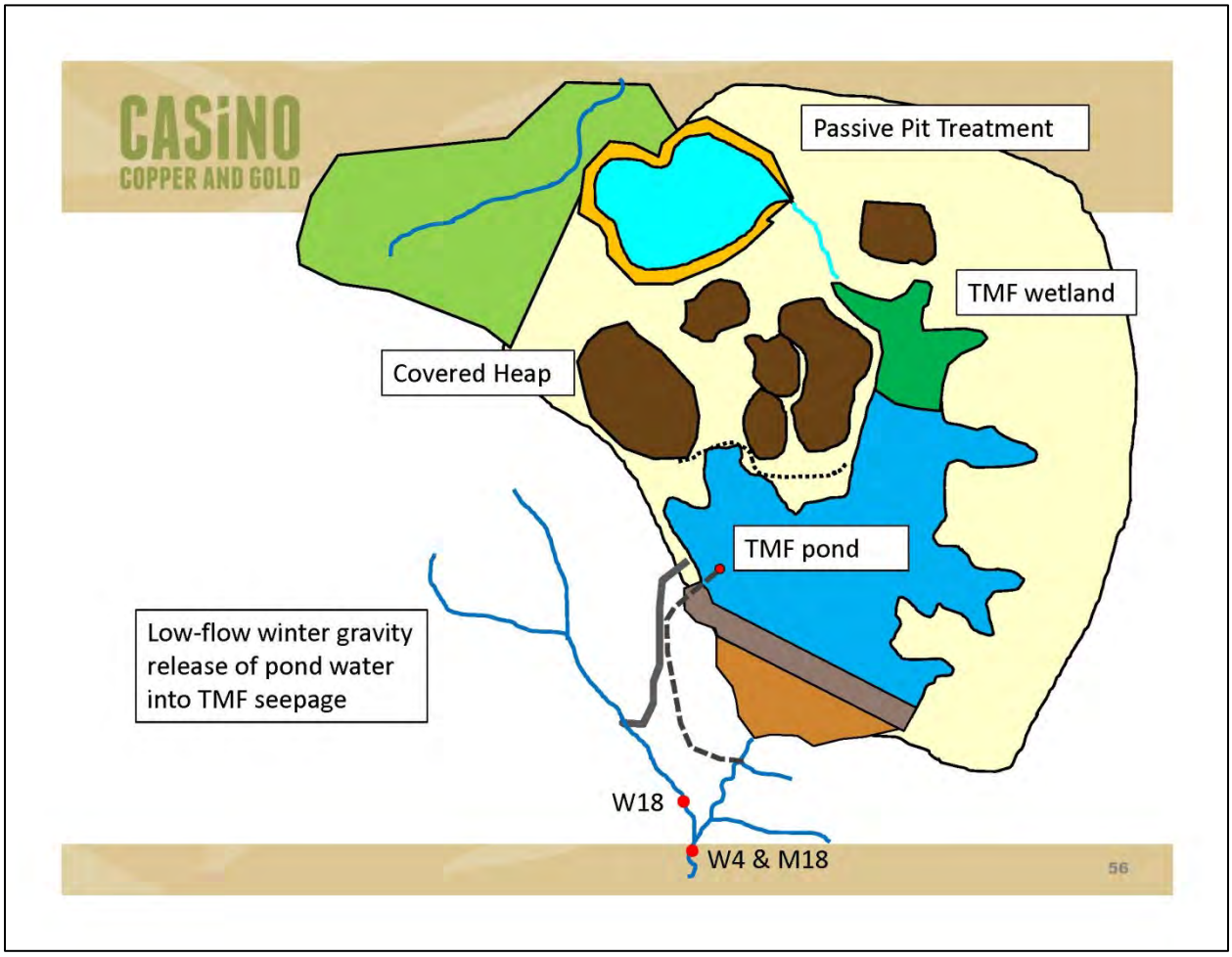
TMF Closure

- TMF Pond
  - Establish clean pond
  - Reclaim beach, topsoil cover
- Contingency seepage options
  - Winter low flow augmentation of seepage by controlled release of pond water via buried pipeline to wells at toe of dam
  - Contingency option to construct more wetland area downstream of dam
  - Additional treatment concept, sulphate reducing bacteria (SRB) will be considered during the EA design phase

53


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
TMF in Section – Seepage Flows
Position of phreatic surface
(11)
Acidic Supergene Waste
(10)
Waste Rock
(9)
PAG Tailings
(8)
NAG Tailings
Non-reactive Cycloned Sand
(1)
(2)
Bedrock Foundation
(3)
(4)
(5)
(7)
Non-reactive Rockfill
Low Permeability Blanket
(6)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
Source: Knight Piesold, March 2013
40 lps, total seepage
54


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Closure Plan for TMF
Summer decant from pit
Wetland on tailings & waste rock foundation
Clean water pond
Winter buried pipe from pond into GW at toe of dam
SUP Waste
Waste Rock
PAG Tails
NAG Tails
40 lps, total seepage
Contingency option, adapt operational seepage collection system for supplemental treatment using sulphate reducing bacteria (anaerobic) &/or wetlands (aerobic)
55


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Passive Pit Treatment
TMF wetland
Covered Heap
TMF pond
Low-flow winter gravity release of pond water into TMF seepage
W18
W4 & M18
56

Water Quality Predictions Source Environmental

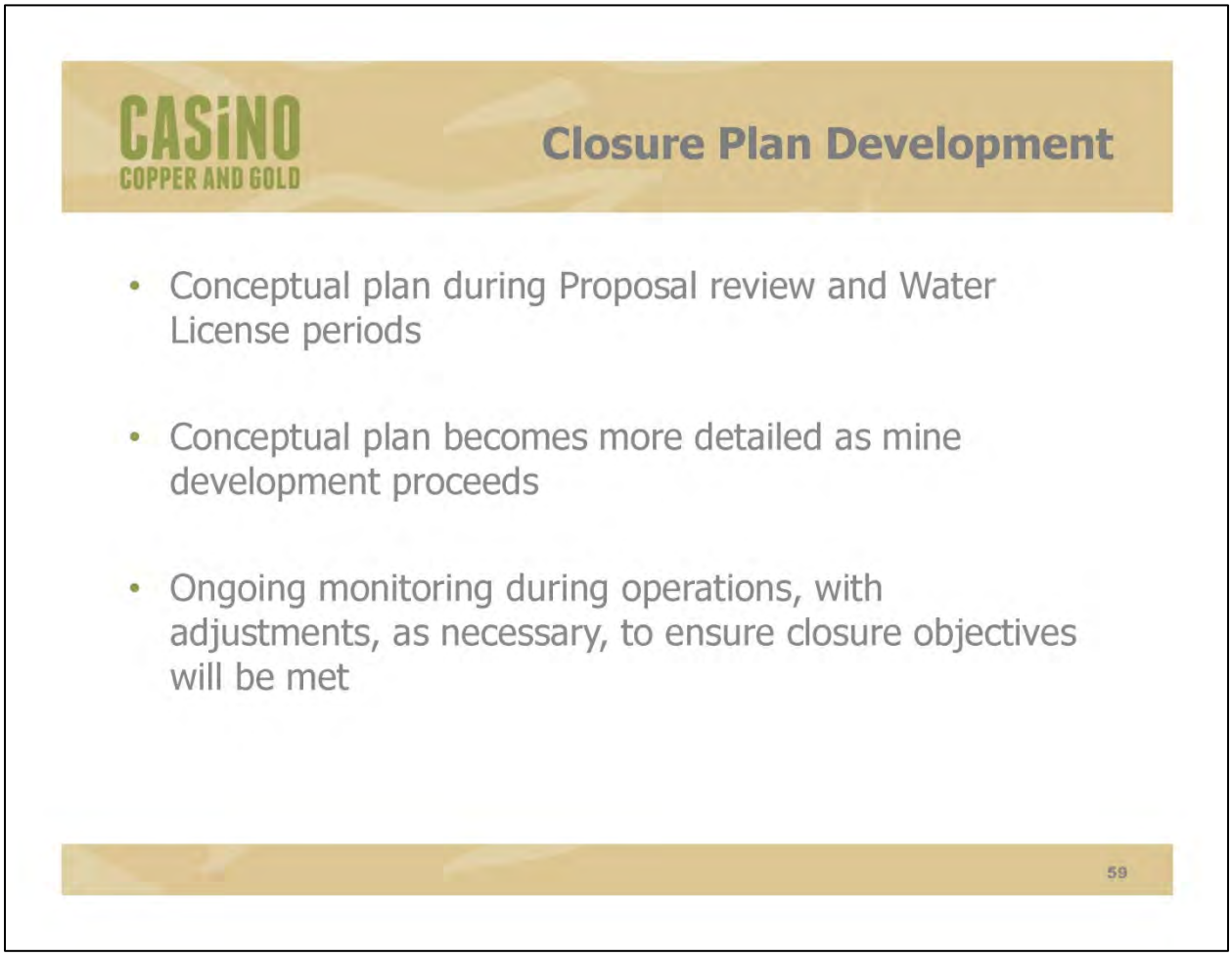
- Water quality model built on results of baseline environmental, geotechnical studies (dam foundation & seepage) and geochemistry studies
- Modeling looks at closure and long-term in Casino, Brynelson & Dip Creeks
- Initial focus for WQ predictions has been on copper

57

Water Quality Predictions Source Environmental

- Modeling to date incorporates:
  - Surface and groundwater hydrology, geochemistry, baseline conditions
- Water quality modeling prediction:
  - Meets water quality targets at points of compliance, M18/ W4 and W18
  - Year-round protection relying on passive treatment only
  - Based on initial or first flush loadings from geochemistry assessments

58


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Closure Plan Development
• Conceptual plan during Proposal review and Water License periods
• Conceptual plan becomes more detailed as mine development proceeds
• Ongoing monitoring during operations, with adjustments, as necessary, to ensure closure objectives will be met
59

Summary

- Integrated mine plan based on results of studies of baseline conditions, geochemistry, geotechnical evaluation, receiving environment
- Pit water is contained and amenable to passive seasonal treatment in wetland
- Runoff from heap, mill & LGO areas drain to TMF wetland
- TMF pond water quality will be similar to receiving environment water quality

60

Summary – TMF Seepage

- TMF seepage mitigated by:
  - PAG underwater
  - Selective waste rock placement
  - SRB treatment system installed in foundation before mining starts
  - Contingency options:
    - Use of pond water to augment winter seepage flow and reduce toxicity
    - SRB nutrients injected into waste rock voids
    - Additional wetland at toe of dam

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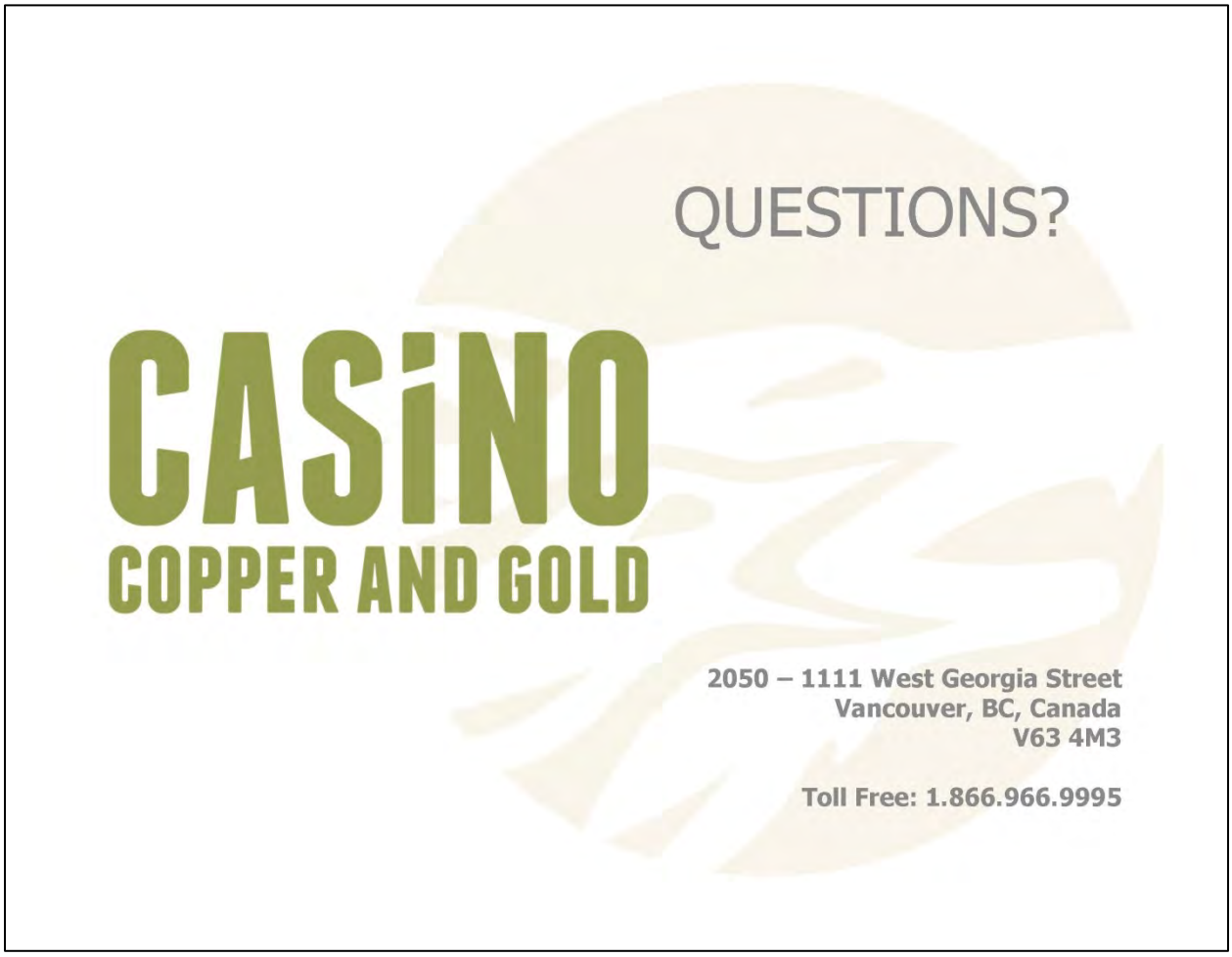
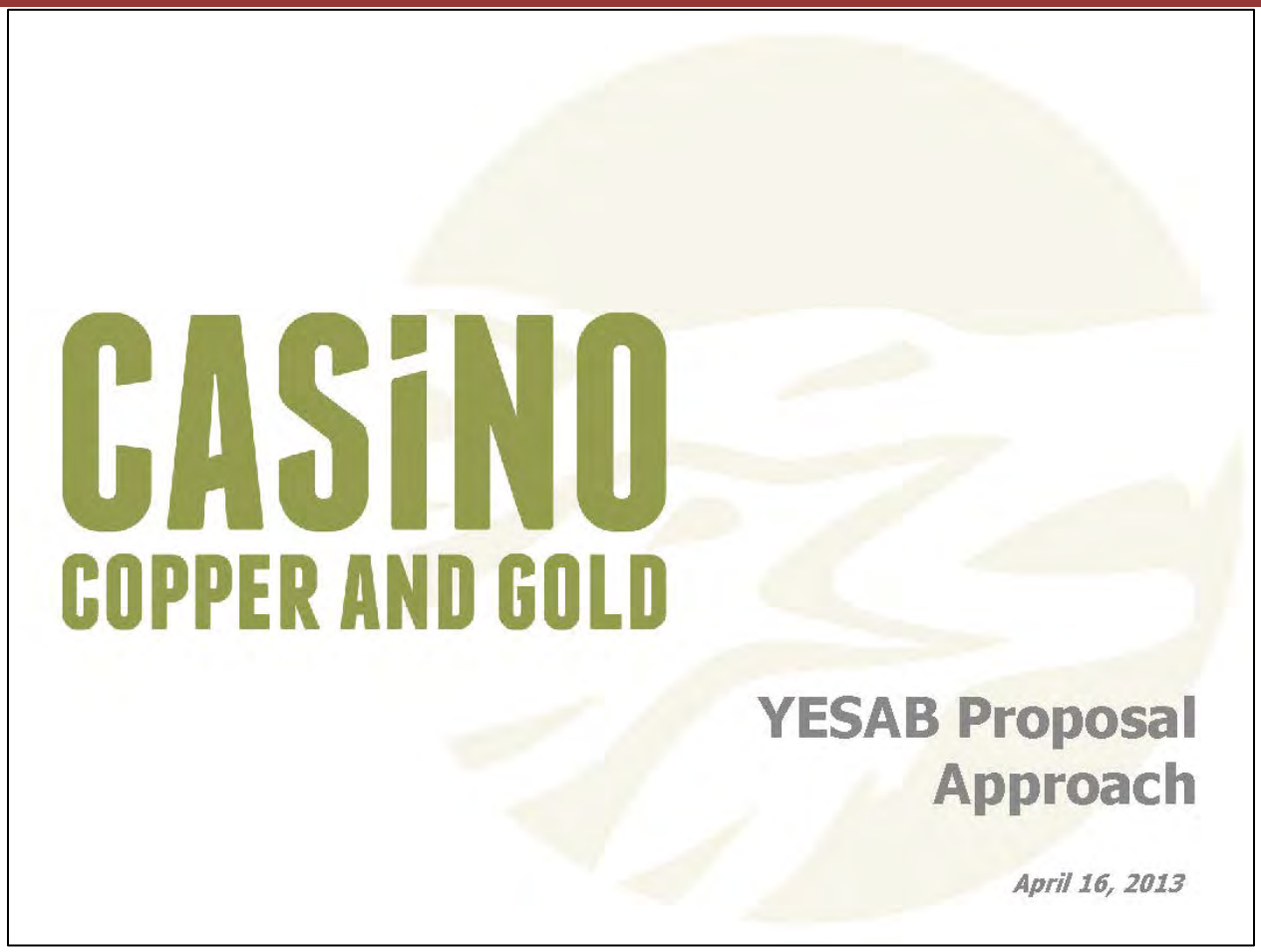
Next Steps Leading to Proposal Submission

- Follow-up meetings (2nd Tuesday of every month):
  - Socioeconomics
  - Cumulative Effects
  - Fisheries and Water Management
  - Freegold Road / Wildlife
  - Heap Leach
- Ongoing consultation
- Proposal Submission – planned for September 2013

62


QUESTIONS?
CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

Project Proposal Presentation April 16, 2013


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
YESAB Proposal
Approach
April 16, 2013


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Overview
• Introductions
• Project Overview
• Proposal Table of Contents / Approach
• Draft list of Valued Components
• Effects Assessment Methodology
• Cumulative Effects Methodology and draft Inclusion List
2

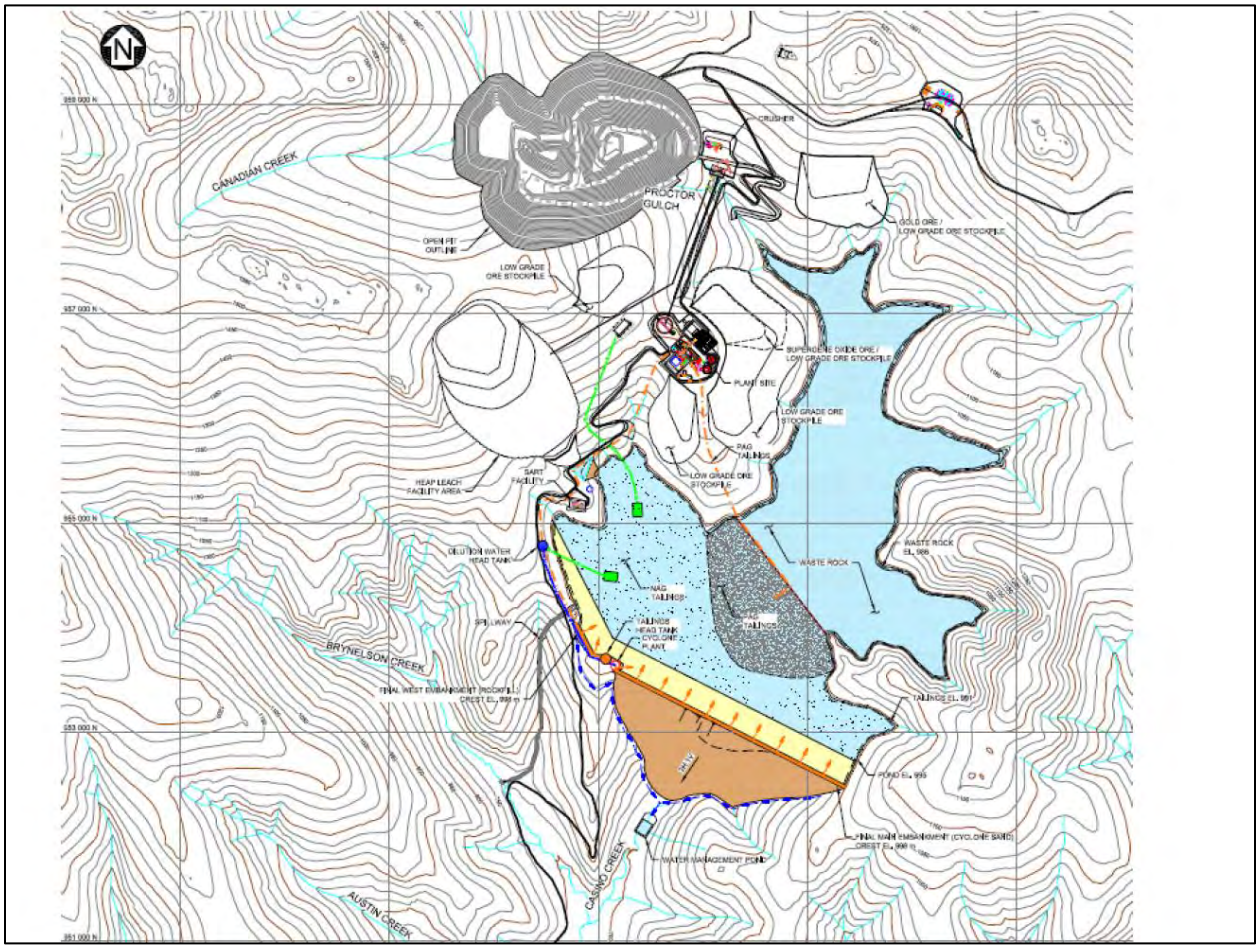
CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD

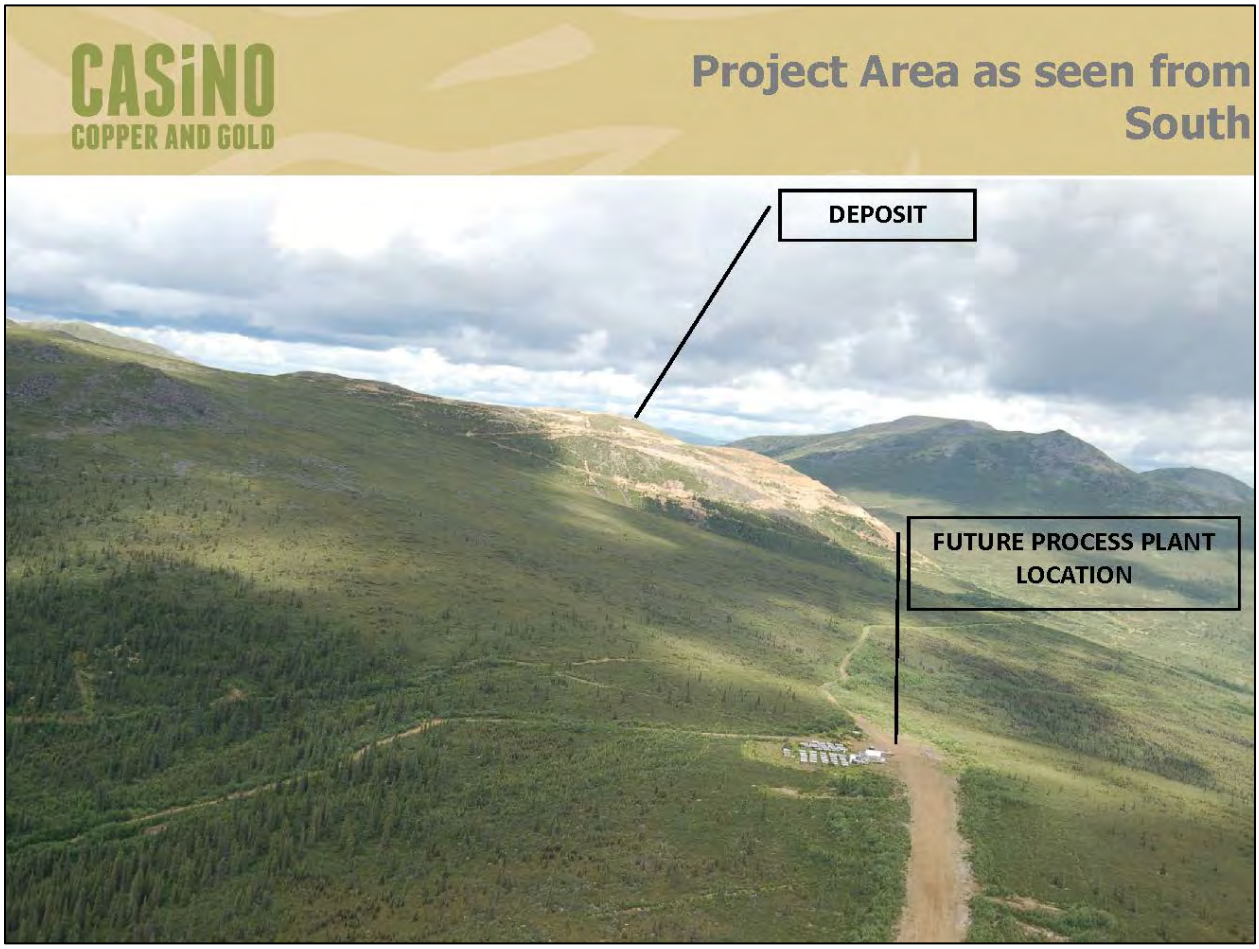
Project Overview

- The Casino Copper and Gold Project is being developed by Casino Mining Corporation – a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold
- Western Copper and Gold is a TSX and NYSE MKT listed company
- Well financed (~$35 million working capital)
- Western has advanced the project since 2008 – including several engineering studies and 26,000 m of drilling
- A bankable feasibility study on the project was completed in January, and the goal is to have a submission to YESAB by the end of Q3 2013

3

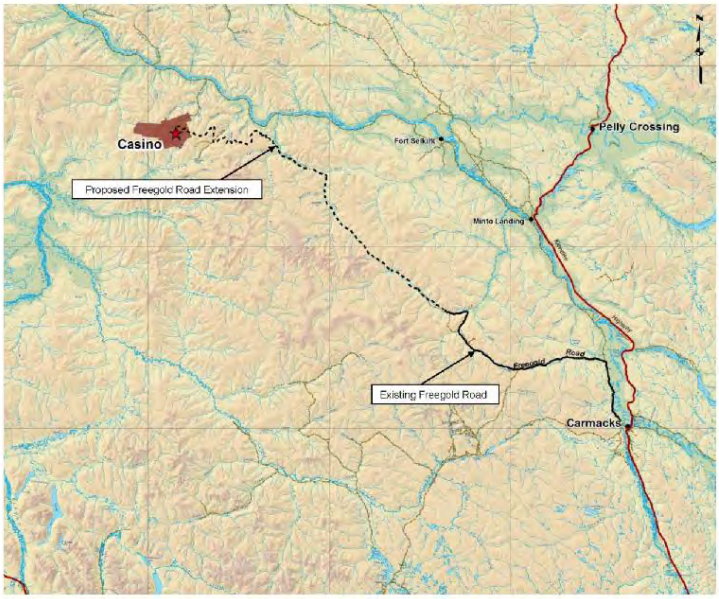

CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Project Overview
Mining:
Conventional open pit, truck & shovel operation
Milling:
SAG/Ball milling followed by conventional tank flotation to produce copper-gold and molybdenum concentrates.
- 120,000 tpd
- 22 year life
Heap Leach:
Crush & conveyer stack heap to recover gold.
SART to remove copper from solution.
- 25,000 tpd
- 18 year life
Tailings:
Conventional flooded dam tailings storage
Power:
Natural gas power plant at site (nominal 125 MW)
Access Road:
130 km extension of Freegold road. Year round port at Skagway, AK (560 km)


CANADIAN CREEK
PROCTOR GULCH
CRUSHER
OPEN PIT OUTLINE
LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
GOLD ORE / LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
SUPERGENE OXIDE ORE / LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
PLANT SITE
LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
PAG TAILINGS
SAG FACILITY
HEAP LEACH FACILITY AREA
LOW GRADE ORE STOCKPILE
DILUTION WATER HEAD TANK
WASTE ROCK EL. 906
WASTE ROCK
NAG TAILINGS
SPILLWAY
TAILINGS HEAD TANK CYCLONE PLANT
PAG TAILINGS
BRYNELSON CREEK
TAILINGS EL. 951
POND EL. 935
CASINO CREEK
WATER MANAGEMENT POND
AUSTIN CREEK


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Project Area as seen from South
DEPOSIT
FUTURE PROCESS PLANT LOCATION

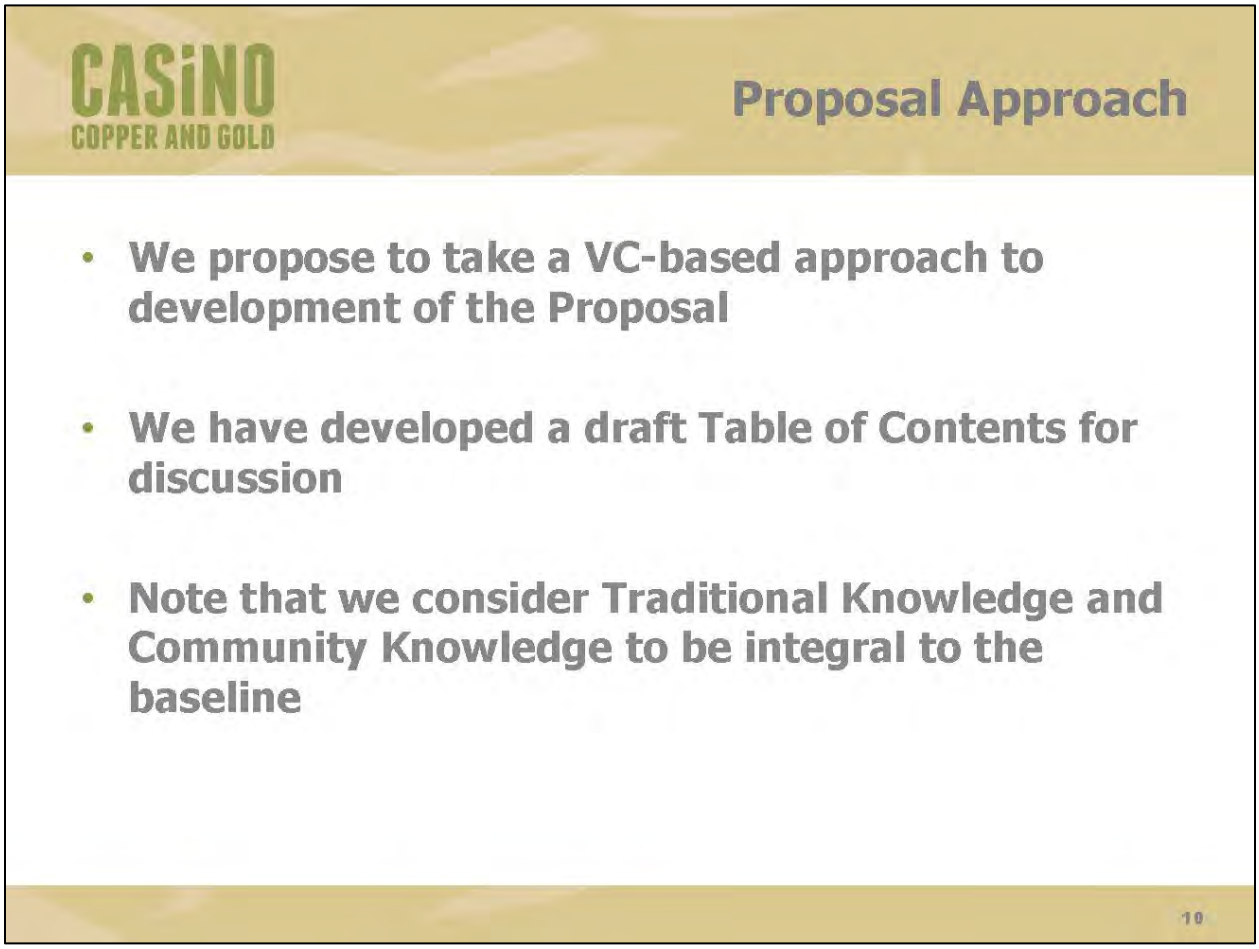
Proposed Freegold Road Extension

- Road alignment follows existing winter road that is currently used by exploration companies
- Straightforward construction – no tunnels or major bridges



8


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Technical Team
Mining & Milling
PALMER
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING
GROUP INC.
Baseline Studies
EDI
amec
LORAX
ENVIRONMENTAL
Geochemistry
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING
Tailings & Rock
BRODIE
CONSULTING
Closure Plan
Marsland
Environmental
Associates
Source
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES
Water Quality Predictions
9


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Proposal Approach
• We propose to take a VC-based approach to development of the Proposal
• We have developed a draft Table of Contents for discussion
• Note that we consider Traditional Knowledge and Community Knowledge to be integral to the baseline
10

Valued Components

A proposed list of Valued Components (VCs) has been developed that is based on:

- discussions with YESAB;
- open houses and meetings with First Nations
- baseline studies that CMC has conducted on biophysical and socio-economic issues

In addition, selections were based on the professional judgement and accumulated experience of CMC and its environmental and socio-economic consultants.

11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Biophysical VCs
• Surficial Geology, Terrain, and Soils
• Water and Sediment Quality
• Air Quality
• Noise
• Fish and Fish Habitat
• Rare Plants and Vegetation Health
• Wildlife
12


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Socioeconomic VCs
• Community Vitality and Wellbeing
• Community Infrastructure and Services
• Sustainable Livelihood
• Employability
• Economic Development and Business Sector
• Cultural Continuity
13


CASINO
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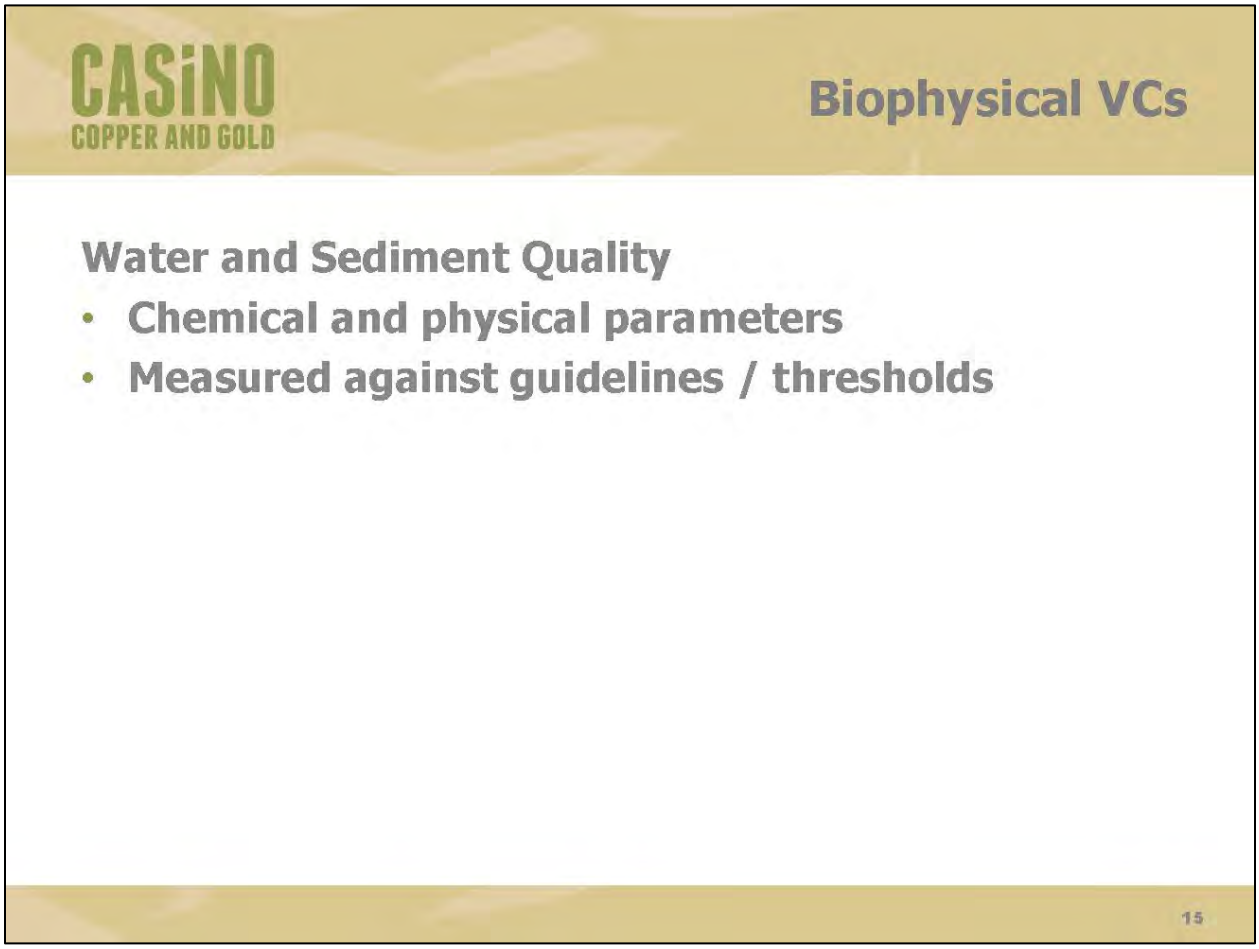
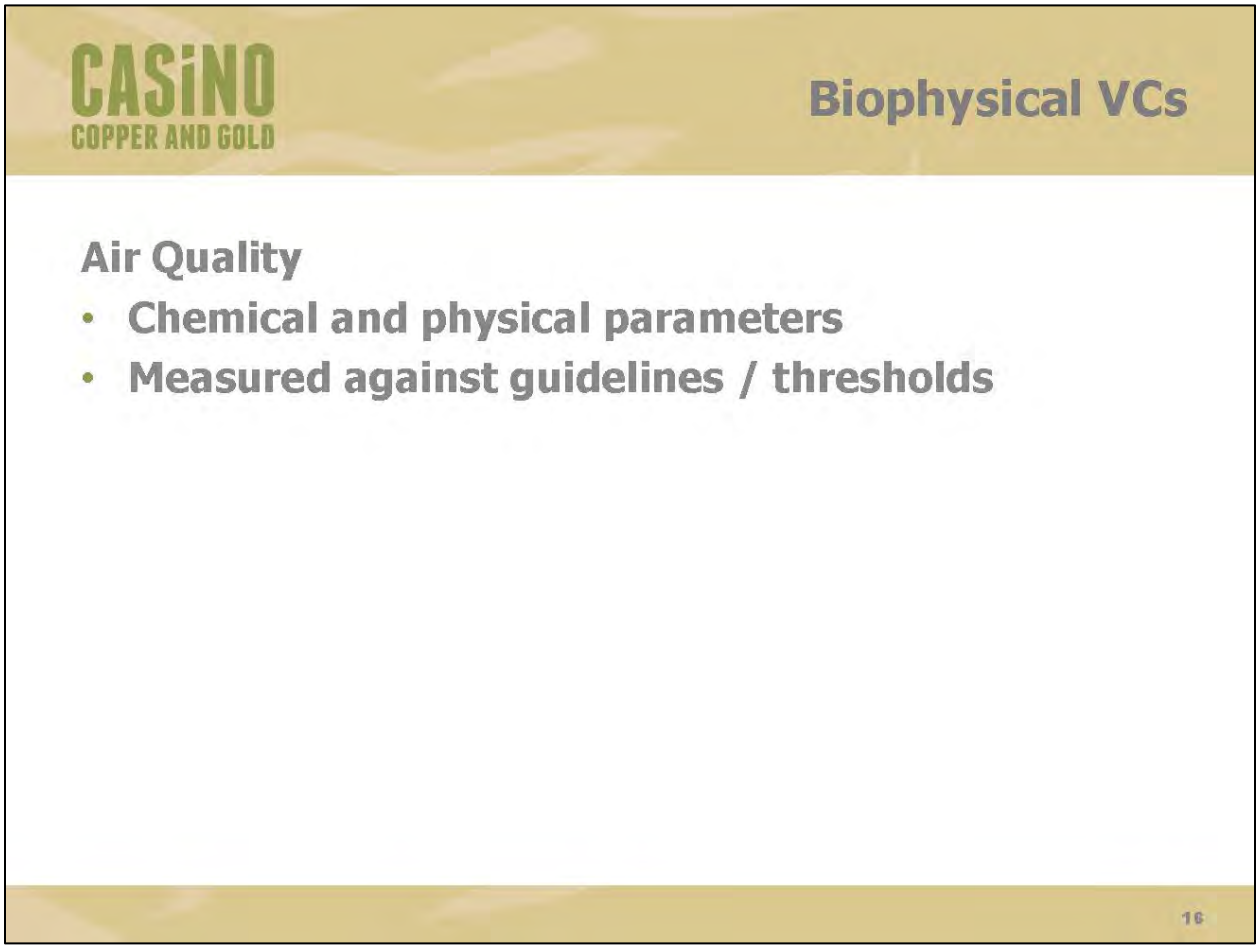
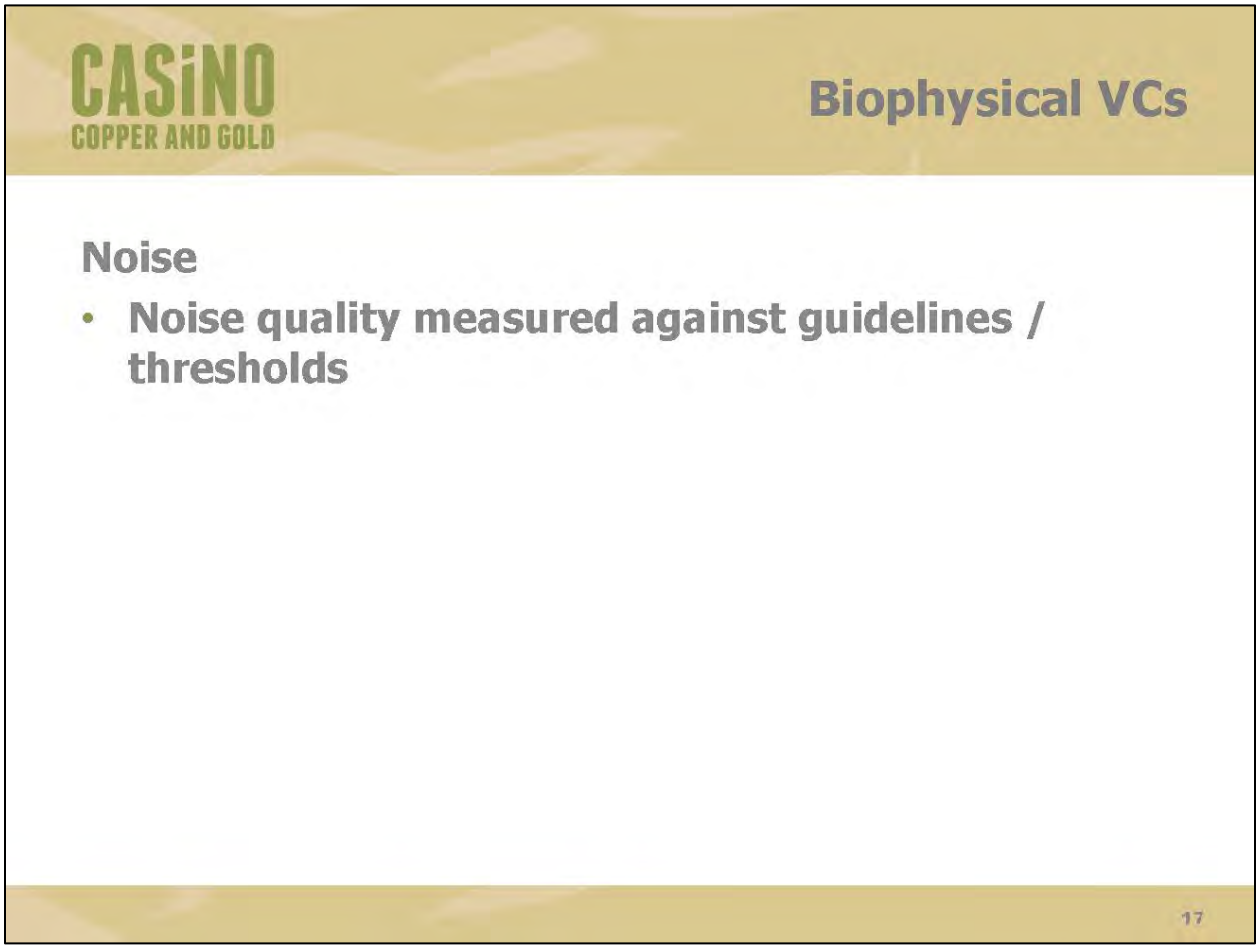
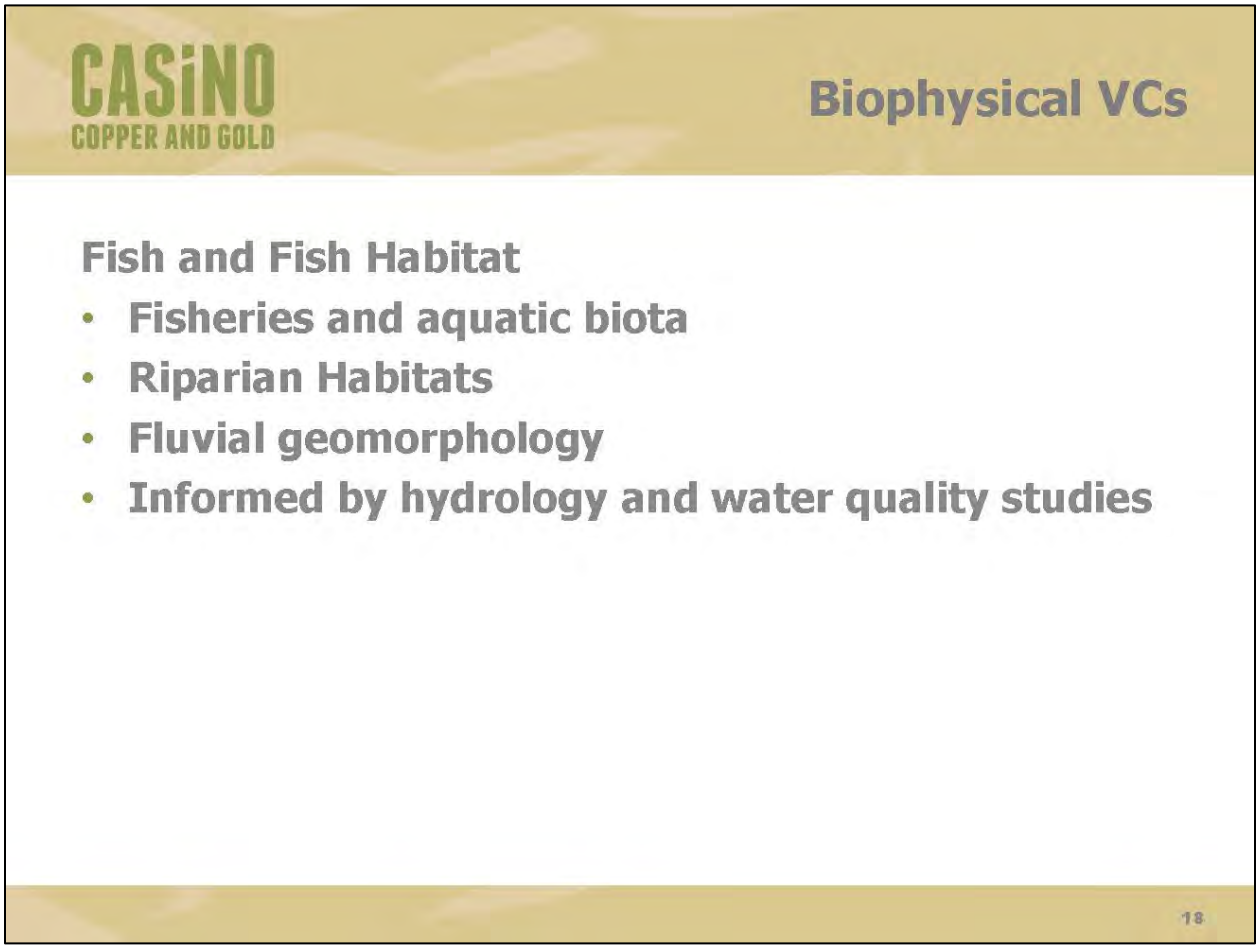
Biophysical VCs
Surficial Geology, Terrain, and Soils
• Soil as growth media
• Maintenance / alteration to the Beringeal landscape
14


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Biophysical VCs
Water and Sediment Quality
• Chemical and physical parameters
• Measured against guidelines / thresholds
15


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Biophysical VCs
Air Quality
• Chemical and physical parameters
• Measured against guidelines / thresholds
16


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Biophysical VCs
Noise
• Noise quality measured against guidelines / thresholds
17


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Biophysical VCs
Fish and Fish Habitat
• Fisheries and aquatic biota
• Riparian Habitats
• Fluvial geomorphology
• Informed by hydrology and water quality studies
18


CASINO
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Biophysical VCs
Rare Plants and Vegetation Health
• Vegetation maintenance
• Rare / protected species assessment
• Input from Air Quality
19


CASINO
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Biophysical VCs
Wildlife
• Vegetation as wildlife habitat
• Direct effects to wildlife
20


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Socioeconomic VCs
Community Vitality and Wellbeing
• Population and demographics
• Housing and land availability
• Social and community events
• Recreational opportunities
• Community Wellbeing
21


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COPPER AND GOLD
Socioeconomic VCs
Community Infrastructure and Services
• Governance
• Infrastructure
• Health and social services
• Public Health and Safety
22


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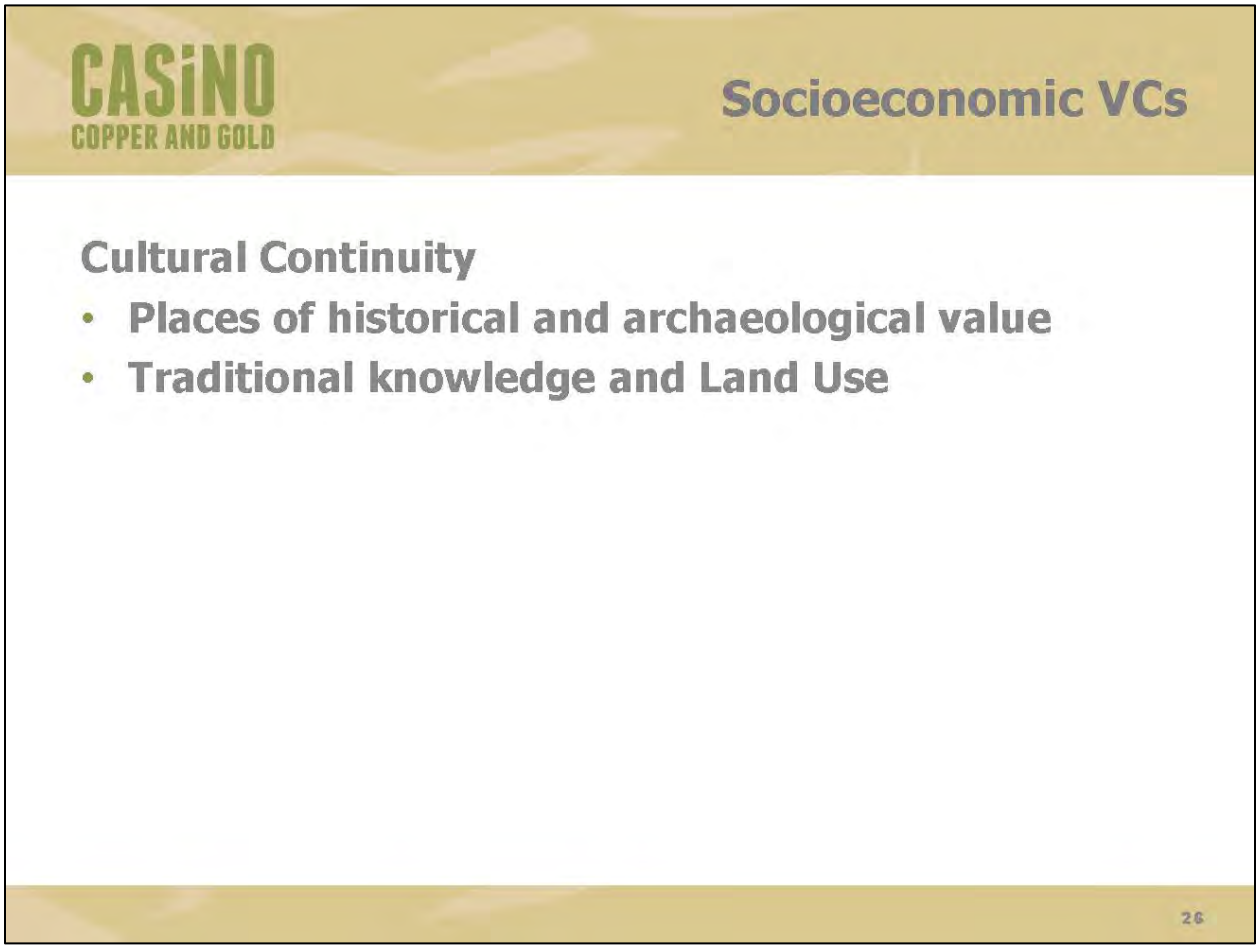
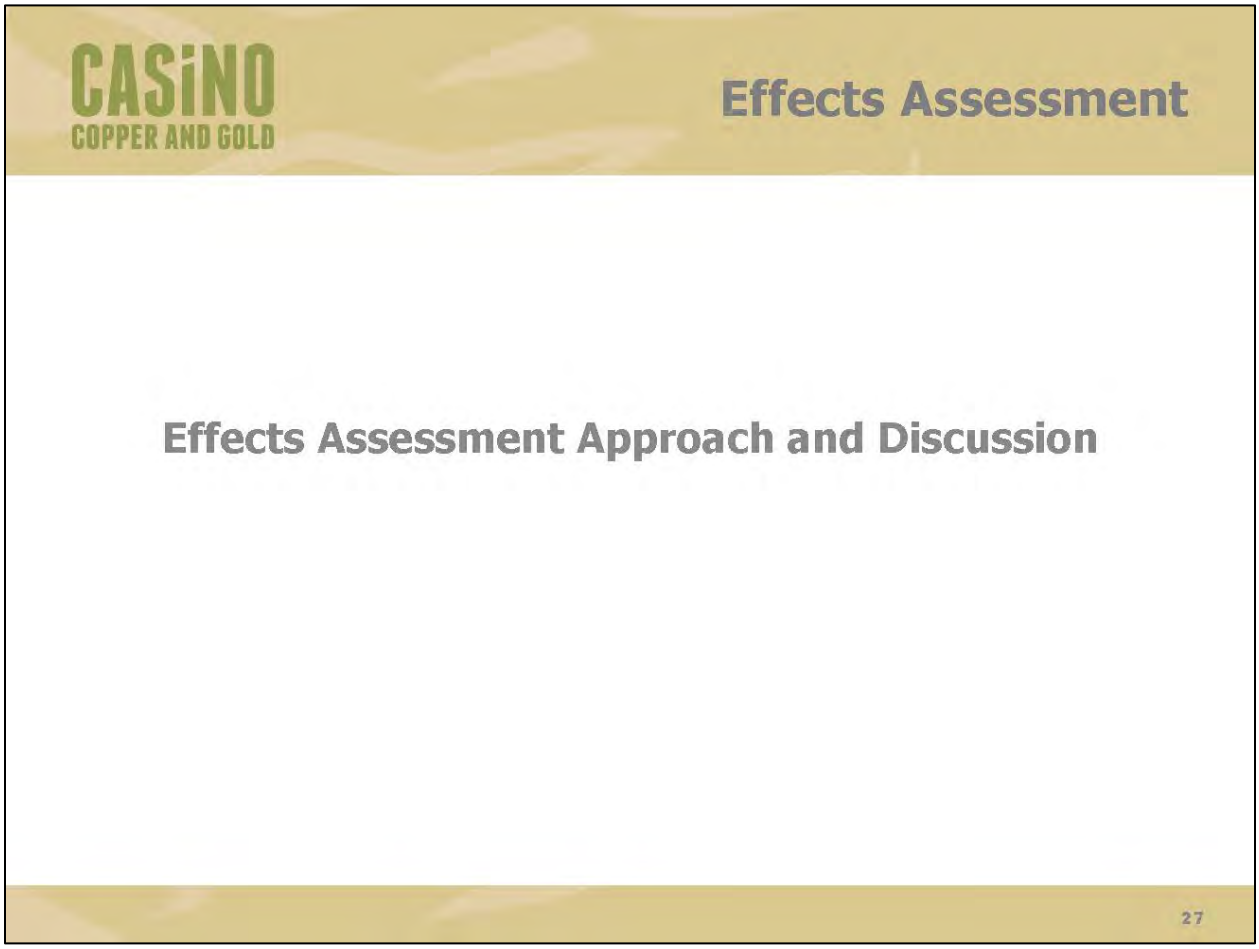
Socioeconomic VCs
Sustainable Livelihood
• Employment
• Trapping, fishing, hunting, gathering
23


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Socioeconomic VCs
Employability
• Education
• Training
• Experience
24


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Socioeconomic VCs
Economic Development and Business Sector
• Economic Growth
• Business capacity
• Business opportunities
• Revenues
25


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Socioeconomic VCs
Cultural Continuity
• Places of historical and archaeological value
• Traditional knowledge and Land Use
26


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Effects Assessment
Effects Assessment Approach and Discussion
27

Effects Assessment

- For each VC, provide a spatial and temporal assessment boundary
- Spatial boundary will include Local Study Area (LSA) and Regional Study Area (RSA)
- Temporal boundaries will be tied to Project phases:

Project Phase	Period	Anticipated Schedule
Construction (C)	3 years	2016 - 2019
Operations (O)	22 years	2020 - 2042
Closure and Decommissioning (CD)	3 years	2043 - 2046
Post-Closure (PC)	5 years	2047- 2052

28

Effects Assessment

- **Determination of potential interactions between the Project and each VC**
  - Use of an Interaction Matrix to determine if there is potential for interaction within the spatial and temporal boundaries of the assessment
  - Beyond the Interaction Matrix, additional detail / rationale to be provided in text, including:
    - Measurable parameters
    - Community Knowledge
    - Applicable legislation, guidelines, policies, or thresholds
  - Potential interactions are carried forward in the assessment

29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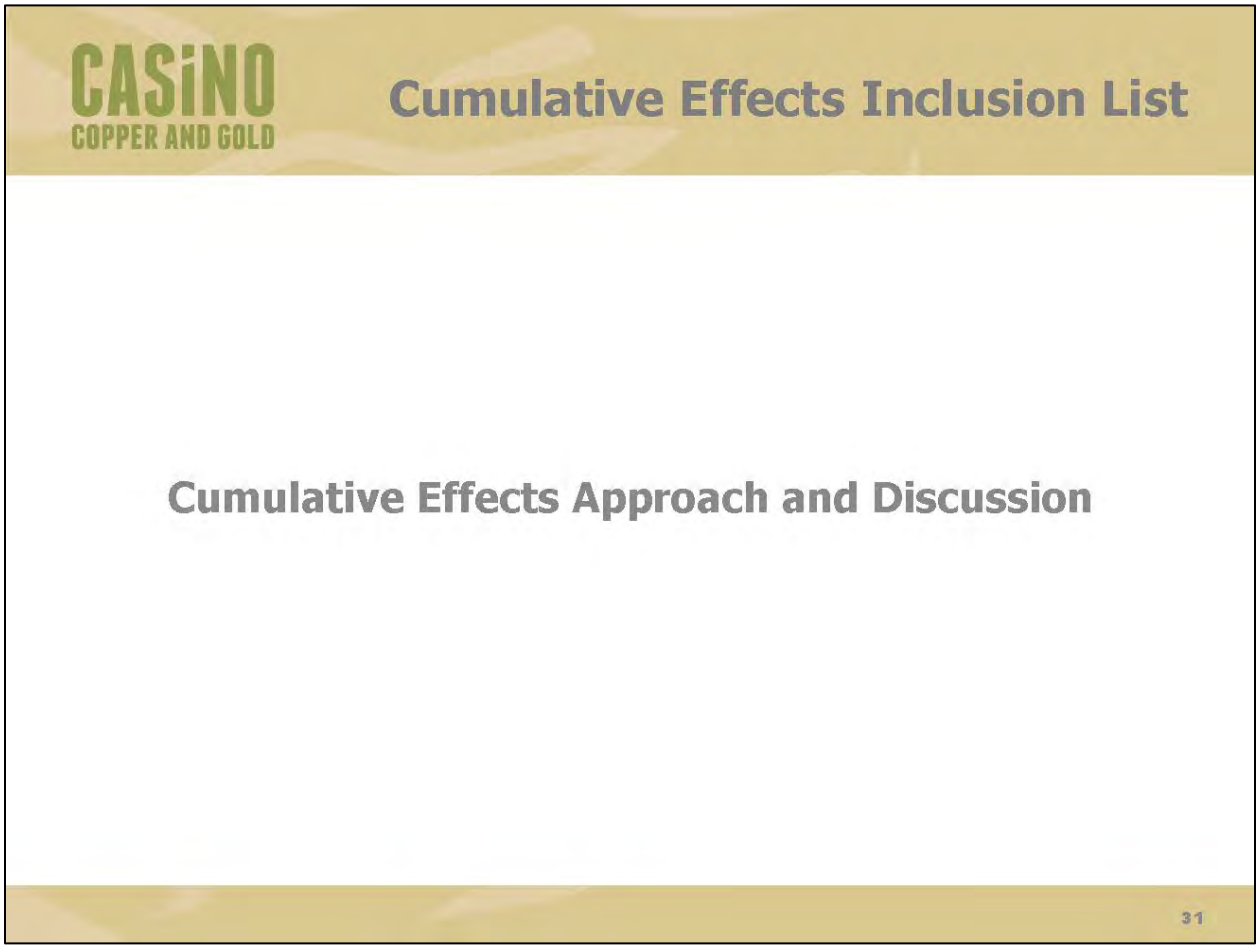
Effects Assessment
• Identification of Mitigation Measures
• Identification of Effects
• Significance of Effects
• (Magnitude, Extent, Duration, Frequency, Reversibility, Context, Likelihood)
30


CASINO
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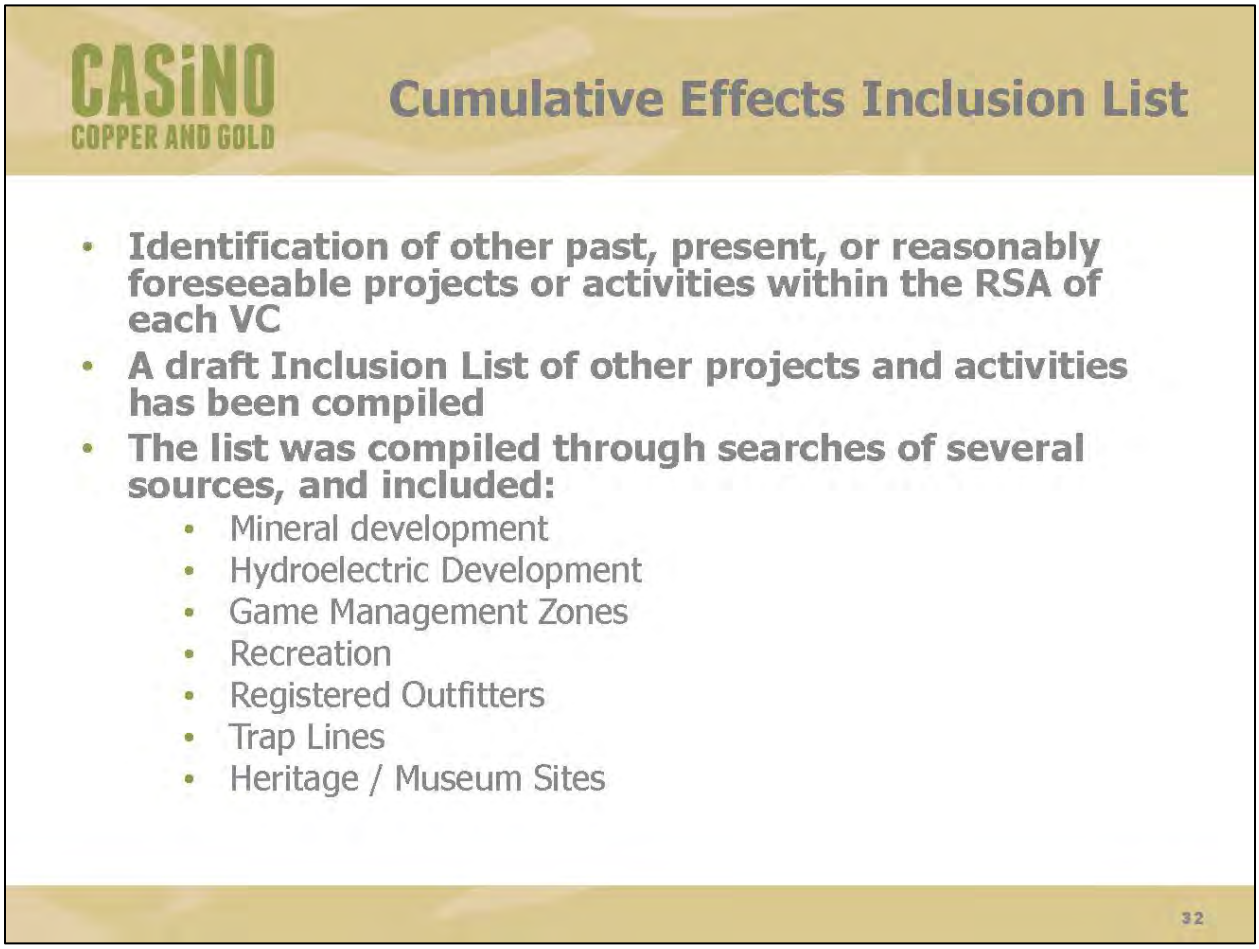
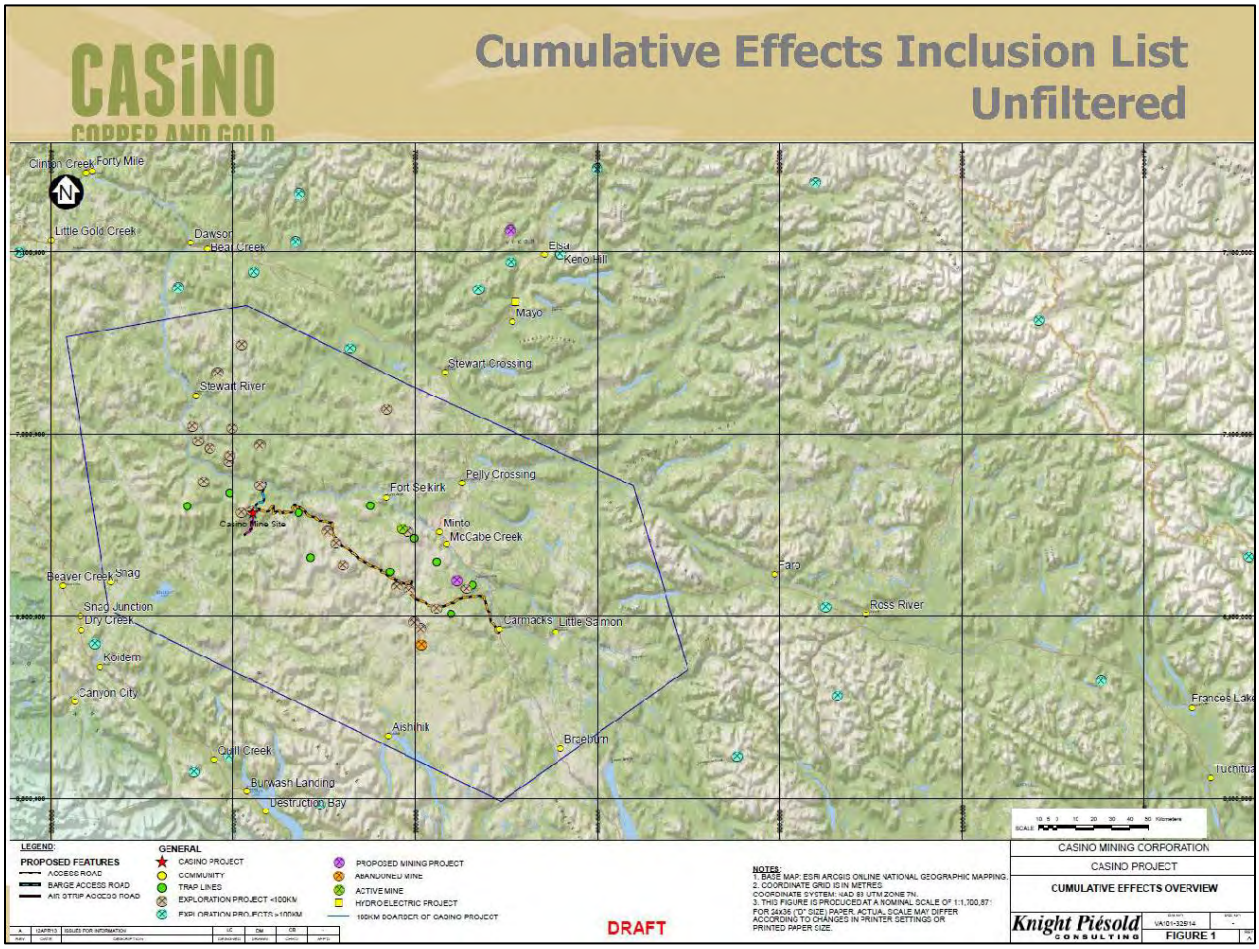
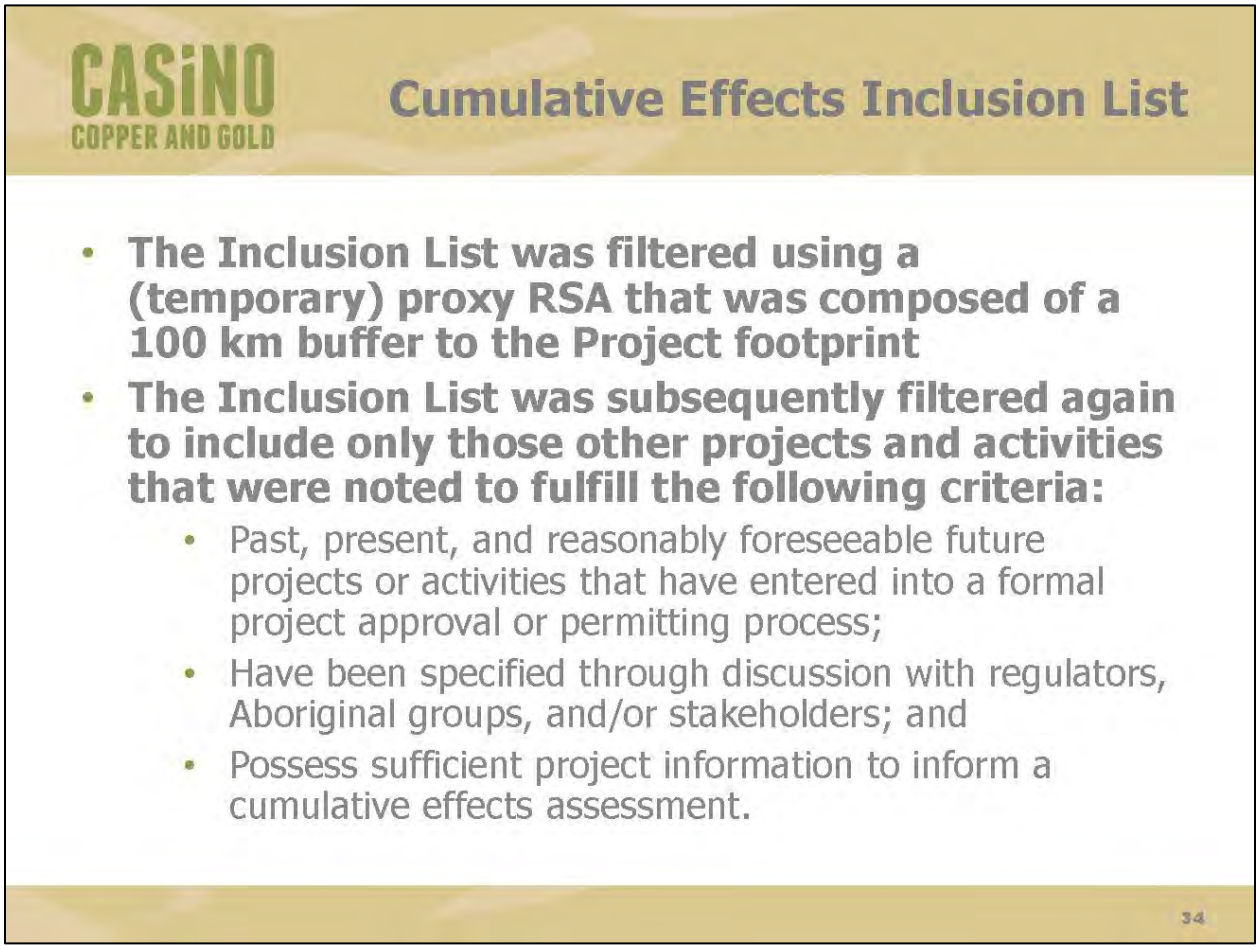
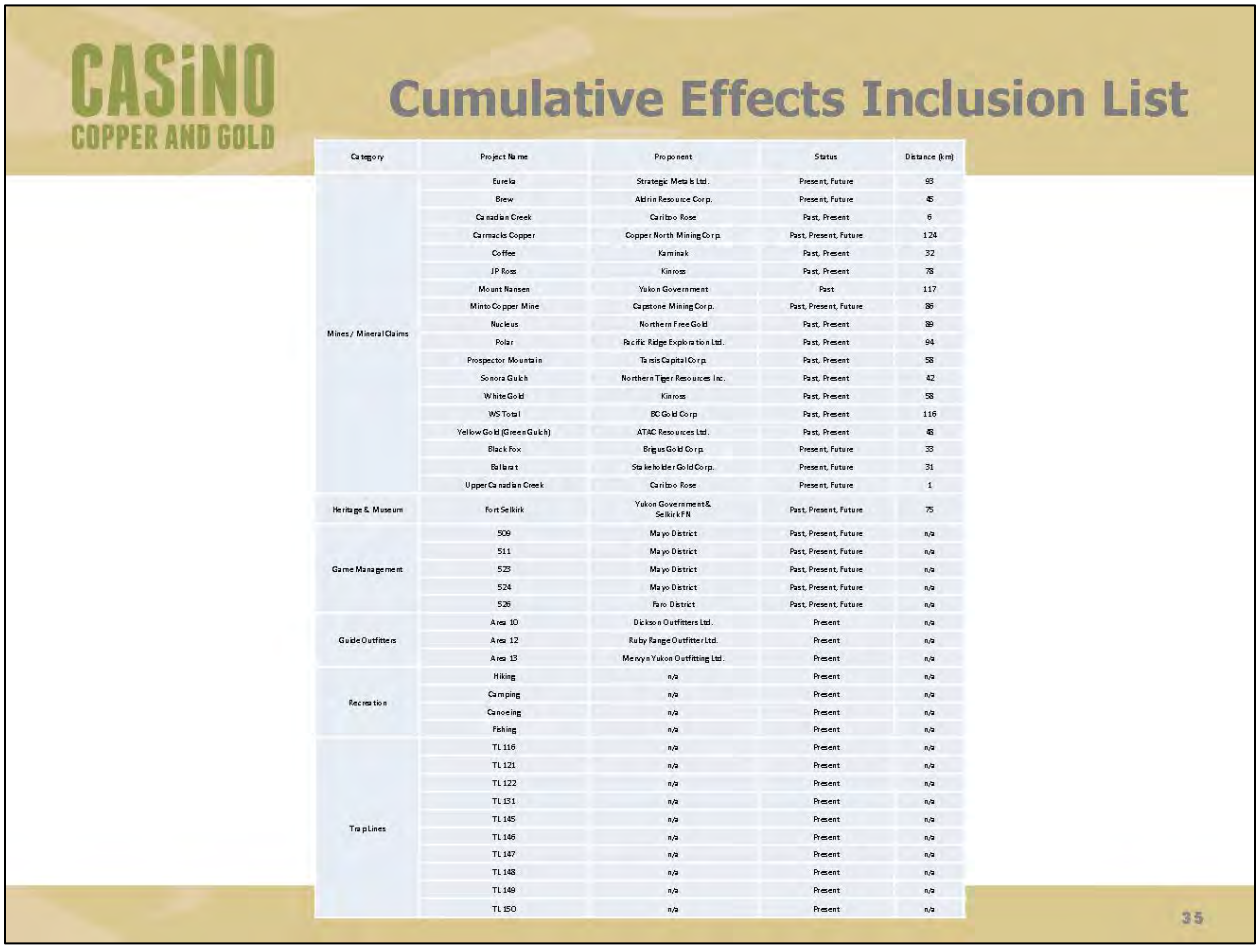
Cumulative Effects Inclusion List
Cumulative Effects Approach and Discussion
31


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Cumulative Effects Inclusion List
Identification of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects or activities within the RSA of each VC
A draft Inclusion List of other projects and activities has been compiled
The list was compiled through searches of several sources, and included:
Mineral development
Hydroelectric Development
Game Management Zones
Recreation
Registered Outfitters
Trap Lines
Heritage / Museum Sites
32


Cumulative Effects Inclusion List
Unfiltered
Clinton Creek
Forty Mile
Little Gold Creek
Dawson
Bear Creek
Elsa
Keno Hill
Mayo
Stewart Crossing
Stewart River
Pelly Crossing
Fort Selkirk
Minto
McCabe Creek
Faro
Ross River
Beaver Creek
Snag
Snag Junction
Dry Creek
Carmacks
Little Salmon
Koidern
Canyon City
Aishihik
Braeburn
Ogilvie Creek
Burwash Landing
Destruction Bay
Frances Lake
Ruchitua
LEGEND:
PROPOSED FEATURES
ACCESS ROAD
BARGE ACCESS ROAD
AIR STRIP ACCESS ROAD
GENERAL
CASINO PROJECT
COMMUNITY
TRAP LINES
EXPLORATION PROJECT <100KM
EXPLORATION PROJECTS >100KM
PROPOSED MINING PROJECT
ABANDONED MINE
ACTIVE MINE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT
100KM BOARDER OF CASINO PROJECT
DRAFT
NOTES:
1. BASE MAP: ESRI ARCGIS ONLINE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAPPING.
2. COORDINATE GRID IS IN METRES
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 83 UTM ZONE 7N
3. THIS FIGURE IS PRODUCED AT A NOMINAL SCALE OF 1:1,700,87
FOR 24X36 ("D" SIZE) PAPER. ACTUAL SCALE MAY DIFFER
ACCORDING TO CHANGES IN PRINTER SETTINGS OR
PRINTED PAPER SIZE.
CASINO MINING CORPORATION
CASINO PROJECT
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OVERVIEW
Knight Piésold CONSULTING
VA101-32814
FIGURE 1


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Cumulative Effects Inclusion List
• The Inclusion List was filtered using a (temporary) proxy RSA that was composed of a 100 km buffer to the Project footprint
• The Inclusion List was subsequently filtered again to include only those other projects and activities that were noted to fulfill the following criteria:
• Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects or activities that have entered into a formal project approval or permitting process;
• Have been specified through discussion with regulators, Aboriginal groups, and/or stakeholders; and
• Possess sufficient project information to inform a cumulative effects assessment.
34



CASINO COPPER AND GOLD

Cumulative Effects Inclusion List

Category	Project Name	Proponent	Status	Distance (km)
Mines / Mineral Claims	Eureka	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Present, Future	93
	Brew	Aldrin Resource Corp.	Present, Future	45
	Canadian Creek	Carlitzo Rose	Past, Present	6
	Carmacks Copper	Copper North Mining Corp.	Past, Present, Future	124
	Coffee	Kaminak	Past, Present	32
	JP Ross	Kinross	Past, Present	78
	Mount Hansen	Yukon Government	Past	117
	Minto Copper Mine	Capstone Mining Corp.	Past, Present, Future	86
	Nucleus	Northern Free Gold	Past, Present	89
	Polar	Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.	Past, Present	94
	Prospector Mountain	Tanis Capital Corp.	Past, Present	58
	Sonora Gulch	Northern Tiger Resources Inc.	Past, Present	42
	White Gold	Kinross	Past, Present	58
	WS Total	BC Gold Corp	Past, Present	116
	Yellow Gold (Green Gulch)	ATAC Resources Ltd.	Past, Present	48
	Black Fox	Brigus Gold Corp.	Present, Future	33
	Ballarat	Stakeholder Gold Corp.	Present, Future	31
	Upper Canadian Creek	Carlitzo Rose	Present, Future	1
Heritage & Museum	Fort Selkirk	Yukon Government & Selkirk FN	Past, Present, Future	75
Game Management	509	Mayo District	Past, Present, Future	n/a
	511	Mayo District	Past, Present, Future	n/a
	523	Mayo District	Past, Present, Future	n/a
	524	Mayo District	Past, Present, Future	n/a
	526	Faro District	Past, Present, Future	n/a
Guide Outfitters	Area 10	Dickson Outfitters Ltd.	Present	n/a
	Area 12	Ruby Range Outfitter Ltd.	Present	n/a
	Area 13	Menyo Yukon Outfitting Ltd.	Present	n/a
Recreation	Hiking	n/a	Present	n/a
	Camping	n/a	Present	n/a
	Canoeing	n/a	Present	n/a
	Fishing	n/a	Present	n/a
Traplines	TL 116	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 121	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 122	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 131	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 145	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 146	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 147	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 148	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 149	n/a	Present	n/a
	TL 150	n/a	Present	n/a

35

Cumulative Effects analysis

When a potential Project effect is identified:

- **Determination of potential interactions between the Project and the other projects and activities for each VC**
  - Use of an Interaction Matrix to determine if there is potential for interaction within the spatial and temporal boundaries of the assessment
  - Beyond the Interaction Matrix, additional detail / rationale to be provided in text, including:
    - Measurable parameters
    - Community Knowledge
    - Applicable legislation, guidelines, policies, or thresholds
  - Potential interactions are carried forward in the assessment

Cumulative Effects analysis

When a potential Project effect is identified:

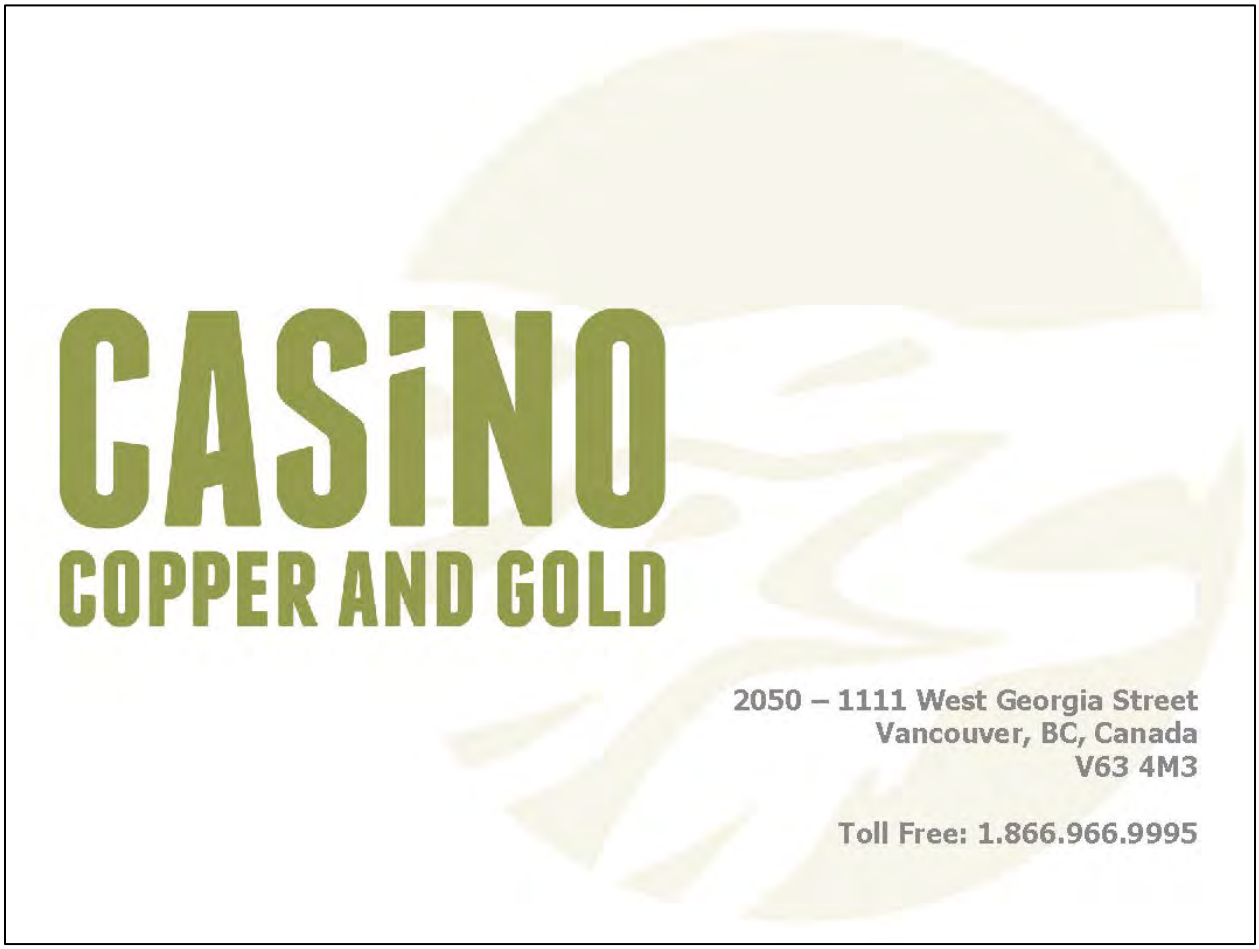
- **Determination of potential interactions between the Project and the other projects and activities for each VC**
  - Use of an Interaction Matrix to determine if there is potential for interaction within the spatial and temporal boundaries of the cumulative effects assessment
  - Beyond the Interaction Matrix, additional detail / rationale to be provided in text, including:
    - Measurable parameters
    - Community Knowledge
    - Applicable legislation, guidelines, policies, or thresholds
  - Potential interactions are carried forward in the assessment

37

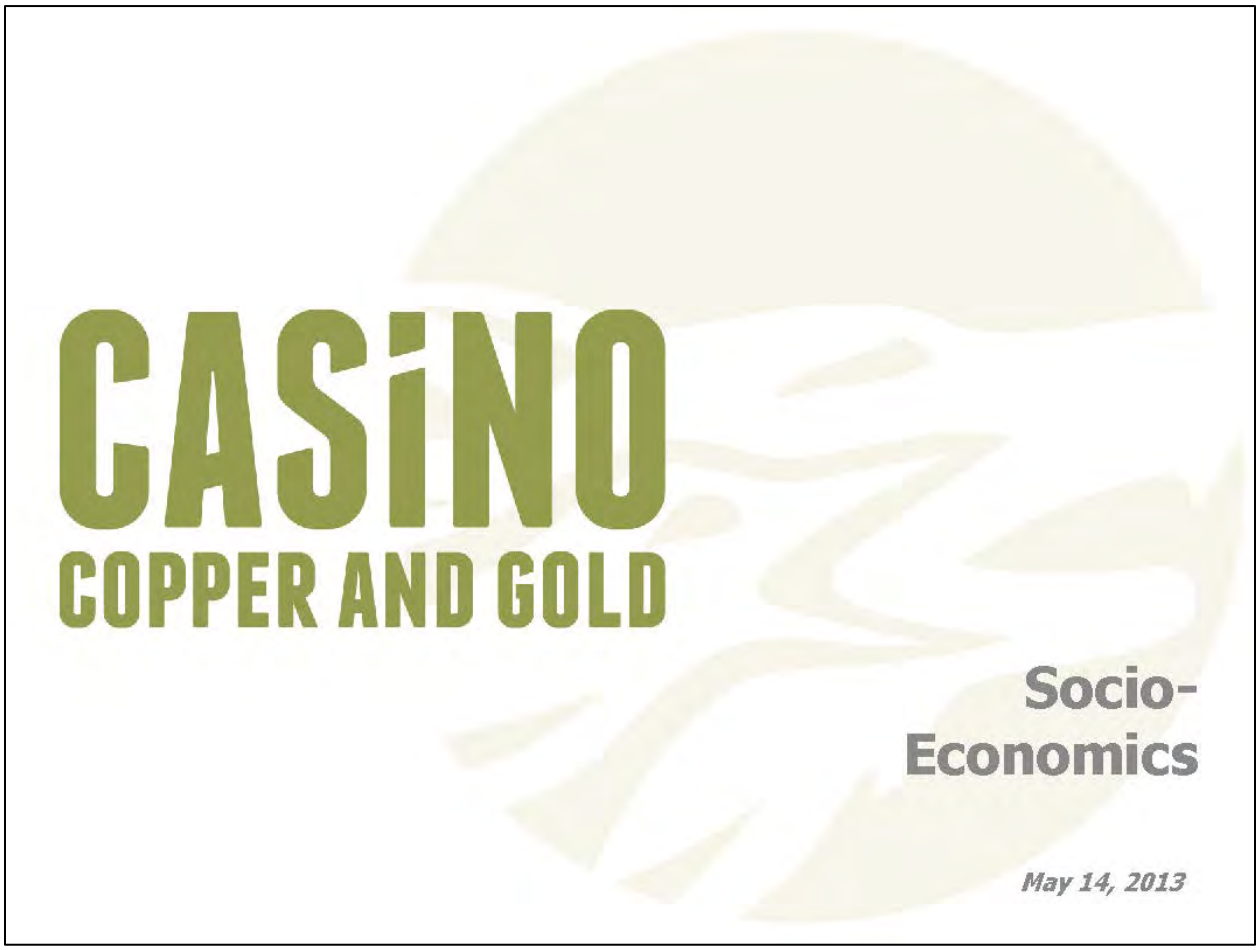
Effects Assessment

- **Identification of Mitigation Measures**
- **Identification of Effects**
- **Significance of Effects**
  - (Magnitude, Extent, Duration, Frequency, Reversibility, Context, Likelihood)

38


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

Project Proposal Presentation May 14, 2013


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Socio-
Economics
May 14, 2013


CASINO
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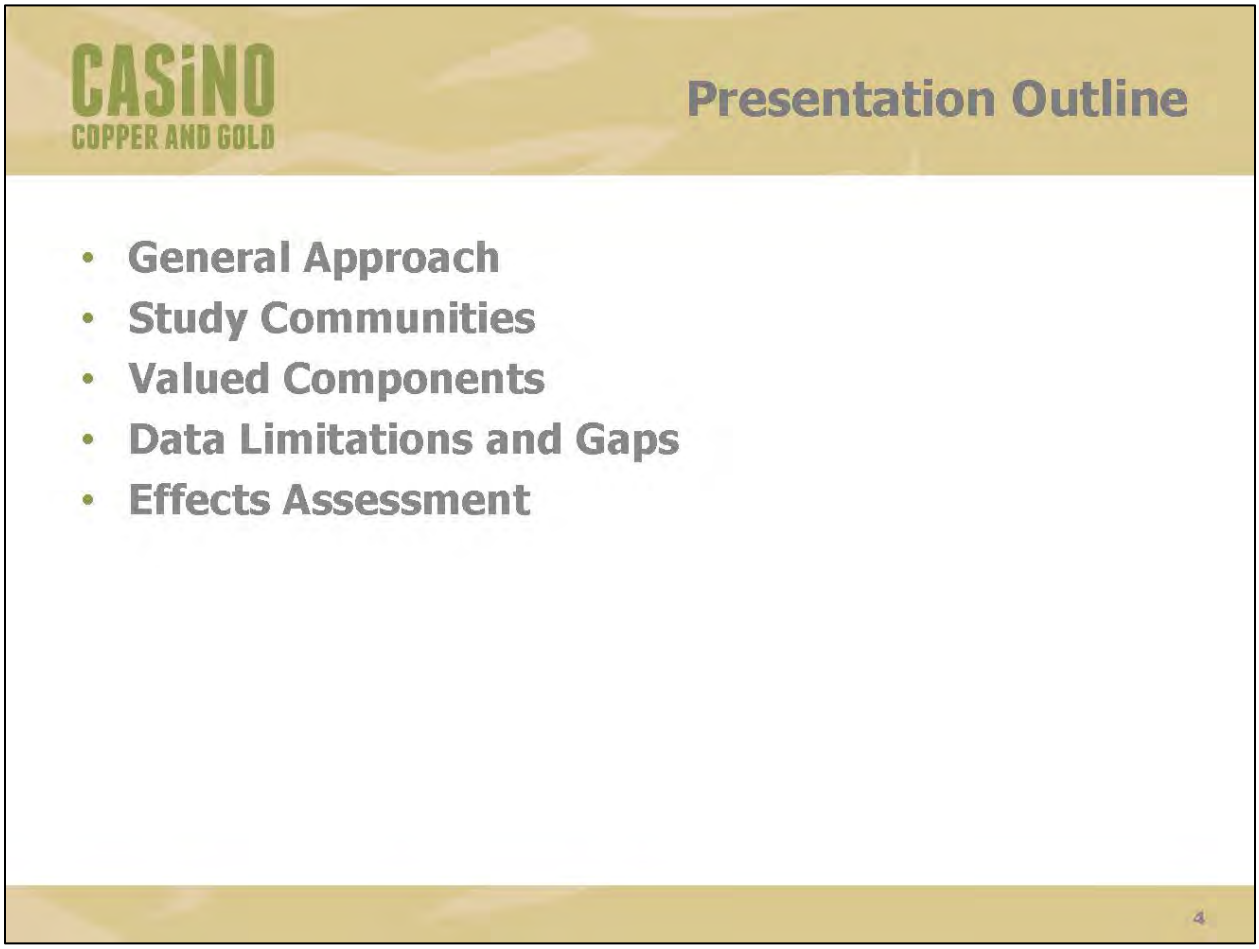
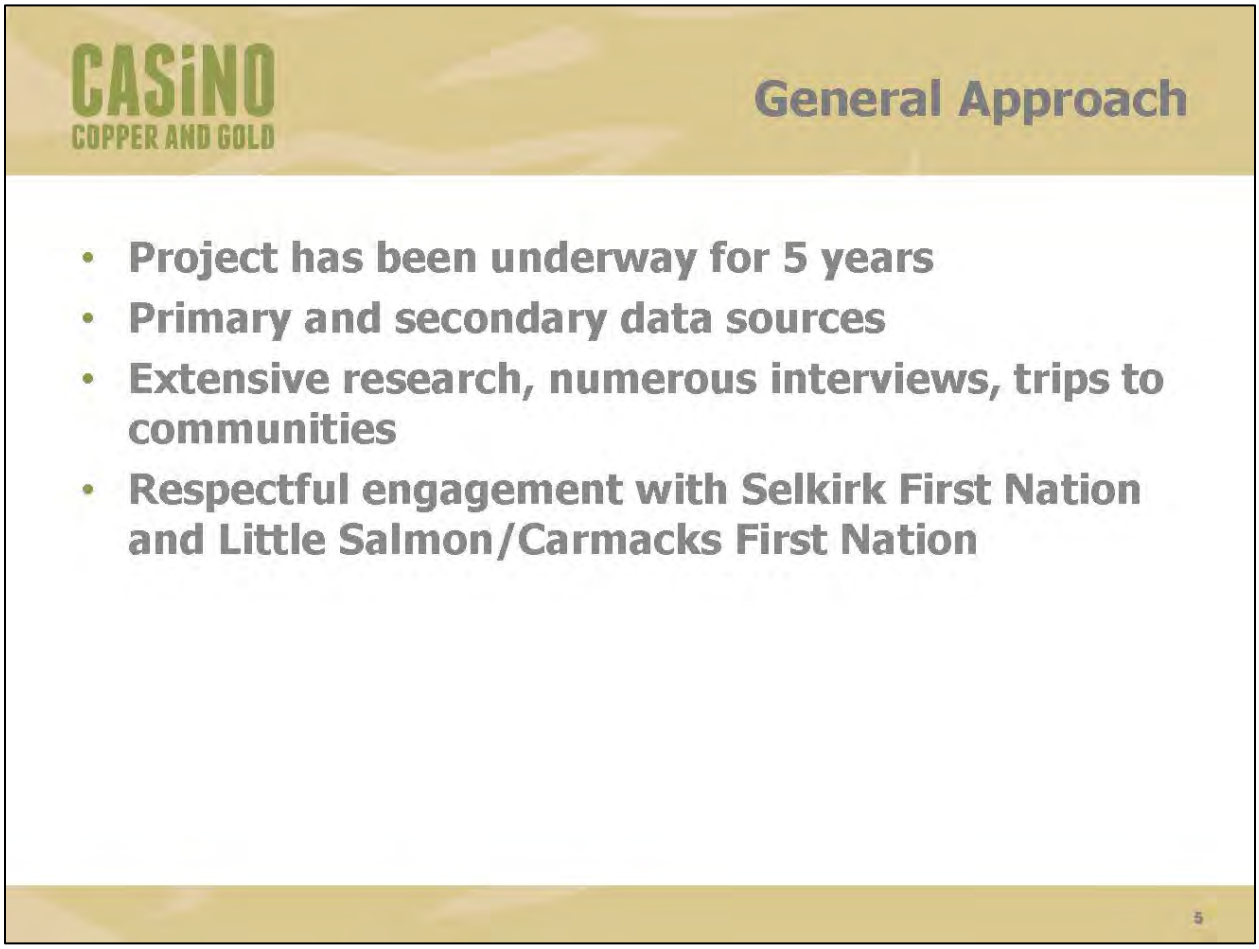
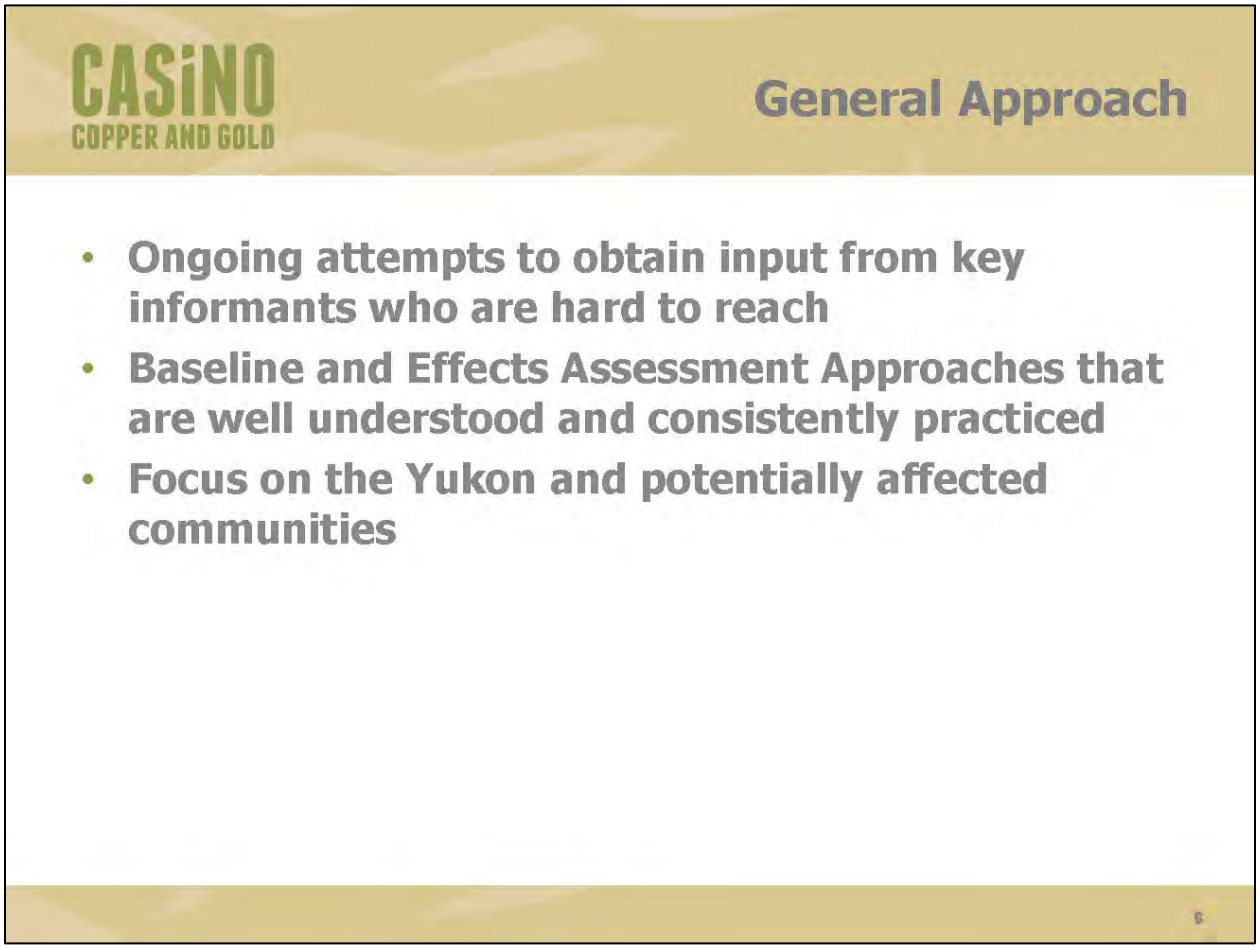
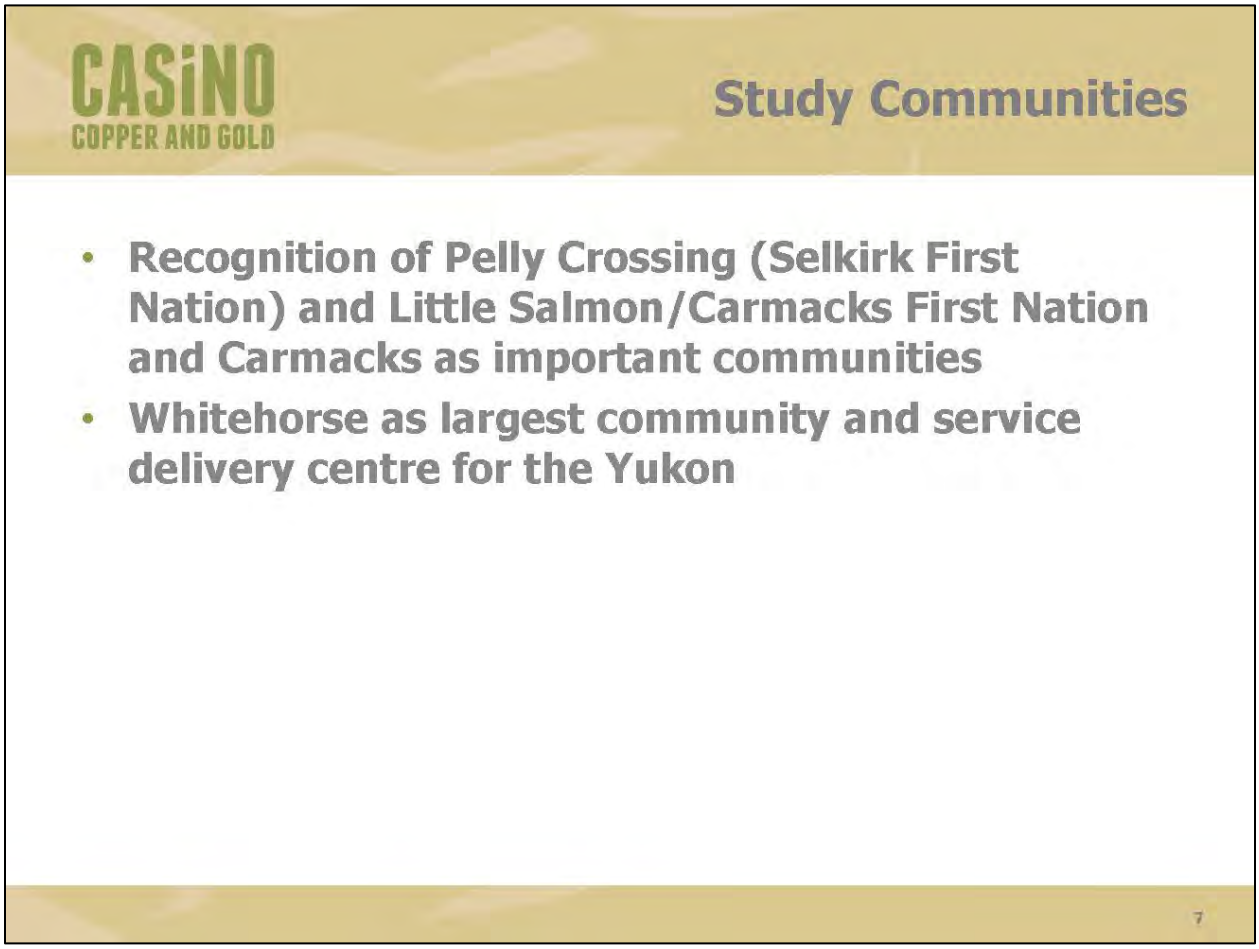
Beaufort Sea
Alaska
Inuvik
Fort McPherson
Dempster Highway
Yukon
Dawson
Elsa
Mayo
Northwest Territories
Minto
Faro
Casino
Carmacks
Tungsten
Burwash Landing
Alaska Highway
Whitehorse
Haines Junction
Carcross
Teslin
Watson Lake
Atlin
Haines
Skagway
Gulf of Alaska
Cassiar
Fort Nelson
British Columbia
0 50 100 km
Alaska
Casino
Yukon
Northwest Territories
British Columbia
Alberta
Pacific Ocean
Vancouver
Seattle
Washington
2


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Casino Presentations Schedule
1. Project Update and Closure Plan Concepts March 11, 2013
2. VC and YESAA Scoping Reviews April 15-16, 2013
3. Socioeconomics May 13-14, 2013
4. Fisheries and Water Management June 10-11, 2013
5. Freegold Road/Wildlife July 8-10, 2013
6. Heap Leach August 19-20, 2013
7. Project Review and Summary to Focus September 9-10, 2013
3


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Presentation Outline
• General Approach
• Study Communities
• Valued Components
• Data Limitations and Gaps
• Effects Assessment
4


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
General Approach
• Project has been underway for 5 years
• Primary and secondary data sources
• Extensive research, numerous interviews, trips to communities
• Respectful engagement with Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
5


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
General Approach
• Ongoing attempts to obtain input from key informants who are hard to reach
• Baseline and Effects Assessment Approaches that are well understood and consistently practiced
• Focus on the Yukon and potentially affected communities


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Study Communities
• Recognition of Pelly Crossing (Selkirk First Nation) and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and Carmacks as important communities
• Whitehorse as largest community and service delivery centre for the Yukon
7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7 Valued Components
1. Community Vitality
2. Community Infrastructure and Services
3. Employment and Income (renamed)
4. Employability
5. Economic Development and Business Sector
6. Cultural Continuity
7. Land use and Tenure (new)

Valued Components

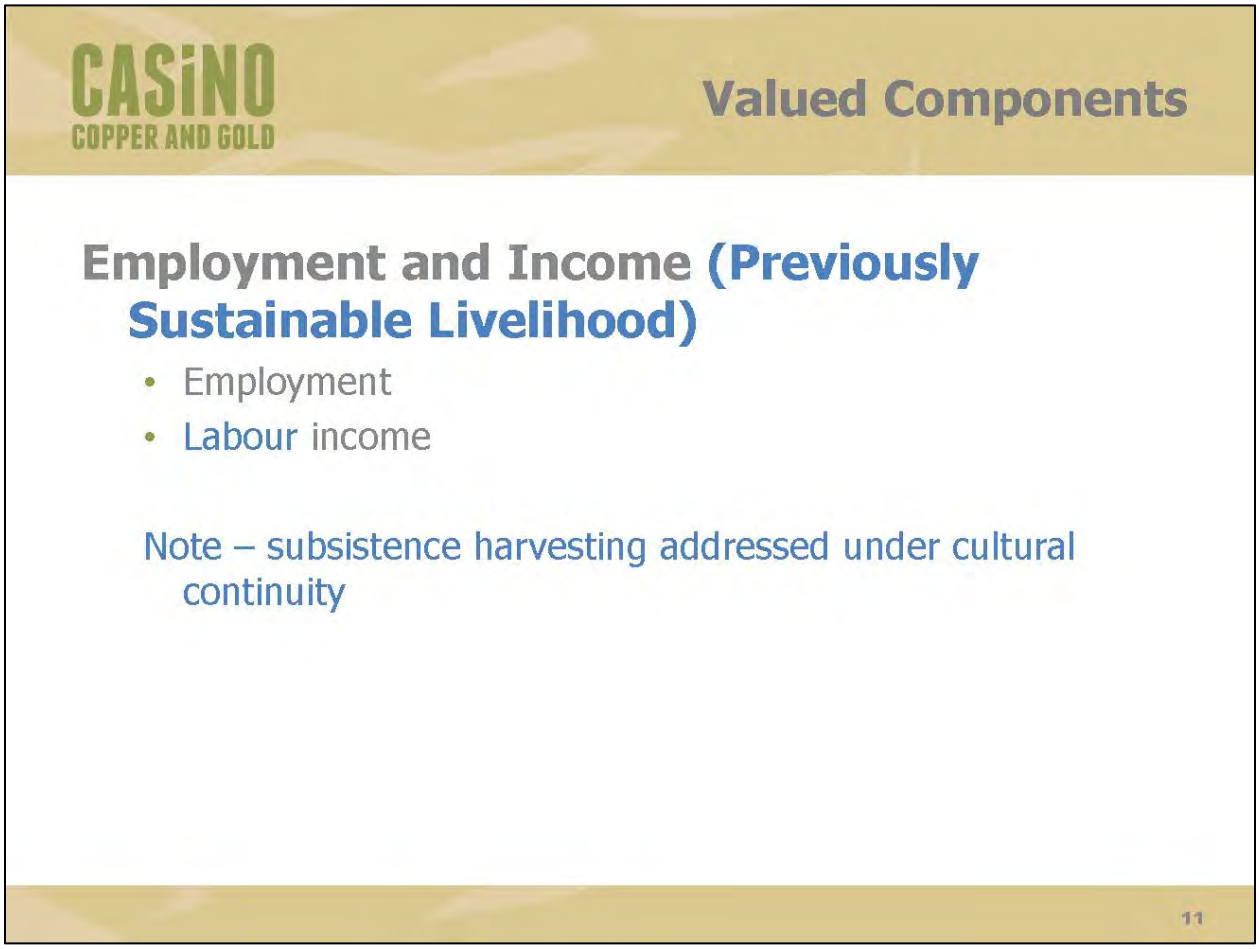
Community Vitality

- Population and demographics
- Community wellbeing

Note: Social and community events – incorporated into Cultural Continuity

Recreational facilities - incorporated into Community Infrastructure and Services


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Valued Components
Community Infrastructure and Services
• Municipal infrastructure (water supply, water/sewage treatment, land fills, power supply, recreational facilities) (Replaces Infrastructure)
• Housing
• Transportation
• Educational services
• Health and social services
• Protective Services
10


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Valued Components
Employment and Income (Previously Sustainable Livelihood)
• Employment
• Labour income
Note – subsistence harvesting addressed under cultural continuity
11


CASINO
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Valued Components
Employability
• Education Level
• Experience
Note – training has been deleted. Formal training is captured under educational level, on-the-job training is captured under experience.
12


CASINO
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Valued Components
Economic Development and Business Sector
• Economic growth
• Business opportunities
• Government Revenues
13


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Valued Components
Cultural Continuity
• Places of historical and archaeological value
• Effects on language
• Traditional knowledge
• Social, community and cultural activities
• Subsistence and recreational harvesting (hunting, fishing and gathering)
14


CASINO
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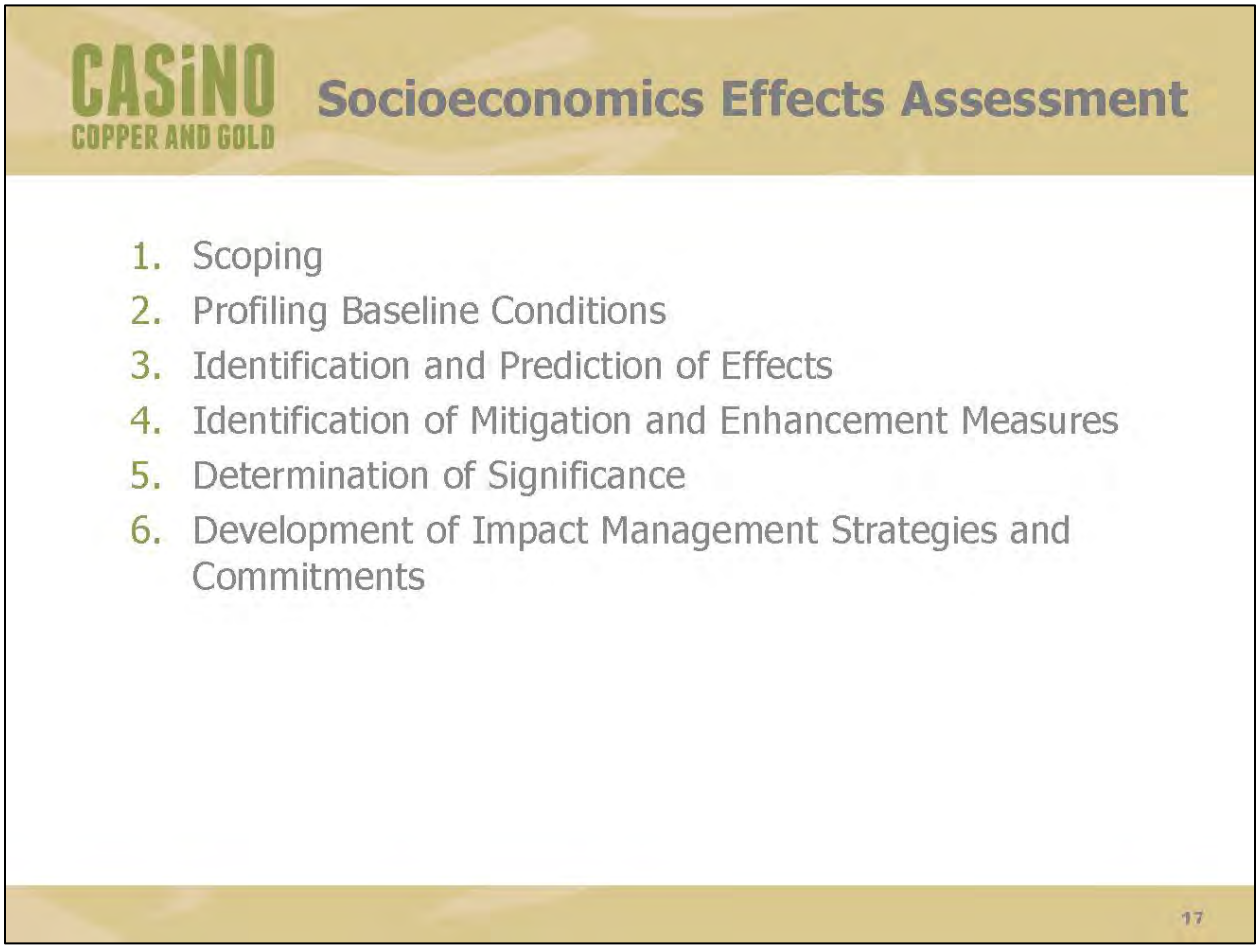
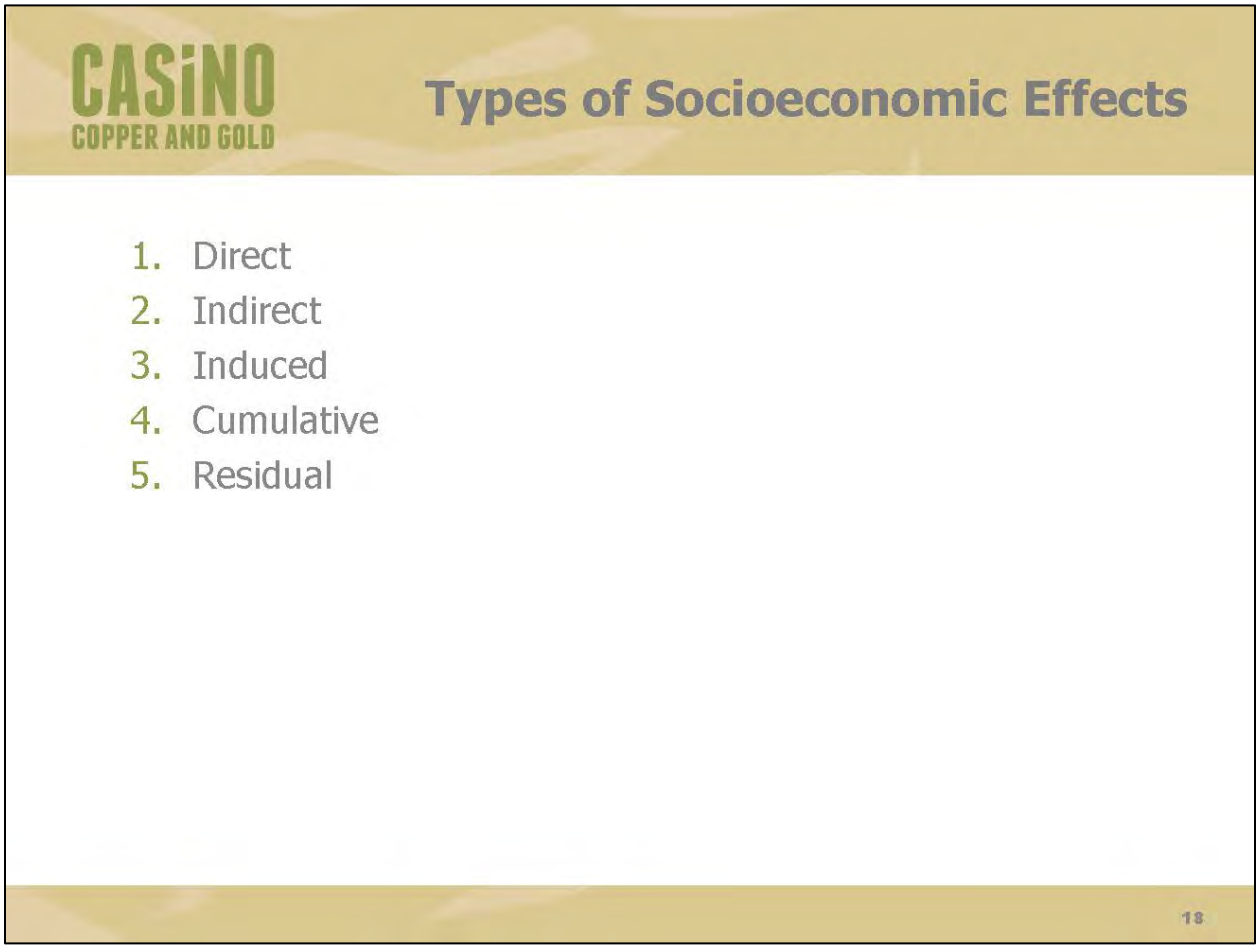
Valued Components
Land Use and Tenure
• Parks and Protected Areas
• Trapping and Guide Outfitting
• Hunting and Fishing
• Recreation and Tourism
• Permit and Licenses
• Mining and Mineral Claims
• Forest uses (i.e. fire wood collection and gathering)
• Transportation and Access
• Energy and Utilities
• Traditional Land Use
This is a new VC
15


Data Limitations and Gaps
Statistics Canada 2011 Census data release dates
Statistics Canada undercounts and overstatements
Limited access to Selkirk First Nation community
• Improved profile information about community
• TK/TLU information sought if available
16


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Socioeconomics Effects Assessment
1. Scoping
2. Profiling Baseline Conditions
3. Identification and Prediction of Effects
4. Identification of Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
5. Determination of Significance
6. Development of Impact Management Strategies and Commitments
17


CASINO
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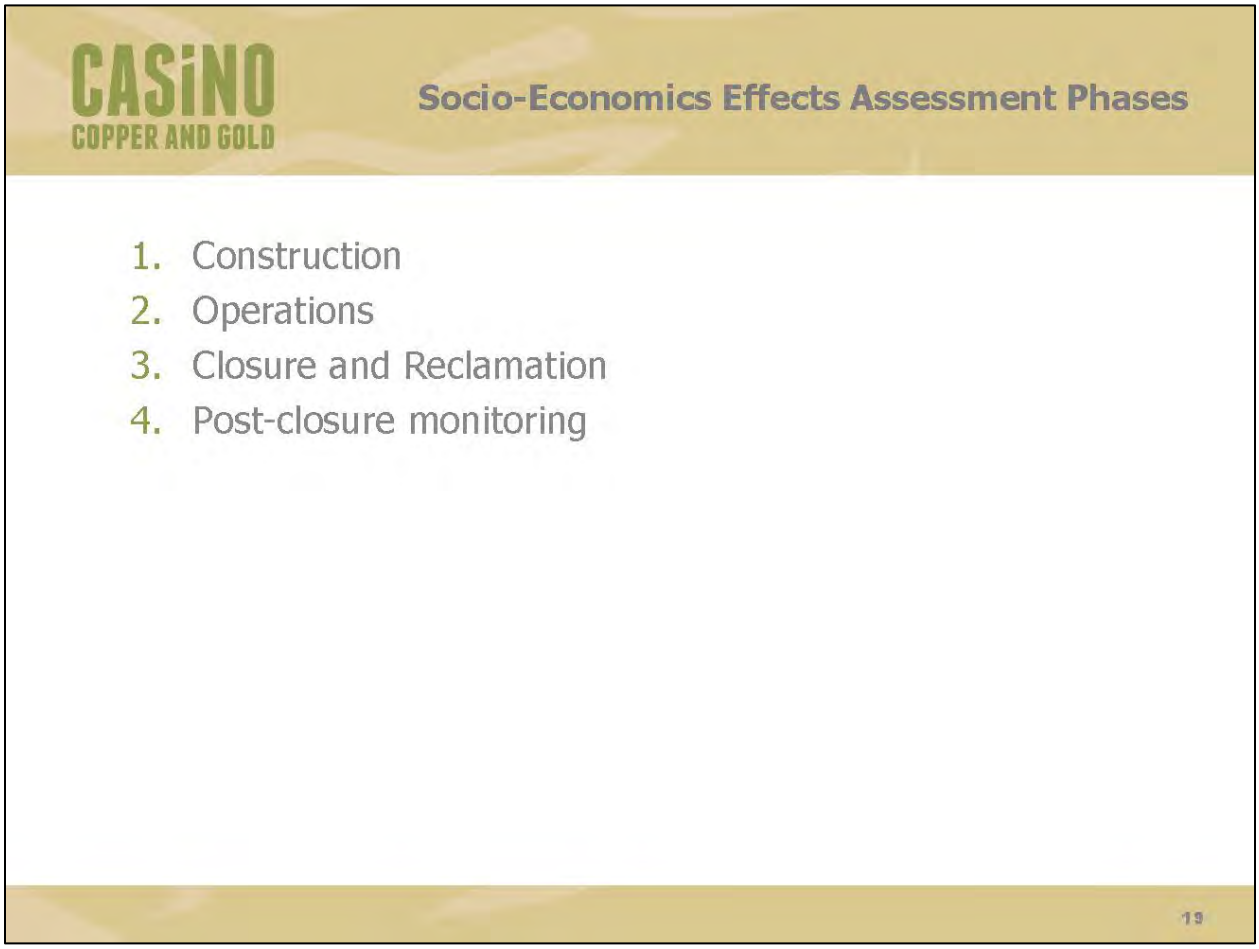
Types of Socioeconomic Effects
1. Direct
2. Indirect
3. Induced
4. Cumulative
5. Residual
18


CASINO
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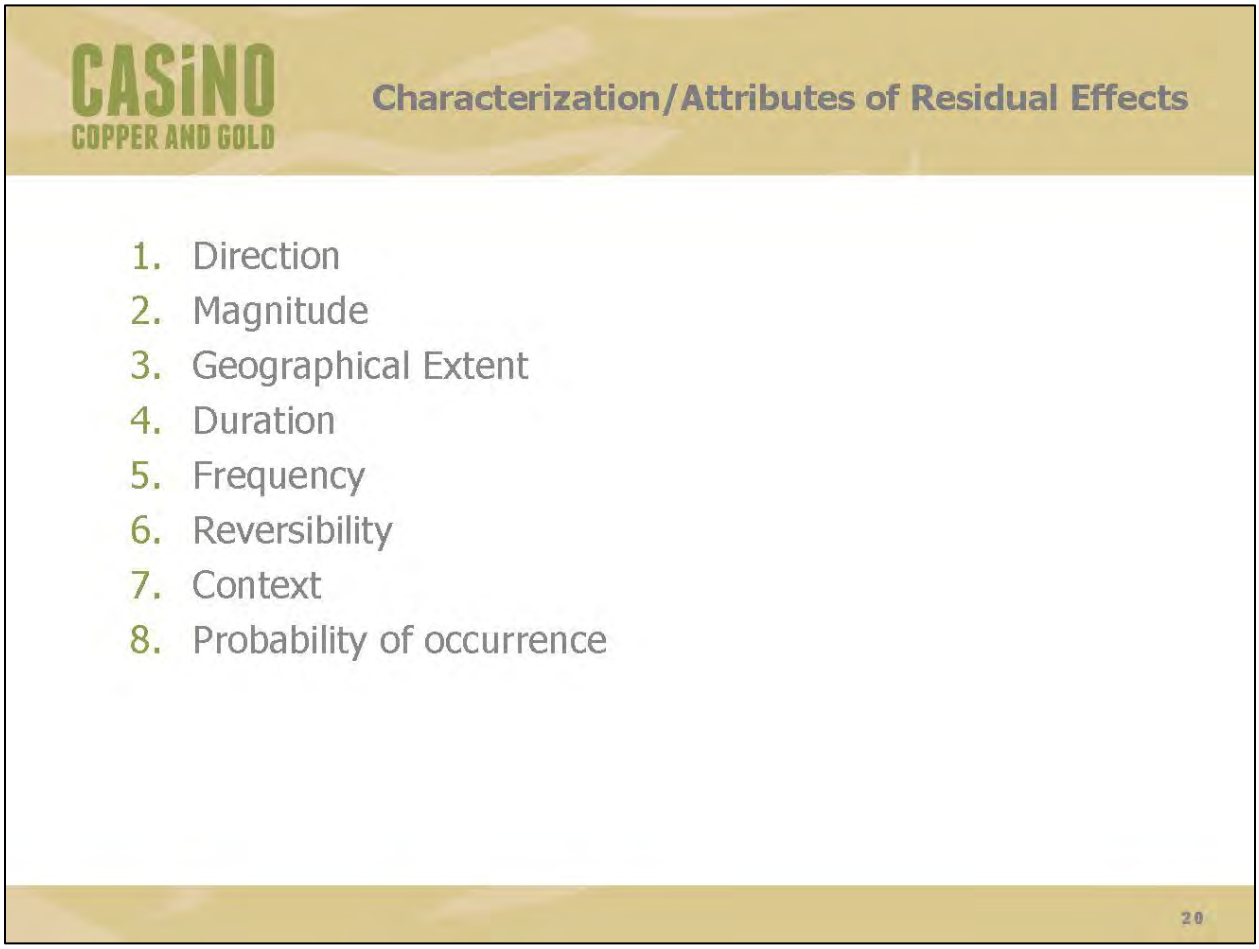
Socio-Economics Effects Assessment Phases
1. Construction
2. Operations
3. Closure and Reclamation
4. Post-closure monitoring
19


CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD
Characterization/Attributes of Residual Effects
1. Direction
2. Magnitude
3. Geographical Extent
4. Duration
5. Frequency
6. Reversibility
7. Context
8. Probability of occurrence
20

Project Proposal Presentation June 11, 2013

CASINO

Monthly Technical Meetings

June 11, 2013

Casino Project Water and Fish & Fish Habitat

Rick Palmer, M.Sc., R.P. Bio
Palmer Environmental Consulting Group

Rob Marsland, M.Sc., P. Eng.
Marsland Environmental Associates

Greg Smyth, B.Sc.
Knight Piésold Consulting

Presentation Outline

- **Project Overview**
- **Water**
  - Climate, Hydrology & Water Quality Baseline
  - Water Management Strategy
  - Geochemistry
  - Waste Management Strategy
  - Water Modelling Approach
    - Inputs & Goldsim Model Structure
    - Results and Water Quality Objectives
- **Fish & Fish Habitat**
  - Aquatic Baseline Summary
  - Estimated Fish Habitat Loss
  - Fish Habitat Compensation Options

2


CASiNO
Project Team – Water & Fish
PALMER
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING
GROUP INC.
Marsland
Environmental
Associates
LORAX
ENVIRONMENTAL
BRODIE
CONSULTING
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING
Source
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES

CASINO

Project Location

Location of the Property

- 300 km northwest of Whitehorse, 115 km west of Pelly Crossing
- Located within traditional territory of Selkirk First Nation
- Road access will fall within traditional territories of Selkirk and Little Salmon Carmacks First Nations

CASINO Proposed Mine Plan and Production

Mine Plan

- Planned operation – 22 years
- Annual Operational Employment ~600 people
- Conventional open pit, truck and shovel mine
- Combined flotation mill and gold heap leach
  - same processes as Minto and Brewery Creek mines
- Daily throughput – 120,000 tonnes per day

Production

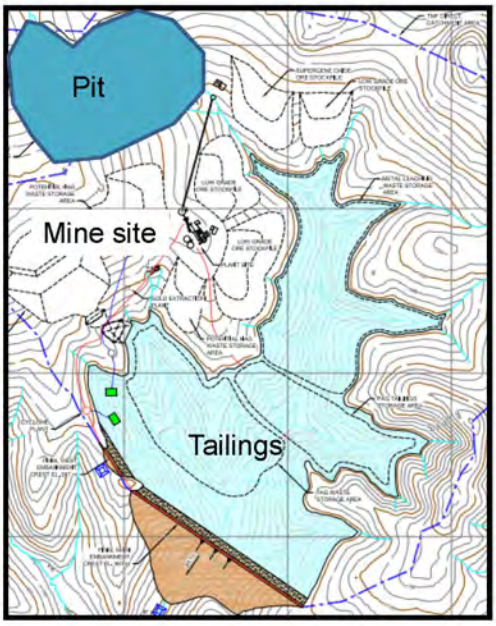
- Copper/Gold concentrate
- Molybdenum concentrate
- Gold doré

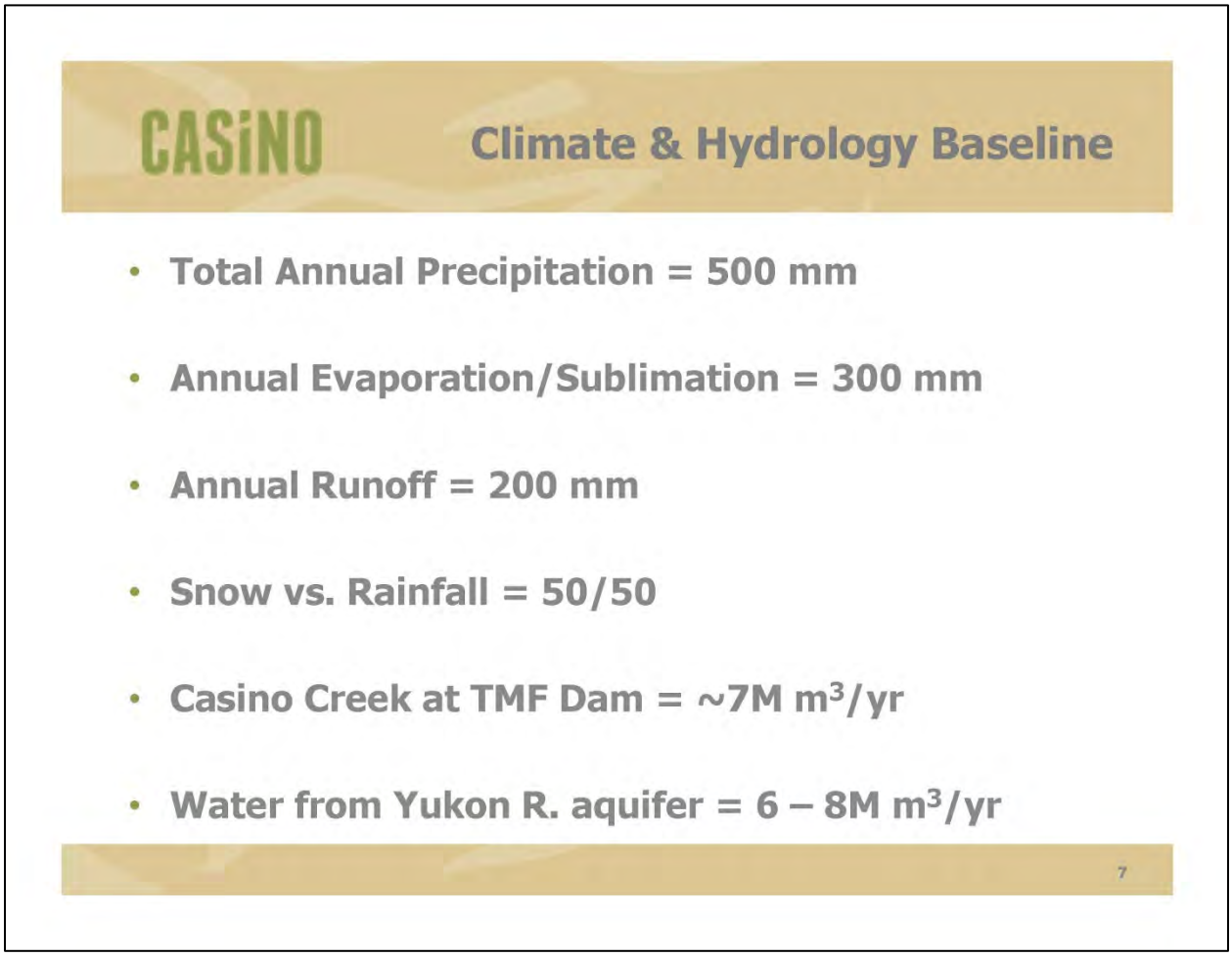
5

Construction and Site Plan

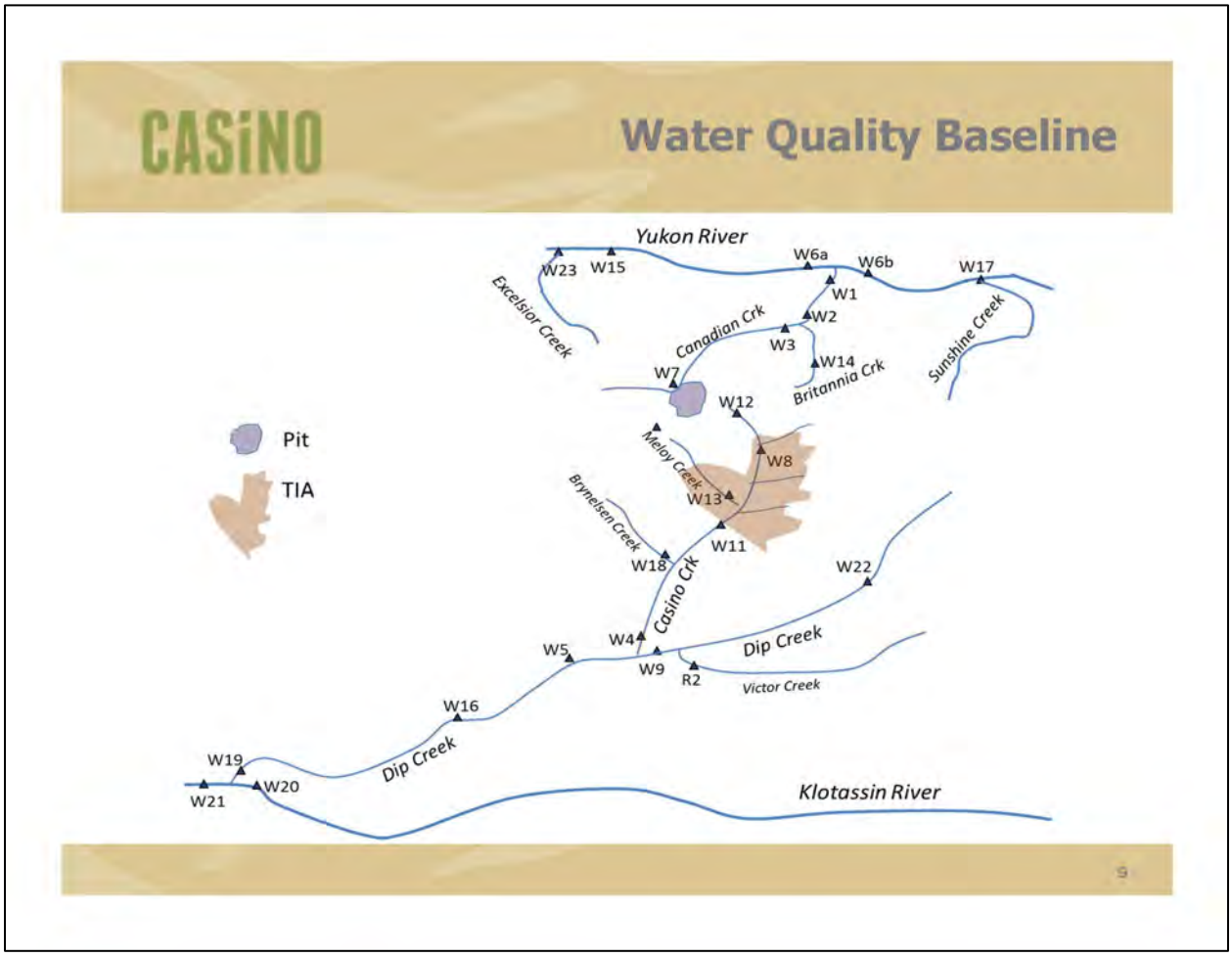
Construction

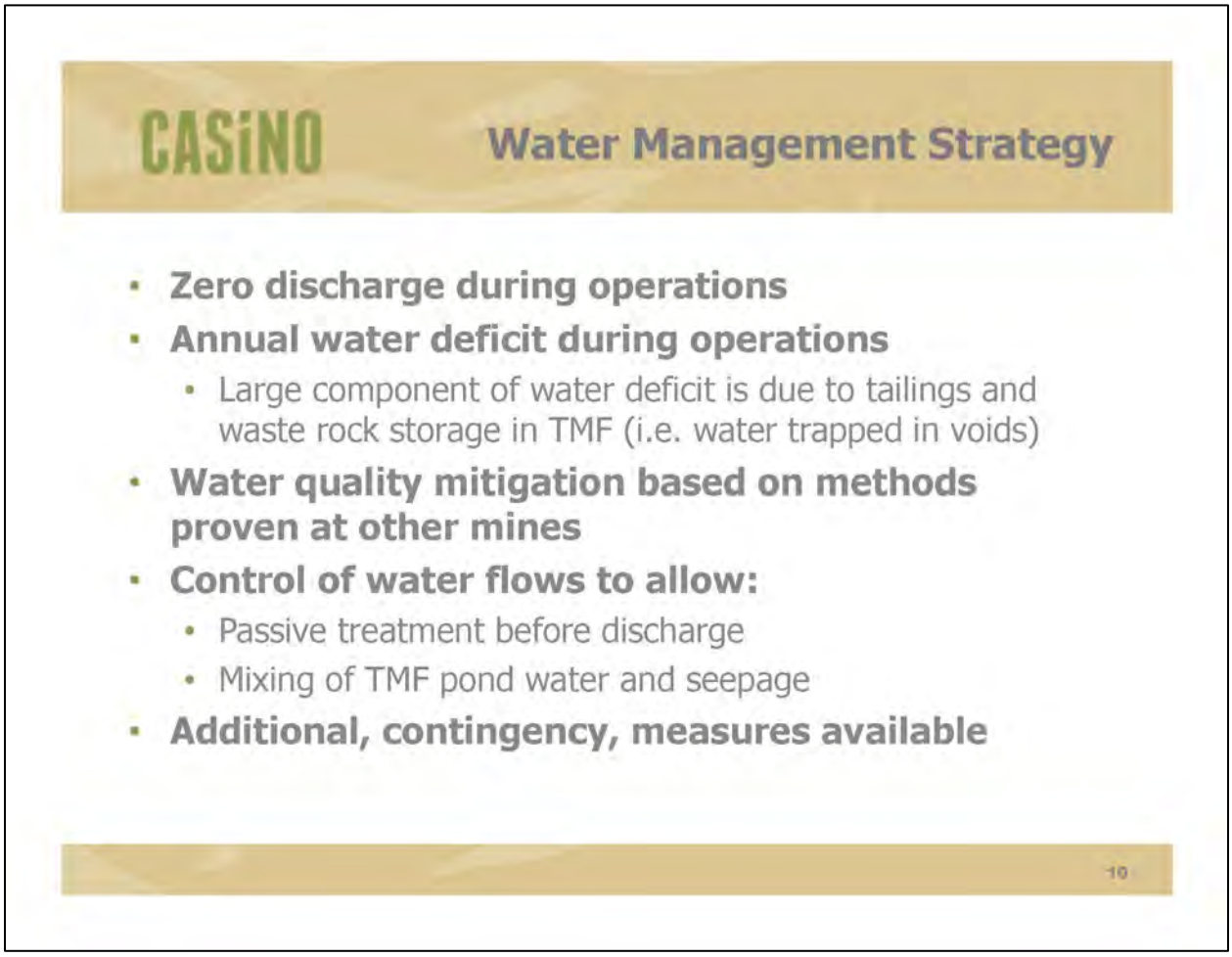
- Four-year construction period
- $2.5 billion CAPEX
- 1000 people per year employed during construction




CASiNO
Climate & Hydrology Baseline
• Total Annual Precipitation = 500 mm
• Annual Evaporation/Sublimation = 300 mm
• Annual Runoff = 200 mm
• Snow vs. Rainfall = 50/50
• Casino Creek at TMF Dam = ~7M m3/yr
• Water from Yukon R. aquifer = 6 – 8M m3/yr
7

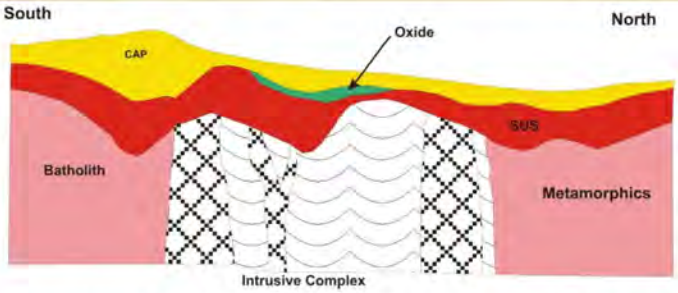

CASINO
Water Quality Baseline
26 sites between 2008 and 2012
Data from 1993-1994 not used due to changes in laboratory detection limits
Seasonal sampling in 2008, 2011, 2012
Monthly sampling May 2009 to October 2010
Sites located on:
Casino Creek (+ Proctor Gulch, Meloy, Brynelson creeks, historical adit);
Dip Creek (+ Victor Creek);
Klotassin River;
Britannia Creek (+ Canadian Creek);
Yukon River (+ Sunshine & Excelsior creeks)
Potential future 'reference' sites: W17, W23, W22, R2, W9


CASiNO
Water Quality Baseline
Yukon River
W23
W15
W6a
W6b
W17
W1
W2
W3
W14
W7
W12
W8
W13
W11
W18
W4
W5
W9
R2
W22
W16
W19
W20
W21
Excelsior Creek
Canadian Crk
Britannia Crk
Sunshine Creek
Melody Creek
Brynelsen Creek
Casino Crk
Dip Creek
Victor Creek
Klotassin River
Pit
TIA


CASiNO
Water Management Strategy
Zero discharge during operations
Annual water deficit during operations
Large component of water deficit is due to tailings and waste rock storage in TMF (i.e. water trapped in voids)
Water quality mitigation based on methods proven at other mines
Control of water flows to allow:
Passive treatment before discharge
Mixing of TMF pond water and seepage
Additional, contingency, measures available
10

CASiNO

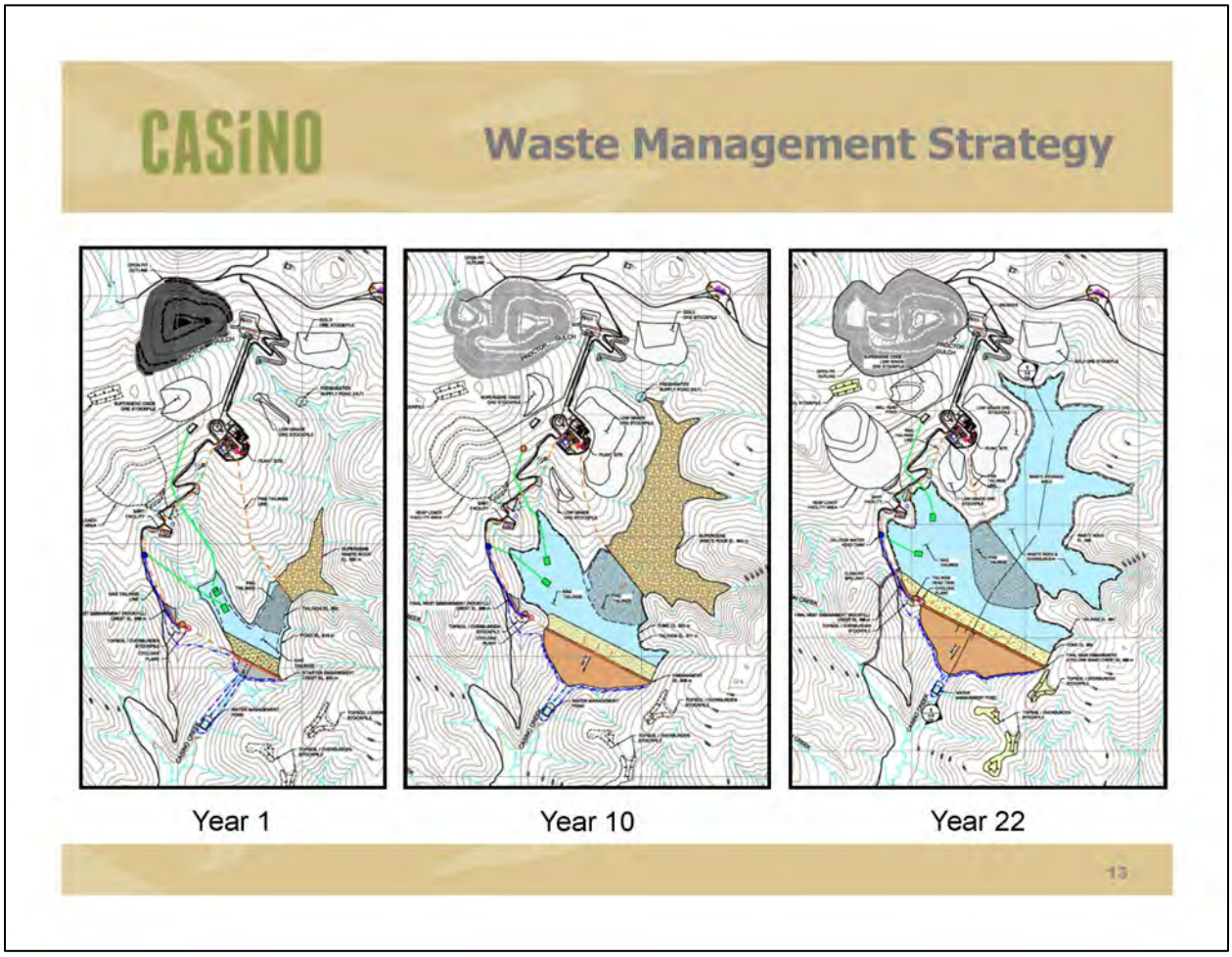
Geochemistry



- **ARD/ML properties best described by mineralization Zone**
  - Leached Cap – fully oxidized with trace quantities of sulphide
    - The CAP rock is mildly acidic and has some metal leaching potential
  - Supergene oxide and sulphide zones – weathered, metal enriched rock (from oxide cap)
    - Approximately half of SUP material contains carbonate minerals that will buffer drainage pH, only becoming acidic at advanced weathering stages (<80% within 200 years)
  - Hypogene – unaltered fresh rock
    - Unit will initially produce alkaline drainage, but will become acidic under advanced weathering conditions (~half will generate acid drainage within 200 years)

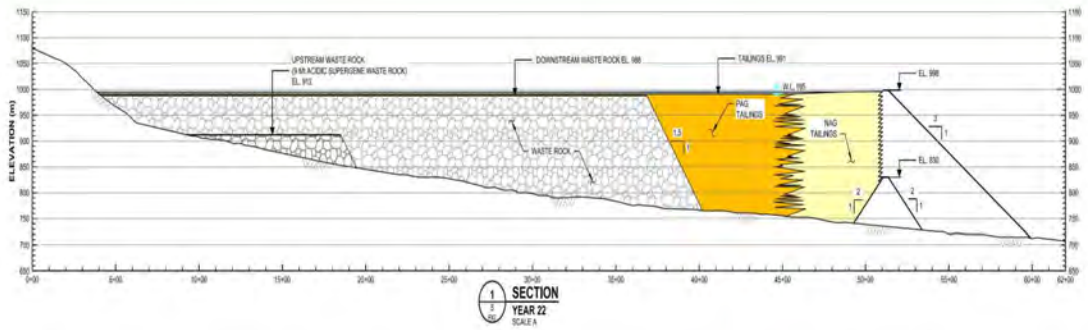
11


CASiNO
Geochemistry
• Key finding relevant to mine waste management planning
• De-pyritized tailings sands are non-acid generating
• Sub-aqueous tailings have low metal release rates and saturated conditions will prevent acid generation.
• Sub-aqueous waste rock disposal will prevent PAG waste from becoming acid generating. Some metal leaching will continue from CAP and SUP waste rock which is already acidic.
• Saturated column studies indicate that a combination of precipitation and surface sorption reactions will attenuate peak metal concentrations from waste rock in impoundment.
• Waste rock segregation & selective placement in the impoundment is designed to maximize in-situ attenuation of metals within the impoundment, and ensure low metal release rates from the facility.
12


CASiNO
Waste Management Strategy
Year 1
Year 10
Year 22
13

CASiNO

Waste Management Strategy



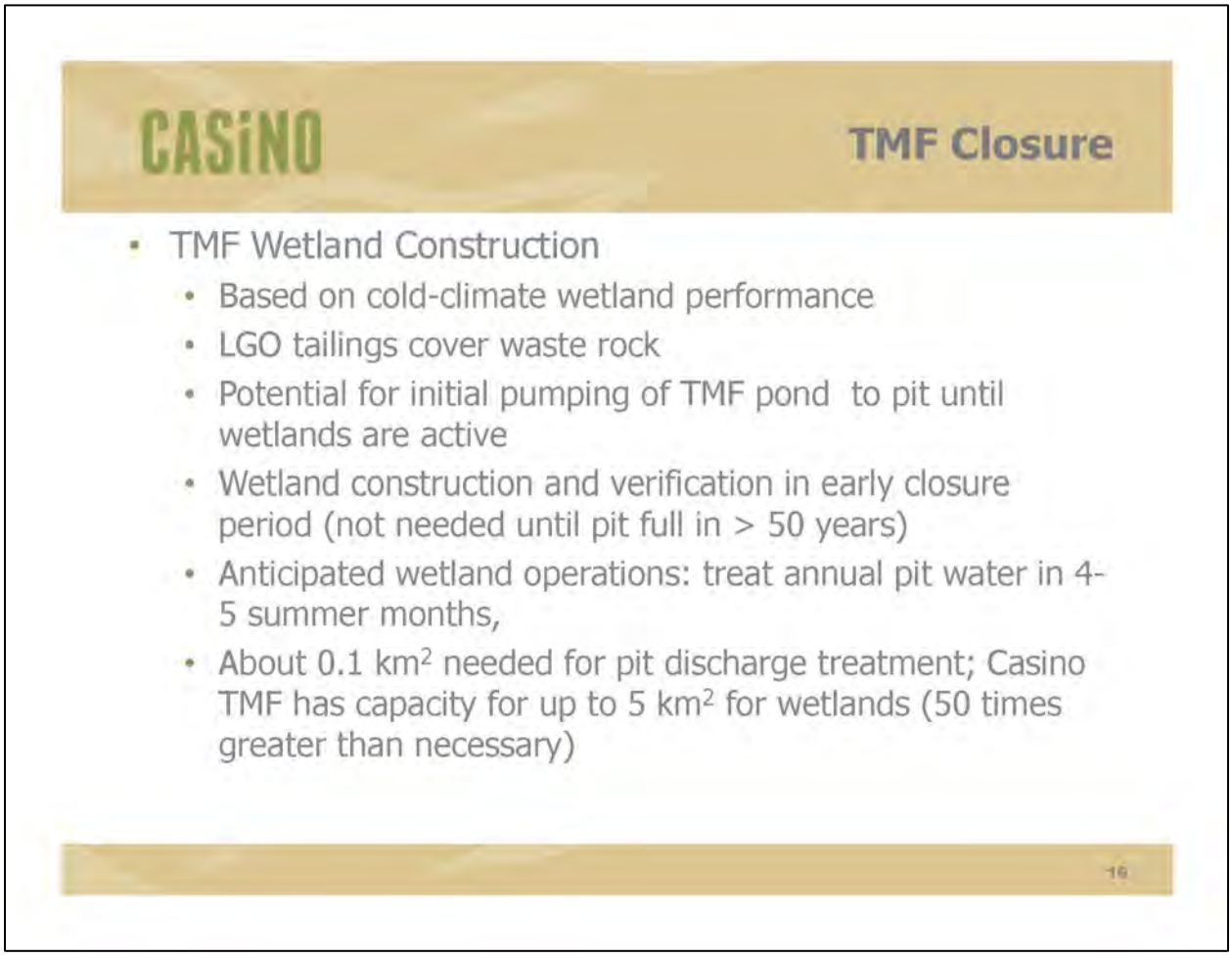
- All waste rock, including all PAG waste rock, is submerged within the TMF

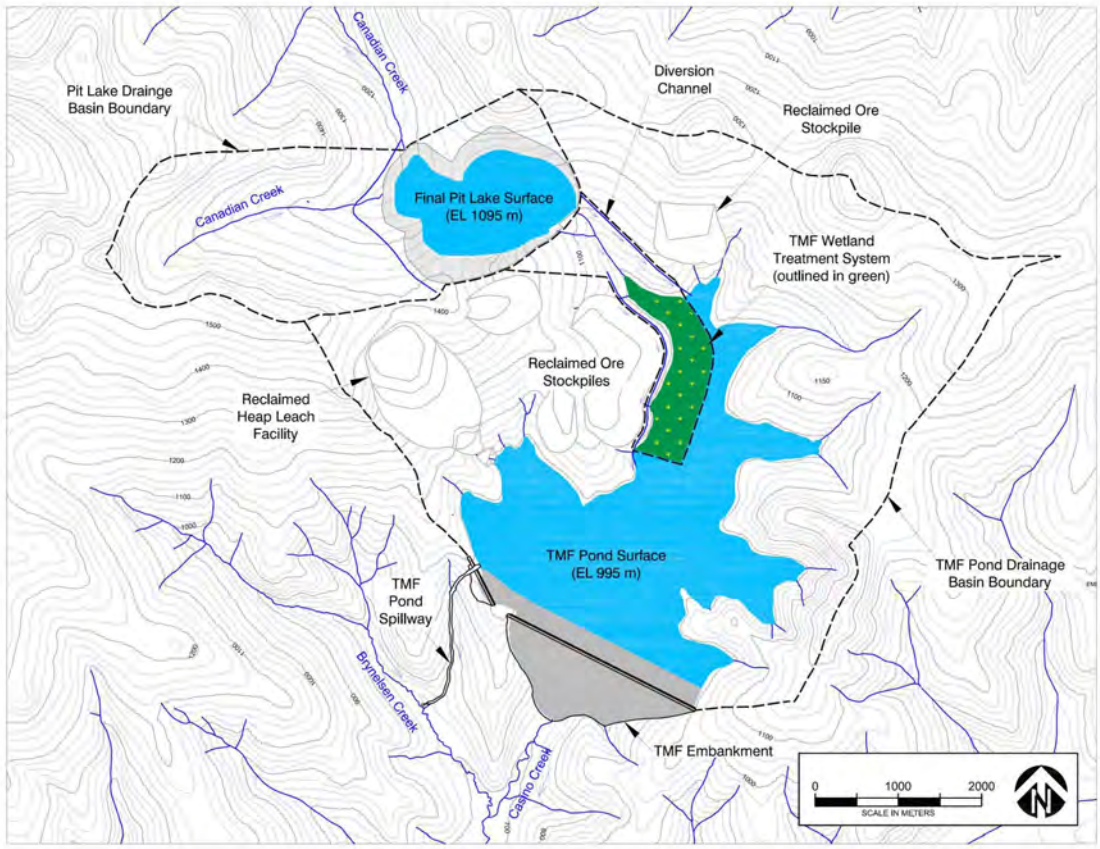
14

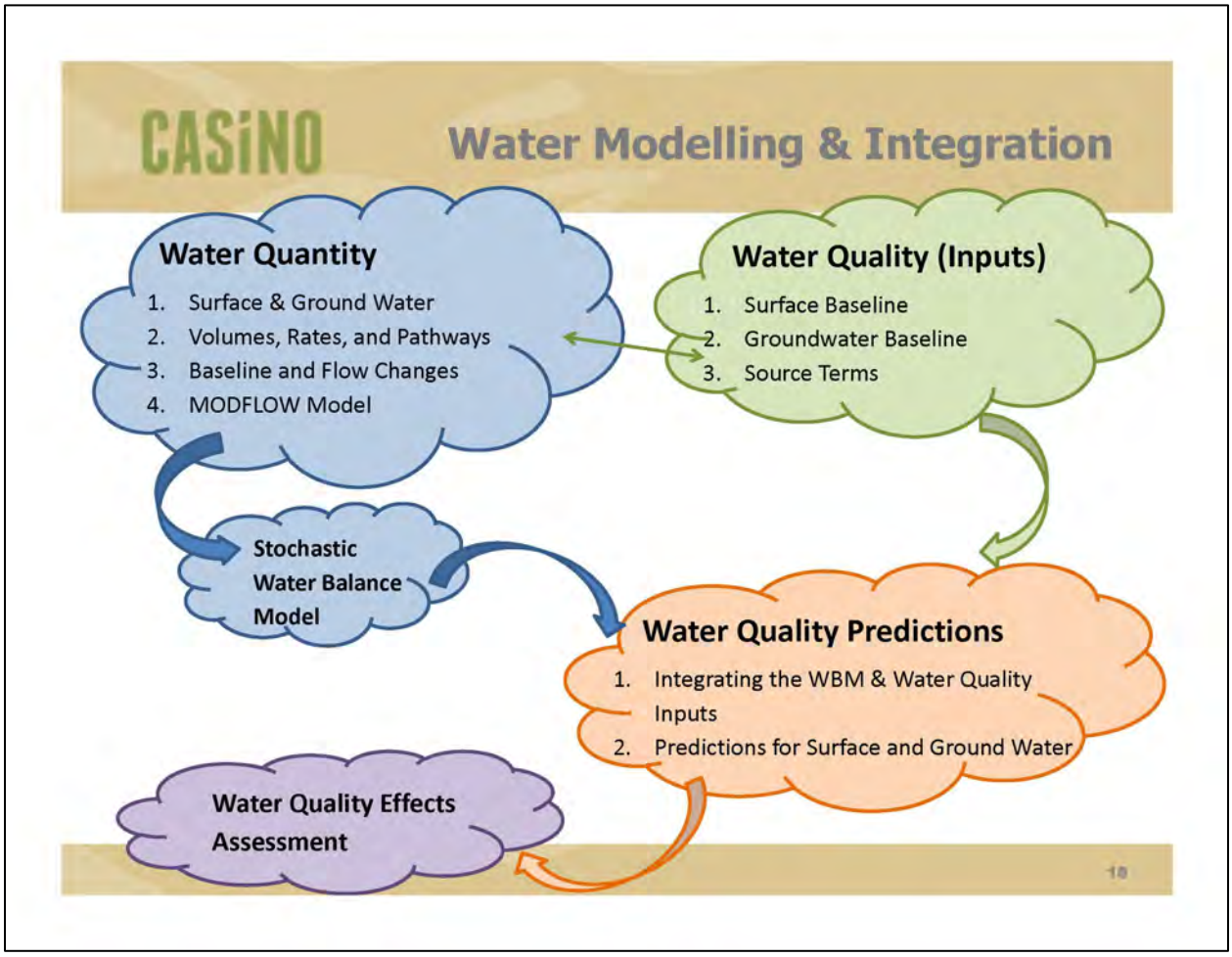
Open Pit Closure

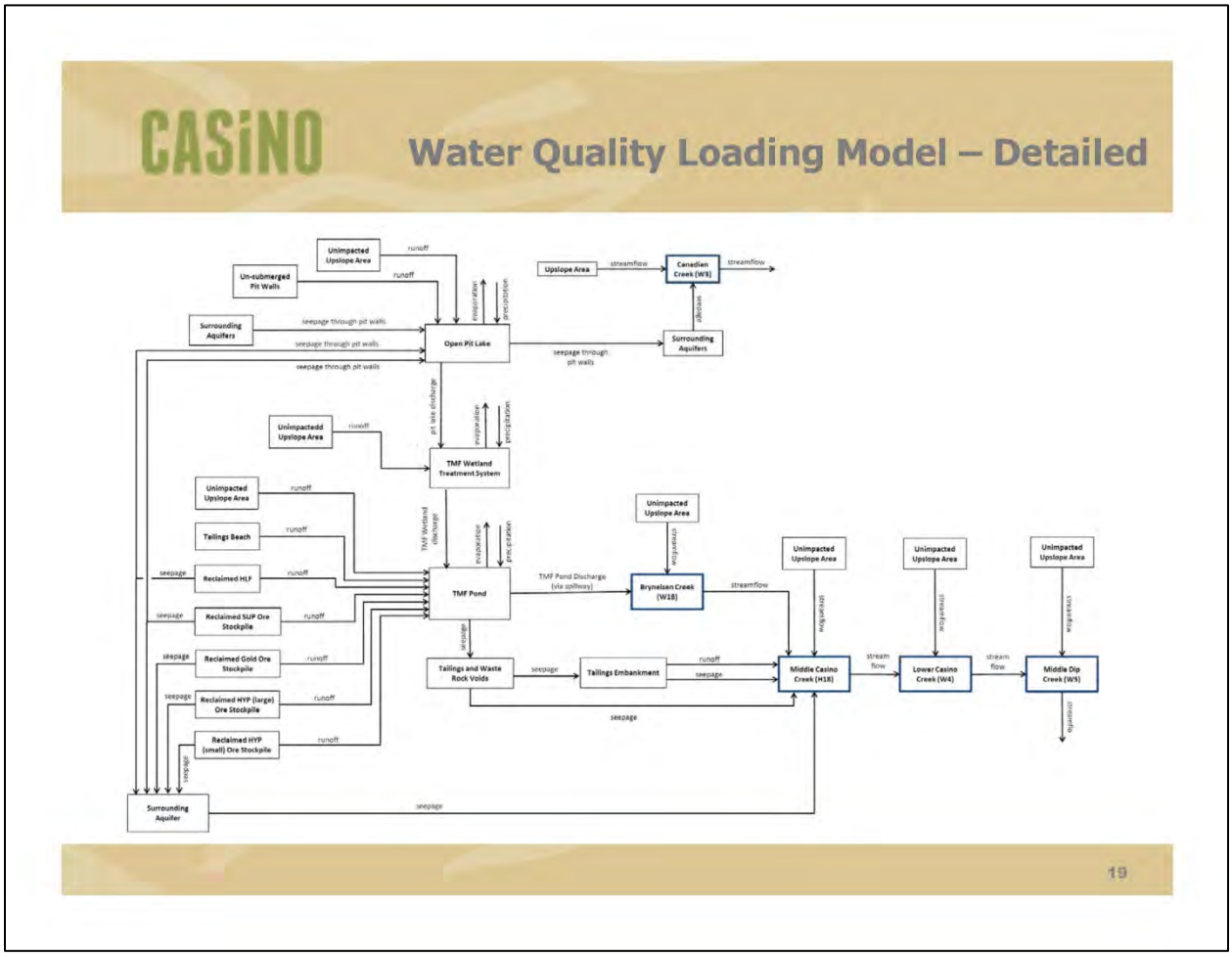
- Fills up in 50 to 100 years
- Pit water – preliminary prediction, near neutral pH
- Seasonally regulated discharge
  - Storage Oct - June
  - Release to TMF May – September (5 months)
- Discharge via decant with control valve to TMF wetland for treatment

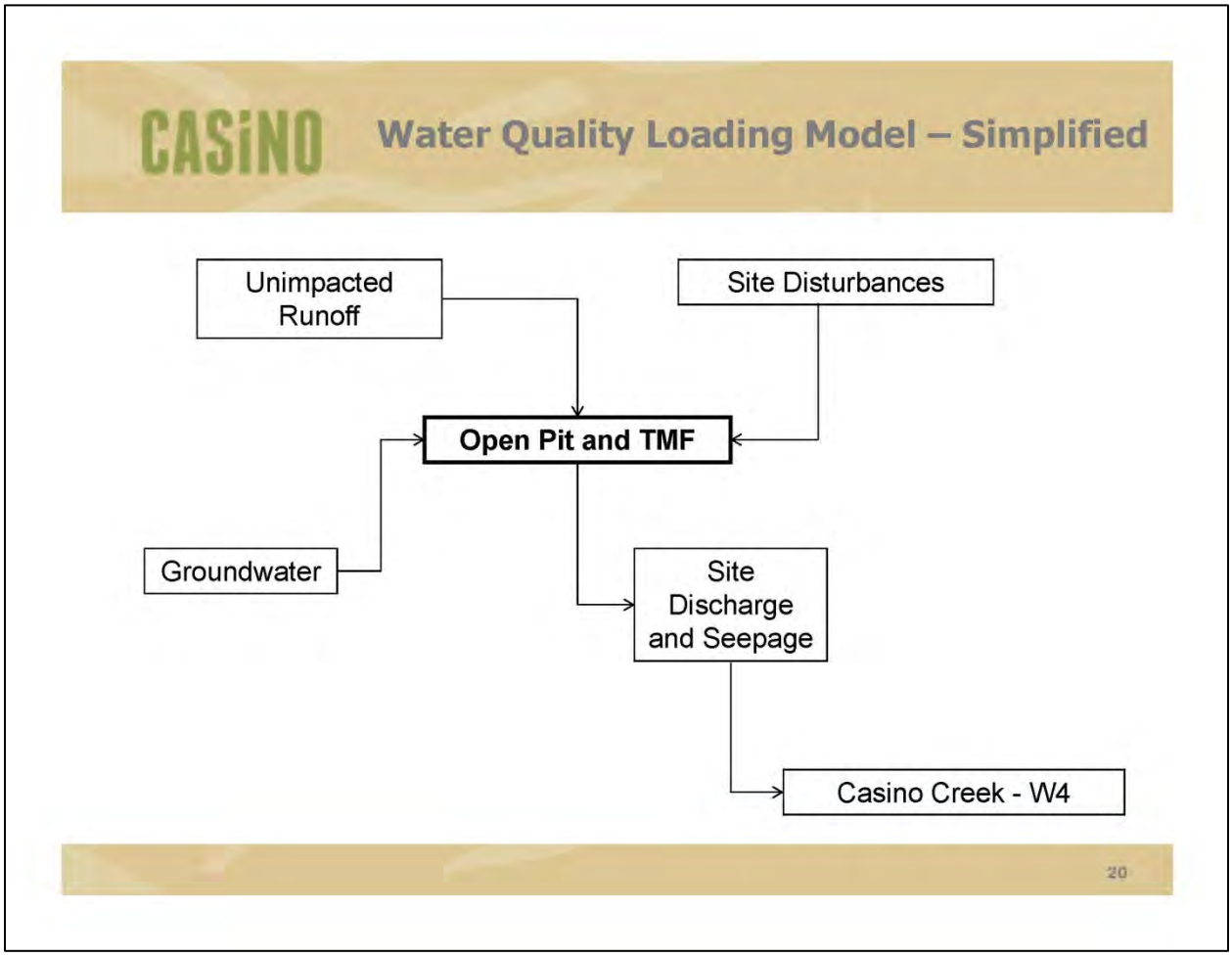
15

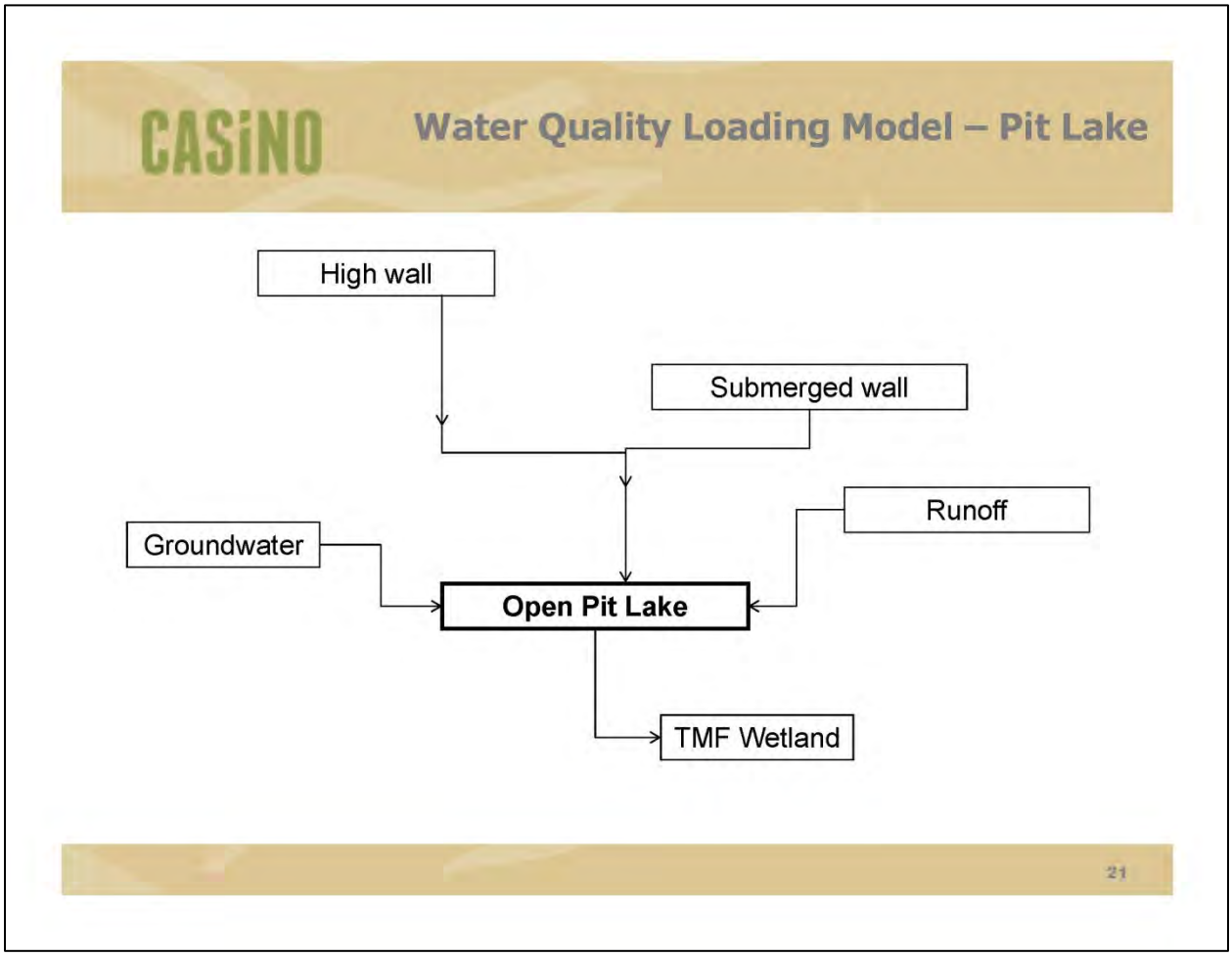

CASiNO
TMF Closure
• TMF Wetland Construction
• Based on cold-climate wetland performance
• LGO tailings cover waste rock
• Potential for initial pumping of TMF pond to pit until wetlands are active
• Wetland construction and verification in early closure period (not needed until pit full in > 50 years)
• Anticipated wetland operations: treat annual pit water in 4-5 summer months,
• About 0.1 km2 needed for pit discharge treatment; Casino TMF has capacity for up to 5 km2 for wetlands (50 times greater than necessary)
16

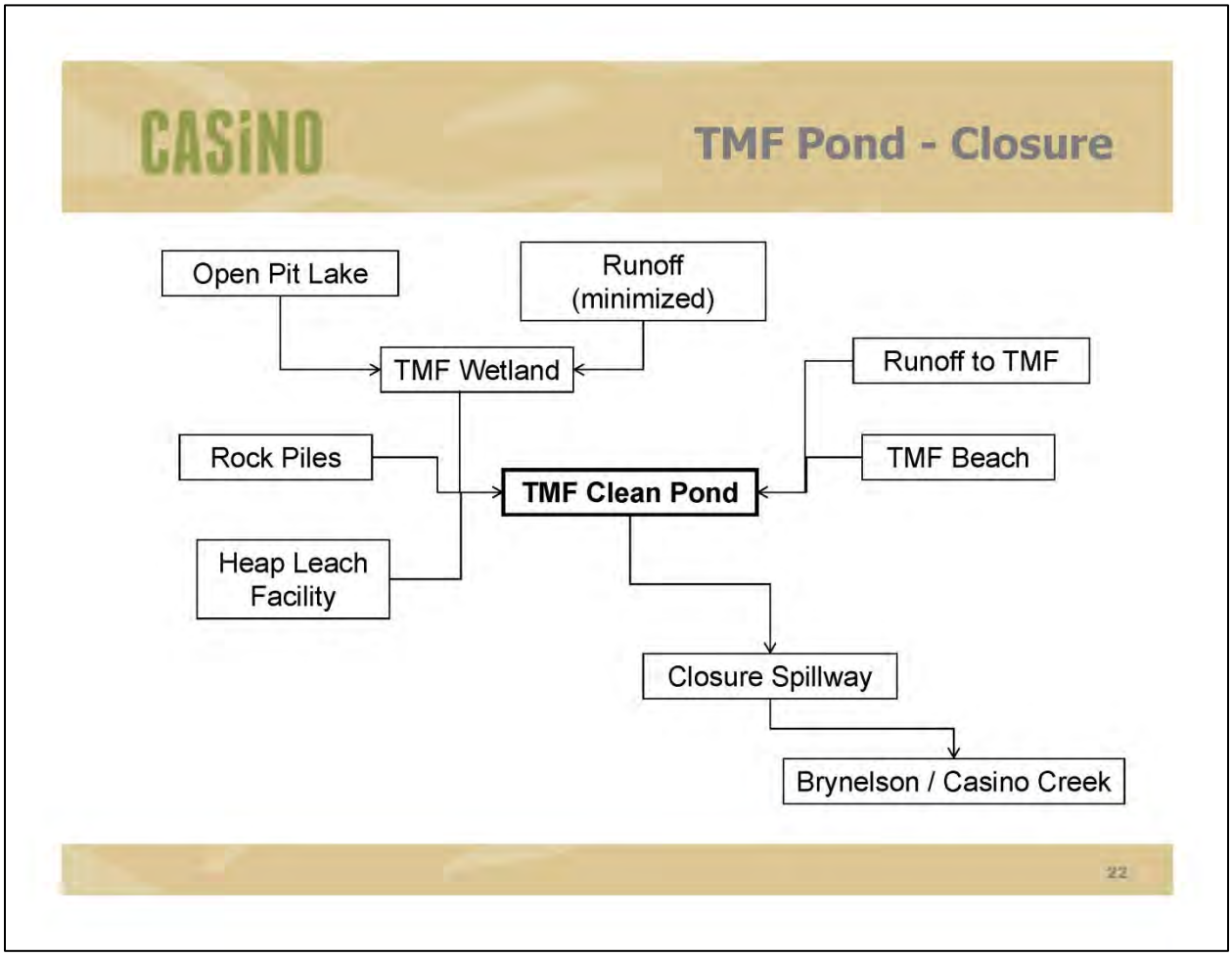

Pit Lake Drainge Basin Boundary
Canadian Creek
Diversion Channel
Reclaimed Ore Stockpile
Canadian Creek
Final Pit Lake Surface (EL 1095 m)
TMF Wetland Treatment System (outlined in green)
Reclaimed Ore Stockpiles
Reclaimed Heap Leach Facility
TMF Pond Surface (EL 995 m)
TMF Pond Drainage Basin Boundary
TMF Pond Spillway
Brynelsen Creek
TMF Embankment
Casino Creek
0
1000
2000
SCALE IN METERS


CASiNO
Water Modelling & Integration
Water Quantity
1. Surface & Ground Water
2. Volumes, Rates, and Pathways
3. Baseline and Flow Changes
4. MODFLOW Model
Water Quality (Inputs)
1. Surface Baseline
2. Groundwater Baseline
3. Source Terms
Stochastic Water Balance Model
Water Quality Predictions
1. Integrating the WBM & Water Quality Inputs
2. Predictions for Surface and Ground Water
Water Quality Effects Assessment
19


CASINO
Water Quality Loading Model – Detailed
Unimpacted Upslope Area
runoff
Un-submerged Pit Walls
Upslope Area
streamflow
Canadian Creek (W3)
evaporation
precipitation
Surrounding Aquifers
seepage through pit walls
Open Pit Lake
pit sea discharge
TMF Wetland Treatment System
TMF Wetland discharge
Tailings Beach
Reclaimed HLF
Reclaimed SUP Ore Stockpile
Reclaimed Gold Ore Stockpile
Reclaimed HYP (large) Ore Stockpile
Reclaimed HYP (small) Ore Stockpile
seepage
TMF Pond
TMF Pond Discharge (via spillway)
Brynelsen Creek (W18)
Tailings and Waste Rock Voids
Tailings Embankment
Middle Casino Creek (H18)
Lower Casino Creek (W4)
Middle Dip Creek (W5)
stream flow
groundwater
Surrounding Aquifer
19

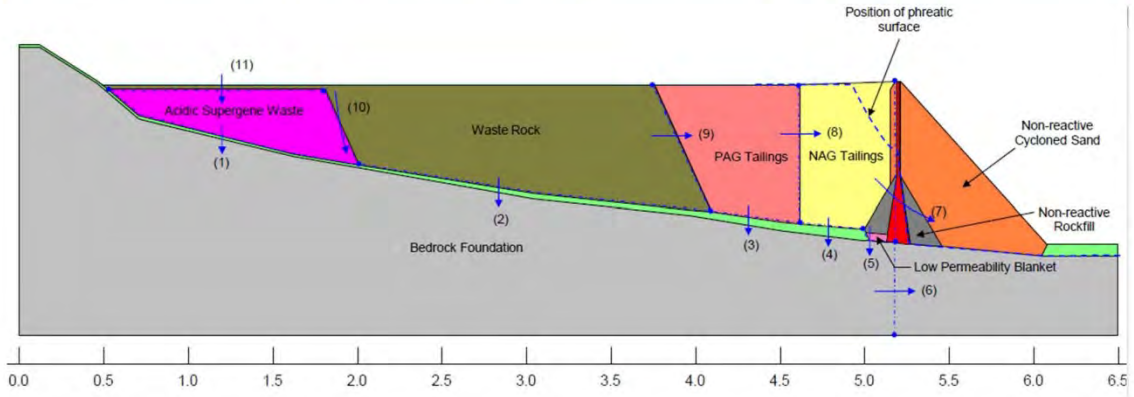

CASiNO
Water Quality Loading Model – Simplified
Unimpacted Runoff
Site Disturbances
Open Pit and TMF
Groundwater
Site Discharge and Seepage
Casino Creek - W4
20


CASiNO
Water Quality Loading Model – Pit Lake
High wall
Submerged wall
Runoff
Groundwater
Open Pit Lake
TMF Wetland
21


CASINO
TMF Pond - Closure
Open Pit Lake
Runoff (minimized)
TMF Wetland
Runoff to TMF
Rock Piles
TMF Beach
TMF Clean Pond
Heap Leach Facility
Closure Spillway
Brynelson / Casino Creek
22

CASINO

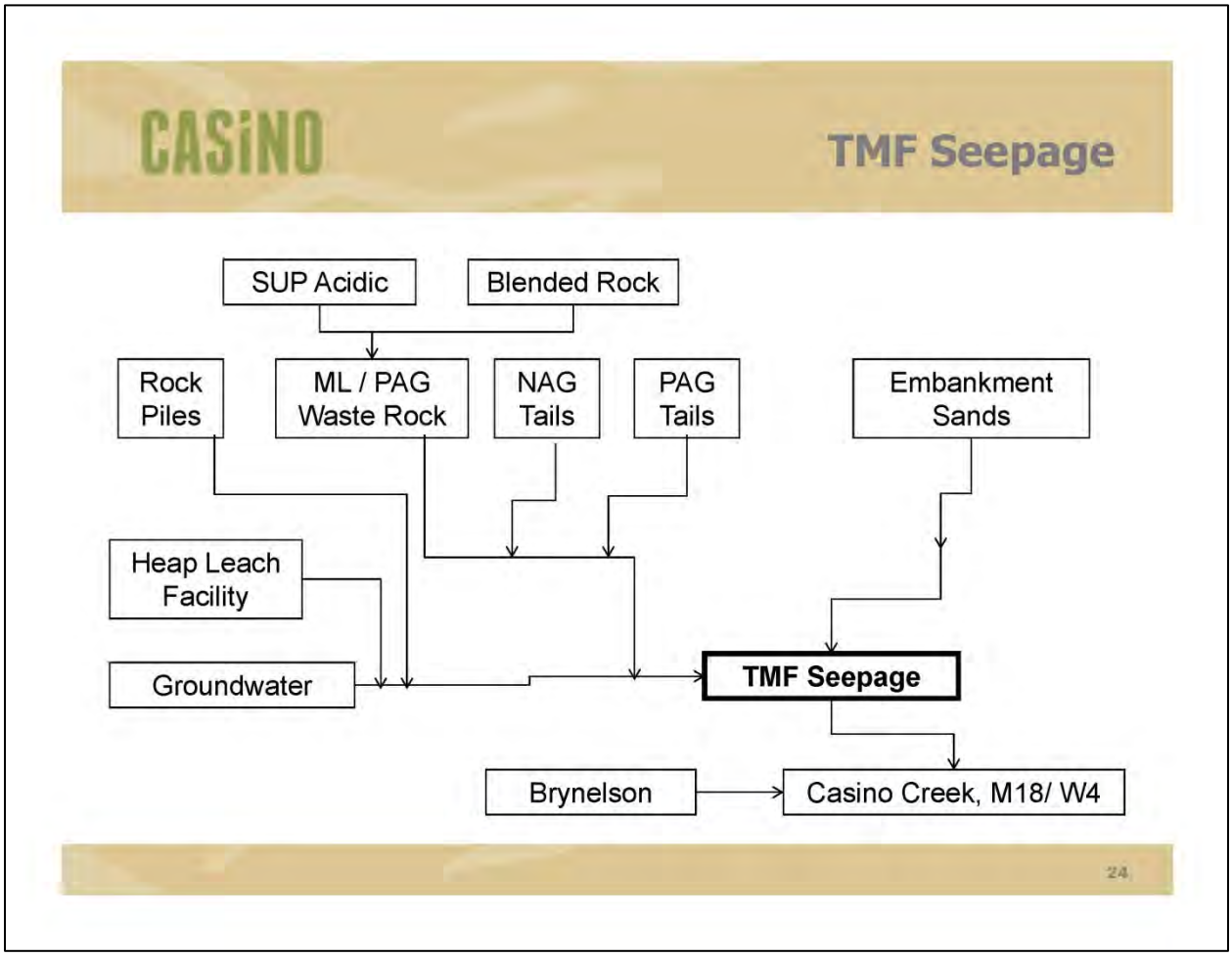
TMF Seepage Flows

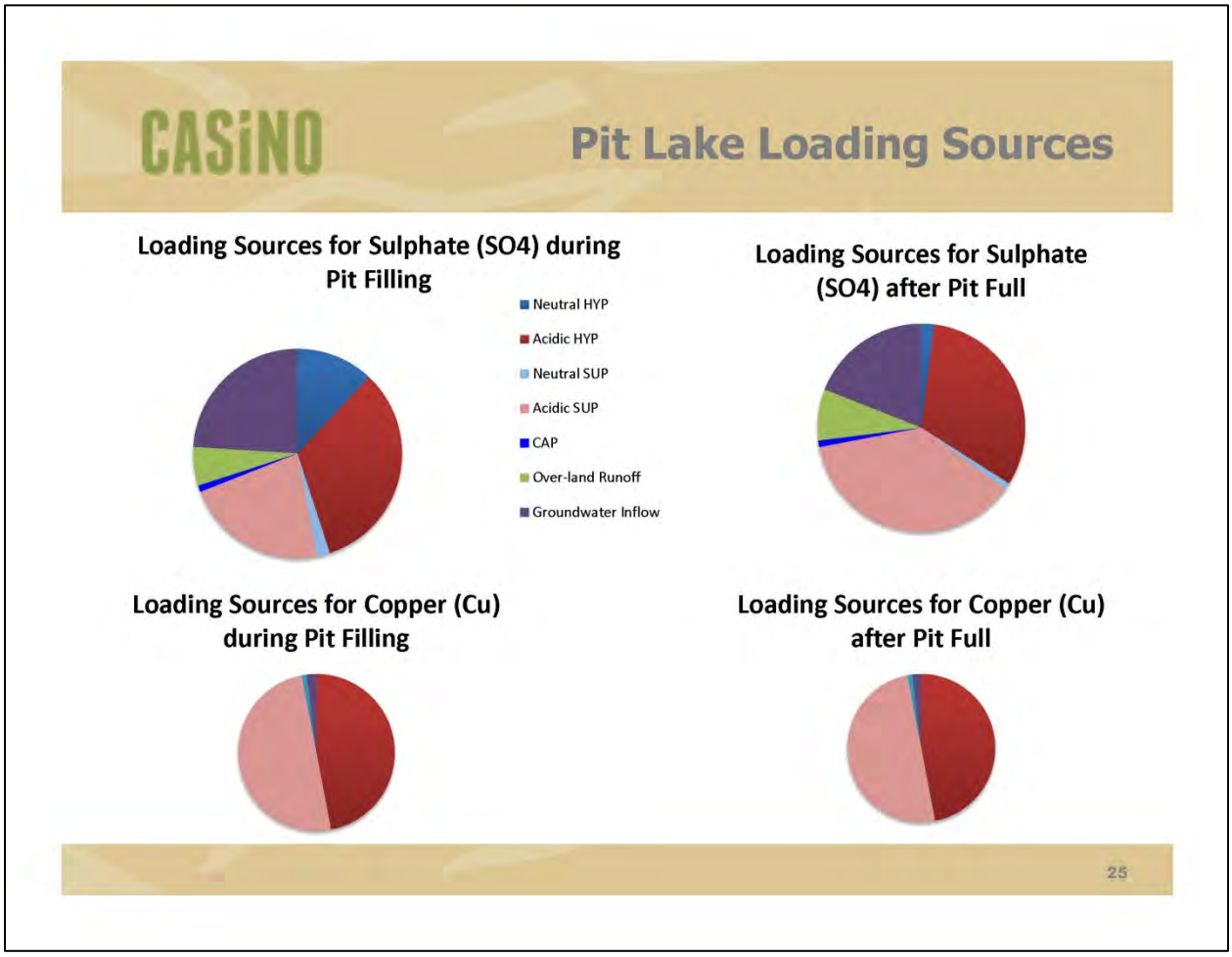


Source: Knight Piesold, March 2013

40 lps, total seepage

23

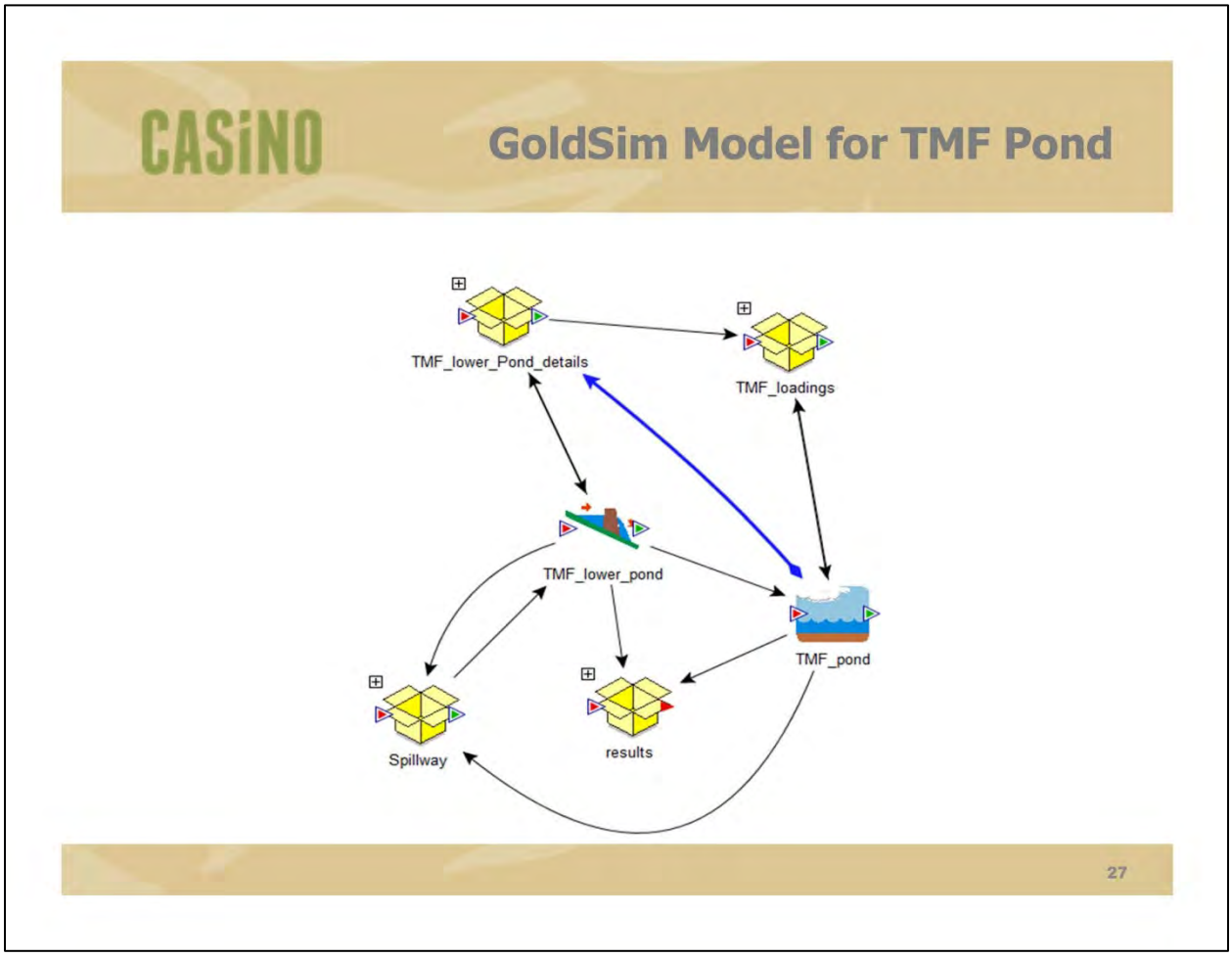

CASiNO
TMF Seepage
SUP Acidic
Blended Rock
Rock Piles
ML / PAG Waste Rock
NAG Tails
PAG Tails
Embankment Sands
Heap Leach Facility
Groundwater
TMF Seepage
Brynelson
Casino Creek, M18/ W4
24

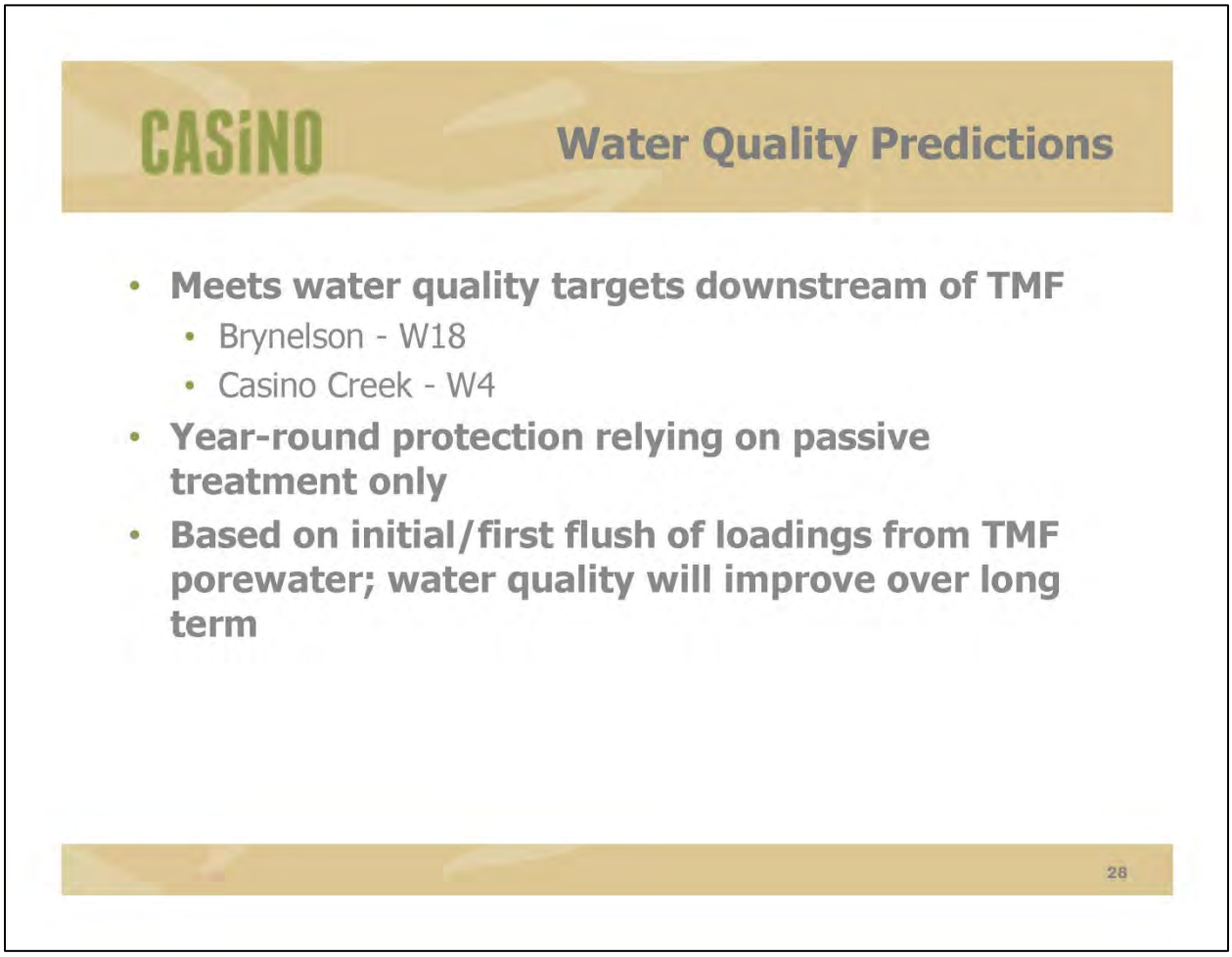

CASiNO
Pit Lake Loading Sources
Loading Sources for Sulphate (SO4) during Pit Filling
Neutral HYP
Acidic HYP
Neutral SUP
Acidic SUP
CAP
Over-land Runoff
Groundwater Inflow
Loading Sources for Sulphate (SO4) after Pit Full
Loading Sources for Copper (Cu) during Pit Filling
Loading Sources for Copper (Cu) after Pit Full
25

Water Quality Predictions

- Built using the contaminant transport module of GoldSim
- Modeling incorporates:
  - Surface and groundwater hydrology, geochemistry, baseline conditions
- Water quality model examines ~30 parameters
- Modeling looks at operations and long-term post-closure in Casino, Brynelson & Dip Creeks
- Will consider thermodynamic solubility constraints (pHREEQC)

26


CASiNO
GoldSim Model for TMF Pond
TMF_lower_Pond_details
TMF_loadings
TMF_lower_pond
TMF_pond
Spillway
results
27


CASiNO
Water Quality Predictions
• Meets water quality targets downstream of TMF
• Brynelson - W18
• Casino Creek - W4
• Year-round protection relying on passive treatment only
• Based on initial/first flush of loadings from TMF porewater; water quality will improve over long term
28

CASINO

Receiving Environment Water Quality

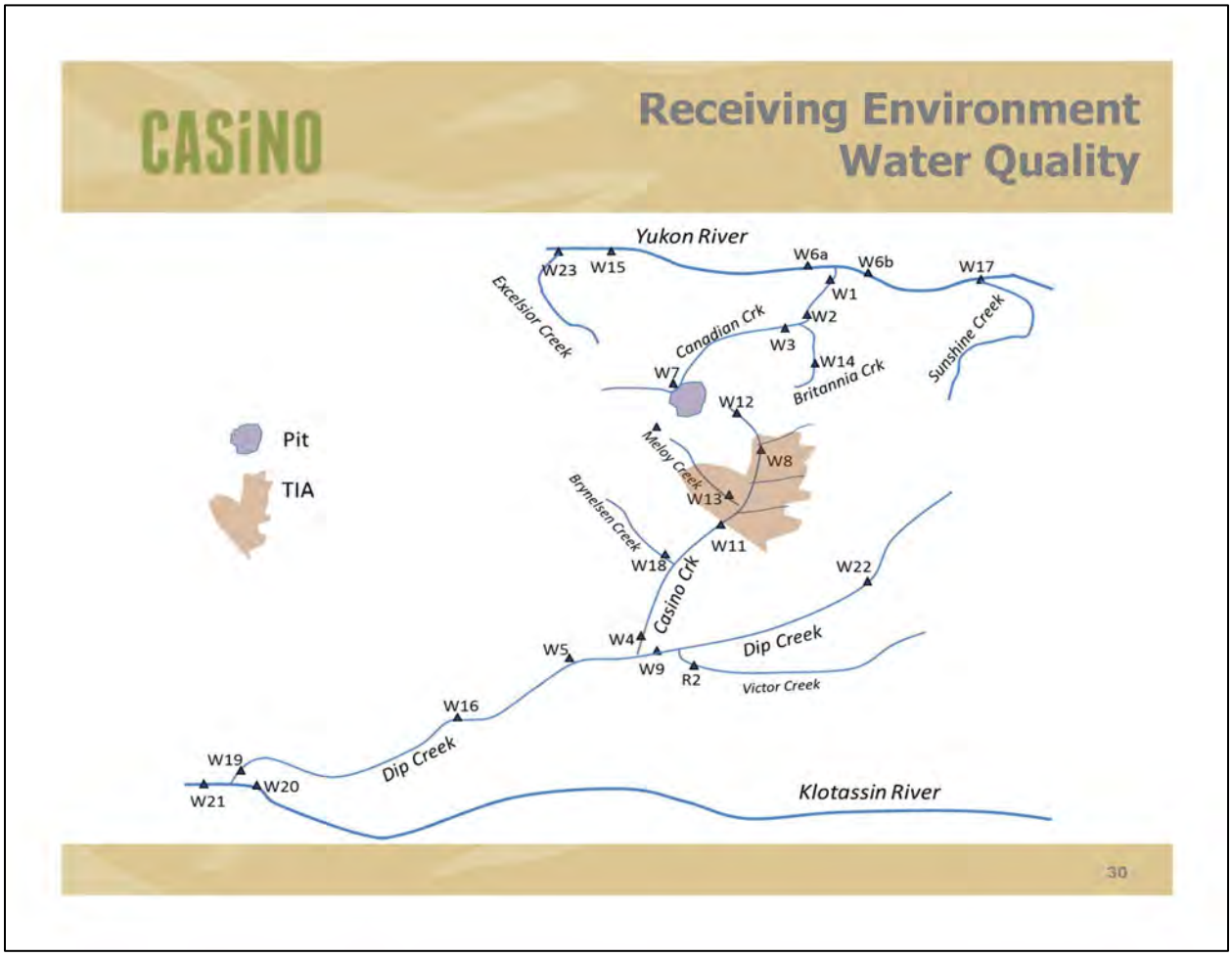
Sampling Methods:

- Sampling conducted at 26 sites in 2008-2012
- Both summer and winter sampling
- Samples analyzed for nutrients, metals, pH, temperature, etc.
- Data was compared to CCME guidelines for the protection of aquatic life

Photo: Britannia Creek, under-ice sampling

Photo: Upper Canadian Creek

29


CASiNO
Receiving Environment
Water Quality
Yukon River
W23
W15
W6a
W6b
W17
W1
W2
W3
W14
W7
W12
W8
W13
W11
W18
W22
W5
W4
W9
R2
W16
W19
W20
W21
Excelsior Creek
Canadian Crk
Britannia Crk
Sunshine Creek
Meloy Creek
Brynelsen Creek
Casino Crk
Dip Creek
Victor Creek
Dip Creek
Klotassin River
Pit
TIA
30

CASINO

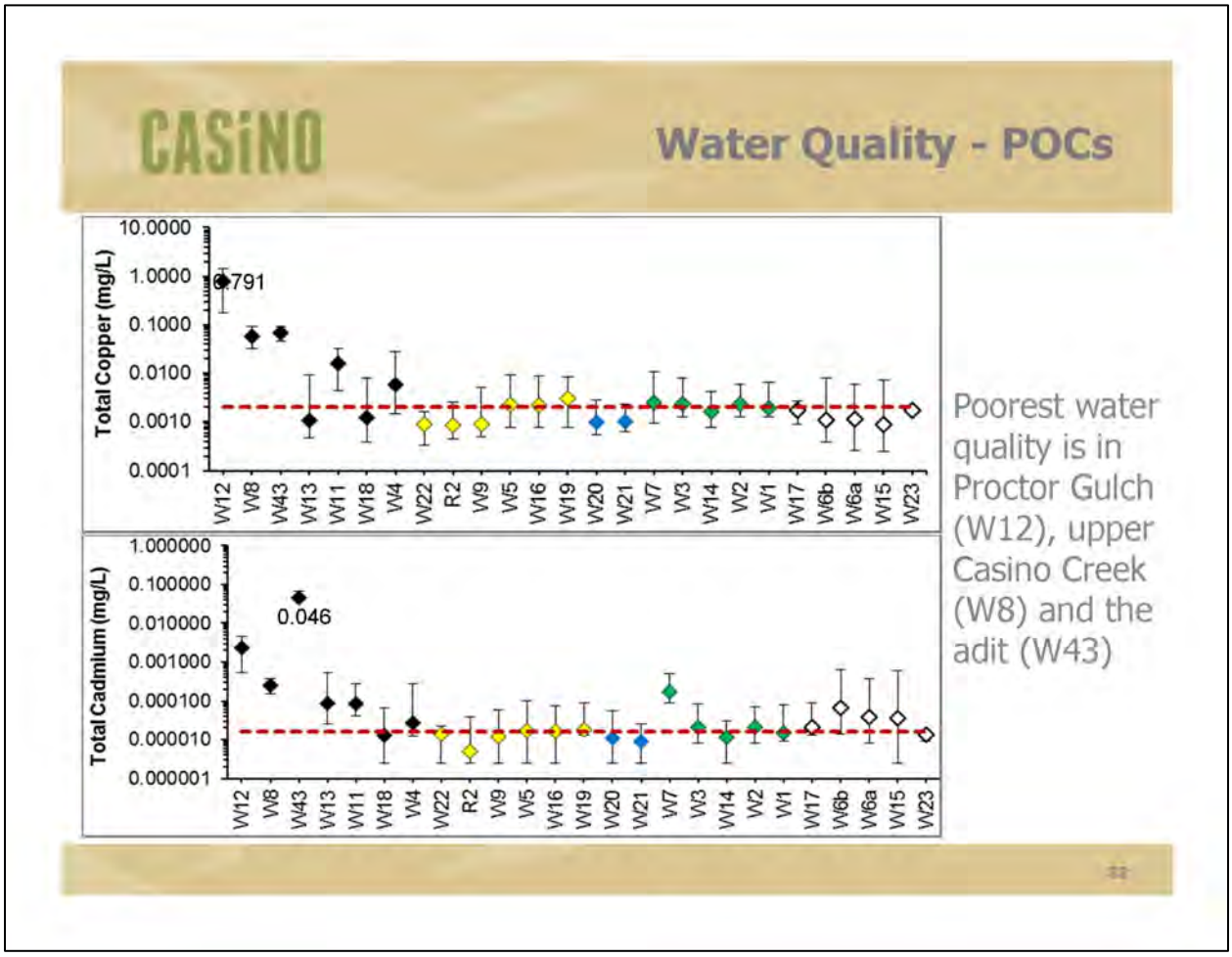
Receiving Environment Water Quality

What We Know

- Some streams near the deposit have higher concentrations of aluminum, cadmium, copper, iron, lead and zinc
- Poorest water quality was noted in upper Casino Creek
- Several watercourses have metal concentrations **naturally** exceeding the recommended levels for the protection of aquatic life

Photo: Yukon River

31


CASiNO
Water Quality - POCs
Total Copper (mg/L)
10.0000
1.0000
0.1000
0.0100
0.0010
0.0001
0.791
W12 W8 W43 W13 W11 W18 W4 W22 R2 W9 W5 W16 W19 W20 W21 W7 W3 W14 W2 W1 W17 W6b W6a W15 W23
Total Cadmium (mg/L)
1.000000
0.100000
0.010000
0.001000
0.000100
0.000010
0.000001
0.046
W12 W8 W43 W13 W11 W18 W4 W22 R2 W9 W5 W16 W19 W20 W21 W7 W3 W14 W2 W1 W17 W6b W6a W15 W23
Poorest water quality is in Proctor Gulch (W12), upper Casino Creek (W8) and the adit (W43)

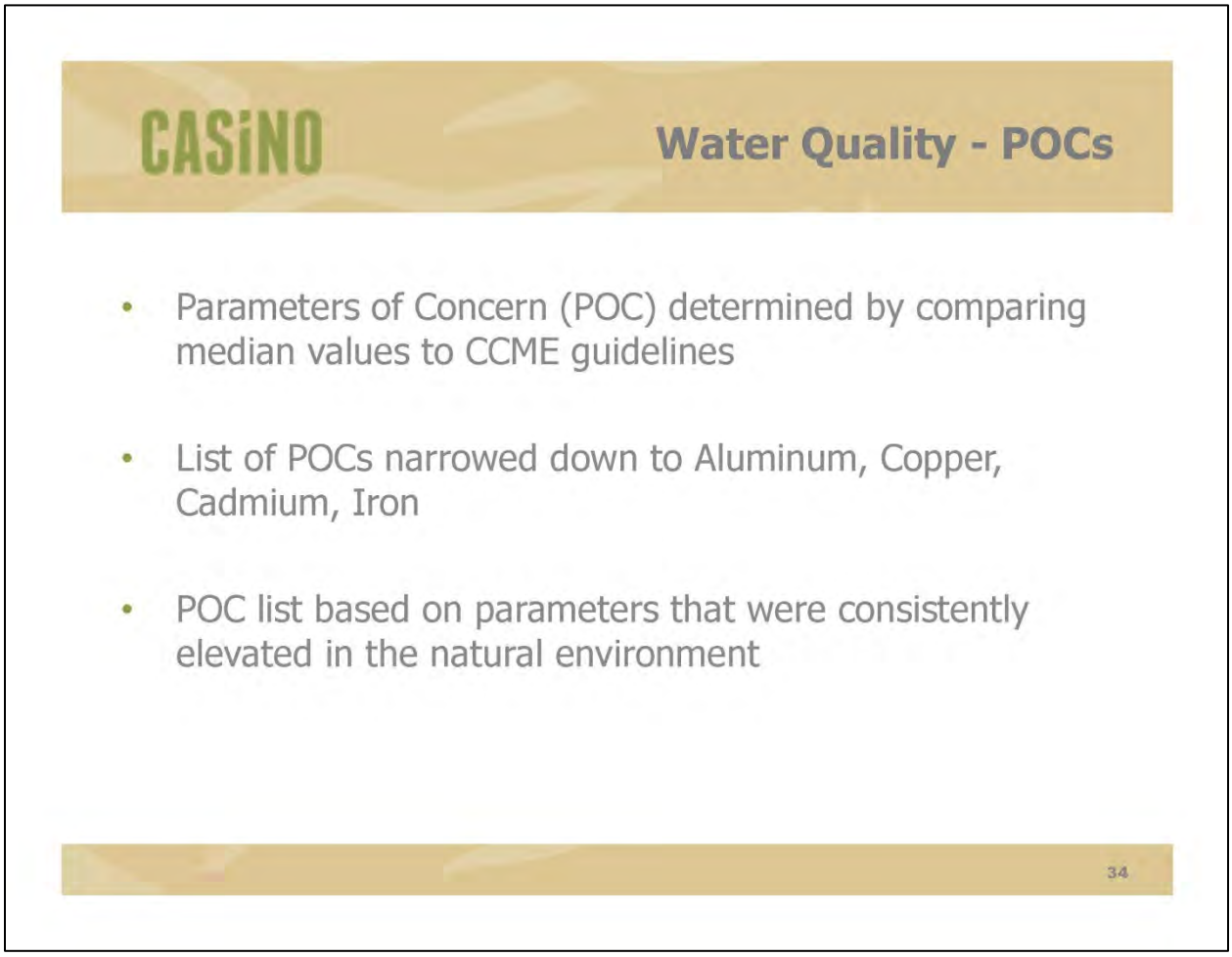
CASINO

Water Quality – POCs

Natural vs. Anthropogenic conditions

- Proctor Gulch (W12) considered natural
- Historical Adit (W43) considered anthropogenic
  - adit water had negligible contributions to Casino Creek except for cadmium, therefore only winter data for Cd used at W4 (Casino Creek downstream of adit)

33


CASiNO
Water Quality - POCs
• Parameters of Concern (POC) determined by comparing median values to CCME guidelines
• List of POCs narrowed down to Aluminum, Copper, Cadmium, Iron
• POC list based on parameters that were consistently elevated in the natural environment
34

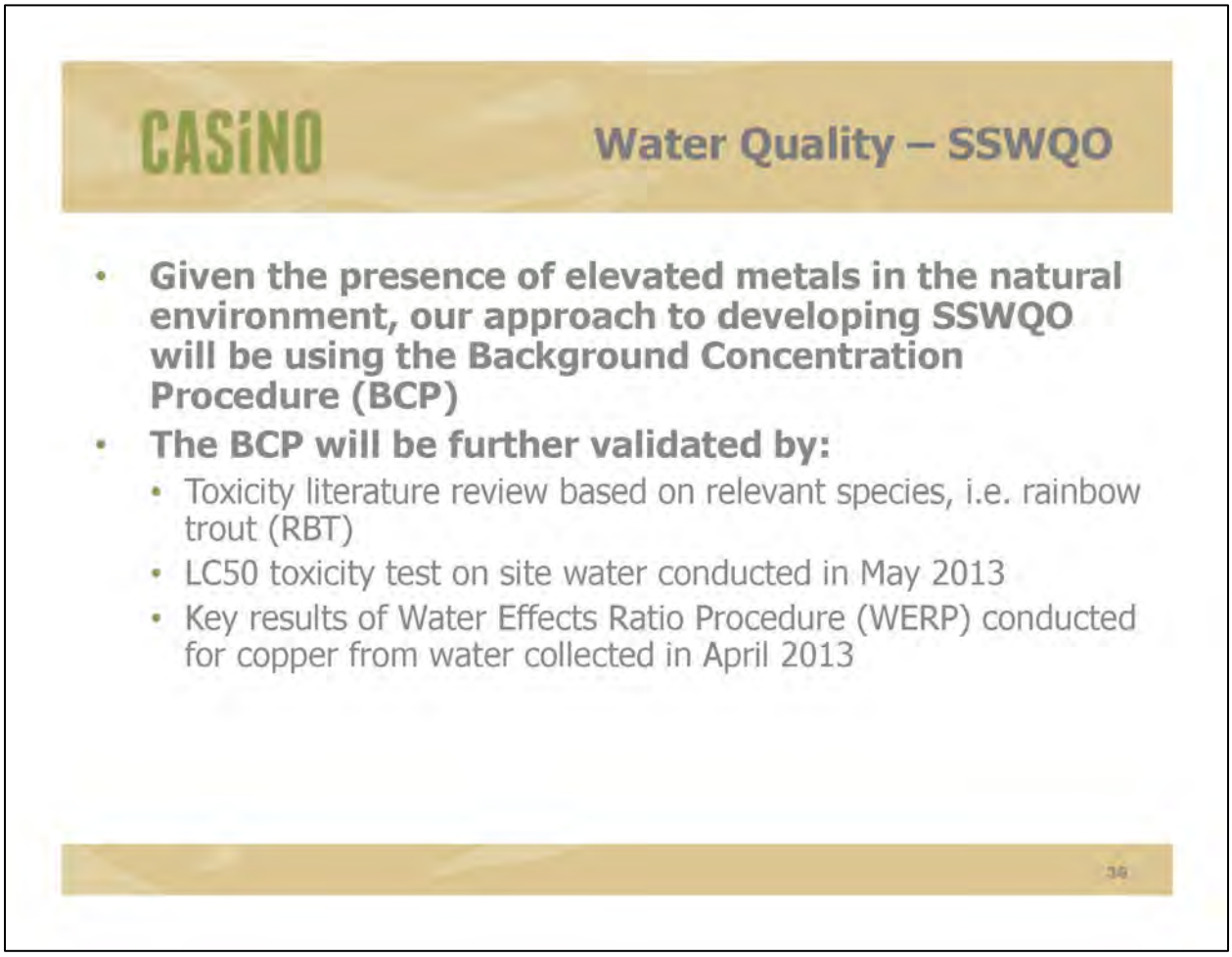
CASINO

Receiving Environment Water Quality

- **Site-Specific Water Quality Objectives (SSWQO)**
  - What is SSWQO?
- **SSWQO will be required for the POCs Al, Cd, Cu, Fe**
  - SSWQOs will be developed based on data from W4 (lower Casino Creek)
  - SSWQO will be applicable for all of lower Casino Creek and Brynelson Creek
- **Justified because Casino water provides certain level of protection to fish due to natural properties of high hardness and DOC**

Photo: Dip Creek

35

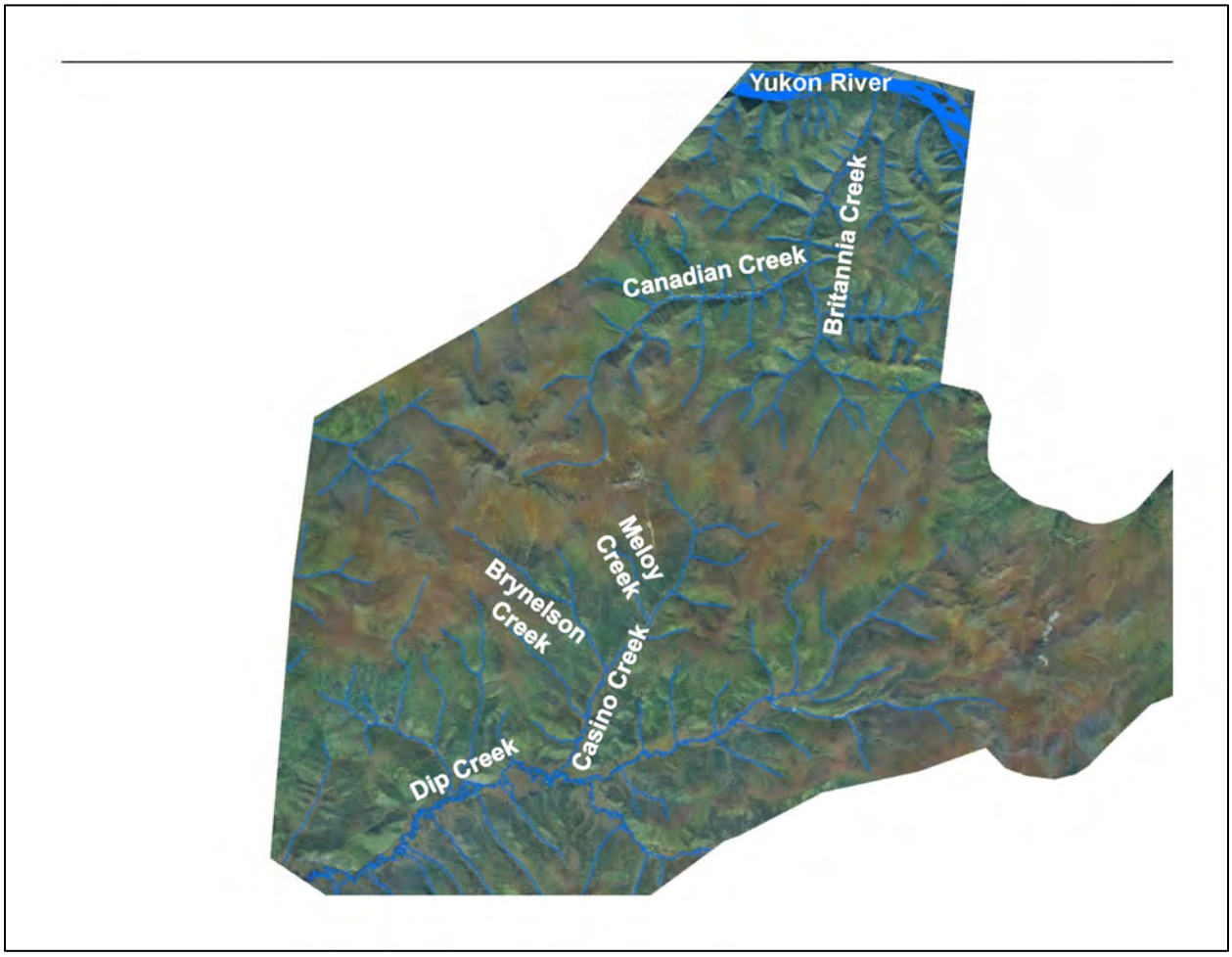

CASiNO
Water Quality – SSWQO
Given the presence of elevated metals in the natural environment, our approach to developing SSWQO will be using the Background Concentration Procedure (BCP)
The BCP will be further validated by:
Toxicity literature review based on relevant species, i.e. rainbow trout (RBT)
LC50 toxicity test on site water conducted in May 2013
Key results of Water Effects Ratio Procedure (WERP) conducted for copper from water collected in April 2013

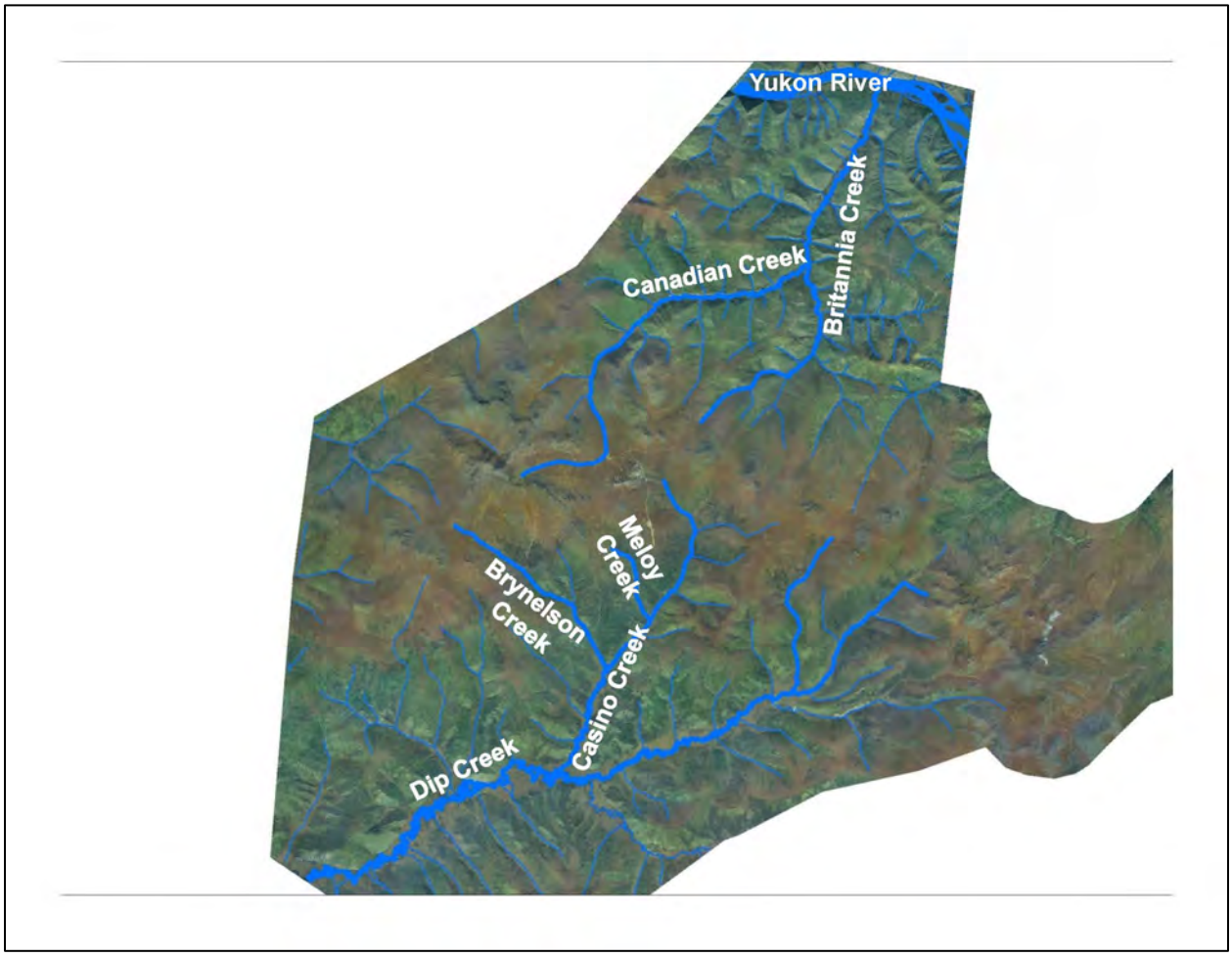
Water Quality - SSWQO

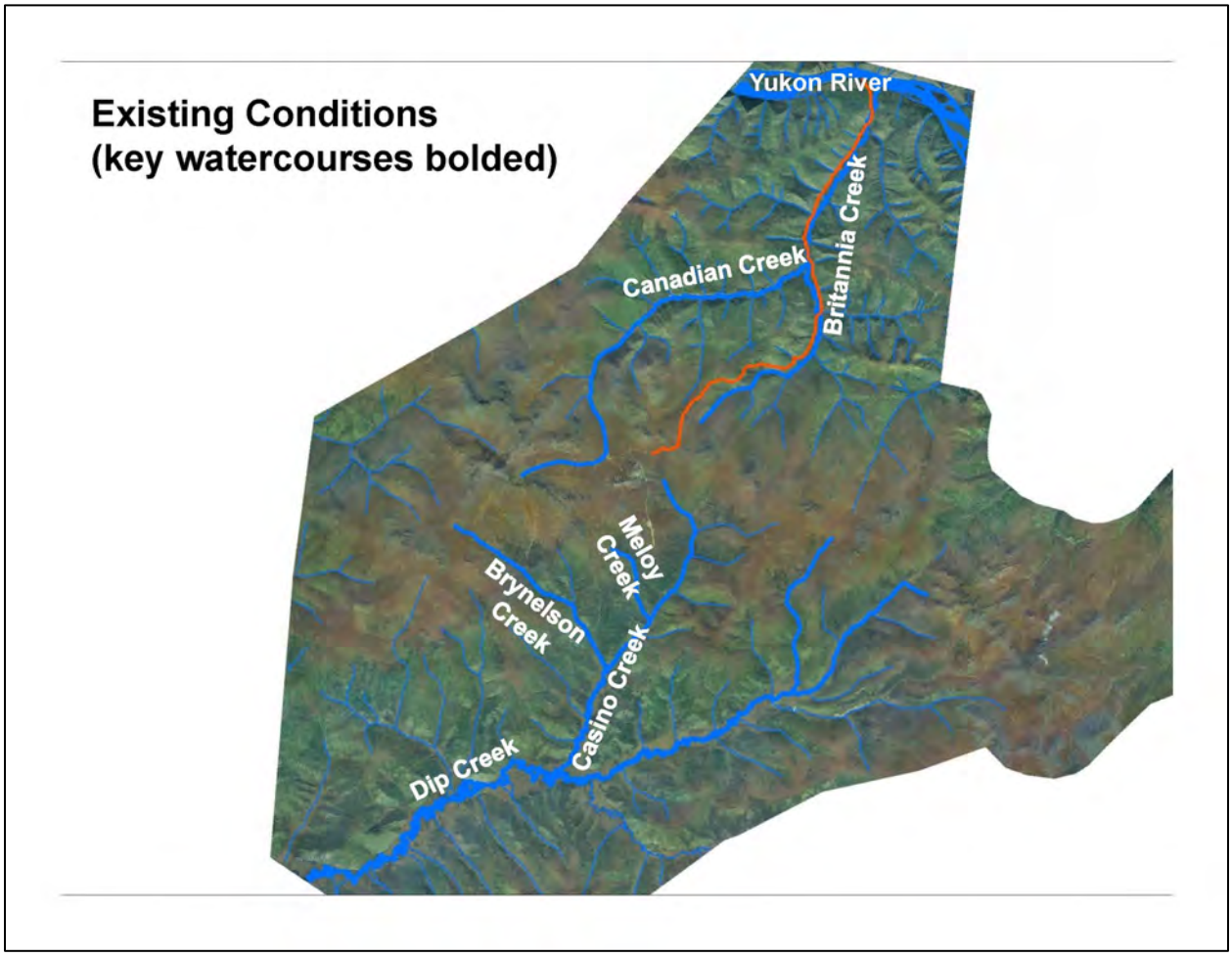
Site	Season	Parameter	Count	Min	Median	90th %	95th %	Max	CCME
W4	All year	AL-T	24	0.012	0.081	0.368	0.821	0.945	0.100
W4	All year	AL-D	24	0.006	0.027	0.180	0.194	0.247	0.100
W4	Winter	CD-T	6	0.000013	0.000030	0.000062	0.000062	0.000062	0.000049
W4	All year	CU-T	24	0.0015	0.0059	0.01640	0.0266	0.0278	0.003
W4	All year	FE-T	24	0.011	0.126	0.494	1.080	1.930	0.300

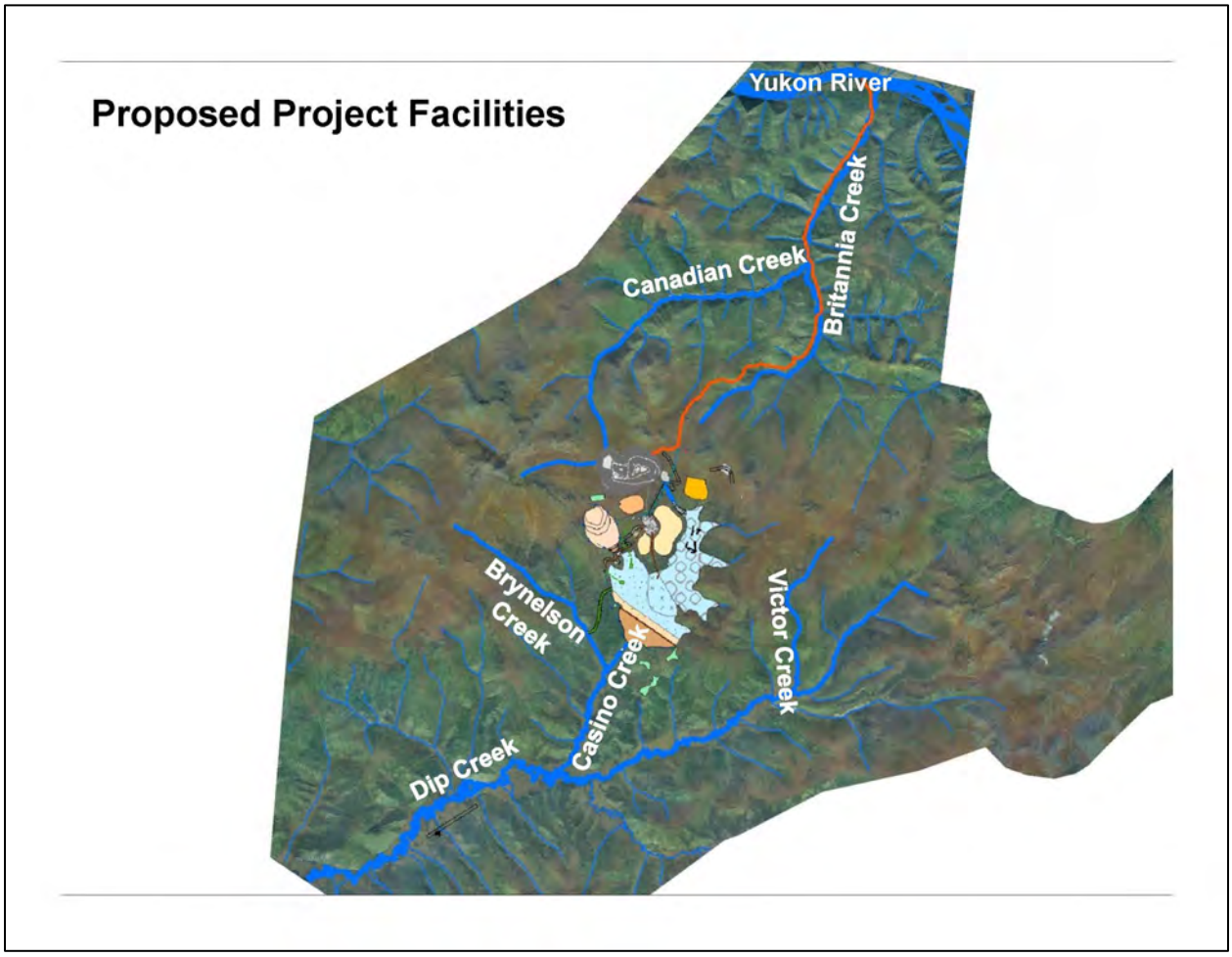
- Various approaches to defining upper limit of background; 95th percentile is in the middle (allowed to use maximum)
- May 2013 RBT 96h-LC50 test shows 100% survival in site water with up to 0.084 mg/L copper (therefore 0.0266 mg/L is still protective)
- Although preliminary results show WER ratio is only 1.6, it demonstrates that site water does give incremental protection beyond what is provided by hardness (since lab water was adjusted to site hardness in test)

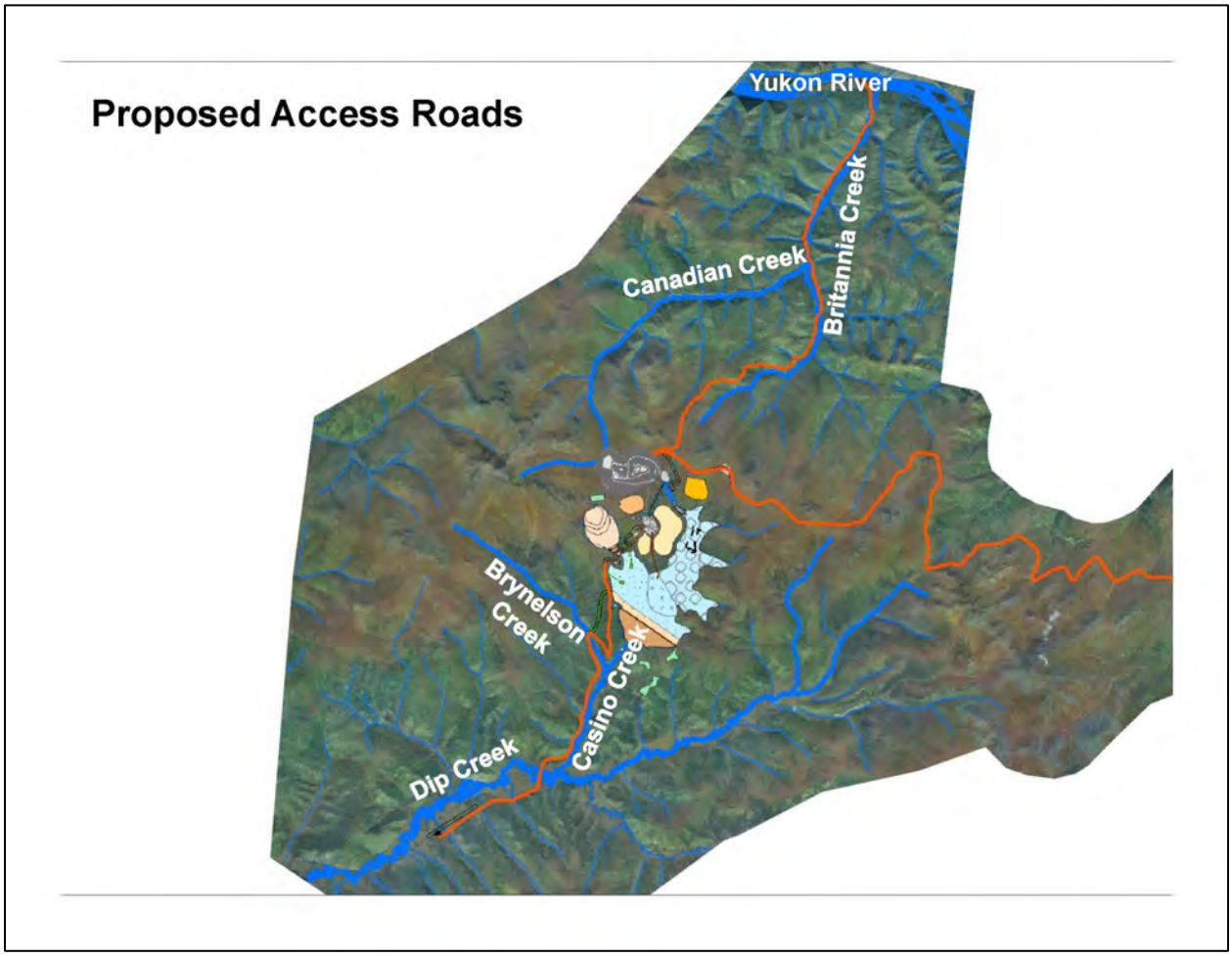

AQUATIC BASELINE
SUMMARY
38


Yukon River
Britannia Creek
Canadian Creek
Melody Creek
Brynelson Creek
Casino Creek
Dip Creek


Yukon River
Britannia Creek
Canadian Creek
Meloy Creek
Brynelson Creek
Casino Creek
Dip Creek


Existing Conditions
(key watercourses bolded)
Yukon River
Britannia Creek
Canadian Creek
Melody Creek
Brynelson Creek
Casino Creek
Dip Creek


Proposed Project Facilities
Yukon River
Britannia Creek
Canadian Creek
Brynelson Creek
Casino Creek
Victor Creek
Dip Creek


Proposed Access Roads
Yukon River
Britannia Creek
Canadian Creek
Brynelson Creek
Casino Creek
Dip Creek

Fish Sampling

- **June – September (2008 – 2013)**
- **Creeks assessed:**
  - Britannia
  - Canadian
  - Casino
  - Meloy
  - Brynelson
  - Austin
  - Dip

- **Fish captured in all creeks, except:**
  - Headwaters of Casino Creek
  - Small tributaries to Casino Creek
  - Headwaters of Canadian Creek

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CASINO Fish Sampling

- **Species captured:**
  - **Arctic grayling**
  - **slimy sculpin**
  - burbot
  - round whitefish
  - juvenile Chinook salmon
- **No Chinook salmon spawning**
- **No young Arctic grayling young-of-the-year (<1yr old) in Casino or Canadian Creeks**

Slimy Sculpin

45

CASINO

Fish Habitat

- Higher quality habitat in downstream areas (e.g., Dip Creek, Britannia Creek close to Yukon River)
- Low quality habitat not supporting fish in areas closest to proposed development in upper Casino and Canadian Creeks
- Overwintering and spawning habitat rare in Casino Creek and upper Canadian Creek

Left: potential fish barrier on Upper Casino, August 2011

Above: Upper Canadian Creek, August 2010

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CASINO

Fish and Fish Habitat Freegold Road

Work to be completed in 2013

- Road upgrade (60km) and extension (130km)
- Major water courses: Big Creek, Selwyn Creek, Isaac Creek, Mascot Creek
- Approx. 100 stream crossings
- 20 bridges and 80 conventional culverts proposed
- Streams where culverts are proposed will be assessed for fish and fish habitat
- Culverts will be designed to allow fish passage

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ESTIMATED FISH HABITAT LOSS
48

Physical Habitat Simulation (PHABSIM)

Objective:

Predict percentage of 'usable' habitat for Arctic grayling at each life stage (e.g., spawning, rearing)

Methods:

- Habitat mapping along lower Casino Creek (i.e., riffle, runs, glides and pools)
- Cross section profile, depth, velocity and substrate measurements at 20 transects
- Hydraulic modeling
- Habitat suitability curves applied

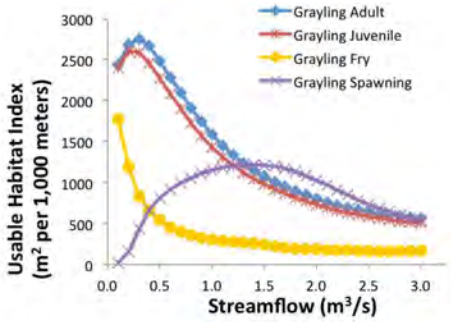


Figure: Usable habitat index for Arctic grayling at varying flows in Casino Creek

Physical Habitat Simulation (PHABSIM)

Casino Creek:

- Decreased flows due to TMF will:
  - Increase adult, juvenile and fry usable habitat
  - Decrease usable potential spawning habitat (2,166m^2)

Dip Creek:

- There is no measurable decrease in useable habitat

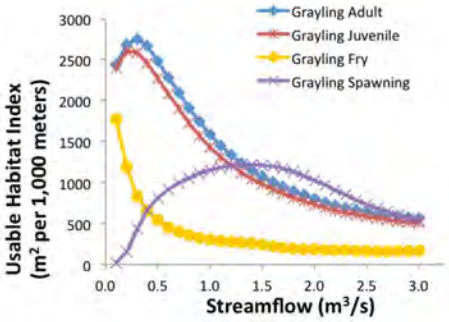
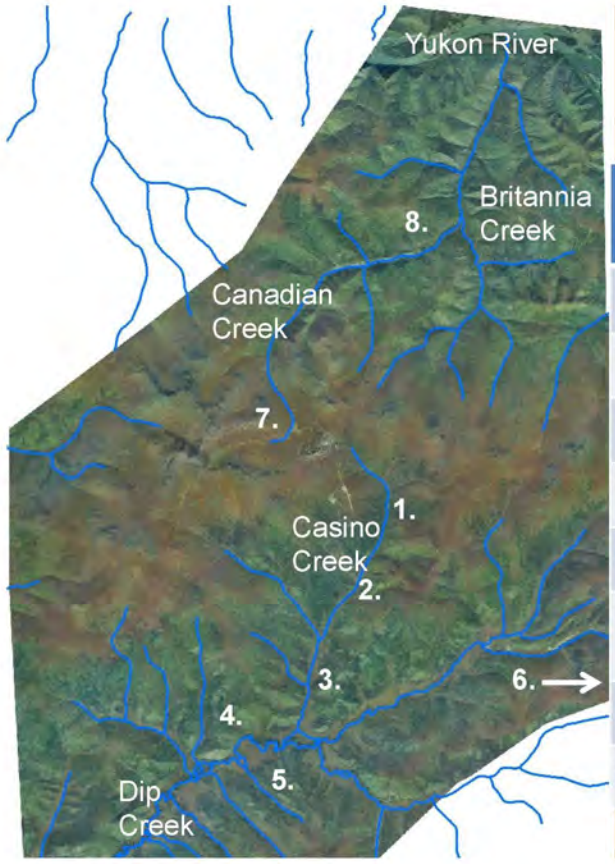


Figure: Usable habitat index for Arctic grayling at varying flows in Casino Creek

Estimated Fish Habitat Loss

No.	Watercourses	Cause of Impact	Approx. Loss of Habitat (m^2)
1.	Upper Casino Creek (non-fish bearing)	Tailings Management Facility (TMF)	0
2.	Mid Casino Creek	Flow reduction and footprint of TMF	5,000
3.	Lower Casino Creek	Flow reduction due to TMF upstream	2,000
4.	Dip Creek	Flow reduction due to TMF upstream	0
5.	Dip Creek and Casino Creek tributaries	Casino mine internal access roads and airstrip	<100
6.	Big Creek, Selwyn River, Mascot Creek, Isaac Creek, and Dip Creek watersheds	Freegold Road upgrade and extension	~3,000
7.	Upper Canadian Creek (non-fish bearing)	Open Pit	0
8.	Lower Canadian Creek/Britannia Creek	Flow reduction due to open pit upstream	To be determined
		Total	**~10,000**

51

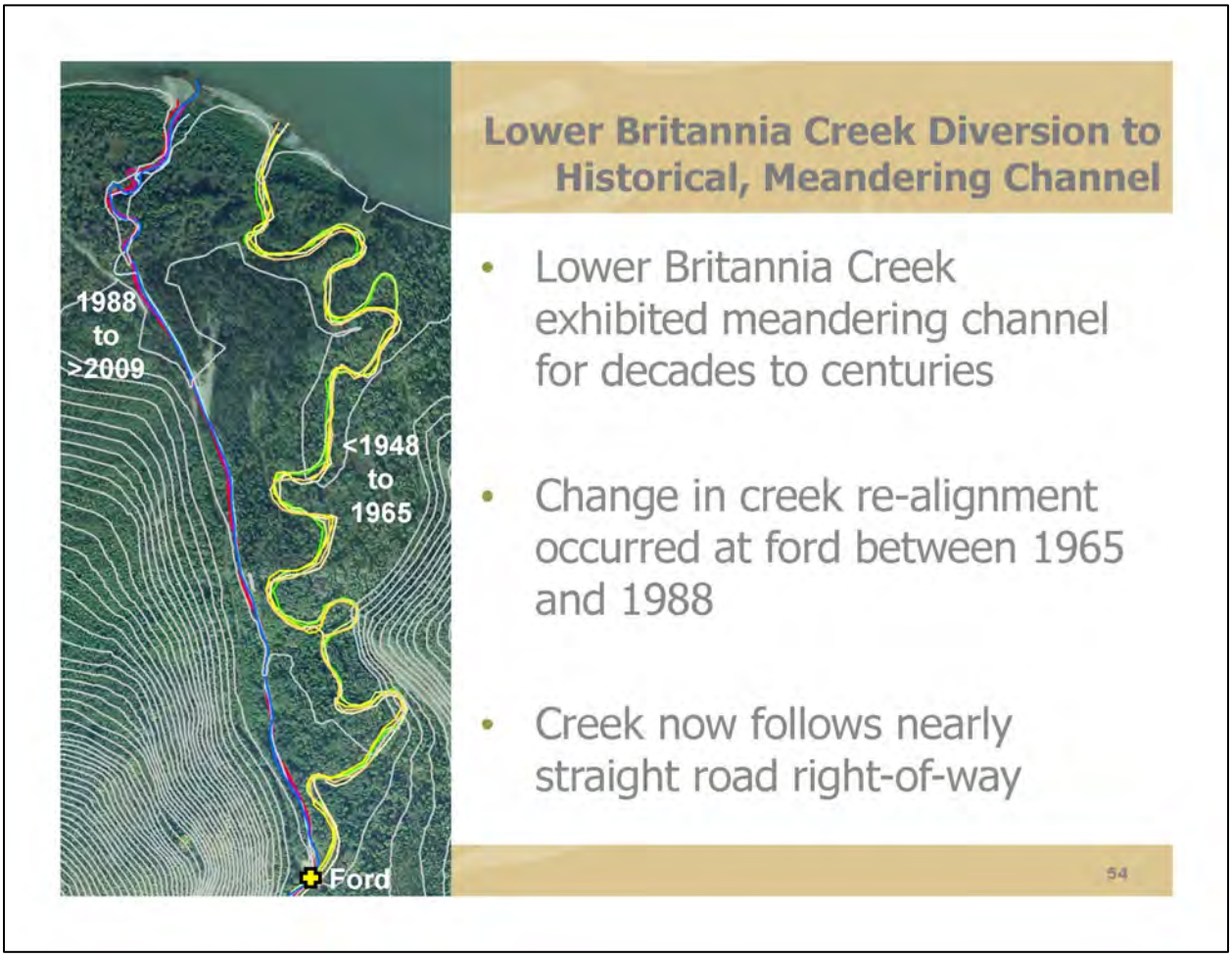


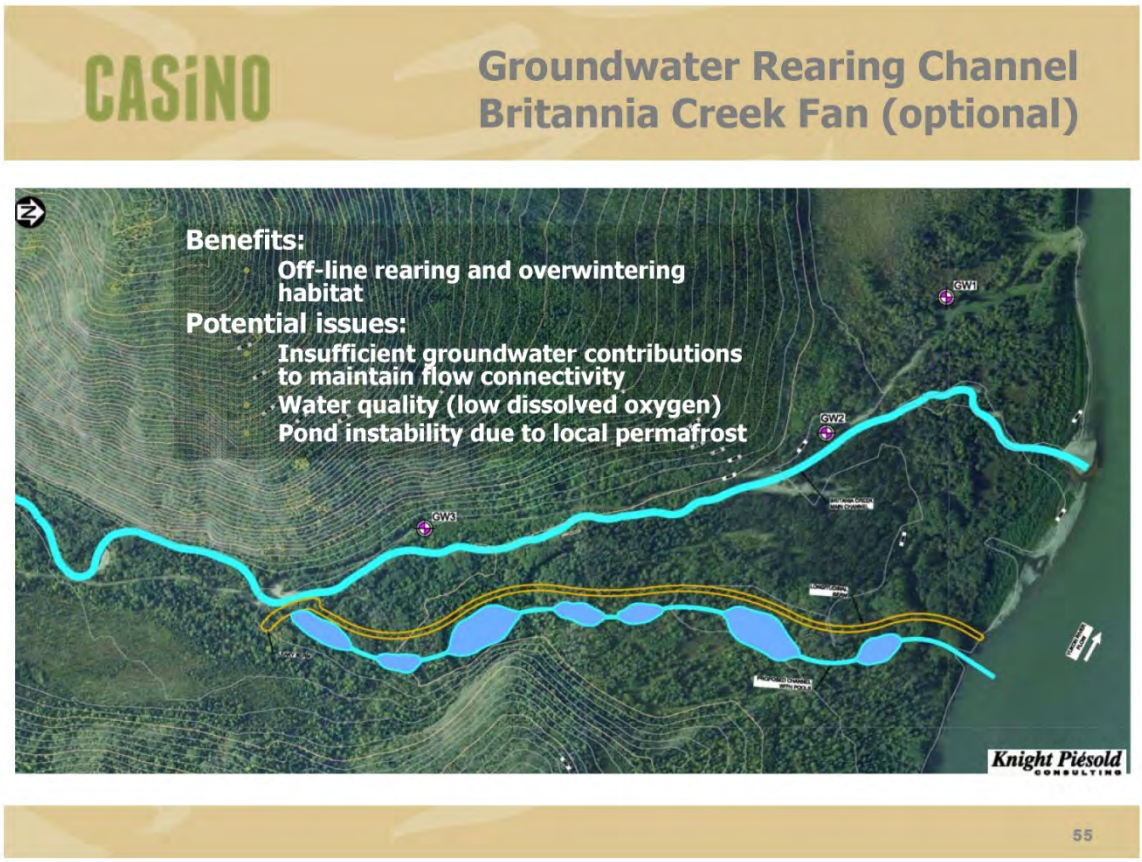
Estimated Fish Habitat Loss

No.	Cause of Impact	Approx. Loss of Habitat (m^2)
1.	Tailings Management Facility (TMF)	0
2.	Flow reduction and Footprint of TMF	5,000
3.	Flow reduction in Casino Creek due to TMF upstream	2,000
4.	Flow reduction in Dip Creek due to TMF upstream	0
5.	Casino mine internal access roads and airstrip	<100
6.	Freegold Road upgrade and extension	~3,000
7.	Open Pit	0
8.	Flow reduction due to open pit upstream	To be determined

52


FISH HABITAT
COMPENSATION
53


Lower Britannia Creek Diversion to Historical, Meandering Channel
1988 to >2009
<1948 to 1965
Ford
Lower Britannia Creek exhibited meandering channel for decades to centuries
Change in creek re-alignment occurred at ford between 1965 and 1988
Creek now follows nearly straight road right-of-way
54


CASINO
Groundwater Rearing Channel
Britannia Creek Fan (optional)
Benefits:
Off-line rearing and overwintering habitat
Potential issues:
Insufficient groundwater contributions to maintain flow connectivity
Water quality (low dissolved oxygen)
Pond instability due to local permafrost
GW1
GW2
GW3
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING
55

Groundwater Rearing Channel Britannia Creek Fan (optional)

- 2 test ponds excavated in July 2012
- Temperature loggers installed
- Water quality has low dissolved oxygen (**2.5-7.4mg/L** under ice in April 2013)
- CCME DO guideline for early life stages of cold water fish is **9.5mg/L**
- 2-3 m water depth in summer, 1-1.5 m depth under-ice
- Water level in test pits range from 0.6m to 2.0m below Britannia Creek water level
- Groundwater channel may require surface water supplement and long-term maintenance/monitoring

Upstream test pond, July 2012

Downstream test pond, July 2012

56

Britannia Creek - Existing

- First 500m is good Chinook juvenile rearing habitat
- Upstream is limited habitat diversity
  - Straight, with few undercut banks
  - Bank hardening along road
- Sudden, major morphological changes expected to continue for decades as channel gradually adopts meandering pattern
  - Logjams
  - Channel and floodplain aggradation
  - Bank erosion
  - Possible avulsion back to meanders

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Existing Britannia Creek

- 1,320 m long
- ~7 m wide
- 9,240 m^2 total area – of which approx. 30% is 'usable' (2,772m^2)
- Moderate to poor quality existing habitat

Historical Britannia Creek

- 2,070 m long
- ~6 m wide
- 12,420 m^2 area
- High quality former habitat

58

Restoration of Historical Britannia Creek

- Preferred option moving forward
- Full diversion of existing Britannia Creek
- New off-line pool habitats:
  - Excavation of groundwater-fed, rearing ponds for Chinook (~5000 m^2)
  - Oxbow clean-out (~1000 m^2)
- In-stream habitat enhancement
  - Rootwads, boulders, etc.
- First Nations assistance with restoration efforts & interpretive signage

Restoration of Historical Britannia Creek

Benefits:

- Increased overwintering potential in naturally deep pools along meander bends
- Pre-existing complex habitat features
- Minimal disturbances from construction
- Minimal maintenance requirements
- Reduced potential for flooding and erosion of existing access road

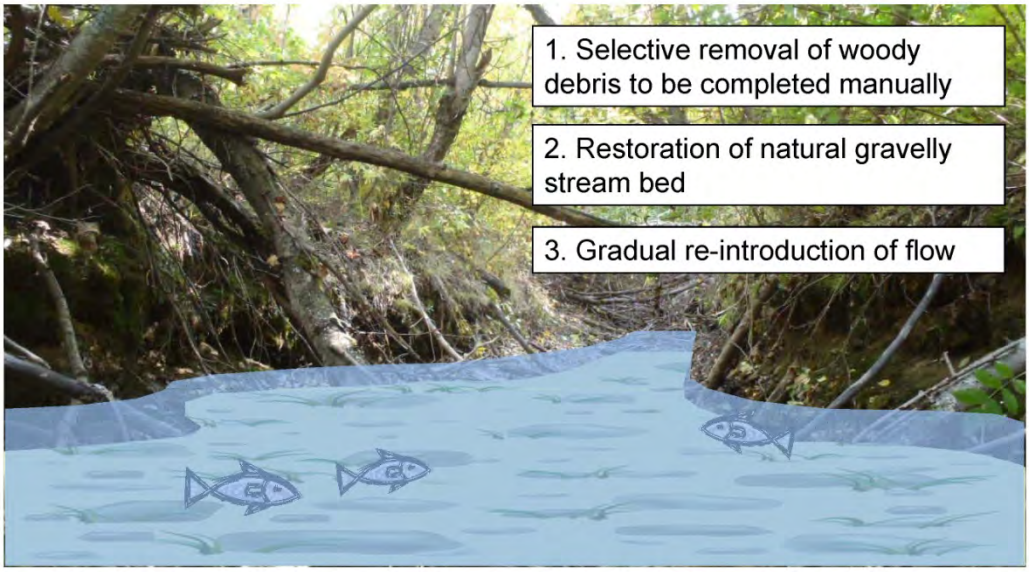
Potential issues:

- Requires removal of existing, moderate to low quality habitat

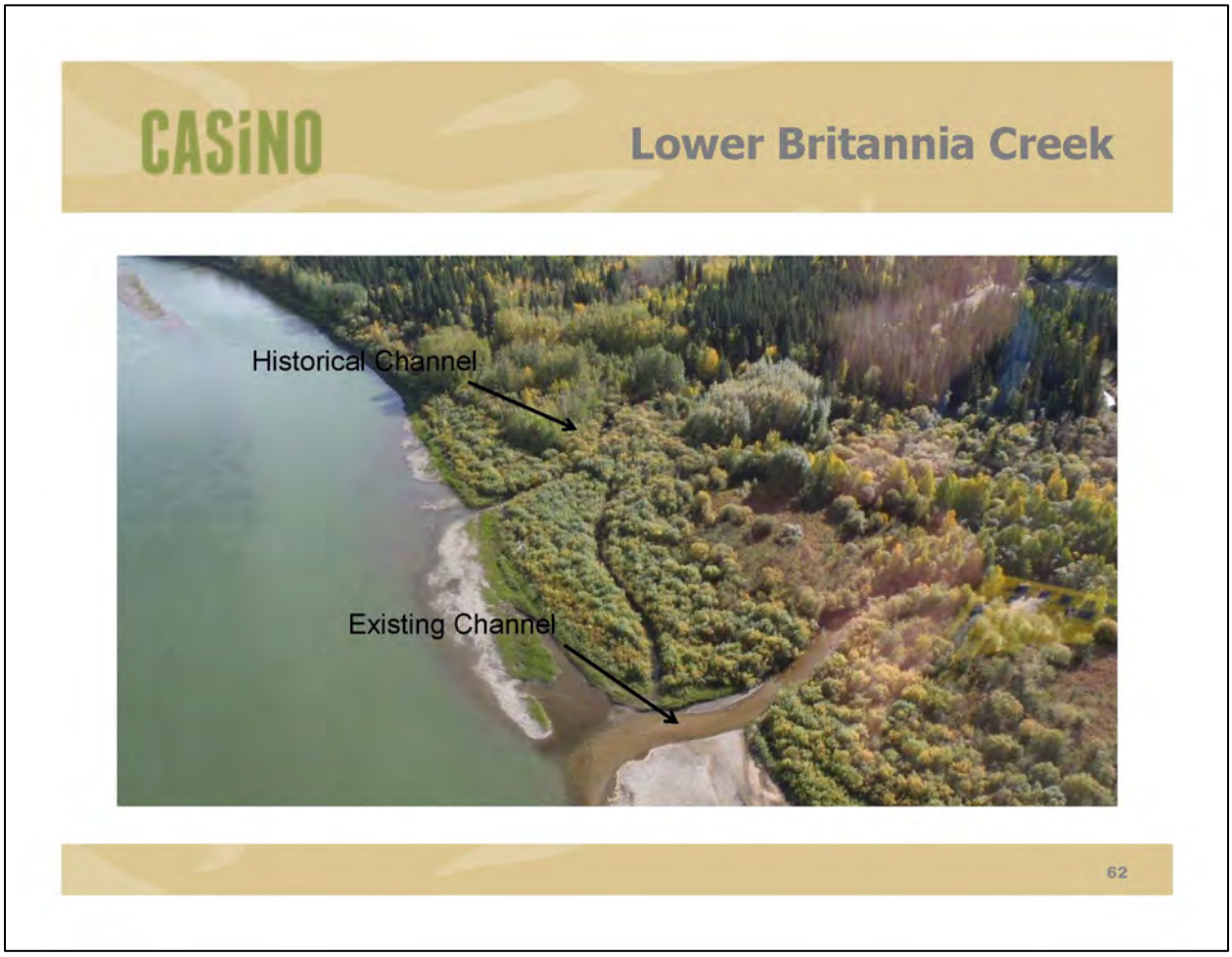
60

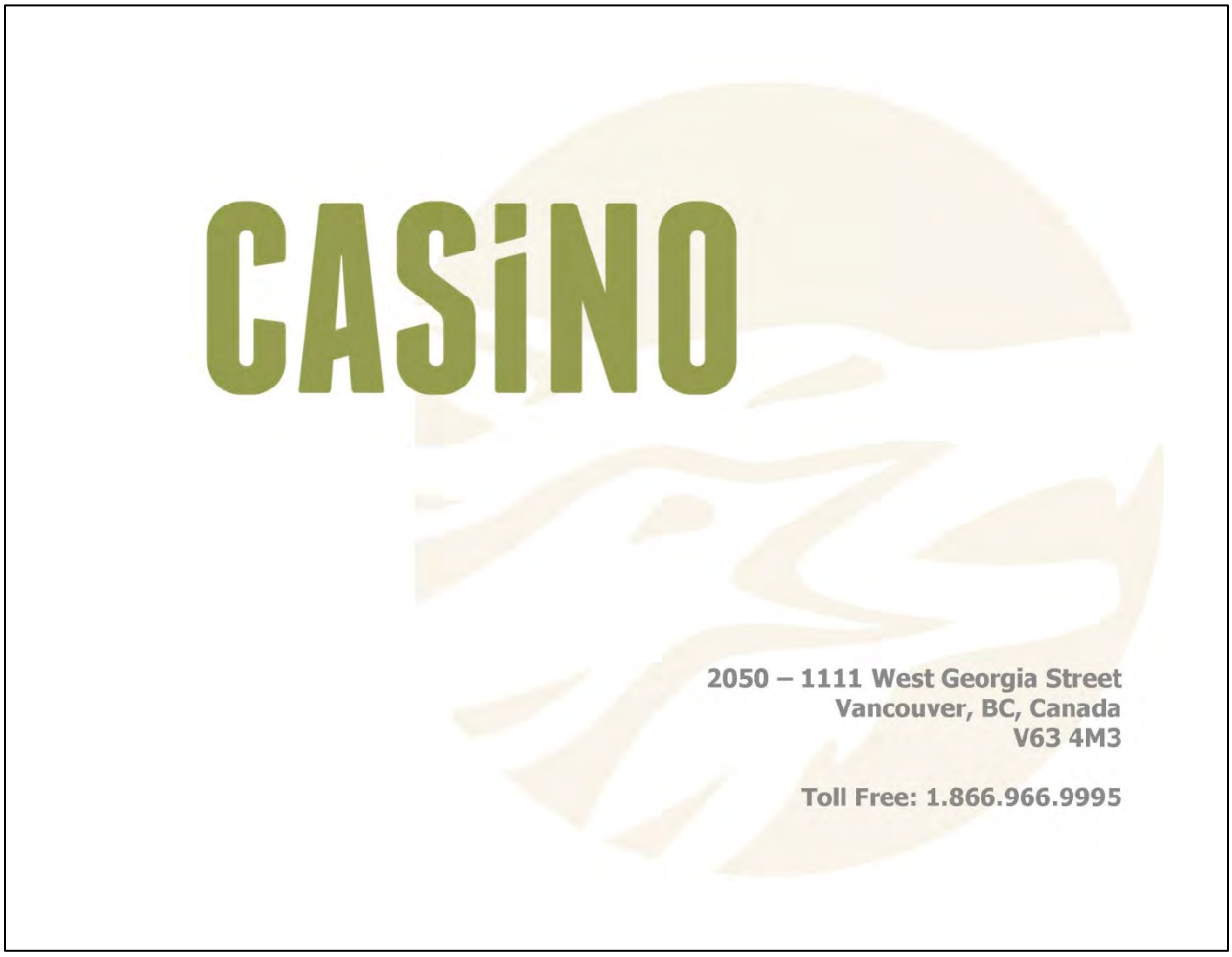
CASINO

Historical Channel

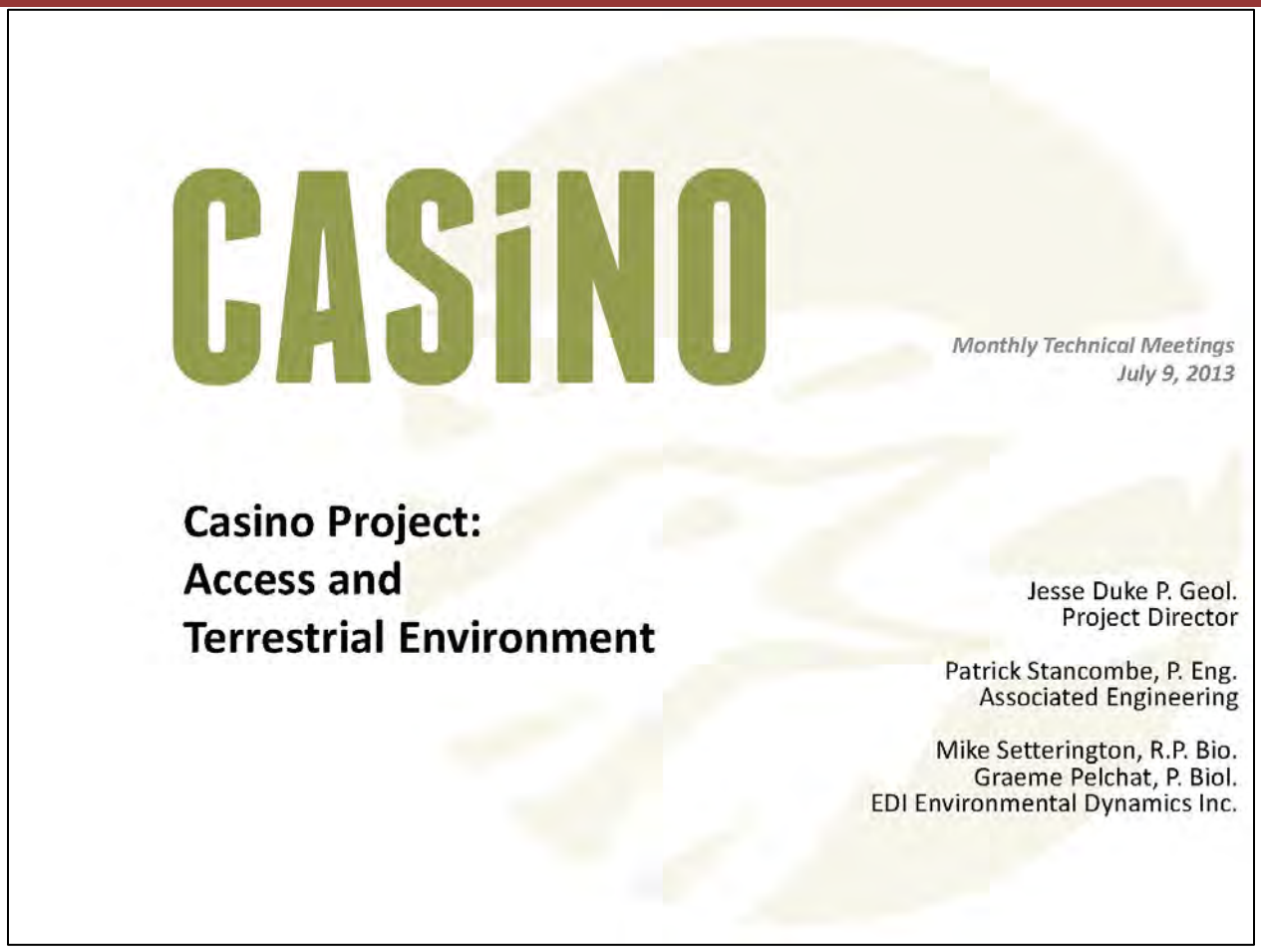


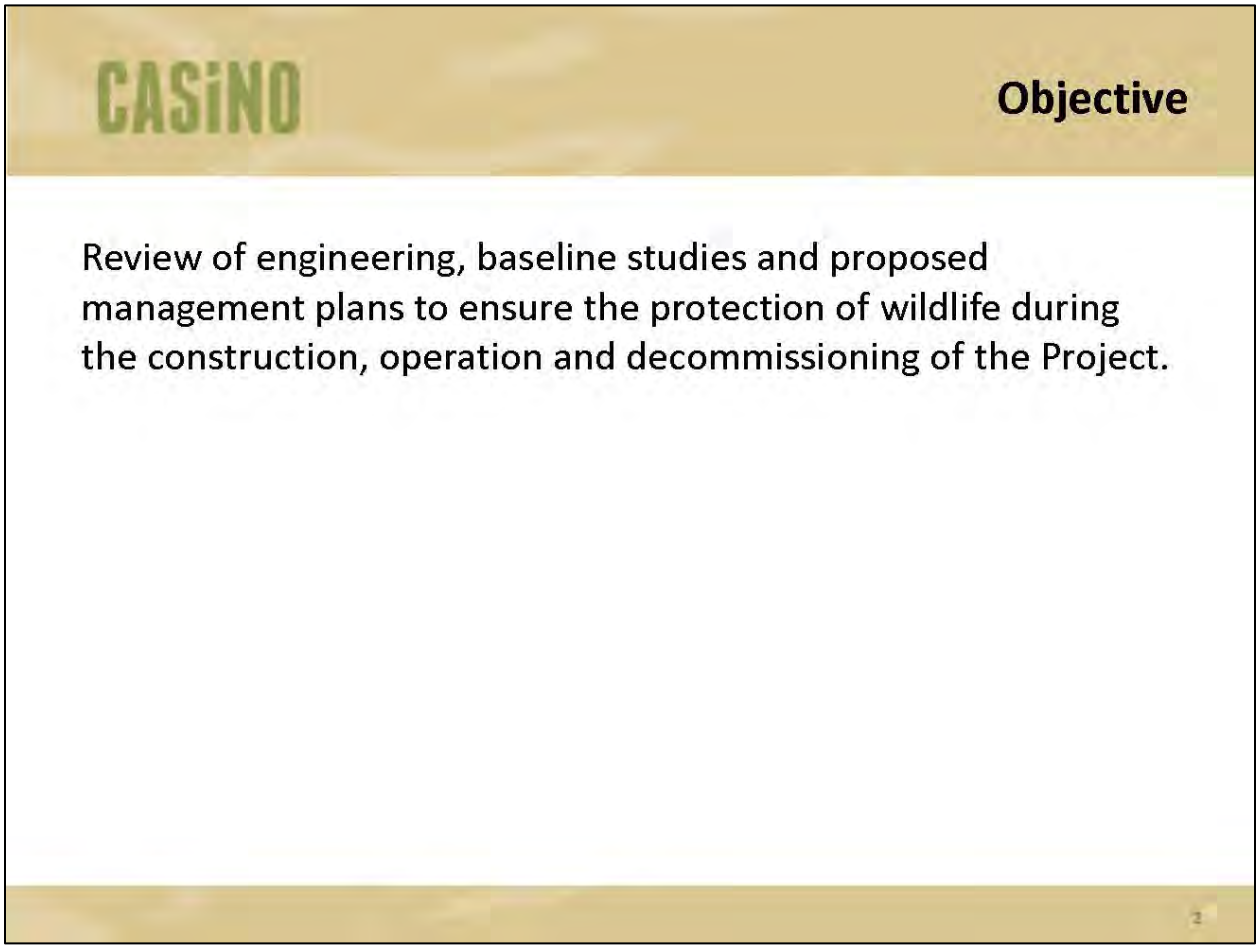
61


CASiNO
Lower Britannia Creek
Historical Channel
Existing Channel
62


CASINO
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

Project Proposal Presentation July 9, 2013


CASiNO
Monthly Technical Meetings
July 9, 2013
Casino Project:
Access and
Terrestrial Environment
Jesse Duke P. Geol.
Project Director
Patrick Stancombe, P. Eng.
Associated Engineering
Mike Setterington, R.P. Bio.
Graeme Pelchat, P. Biol.
EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc.


CASINO
Objective
Review of engineering, baseline studies and proposed management plans to ensure the protection of wildlife during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

Presentation outline

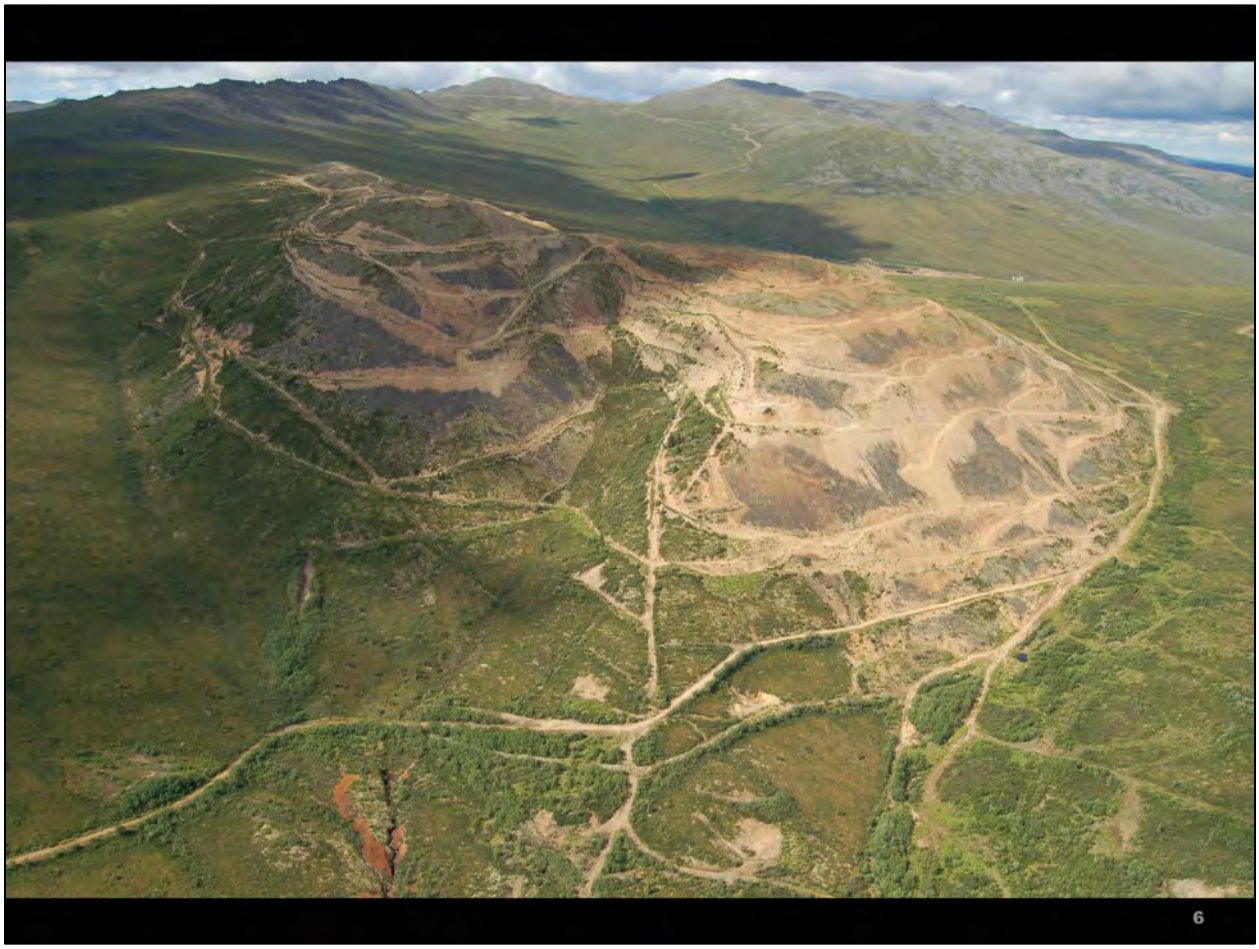
1. Project Overview
2. Access Overview
   - Engineering (Freegold upgrade & extension, airstrip)
   - Traffic volumes and type
   - Closure
3. Terrestrial Environment
   - Project interactions, baseline, issues, methods, criteria
4. Mitigation and Management Plans


CASINO
Project team — Road and Wildlife
Knight Piésold CONSULTING
Lead consulting firm
Associated Engineering
Road engineering
EDI
Lead terrestrial program
(wildlife, terrain)
4

CASINO

Project location

- 300 km northwest of Whitehorse, 115 km west of Pelly Crossing
- Mine located within Selkirk First Nation traditional territory
- Road access Selkirk and Little Salmon Carmacks First Nations traditional territories


6

Proposed mine plan and production

Mine Plan

- 22 year operation planned
- Operational employment ~600 people/year
- Conventional open pit, truck and shovel mine
- Combined flotation mill and gold heap leach
  - same processes as Minto and Brewery Creek mines
- 120,000 tonnes per day

Production

- Copper/gold concentrate
- Molybdenum concentrate
- Gold doré

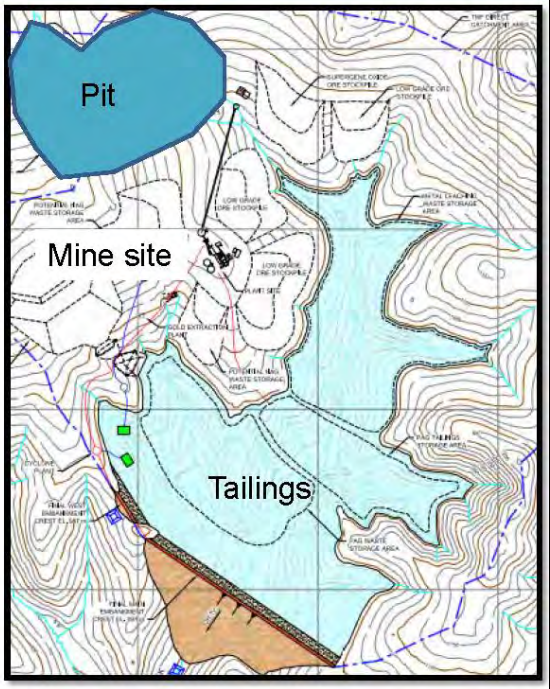
7

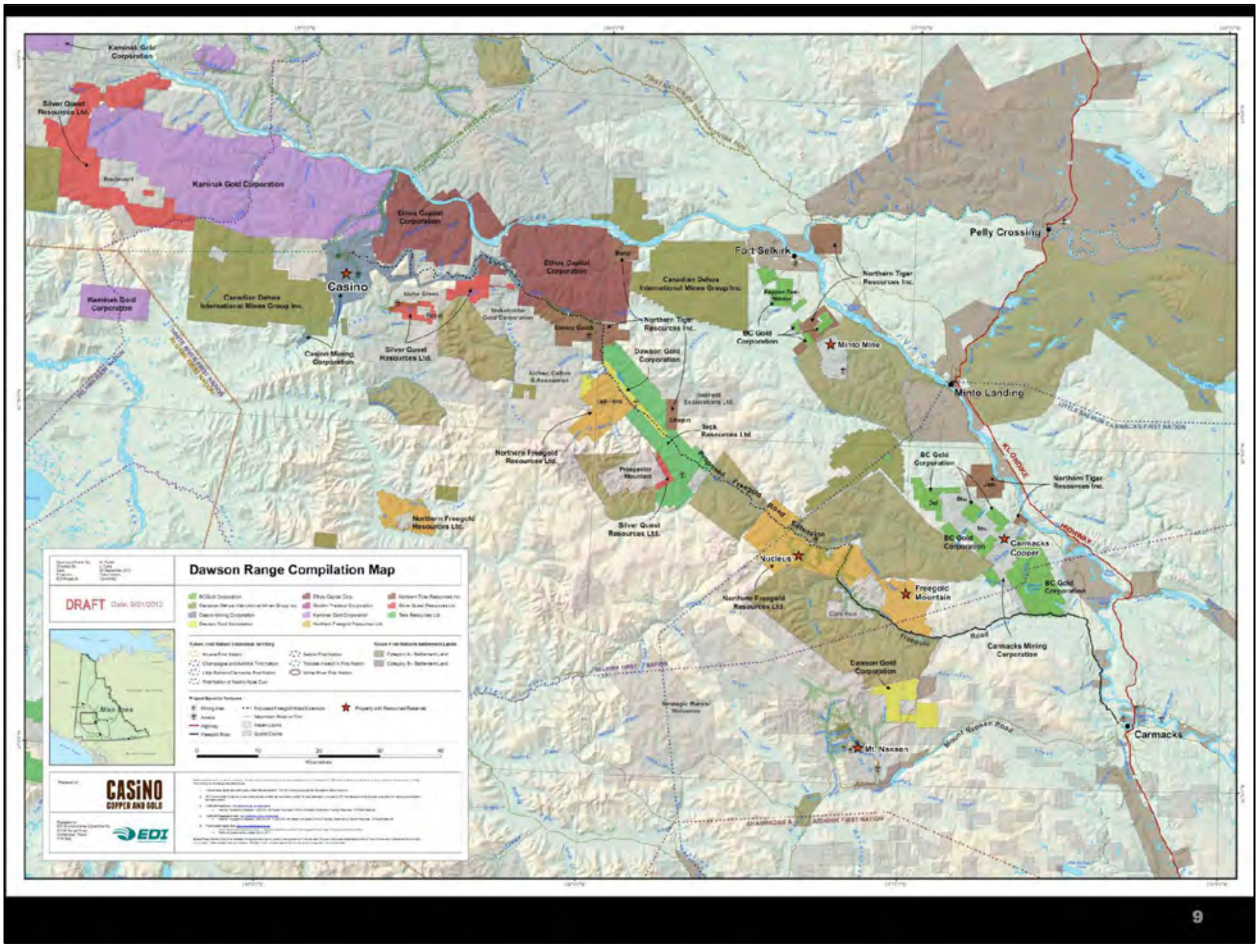
CASINO

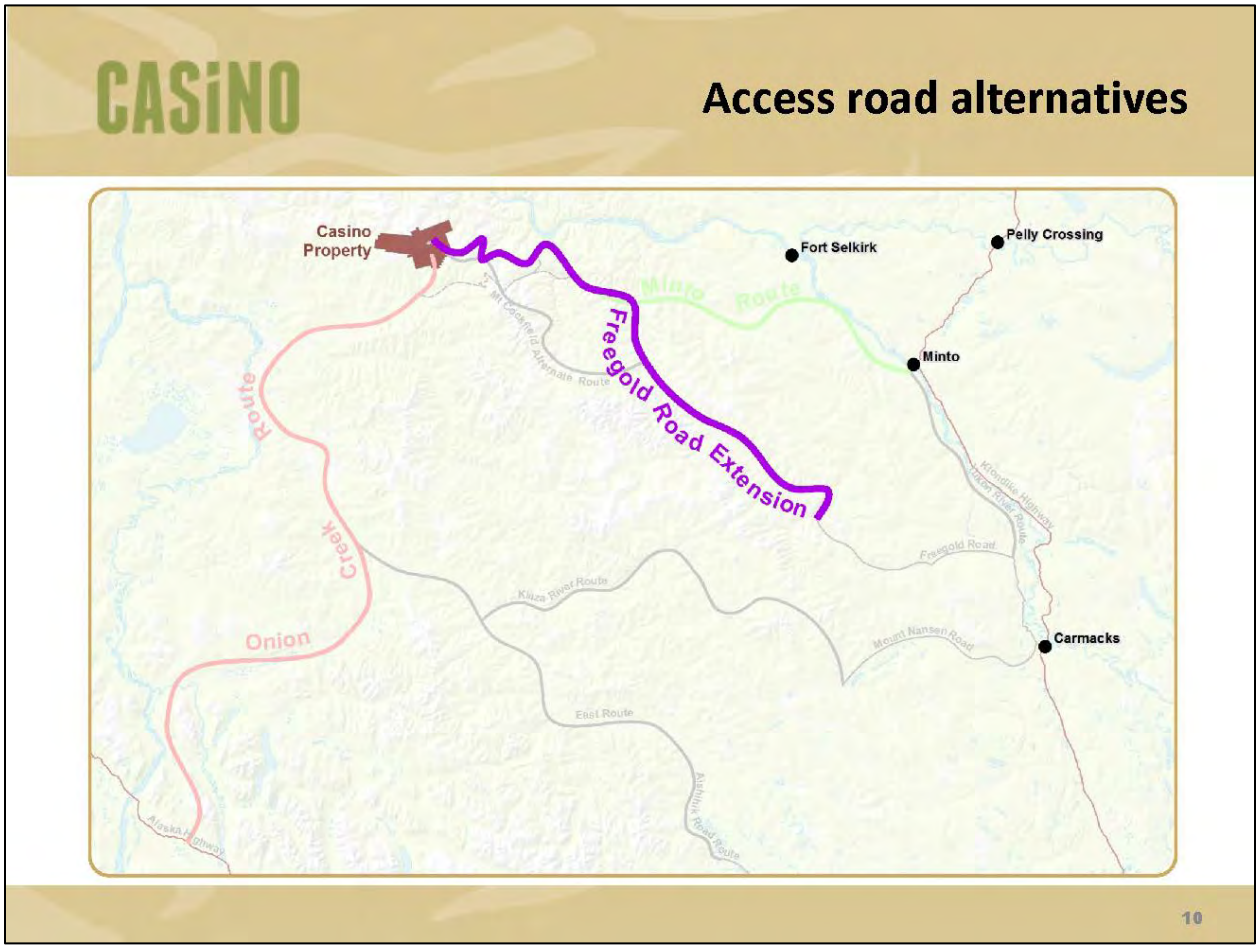
Construction

Construction

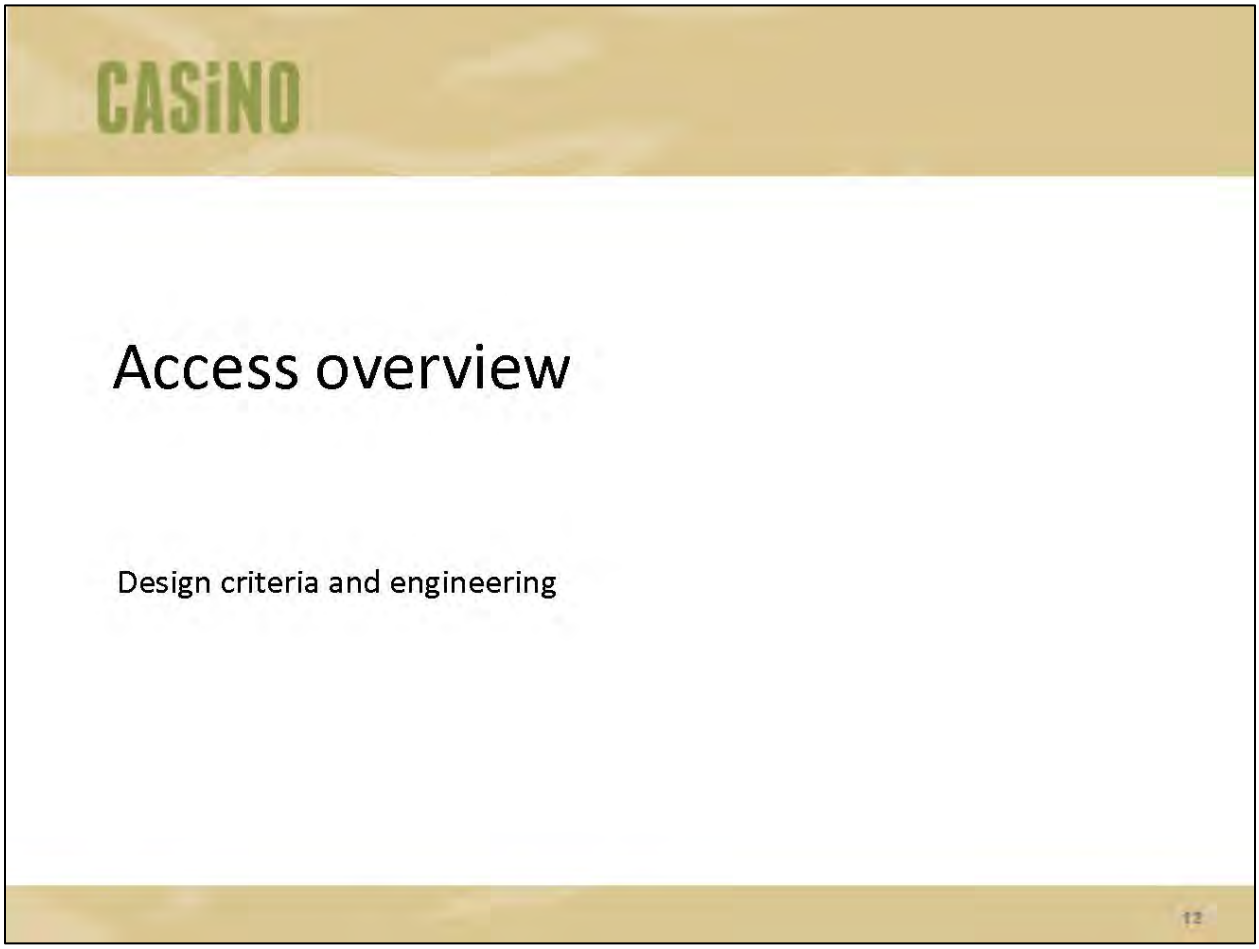
- Four-year construction period
- $2.5 billion CAPEX
- 1,000 people/year during construction

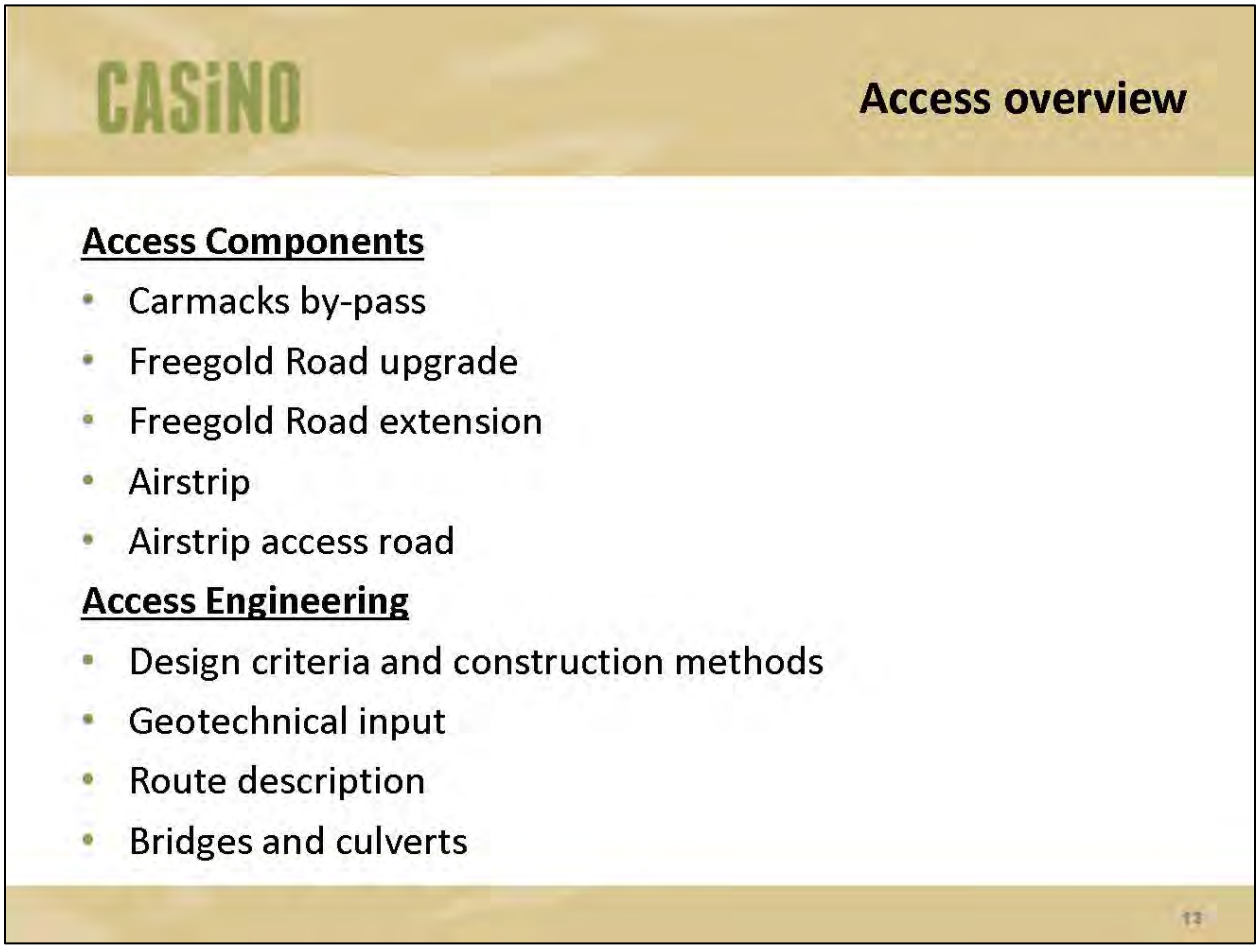



Kaminak Gold Corporation
Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
Kaminak Gold Corporation
Ethos Capital Corporation
Casino
Canadian Dehua International Mines Group Inc.
Casino Mining Corporation
Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
Fort Selkirk
Pelly Crossing
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
BC Gold Corporation
Minto Mine
Minto Landing
Dawson Gold Corporation
Teck Resources Ltd
Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.
Prospector Mountain
Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.
Nucleus
Freegold Mountain
Carmacks Copper
BC Gold Corporation
Carmacks Mining Corporation
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
Mt. Nansen
Carmacks
Dawson Range Compilation Map
DRAFT
CASINO COPPER AND GOLD
EDI
9


CASINO
Access road alternatives
Casino Property
Fort Selkirk
Pelly Crossing
Minto Route
Freegold Road Extension
Minto
Klondike Highway
Freegold Road
Mount Nansen Road
Carmacks
Klaza River Route
East Route
Alaska Highway
Onion Creek Route
10


CASiNO
Casino Mine Project video
11


CASiNO
Access overview
Design criteria and engineering
12


CASiNO
Access overview
Access Components
Carmacks by-pass
Freegold Road upgrade
Freegold Road extension
Airstrip
Airstrip access road
Access Engineering
Design criteria and construction methods
Geotechnical input
Route description
Bridges and culverts

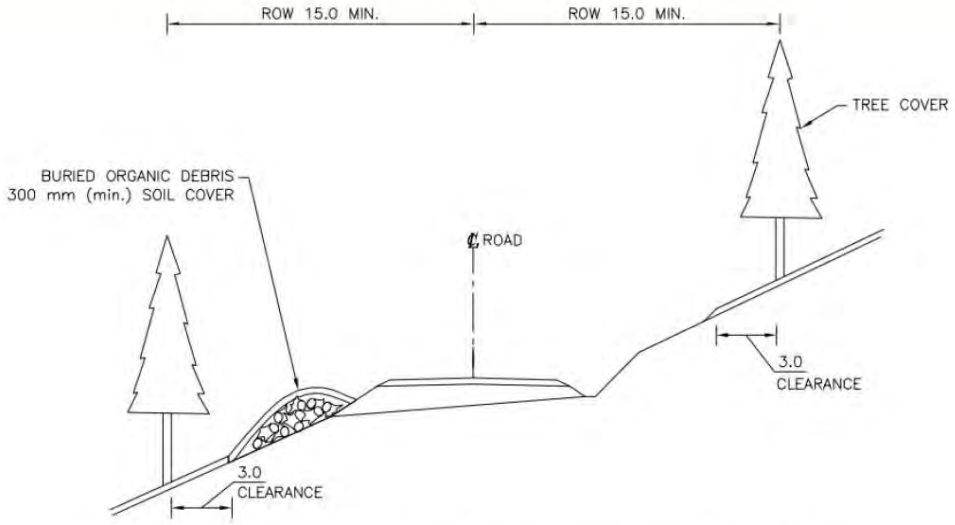
Design criteria

Freegold Road upgrade and extension

- BC Ministry of Forests and Ranges *Forest Road Engineering Guidebook* (2nd edition, 2002)
- All-season access road
- Two lanes
- Design speed: 70 km/hr (50 km/hr in sections)
- 2.0 m embankment heights on permafrost
- 3 bridges on upgrade, 18 bridges on extension
- Bridges: BCFS L100 loading and Q100 flood elevation
- Cross culverts and fish passage culverts

CASINO

Design criteria



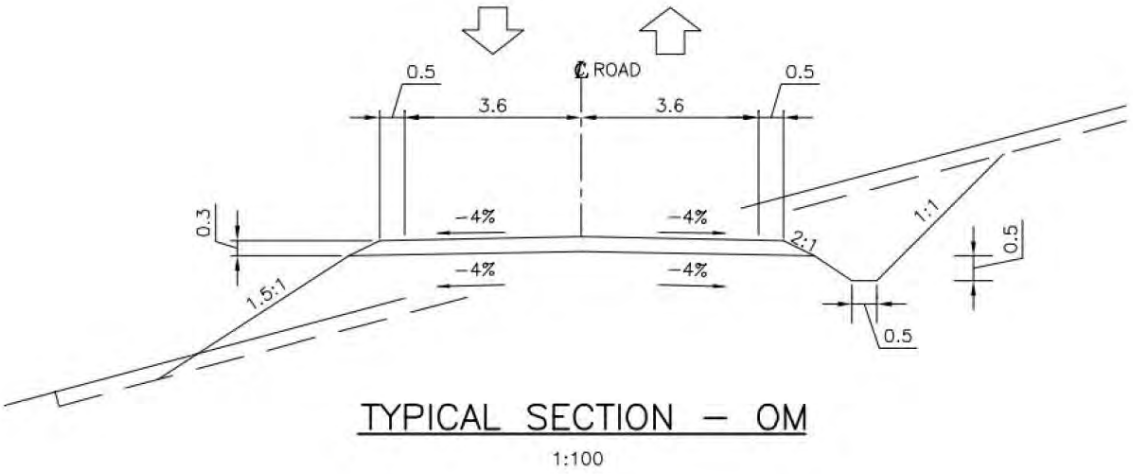
TYPICAL RIGHT–OF–WAY CROSS SECTION

1:200

15

CASINO

Design criteria

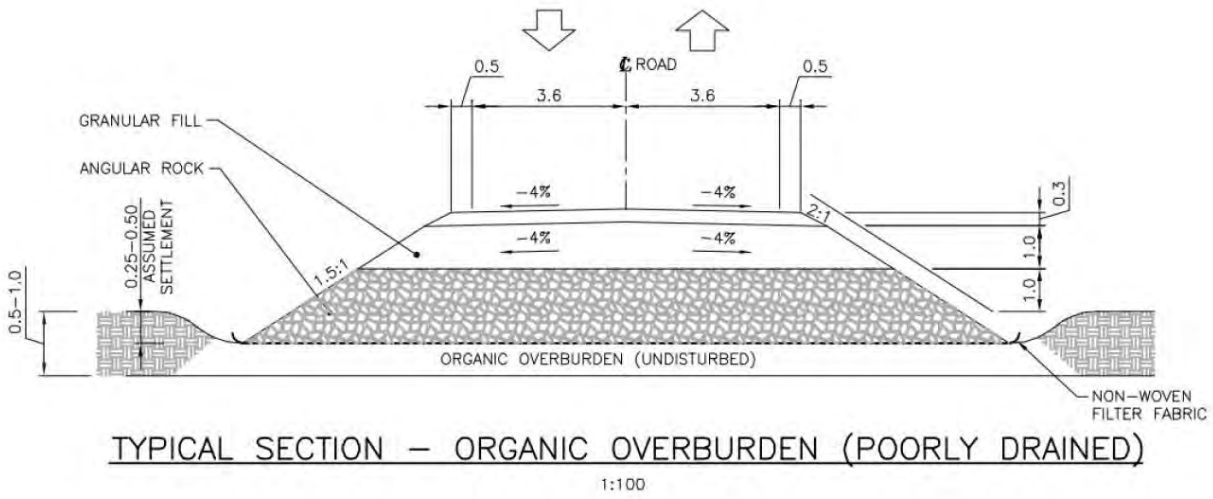


TYPICAL SECTION – OM

1:100

CASINO

Design criteria



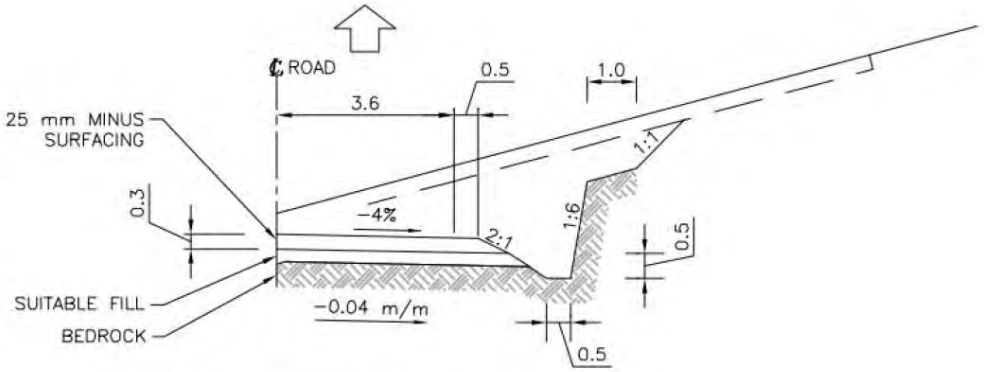
TYPICAL SECTION – ORGANIC OVERBURDEN (POORLY DRAINED)

1:100

17

CASINO

Design criteria



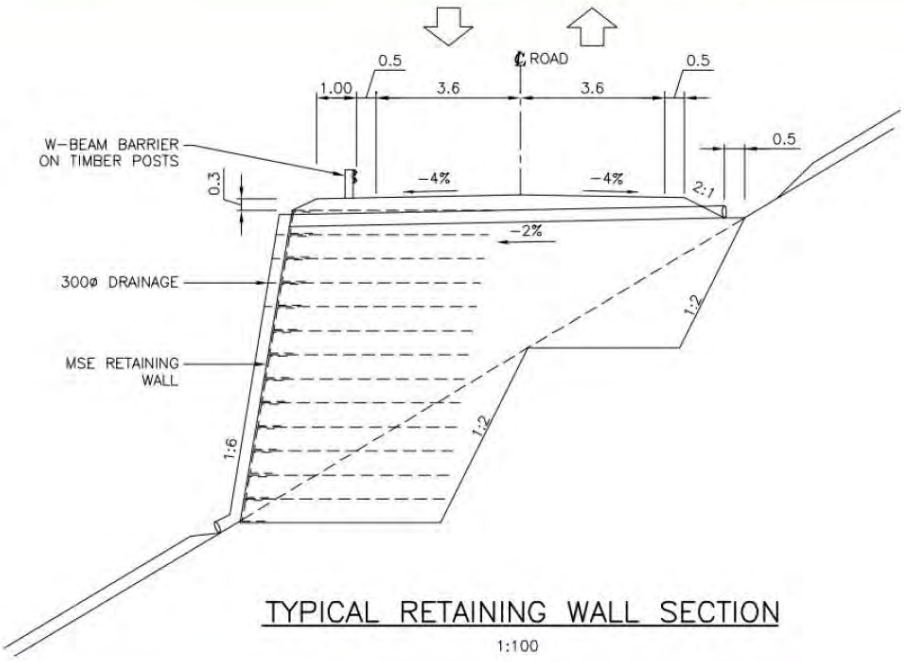
TYPICAL SECTION – BEDROCK

1:100

18

CASINO

Design criteria



TYPICAL RETAINING WALL SECTION

1:100

19

Design criteria

Airstrip

- Transport Canada TP312 Aerodrome Standards
- Runway: 1720m x 30m, Code 3C non-instrument
- Aircraft: Hawker Sidley 748, Bombardier Dash 8
- Minimum 1.8m high embankment
- Drainage cutoff ditch/berm

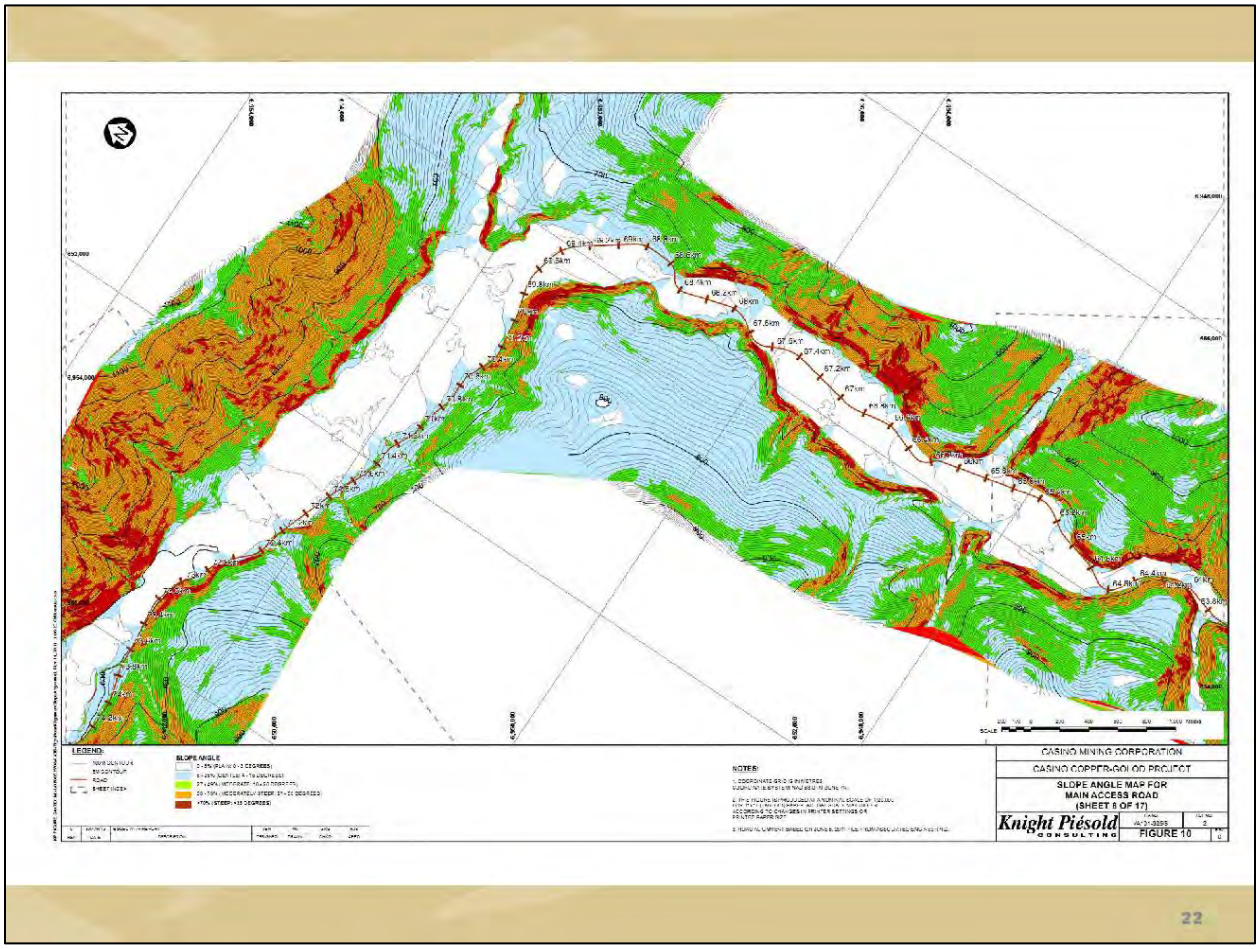
Airstrip access road

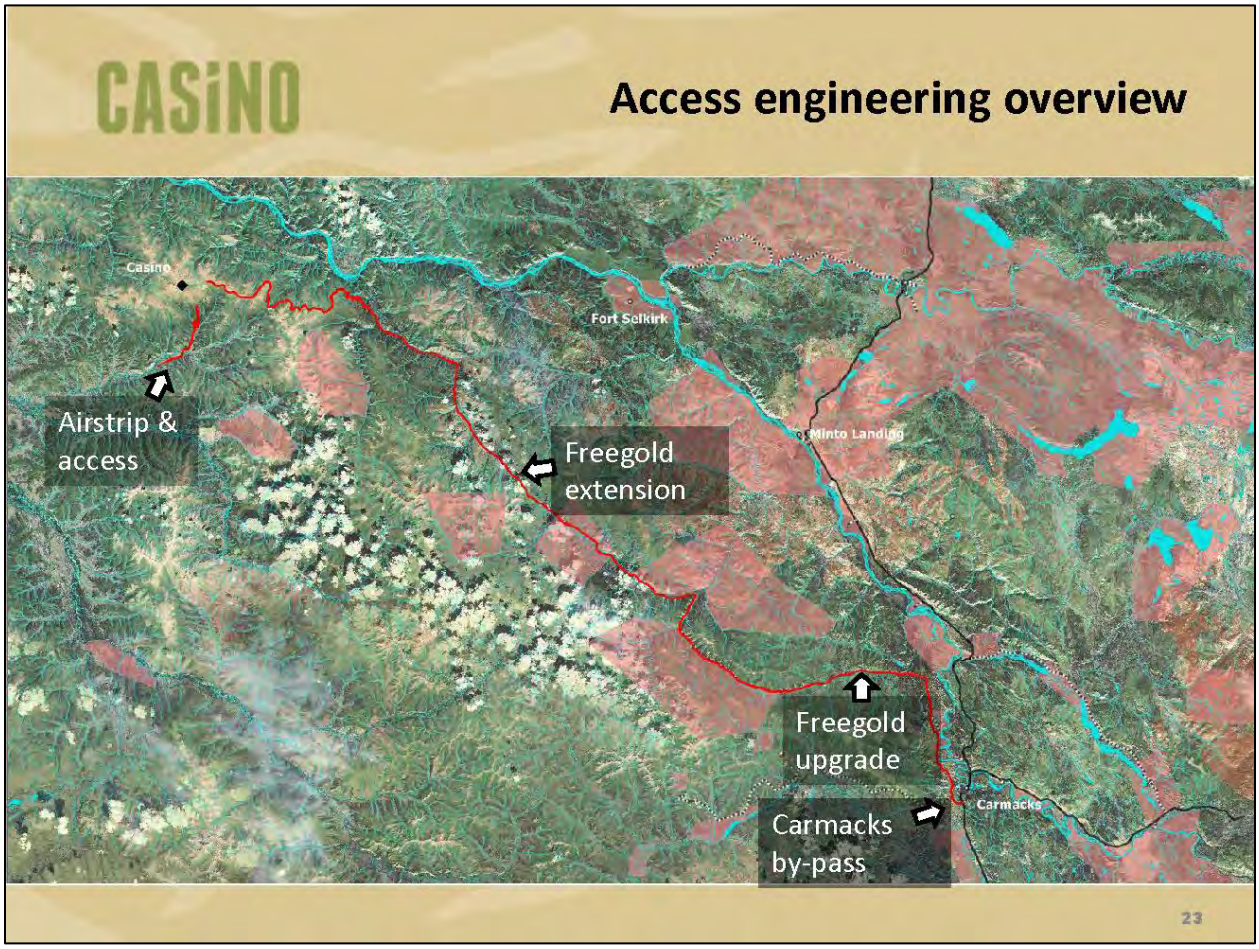
- Single lane (with pullouts)
- Design speed = 30 km/hr
- 2 Bridges

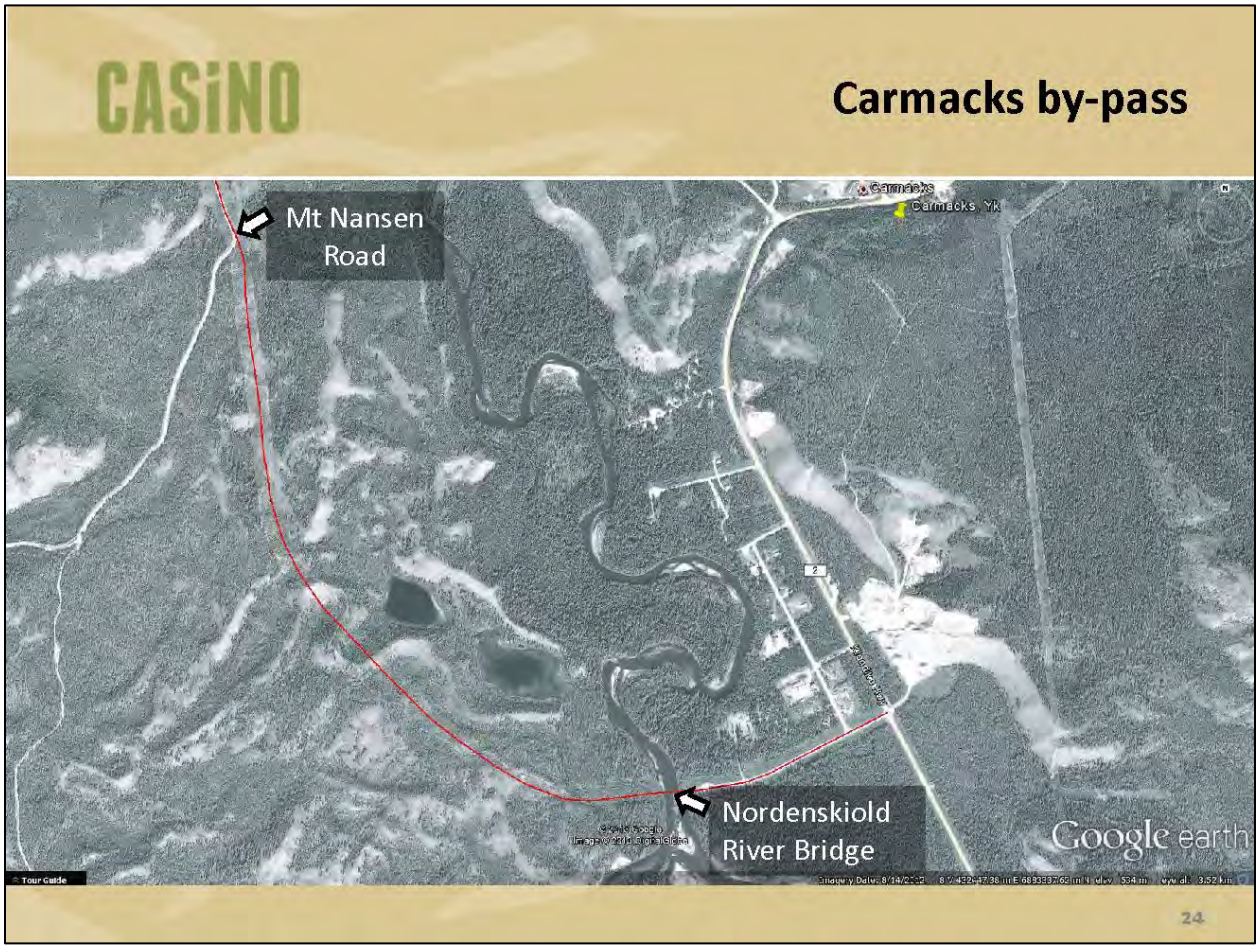
Geotechnical input

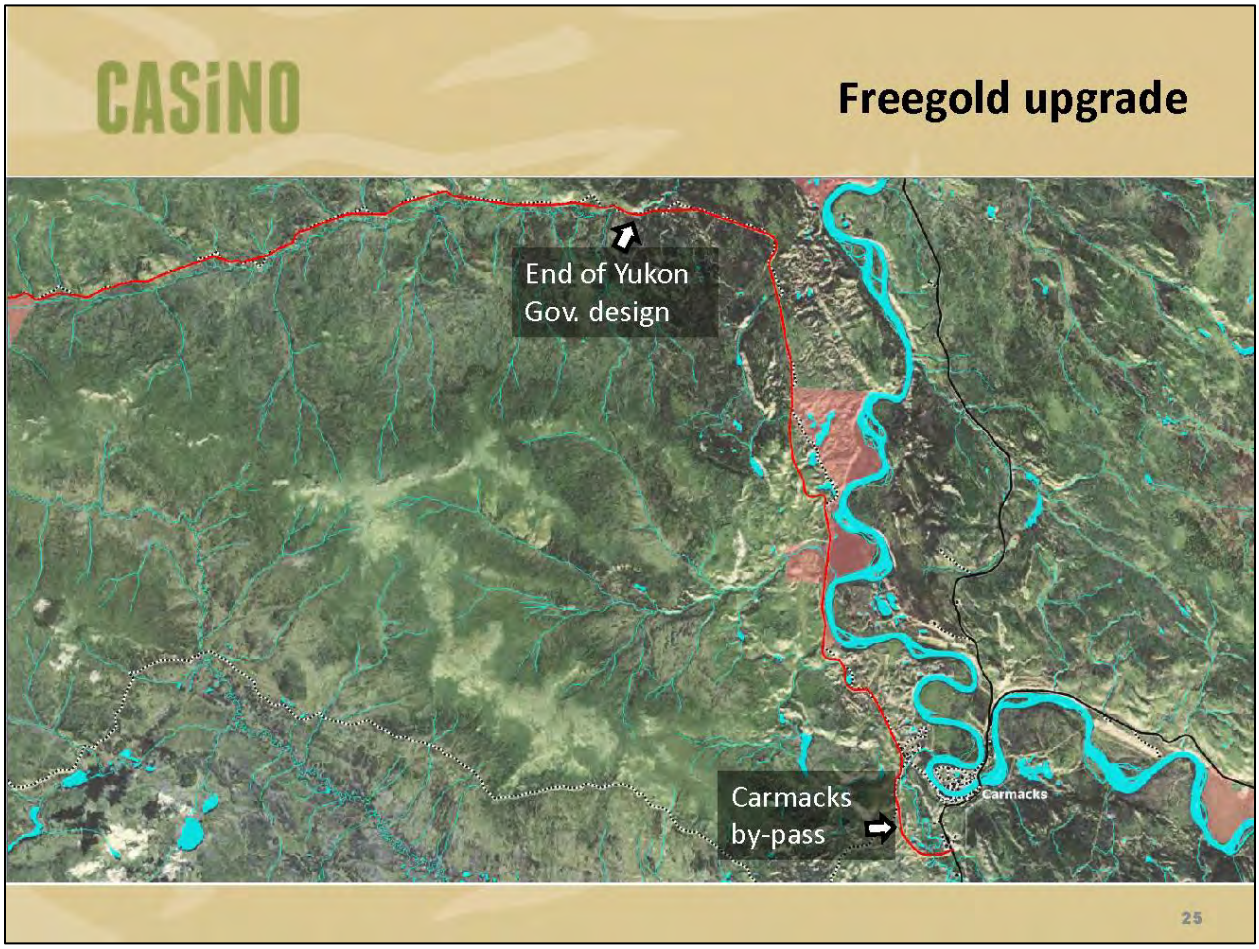
- Terrain and terrain stability mapping
- Identification of permafrost features
- Shallow soil sampling and geophysics site investigations
- Identification of terrain hazard mitigation
- Identification of potential construction borrow sites
- Fluvial geomorphology baseline study

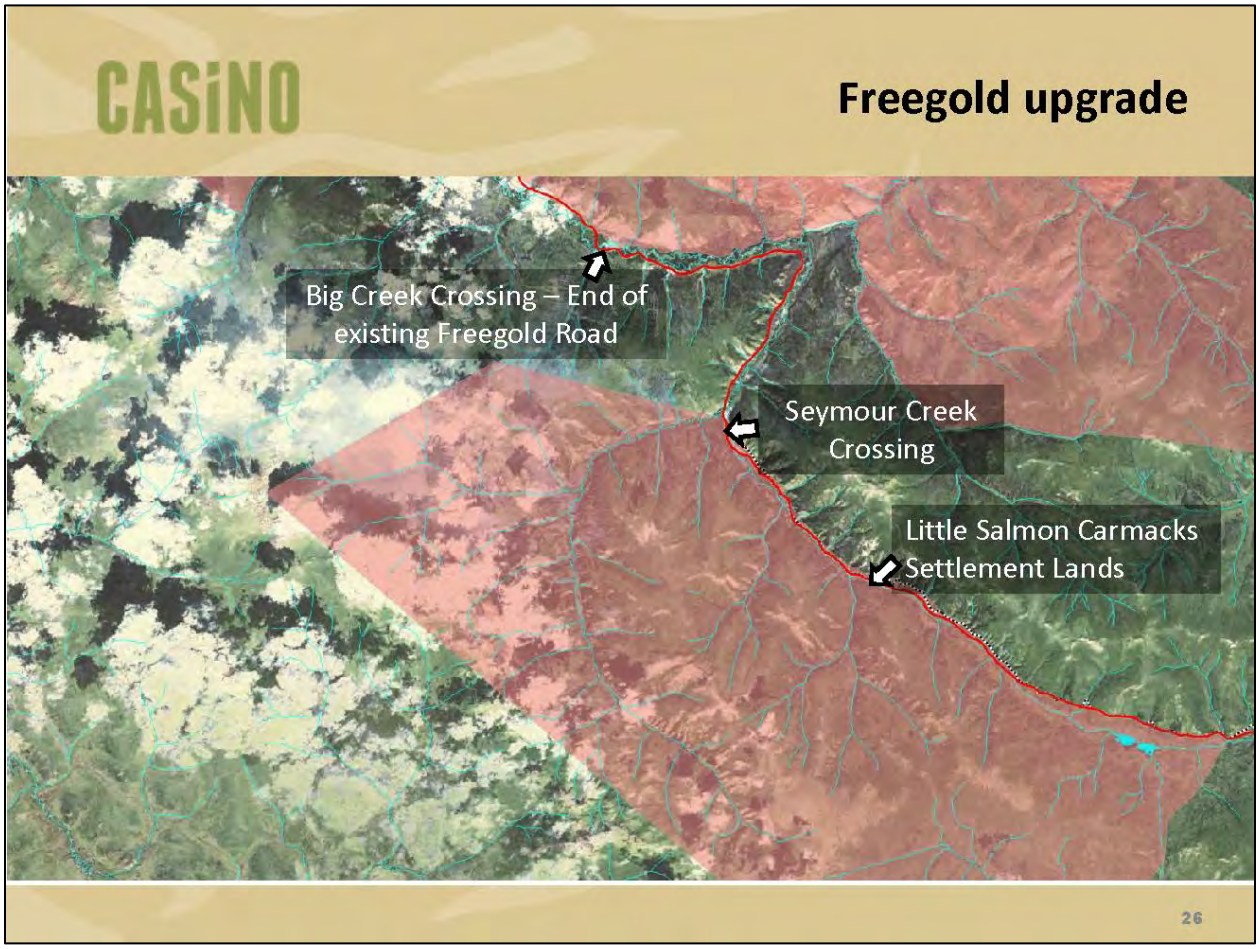
21

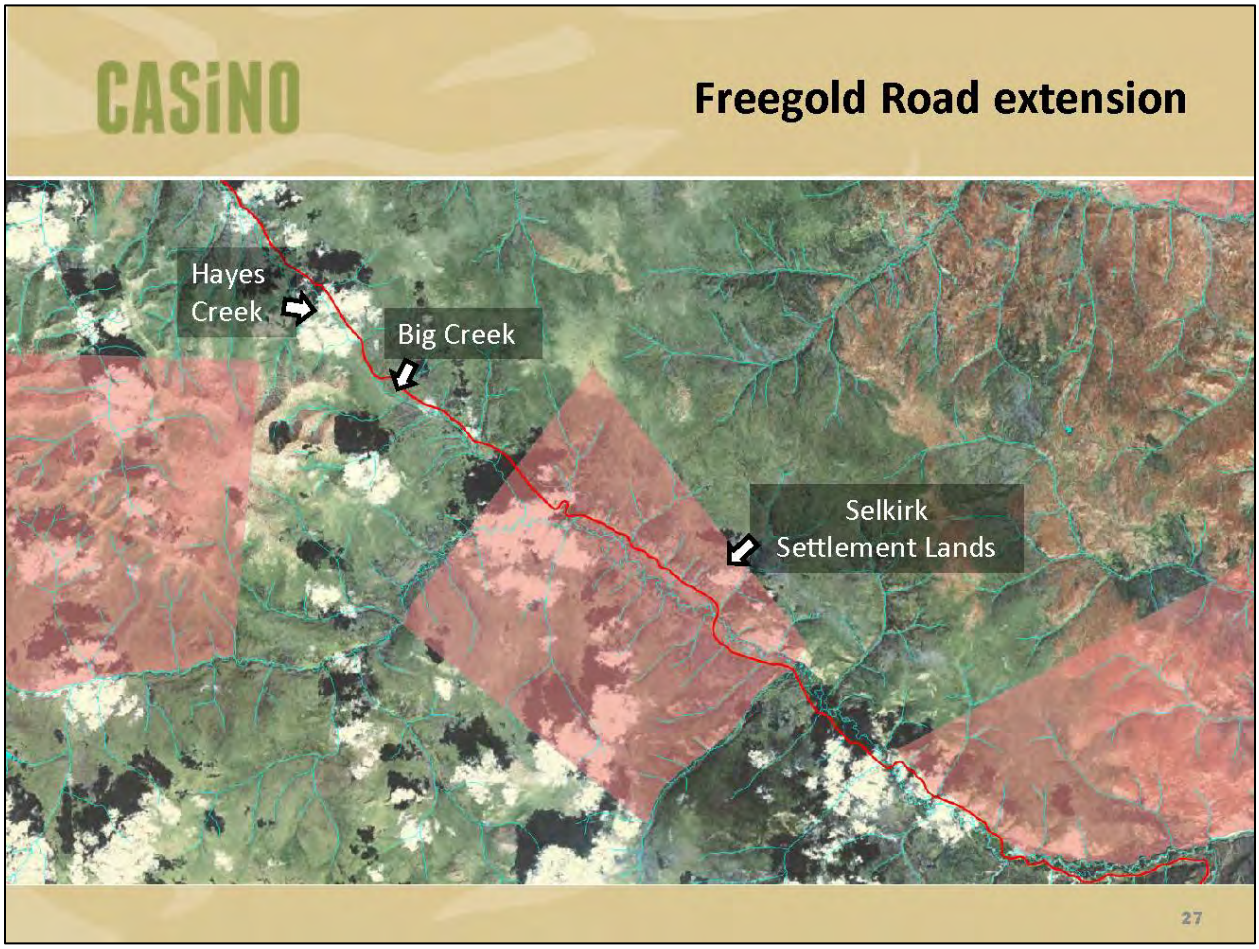

LEGEND:
SLOPE ANGLE
NOTES:
CASINO MINING CORPORATION
CASINO COPPER-GOLD PROJECT
SLOPE ANGLE MAP FOR
MAIN ACCESS ROAD
(SHEET 6 OF 17)
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING
FIGURE 1.0
22


CASINO
Access engineering overview
Casino
Fort Selkirk
Minto Landing
Carmacks
Airstrip & access
Freegold extension
Freegold upgrade
Carmacks by-pass
23

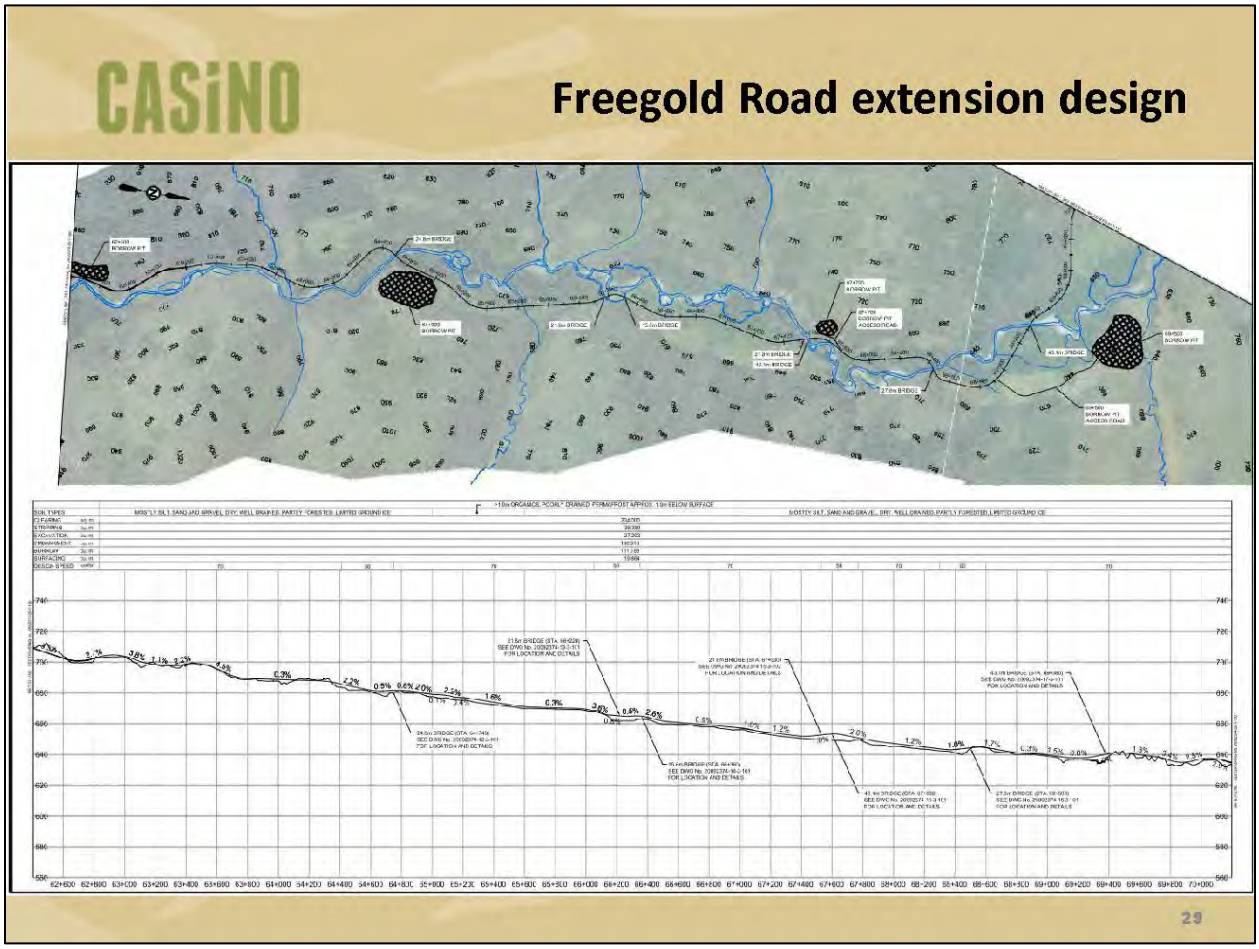

CASiNO
Carmacks by-pass
Mt Nansen Road
Carmacks
Carmacks, Yk
Nordenskiold River Bridge
Google earth
24

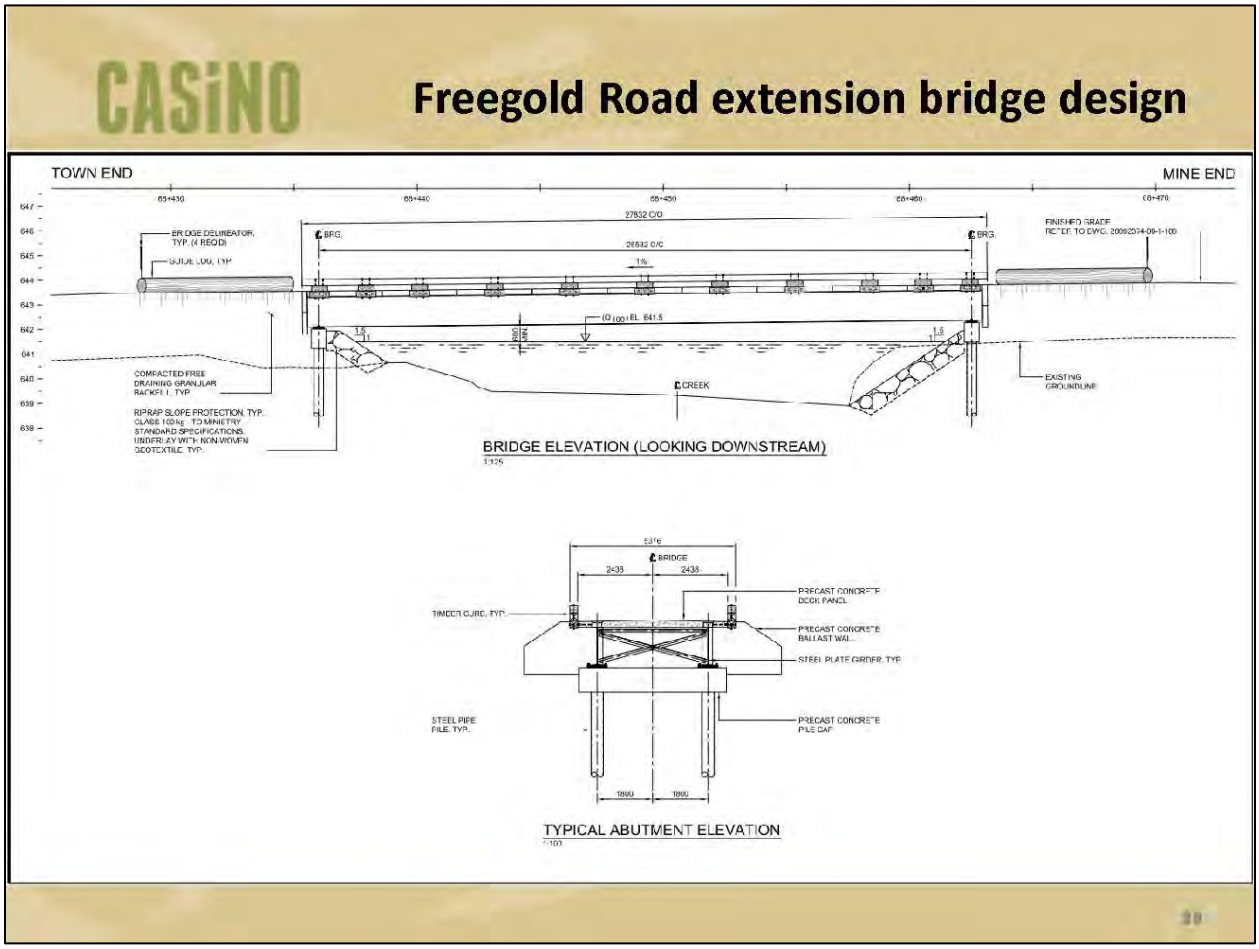

CASINO
Freegold upgrade
End of Yukon
Gov. design
Carmacks
by-pass
Carmacks
25

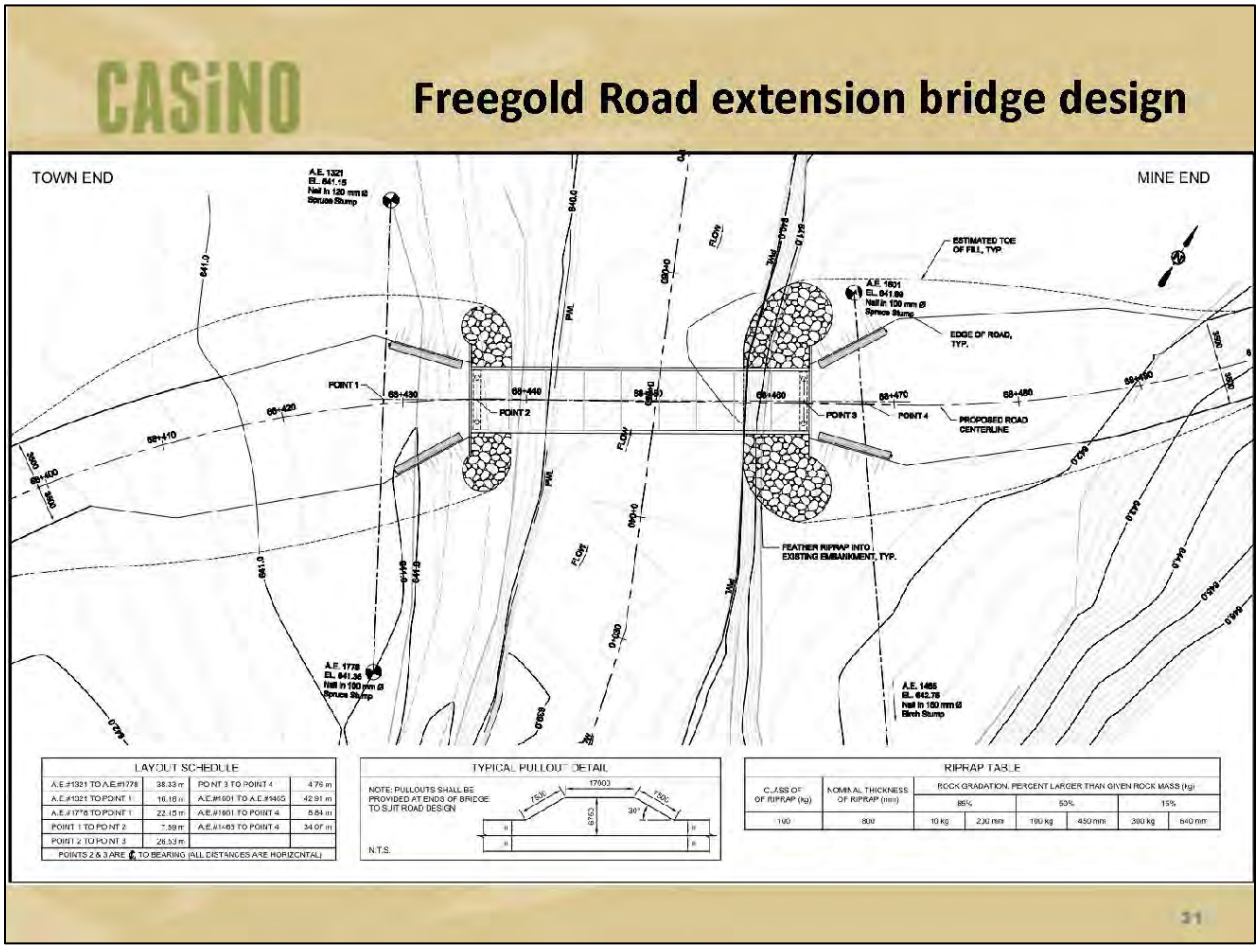

CASiNO
Freegold upgrade
Big Creek Crossing – End of existing Freegold Road
Seymour Creek Crossing
Little Salmon Carmacks Settlement Lands
26

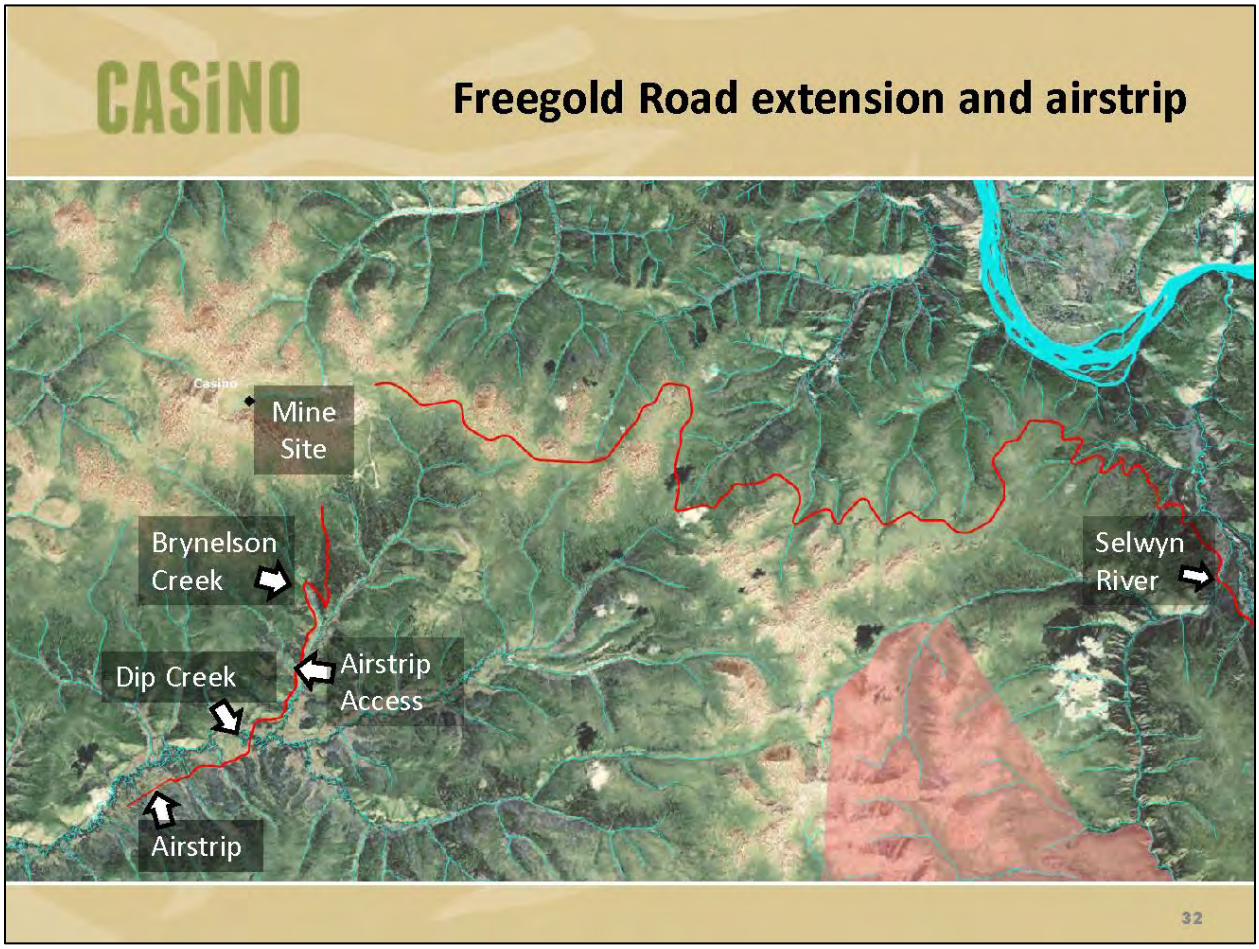

CASiNO
Freegold Road extension
Hayes Creek
Big Creek
Selkirk Settlement Lands
27

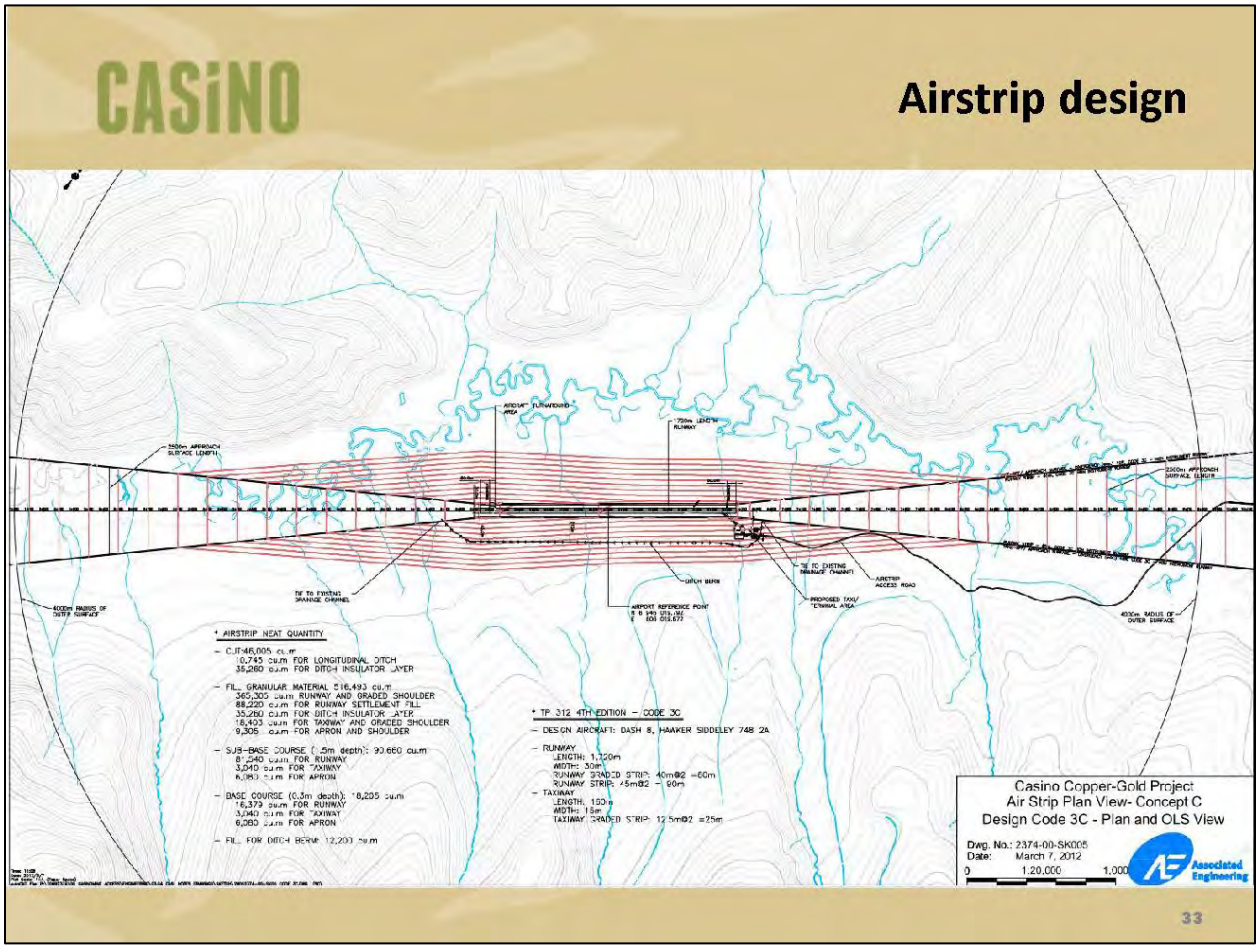

CASINO
Freegold Road extension
Selwyn
River
Crossing
Hayes Creek
Selkirk Creek
28

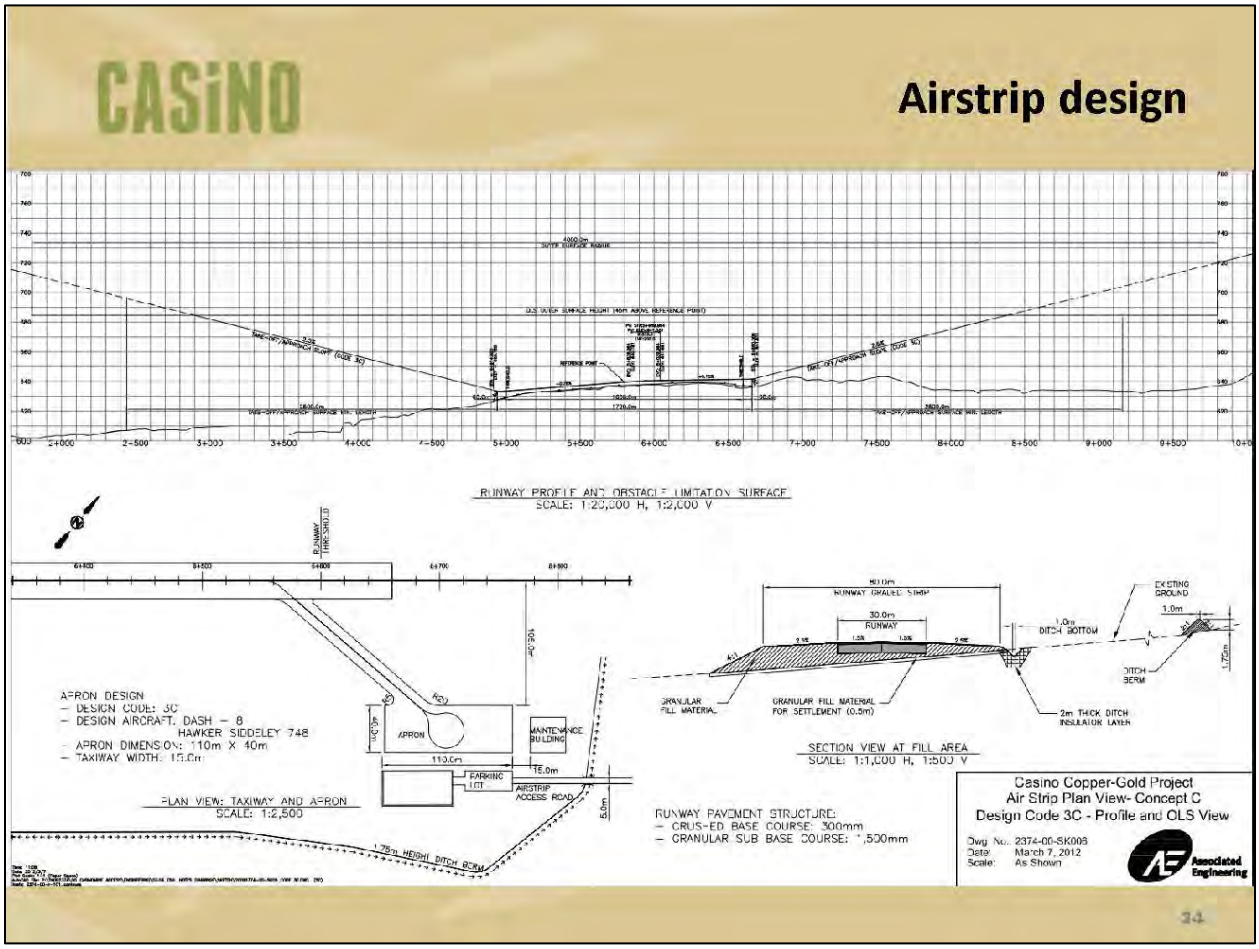

CASiNO
Freegold Road extension design
29


CASINO
Freegold Road extension bridge design
TOWN END
MINE END
BRIDGE ELEVATION (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)
BRIDGE
TYPICAL ABUTMENT ELEVATION


CASINO
Freegold Road extension bridge design
TOWN END
MINE END
A.E. 1321
EL. 641.15
Nail in 120 mm Ø
Spruce Stump
A.E. 1778
EL. 641.36
Nail in 150 mm Ø
Spruce Stump
A.E. 1621
EL. 641.89
Nail in 120 mm Ø
Spruce Stump
A.E. 1465
EL. 642.76
Nail in 150 mm Ø
Birch Stump
ESTIMATED TOE OF FILL, TYP.
EDGE OF ROAD, TYP.
PROPOSED ROAD CENTERLINE
FEATHER RIPRAP INTO EXISTING EMBANKMENT, TYP.
POINT 1
POINT 2
POINT 3
POINT 4
FLOW
FWL
LAYOUT SCHEDULE
A.E.#1321 TO A.E.#1778 38.33 m POINT 3 TO POINT 4 4.79 m
A.E.#1321 TO POINT 1 16.16 m A.E.#1601 TO A.E.#1465 42.91 m
A.E.#1778 TO POINT 1 22.15 m A.E.#1601 TO POINT 4 8.84 m
POINT 1 TO POINT 2 7.39 m A.E.#1465 TO POINT 4 34.07 m
POINT 2 TO POINT 3 28.33 m
POINTS 2 & 3 ARE ℄ TO BEARING (ALL DISTANCES ARE HORIZONTAL)
TYPICAL PULLOUT DETAIL
NOTE: PULLOUTS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ENDS OF BRIDGE TO SUIT ROAD DESIGN
N.T.S.
17903
7535
7500
6750
36°
RIPRAP TABLE
CLASS OF RIPRAP (kg)
NOMINAL THICKNESS OF RIPRAP (mm)
ROCK GRADATION, PERCENT LARGER THAN GIVEN ROCK MASS (kg)
85%
50%
15%
100
600
10 kg
230 mm
190 kg
450 mm
380 kg
640 mm
31


CASiNO
Freegold Road extension and airstrip
Mine Site
Brynelson Creek
Dip Creek
Airstrip Access
Airstrip
Selwyn River
32


CASiNO
Airstrip design
* AIRSTRIP NEAT QUANTITY
– CUT 46,005 cu.m
10,745 cu.m FOR LONGITUDINAL DITCH
35,260 cu.m FOR DITCH INSULATOR LAYER
– FILL, GRANULAR MATERIAL 516,493 cu.m
365,305 cu.m RUNWAY AND GRADED SHOULDER
88,220 cu.m FOR RUNWAY SETTLEMENT FILL
35,260 cu.m FOR DITCH INSULATOR LAYER
18,403 cu.m FOR TAXIWAY AND GRADED SHOULDER
9,305 cu.m FOR APRON AND SHOULDER
– SUB-BASE COURSE (.5m depth): 93,660 cu.m
87,540 cu.m FOR RUNWAY
3,040 cu.m FOR TAXIWAY
3,080 cu.m FOR APRON
– BASE COURSE (0.3m depth): 18,205 cu.m
16,379 cu.m FOR RUNWAY
1,040 cu.m FOR TAXIWAY
6,080 cu.m FOR APRON
– FILL FOR DITCH BERM 12,200 cu.m
* TP 312 4TH EDITION – CODE 3C
– DESIGN AIRCRAFT: DASH 8, HAWKER SIDDELEY 748 2A
– RUNWAY
LENGTH: 1,220m
WIDTH: 30m
RUNWAY GRADED STRIP: 40m@2 =80m
RUNWAY STRIP: 45m@2 = 90m
– TAXIWAY
LENGTH: 150m
WIDTH: 15m
TAXIWAY GRADED STRIP: 12.5m@2 =25m
Casino Copper-Gold Project
Air Strip Plan View- Concept C
Design Code 3C - Plan and OLS View
Dwg. No.: 2374-00-SK005
Date: March 7, 2012
0
1:20,000
1,000
Associated Engineering
33


CASINO
Airstrip design
RUNWAY PROFILE AND OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACE
SCALE: 1:20,000 H, 1:2,000 V
APRON DESIGN
- DESIGN CODE: 3C
- DESIGN AIRCRAFT: DASH – 8
HAWKER SIDDELEY 748
- APRON DIMENSION: 110m X 40m
- TAXIWAY WIDTH: 15.0m
PLAN VIEW: TAXIWAY AND APRON
SCALE: 1:2,500
APRON
MAINTENANCE BUILDING
PARKING LOT
AIRSTRIP ACCESS ROAD
1.75m HEIGHT DITCH BERM
30.0m
RUNWAY
EXISTING GROUND
DITCH BOTTOM
DITCH BERM
GRANULAR FILL MATERIAL
GRANULAR FILL MATERIAL FOR SETTLEMENT (0.5m)
2m THICK DITCH INSULATION LAYER
SECTION VIEW AT FILL AREA
SCALE: 1:1,000 H, 1:500 V
RUNWAY PAVEMENT STRUCTURE:
- CRUSHED BASE COURSE: 300mm
- GRANULAR SUB BASE COURSE: 1,500mm
Casino Copper-Gold Project
Air Strip Plan View- Concept C
Design Code 3C - Profile and OLS View
Dwg No.: 2374-00-SK008
Date: March 7, 2012
Scale: As Shown
Associated Engineering
34


WESTERN COPPER AND GOLD CORPORATION
CASINO MINE PROJECT
DIP CREEK AIRSTRIP - CODE 3C
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FLYOVER
MARCH 2012
AE PROJECT NUMBER: 20092374
35

Freegold Road traffic

- Ore haul trucks (20 trucks/day)
- LNG transport trucks (10 trucks/day)
- Supply vehicles (intermittent)
- Support vehicles (contractors)
- Road maintenance equipment (seasonal)

  - Projection is approximately 50 vehicles/day during operation

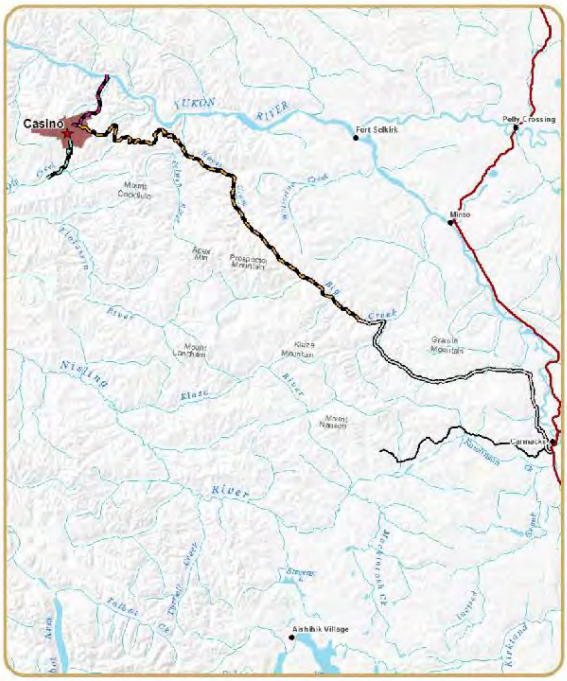

CASiNO
Valued Component: Wildlife
Interactions, baseline information, assessment methods and significance thresholds

CASINO

Key Project features…

…that interact with wildlife

- Mine site
- Airstrip and road
- Road/pipeline to Yukon River
- Freegold Road
- Noise and traffic



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Issue scoping

- **Issue-based assessment — focus**
- Land users, regulators, legislation, *precedents from other projects*
- Issues identified to date from:
  - Yukon Government — Caribou habitat loss
  - Selkirk First Nation — Moose harvest
  - Canadian Wildlife Service — Birds
    - *Species at Risk Act* (*SARA*)
    - *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
- **Scoping documentation from mid 1980s**


CASINO
Potential effects
Habitat
Direct loss (footprint)
Reduced suitability (sensory disturbance)
Fragmentation (barriers to movement)
Habitat features (licks)
Mortality
Direct (collisions, problem animals)
Indirect (increased hunter access)
Health
Exposure to Constituents of Potential Concern (COPC)

Key Indicators

Key Indicators	Reason for selection
Klaza caribou herd	YG Environment, SARA
Moose	Primary harvest value
Grizzly bear	Adverse human interactions, SARA
Species at Risk: • Horned grebe • Short-eared owl • Barn swallow • Bank swallow • Olive-sided flycatcher • Rusty blackbird • Wolverine • Collared pika	SARA
Cliff nesting raptors	Site-specific, SARA
Waterfowl	Use of closure-phase wetland
Rare plants	Unknown distribution
Plant health	Link to wildlife health
Mineral soils	Regeneration potential for plants
Beringian landforms	Unique landscape features

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Moose

Project interaction:

- Freegold Road

Baseline studies:

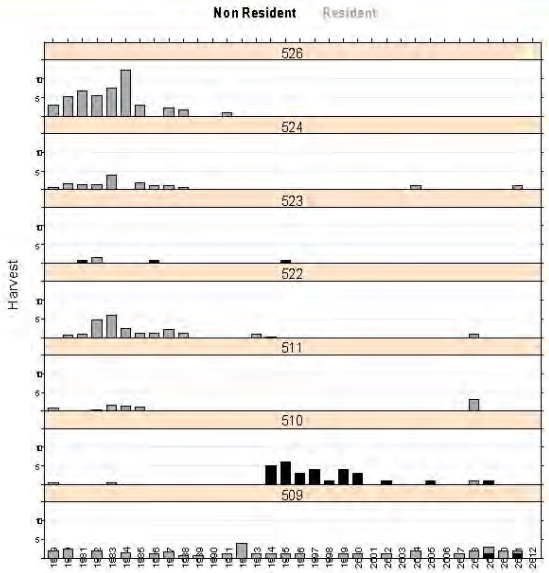
- Population inventory: 1987, 2007
- Winter distribution: 2011–2013
- Below average density, increasing trend
- Harvest: closed in some GMAs

Issue:

- Increased mortality risk

Assessment methods:

- Projected harvest levels



Grizzly bear and wolverine

Project interaction:

- Attraction to facilities; proximity of Project footprint to dens; human interaction

Baseline studies:

- 2012 den survey

Issues:

- Increased mortality risk
- Loss of denning habitat

Assessment methods:

- Waste management
- Security areas, linkage zones, loss thresholds
- Road density thresholds (grizzly bear)

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CASINO

Species at Risk

Project interaction:

- Project footprint/habitat loss

Baseline studies:

- Bird surveys 2010–2013; Cliff-nesting raptor survey; Pika survey 2013; Incidental observations

Issue:

- Loss of habitat

Assessment methods:

- Habitat-based (local assessment area ELC units), loss thresholds

- Horned grebe
- Short-eared owl
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Barn swallow
- Bank swallow
- Rusty blackbird
- Collared pika

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CASINO

Waterfowl

Project interaction:

- Use of constructed wetland

Baseline studies:

- Bird surveys 2010–2013;

Issue:

- Exposure to COPC's

Assessment methods:

- Likelihood of residence

45

CASINO

Klaza caribou herd

Project interaction:

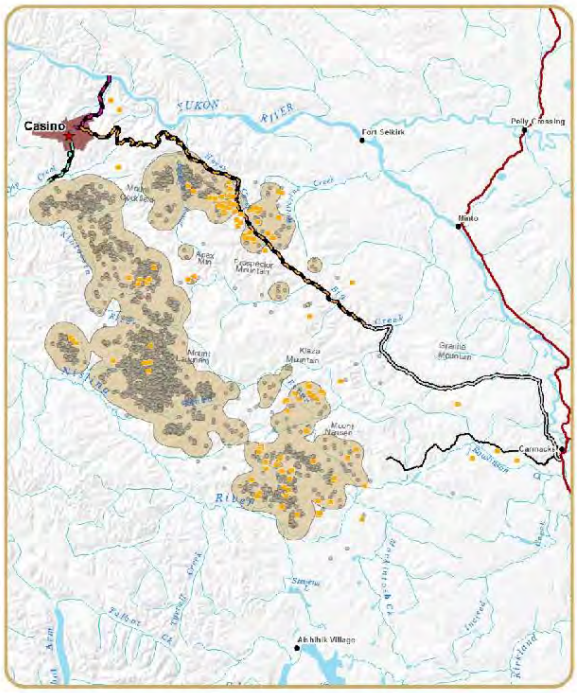
- Road through a portion of the herd's winter range

Baseline studies:

- 1985-present
- Currently ~1,200 caribou
- Limited harvest
- Herd remains in alpine/sub-alpine for most of the year

Issues:

- Loss of winter habitat
- Habitat fragmentation
- Increased mortality risk



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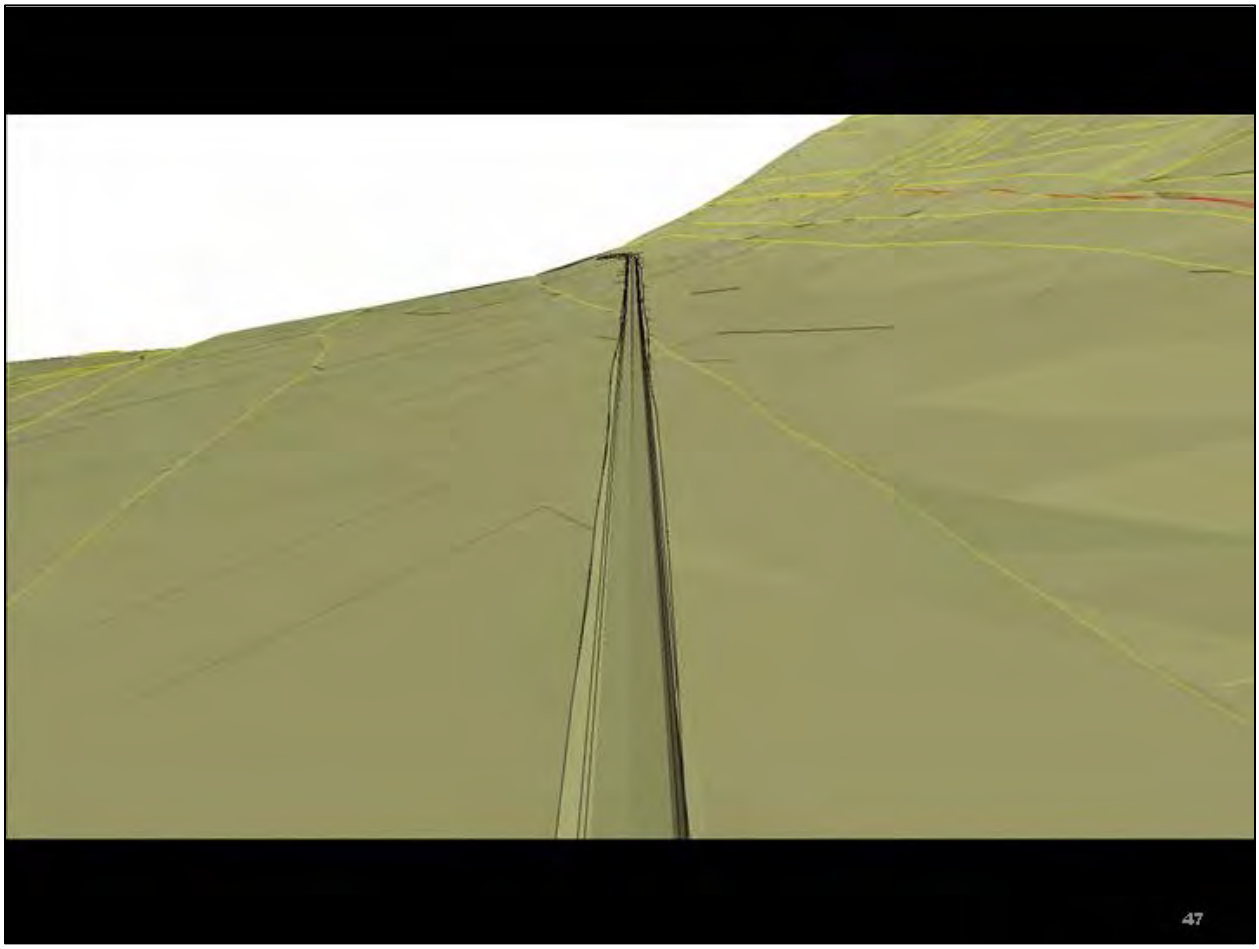
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Assessment methods

- Assess direct and indirect habitat loss
- Calculated using footprint + a Zone of Influence (ZOI)
- Determine disturbance across seasonal range (magnitude)

Feature	Zone of Influence	
	Winter[1]	Summer[1]
High use roads	2 km	2 km
Low use roads	1 km	1 km
Town	9 km	3 km
Mines	0.25 km	2 km
Cabins and camps	Undetectable	1.5 km

[1] Polfus et al. 2011 define winter as November 15-May 15.

Significance criteria

Habitat availability thresholds

- Probability of persistence (Environment Canada 2008)
- Critical habitat threshold (60% loss; Swift and Hannon 2010)

Mortality

- Sustainable harvest (2–3% rule of thumb)

Disturbance state	Total disturbance	Probability of persistence
Very low	≤15%	0.9
Low	16–23%	0.7
Moderate	24–49%	0.5
High	50–58%	0.3
Very high	≥59%	0.1

Environment Canada. 2008. Scientific Review for the Identification of Critical Habitat for Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*), Boreal Population, in Canada. August 2008. Ottawa: Environment Canada. 72 pp. plus 180 pp Appendices.

CASINO

Rare plants

Project interaction:

- Project footprint

Baseline studies:

- Rare plant surveys, 2010 and 2012
- 9 species of rare plants

Issue:

- Loss of rare plants

Assessment methods:

- Habitat-based (ELC)
- Construction mitigation

50

Wildlife mitigation

Mitigation by CMC:

- Control access to Freegold Road extension
- Time construction activities to occur outside important seasons (e.g. bird nesting season)
- Minimize new disturbance in important wildlife areas (e.g. KCH winter range)
- Seasonal site-specific vehicle speed restrictions
- Snow management to allow wildlife movement across road
- Hire local wildlife observers to monitor wildlife use of the road
- Communication to drivers about wildlife observations along road

Wildlife mitigation

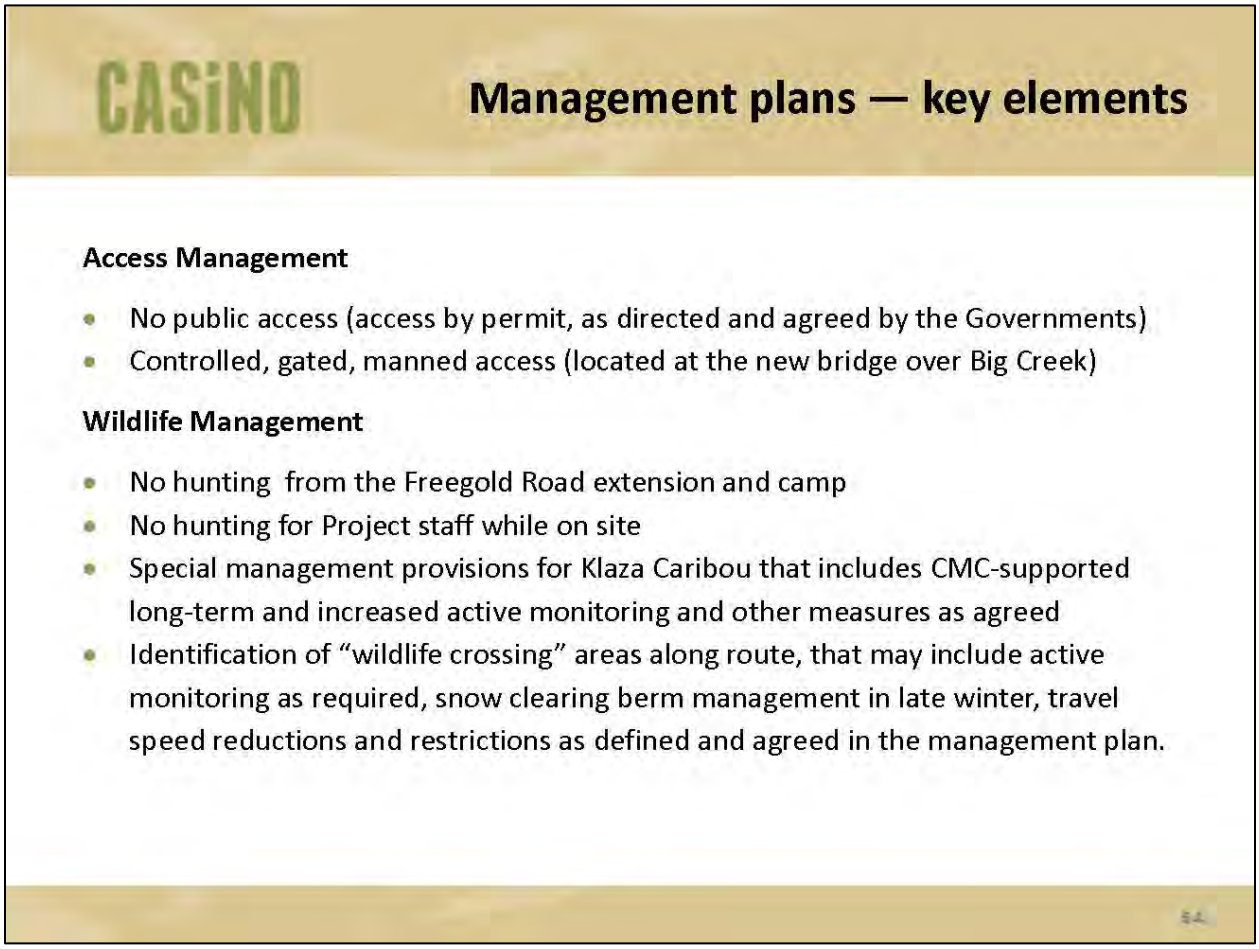
Mitigation through collaboration:

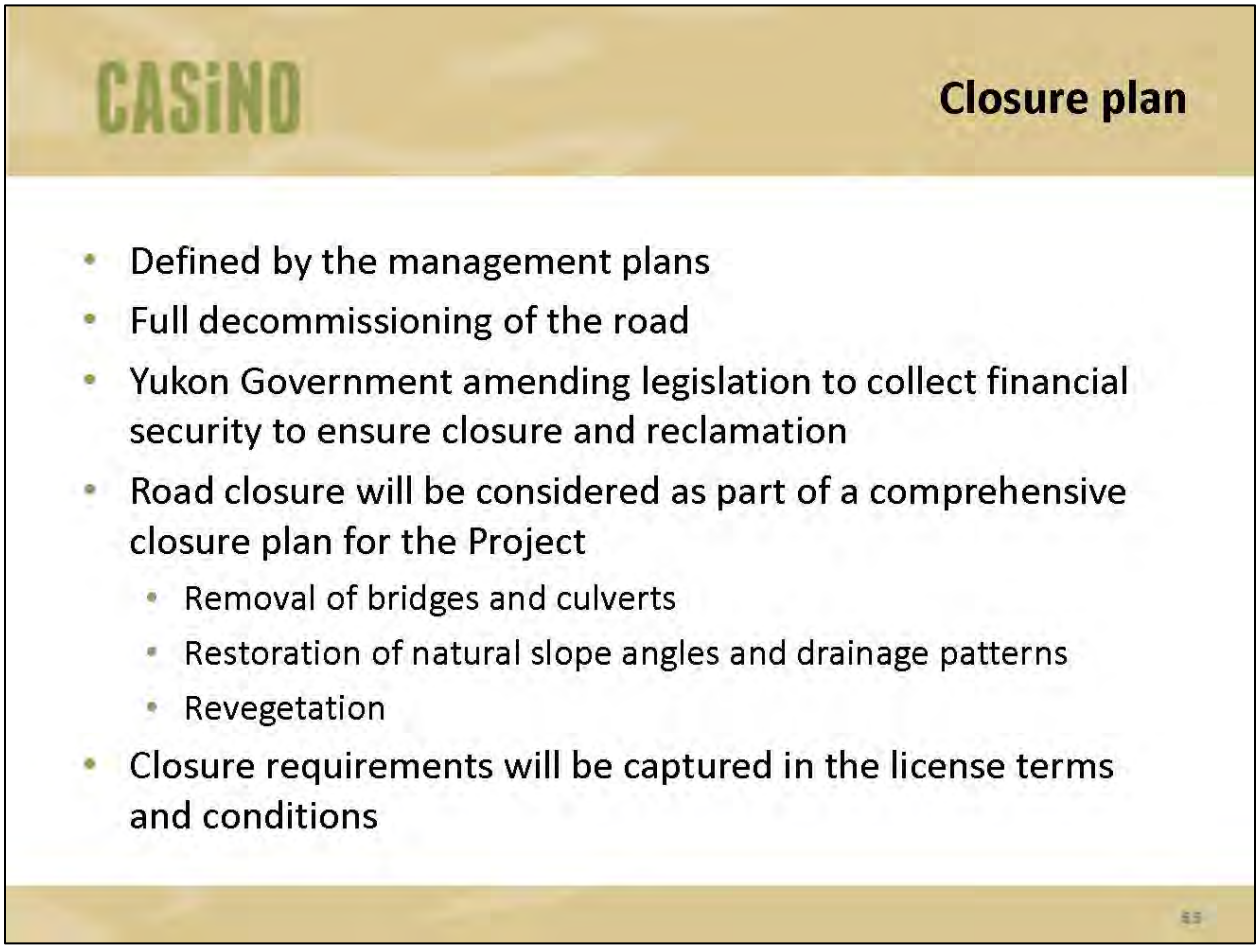
- Environmental working group to review and recommend adaptive mitigation
- Continued support of regional wildlife monitoring, objective setting
- Develop Road Access Management Plan
- Update the Casino Trail Wildlife Management Plan (1989)

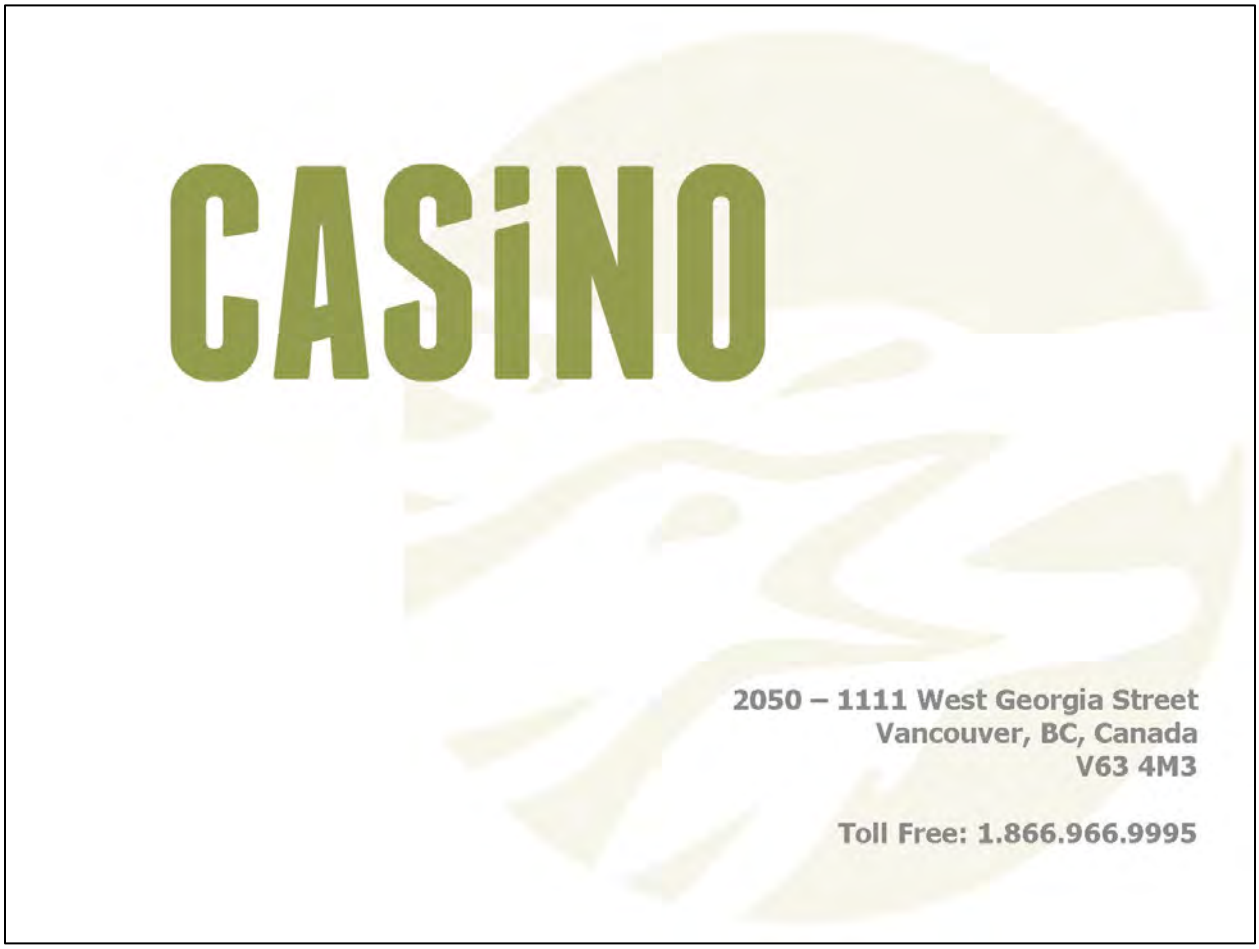
Management planning

Management Plans

- Primary tools where CMC will implement mitigation measures to ensure wildlife protection.
- Monitoring and reporting requirements — adjustments made as necessary to protect wildlife (Adaptive Management).
- Implementation of the plans is an operational and enforceable license requirement for the Project.
- Management plans will be administered through collaboration with responsible governments and CMC.

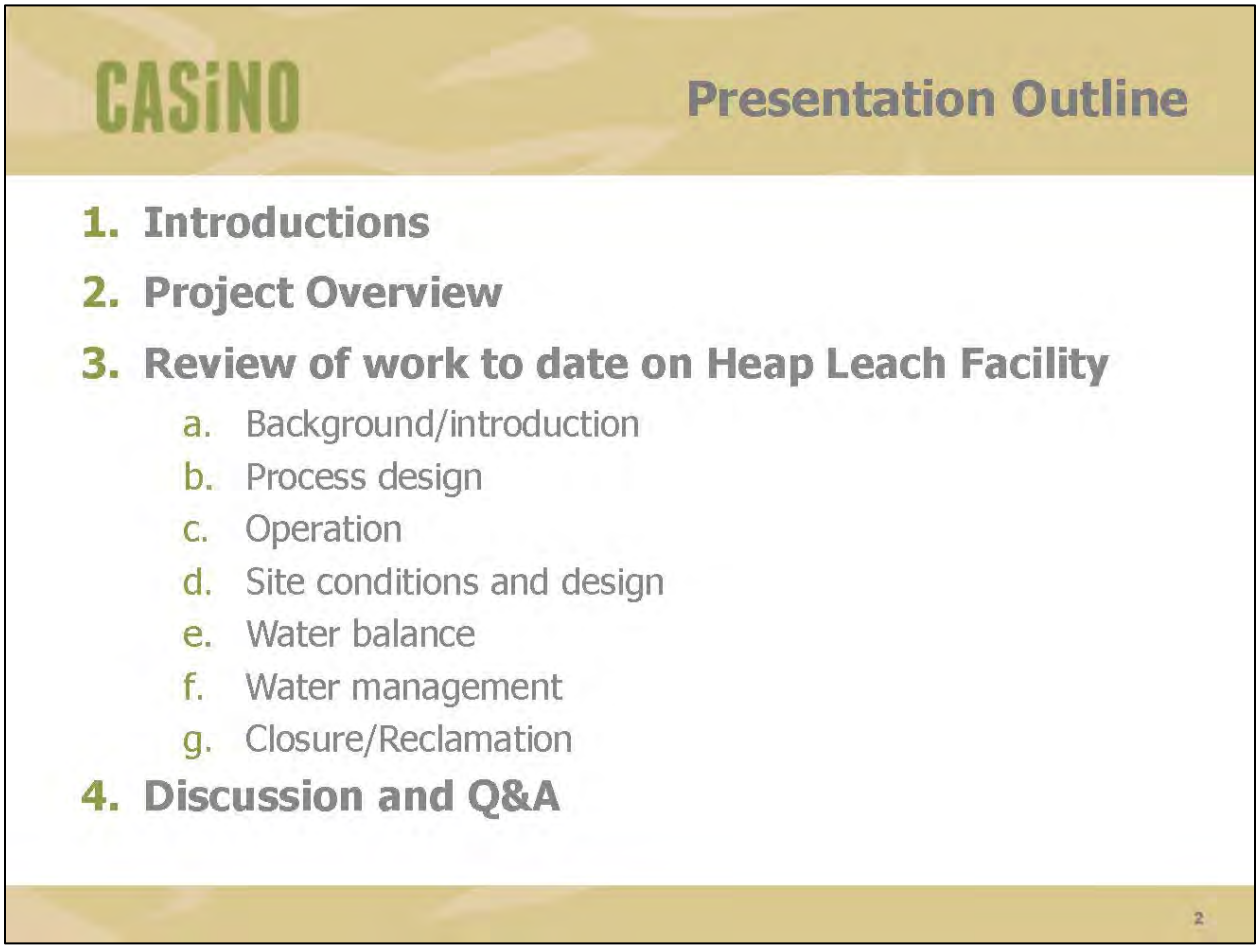

CASINO
Management plans — key elements
Access Management
No public access (access by permit, as directed and agreed by the Governments)
Controlled, gated, manned access (located at the new bridge over Big Creek)
Wildlife Management
No hunting from the Freegold Road extension and camp
No hunting for Project staff while on site
Special management provisions for Klaza Caribou that includes CMC-supported long-term and increased active monitoring and other measures as agreed
Identification of "wildlife crossing" areas along route, that may include active monitoring as required, snow clearing berm management in late winter, travel speed reductions and restrictions as defined and agreed in the management plan.


CASINO
Closure plan
• Defined by the management plans
• Full decommissioning of the road
• Yukon Government amending legislation to collect financial security to ensure closure and reclamation
• Road closure will be considered as part of a comprehensive closure plan for the Project
◦ Removal of bridges and culverts
◦ Restoration of natural slope angles and drainage patterns
◦ Revegetation
• Closure requirements will be captured in the license terms and conditions


CASINO
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

Project Proposal Presentation August 20, 2013


CASINO
Monthly Technical Meetings
August 20, 2013
Casino Project
Heap Leach Facility
Rev 0 – '13/08/20
Paul West-Sells, Ph.D.
Casino Mining Corp.
Graham Greenaway, M. Sc., P. Eng.,
Knight Piésold Consulting
Erin Rainey, M. Eng, P. Eng,
Knight Piésold Consulting
Doug Grimes, M. Sc., P. Geo.
Knight Piésold Consulting
John Brodie, P. Eng.
Brodie Consulting Ltd.
John Marsden, B. Sc. (Eng) Hons, P. Eng.
Metallurgium


CASINO
Presentation Outline
1. Introductions
2. Project Overview
3. Review of work to date on Heap Leach Facility
a. Background/introduction
b. Process design
c. Operation
d. Site conditions and design
e. Water balance
f. Water management
g. Closure/Reclamation
4. Discussion and Q&A
2


CASiNO Project Team – Heap Leach Facility
Metallurgium
Knight Piésold
CONSULTING
BRODIE
CONSULTING
3

Project Overview

- The Casino Copper and Gold Project is being developed by **Casino Mining Corporation** – a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold
- Western Copper and Gold is a TSX and NYSE MKT listed company
- Well financed (~$30 million working capital)
- Western has advanced the project since 2008 – including many engineering studies and 26,000 m of drilling
- A bankable feasibility study on the project was completed in January 2013, and the goal is to submit the YESAB Proposal in 2013

CASINO

Mine Plan and Production

Mine Plan

- Planned operation – 22 years
- Annual Operational Employment ~600 people
- Conventional open pit, truck and shovel mine
- Combined flotation mill and gold heap leach
  - Similar processes as Minto and Brewery Creek mines

Production

- Copper/Gold concentrate
- Molybdenum concentrate
- Gold doré

5

CASINO

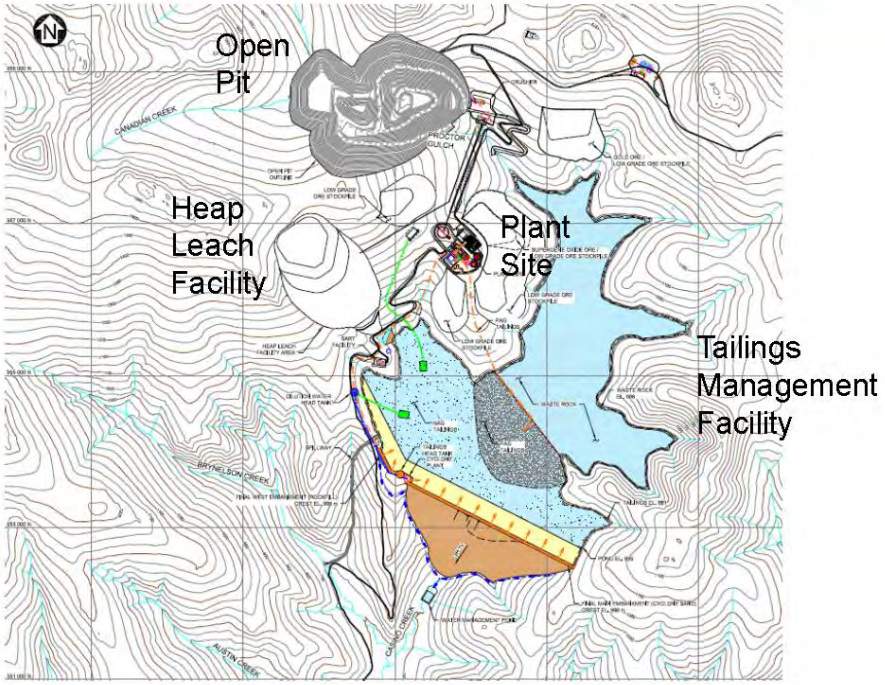
Construction

Construction

- Four-year construction period
- Approximately $2.5 billion CAPEX
- Approximately 1000 people per year employed during construction

CASINO

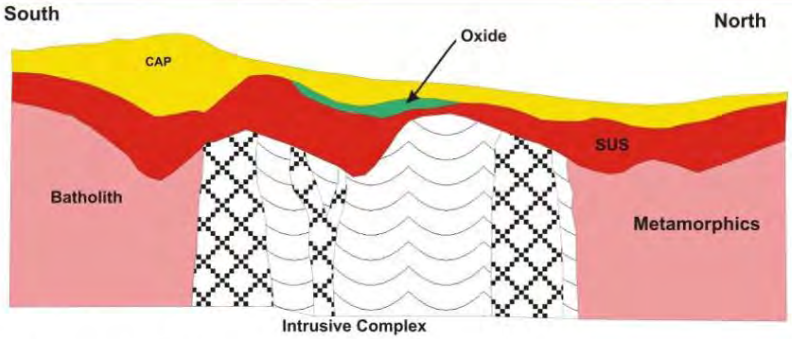
Proposed General Arrangement



7

CASINO

Geology And Mineralization

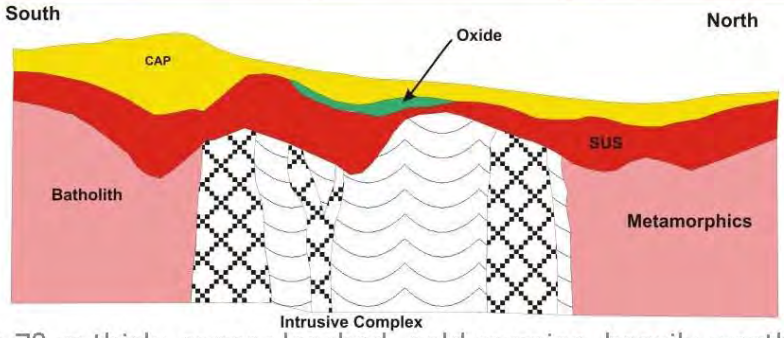


Large, typical stock-centred Porphyry deposit

- 1.8 km by 1.0 km intrusive complex localized along contact between older batholith and metamorphic rocks
- Breccias developed along contact were locus for Cu, Au and Mo mineralizing fluids

CASINO

Geology And Mineralization



Cap

- Averages 70 m thick; copper leached, gold remains, heavily weathered
- Cap material sent to heap, all others to mil

Supergene Oxide Zone

- Discontinuous 10 m thick layer at base of Cap, Copper enriched

Supergene Sulphide Zone (SUS)

- Average thickness of 60 m, Copper grades can be 2X hypogene grades

Hypogene Zone

- Primary mineralization
- Mainly finely disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite

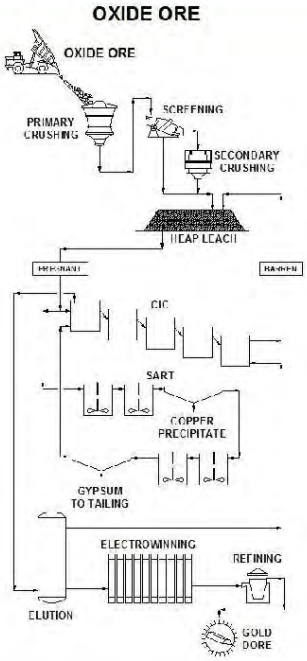
9

Heap Leach Facility (HLF)

- Reduce run-of-mine ore to minus 200 mm using a primary gyratory crusher.
- Reduce primary crushed ore to minus 50 mm through screening and a secondary cone crusher.
- Transport and place crushed ore by overland conveyors and a stacker onto a lined heap leach pad.
- Leach the ore with dilute alkaline cyanide solution.
- Recover gold and silver from the pregnant leach solution on activated carbon in carbon in column tanks (CIC).
- Remove and recover copper from the pregnant leach solution by the Sulphidization, Acidification, Recycling and Thickening (SART) process.
- Treat gold and silver loaded carbon recovered from the CIC circuit by acid washing, cold stripping with cyanide solution to remove copper, hot stripping with caustic solution to remove gold, and thermal reactivation of the carbon.
- Recover gold and silver from the pregnant carbon stripping solution as cathode sludge on stainless steel mesh cathodes in an electrowinning cell.
- Melt the cathode sludge with fluxes to produce a gold-silver Doré bar, the final product of the ore processing facility.

CASINO

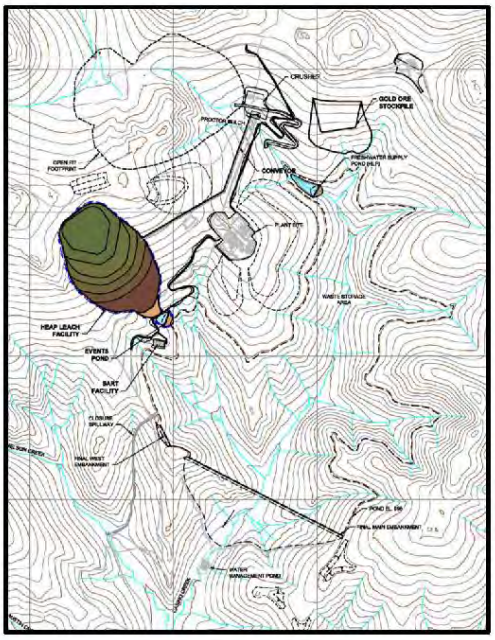
Simplified Process Schematic



11

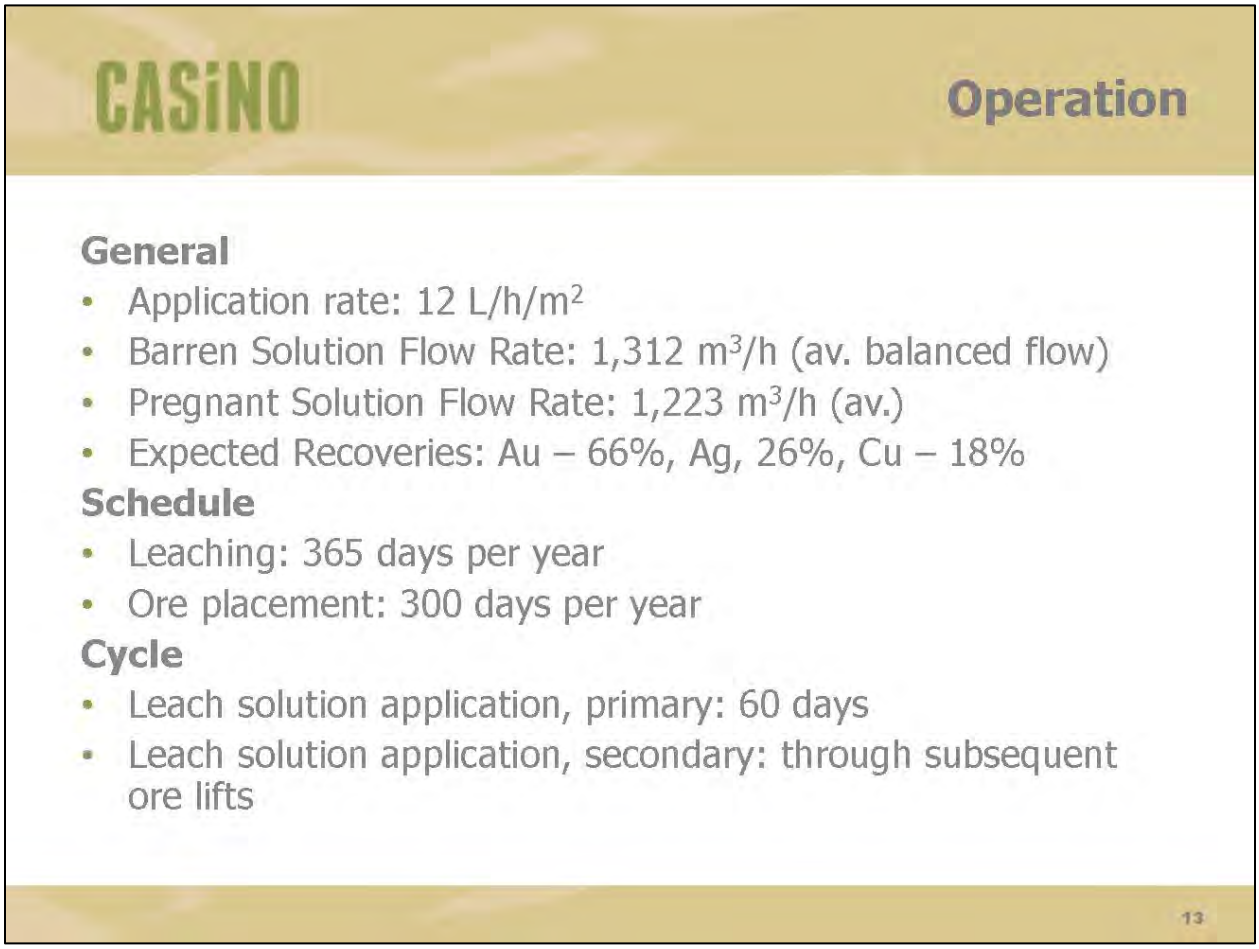
CASINO

Operation

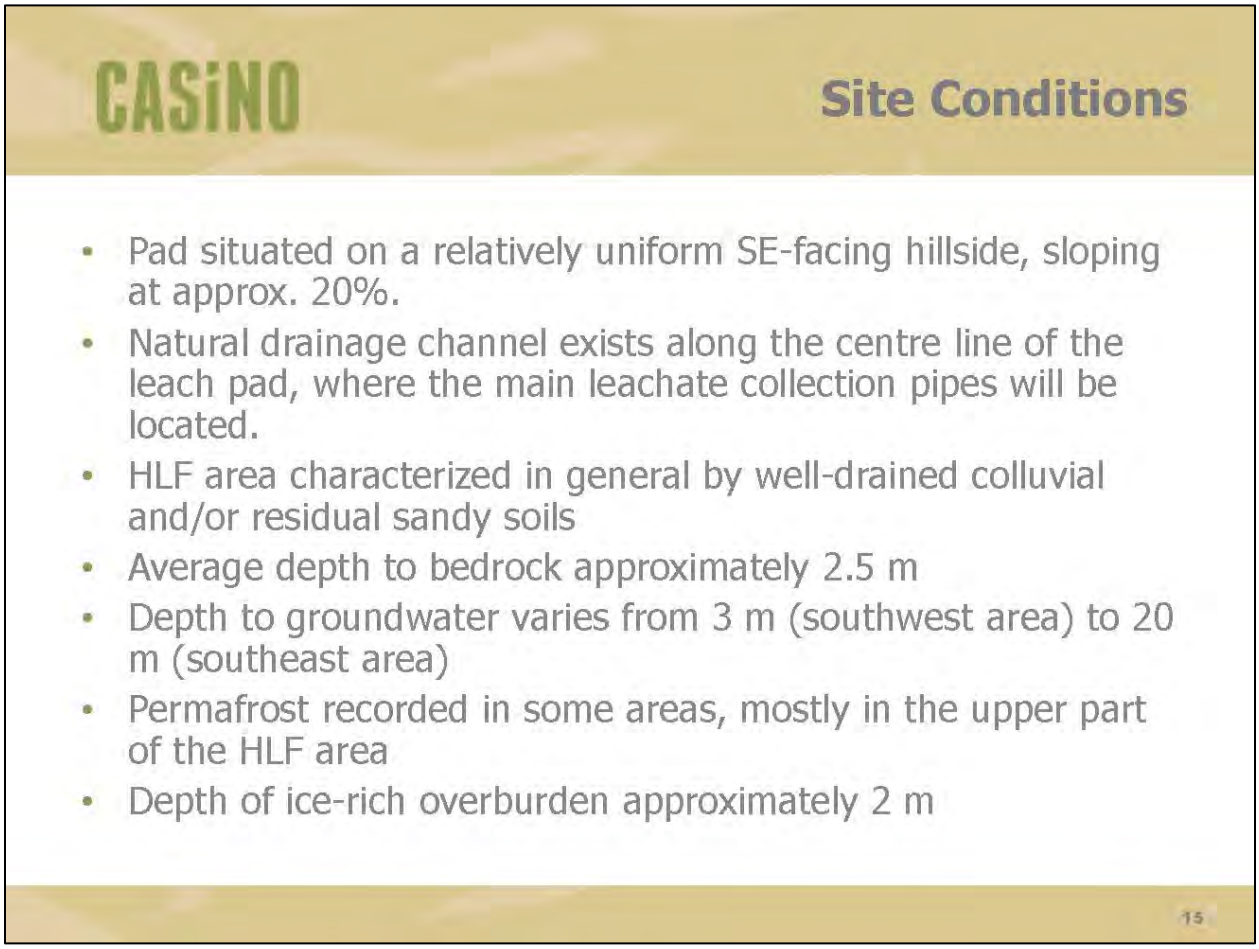


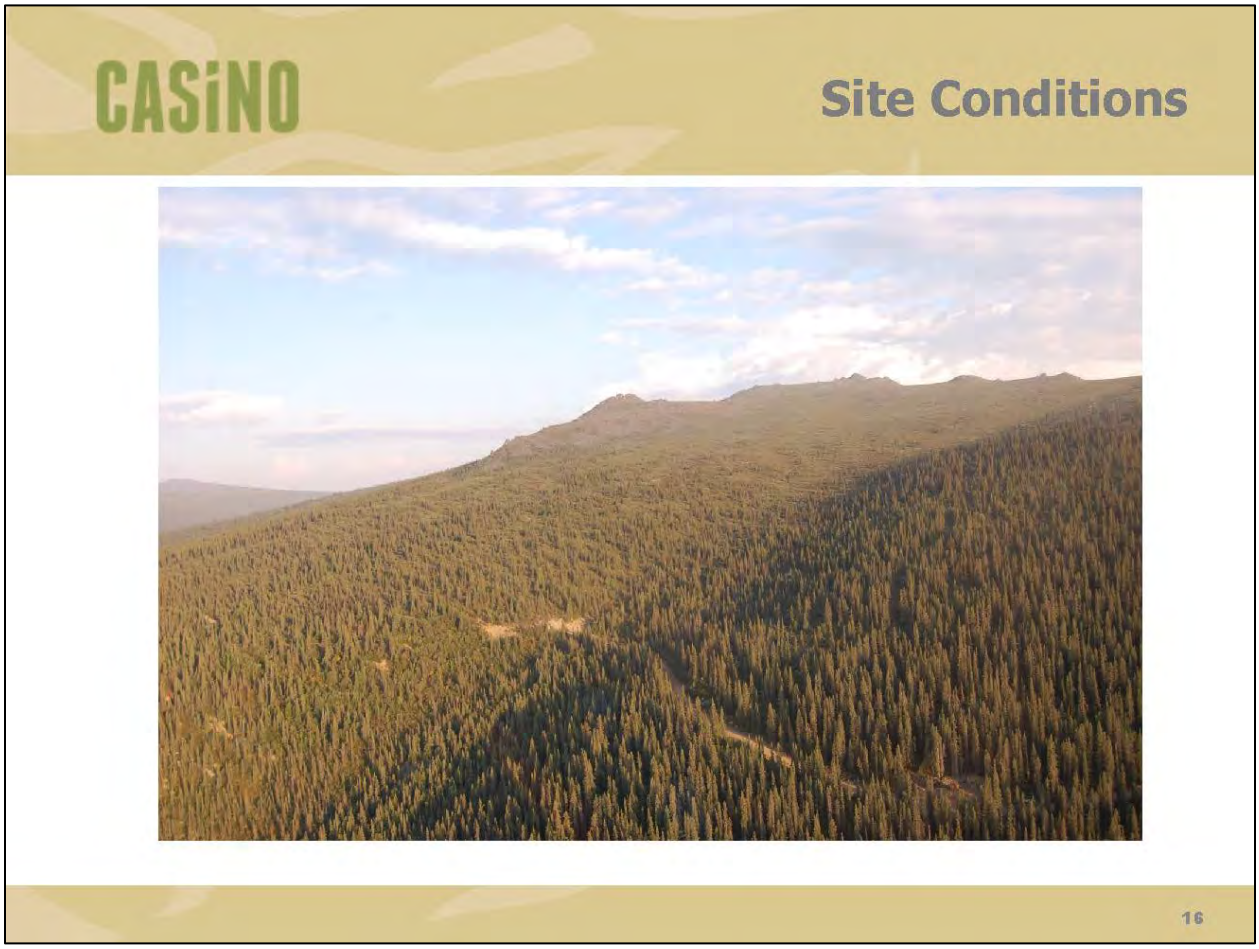
21 Years of Operation

- 3 years during pre-stripping of pit
- 15 years of ore stacking
- 3 years of supplemental leaching post-stacking
- Approximately 157 M tonnes when fully constructed
- Located within the Tailings Management Facility catchment area


CASiNO
Operation
General
• Application rate: 12 L/h/m2
• Barren Solution Flow Rate: 1,312 m3/h (av. balanced flow)
• Pregnant Solution Flow Rate: 1,223 m3/h (av.)
• Expected Recoveries: Au – 66%, Ag, 26%, Cu – 18%
Schedule
• Leaching: 365 days per year
• Ore placement: 300 days per year
Cycle
• Leach solution application, primary: 60 days
• Leach solution application, secondary: through subsequent ore lifts
13


CASiNO
Operation
Leach Pile
• Pad ore storage capacity: 157,500,000 tonnes
• Pile side slope: 2.5:1
• Maximum ore thickness: 150 metres
• Thickness of ore lift: 8 metres
14

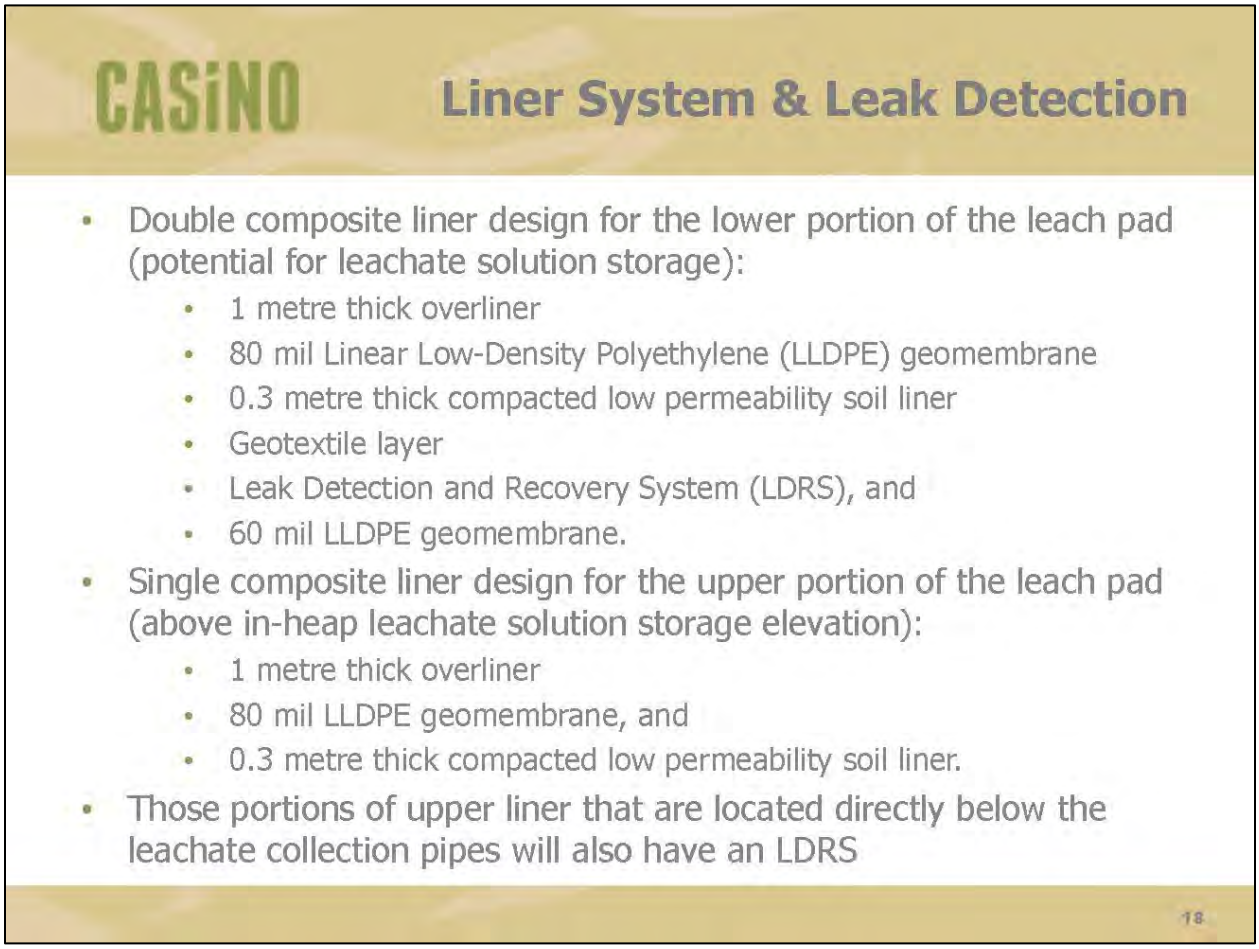

CASiNO
Site Conditions
• Pad situated on a relatively uniform SE-facing hillside, sloping at approx. 20%.
• Natural drainage channel exists along the centre line of the leach pad, where the main leachate collection pipes will be located.
• HLF area characterized in general by well-drained colluvial and/or residual sandy soils
• Average depth to bedrock approximately 2.5 m
• Depth to groundwater varies from 3 m (southwest area) to 20 m (southeast area)
• Permafrost recorded in some areas, mostly in the upper part of the HLF area
• Depth of ice-rich overburden approximately 2 m
15


CASiNO
Site Conditions
16

Pad Foundation

- All ice-rich overburden and heavily weathered rock encountered during construction to be removed
- Excavation of the pad foundation down to competent bedrock in areas with permafrost will eliminate potential settlement and instability resulting from thawing
- Finer grained residual silty sands can be utilized as soil liner material for leach pad construction
- Foundation drains may be required to relieve groundwater pressures under the pad liners and/or if significant natural seeps are intersected

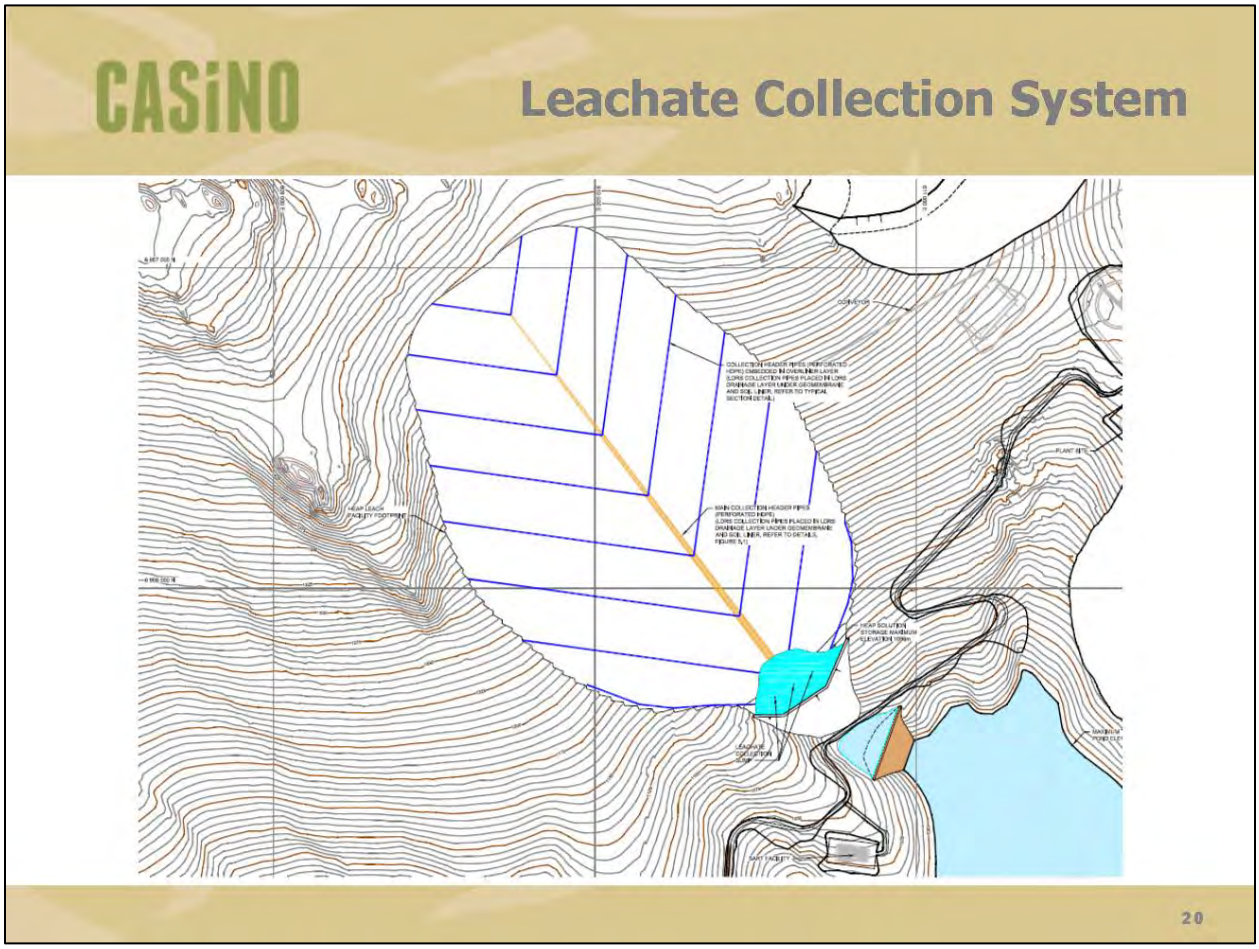
17

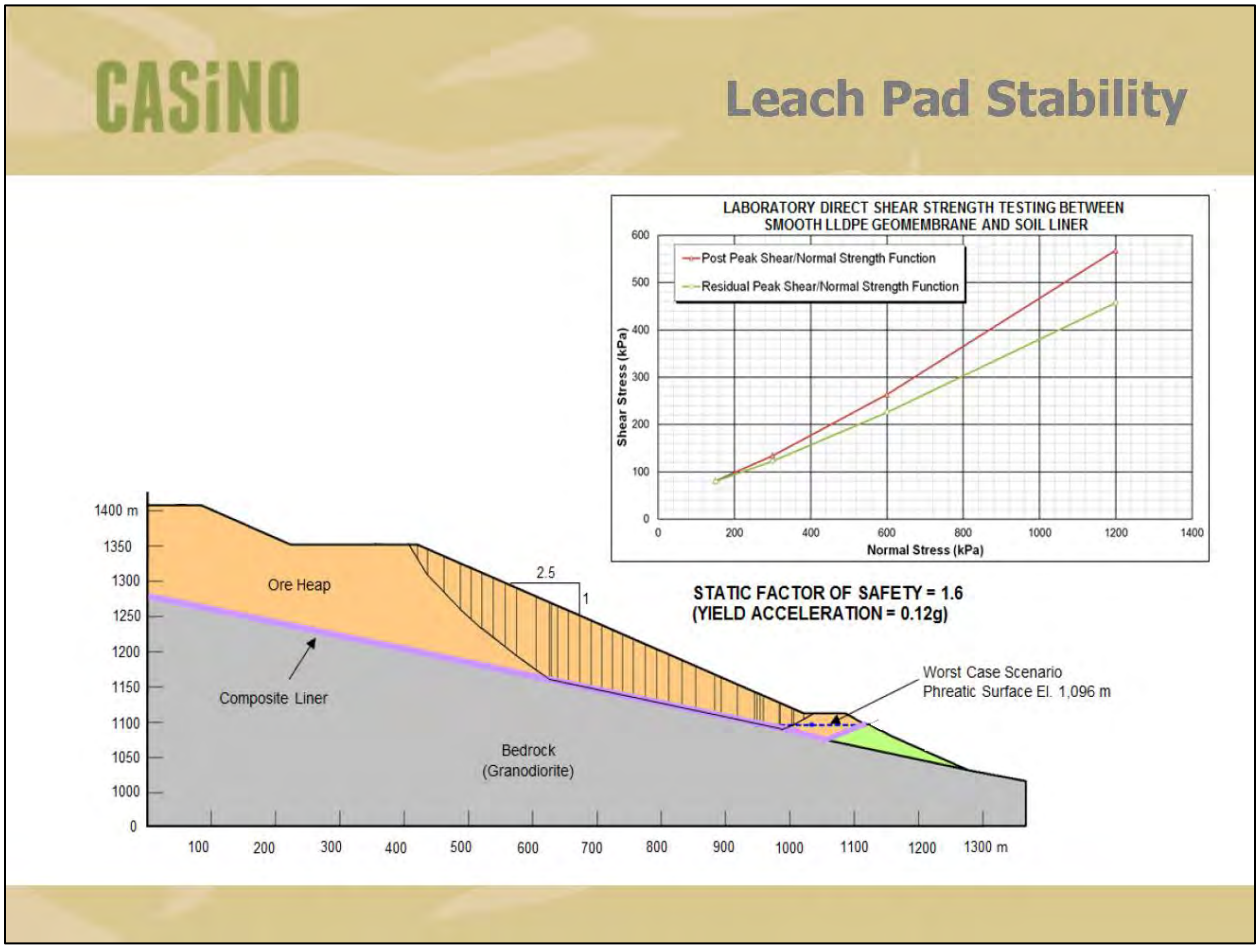

CASINO
Liner System & Leak Detection
• Double composite liner design for the lower portion of the leach pad (potential for leachate solution storage):
• 1 metre thick overliner
• 80 mil Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane
• 0.3 metre thick compacted low permeability soil liner
• Geotextile layer
• Leak Detection and Recovery System (LDRS), and
• 60 mil LLDPE geomembrane.
• Single composite liner design for the upper portion of the leach pad (above in-heap leachate solution storage elevation):
• 1 metre thick overliner
• 80 mil LLDPE geomembrane, and
• 0.3 metre thick compacted low permeability soil liner.
• Those portions of upper liner that are located directly below the leachate collection pipes will also have an LDRS
18

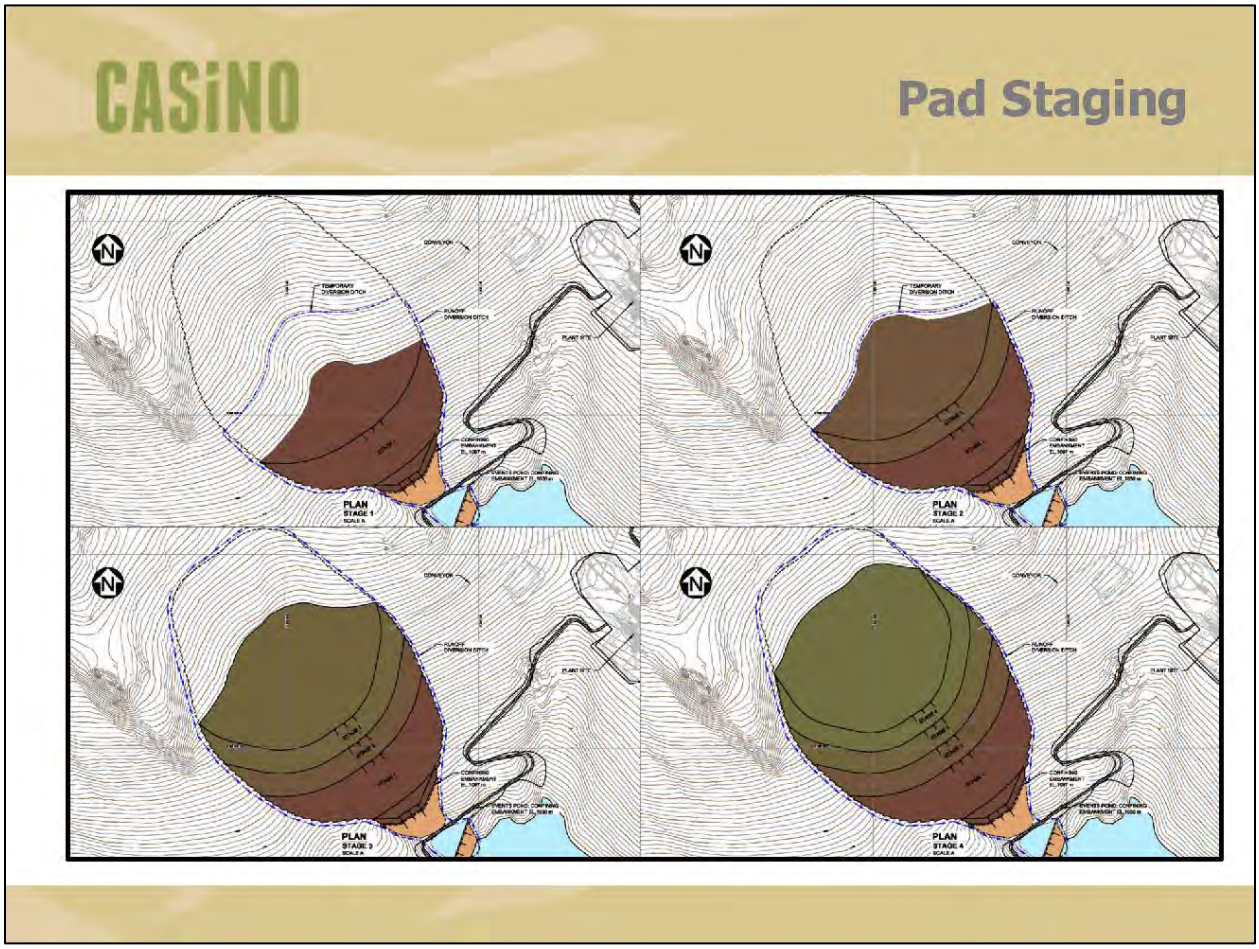
Liner System & Leak Detection

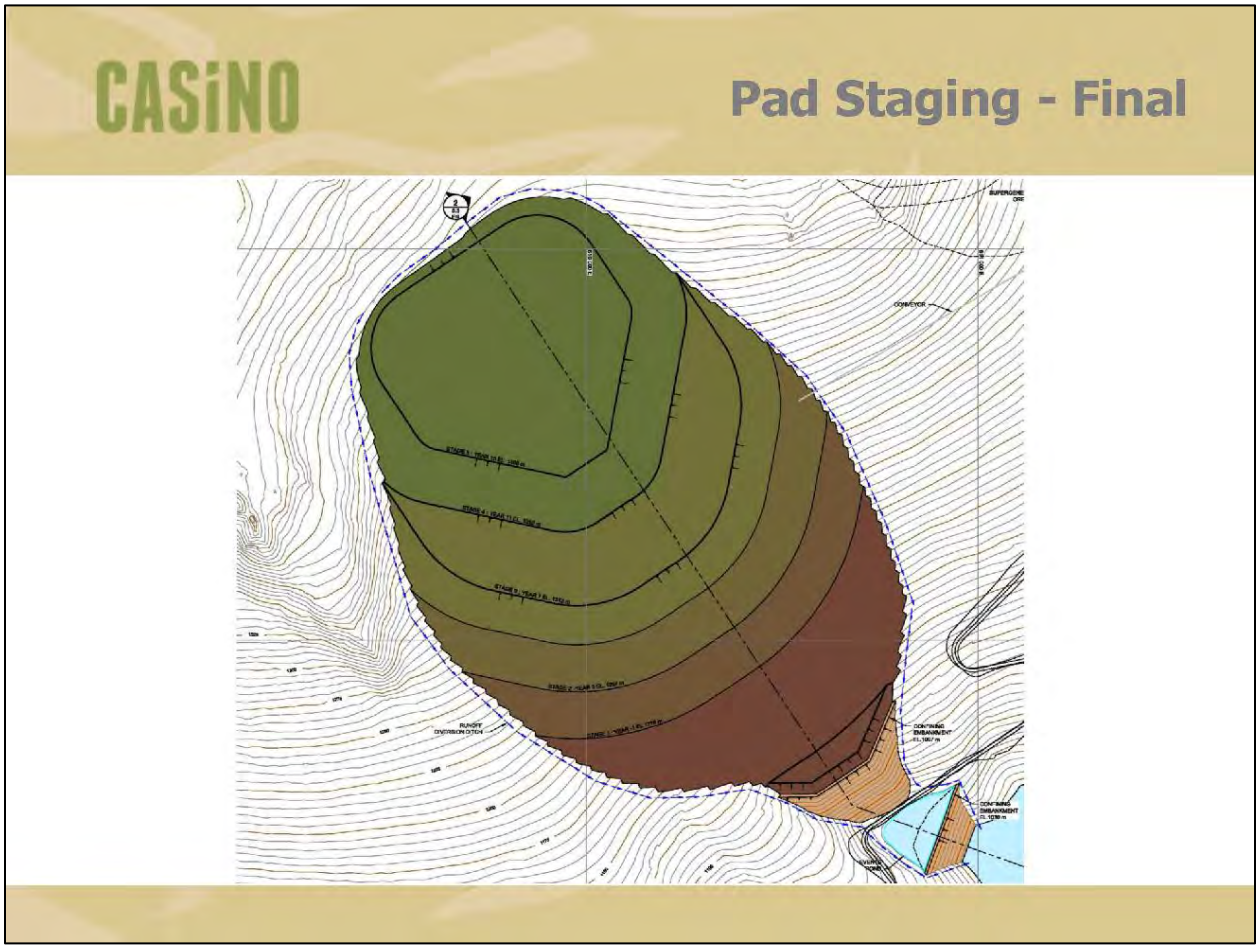
- LLDPE selected for the geomembrane liner system based on the following benefits:
  - Generally higher interface friction values, compared to other geomembrane materials
  - Ease of installation in cold climates due to added flexibility,
  - Good performance under high confining stresses (large heap height)
  - Higher allowable strain where moderate settlement may become an issue.
- LDRS designed to capture and convey any solution which leaks through the overlying geomembrane and low permeability soil layer
- Leakage detection cells used to provide advanced leak detection and source identification – 16 cells each with a dedicated leakage detection and collection system

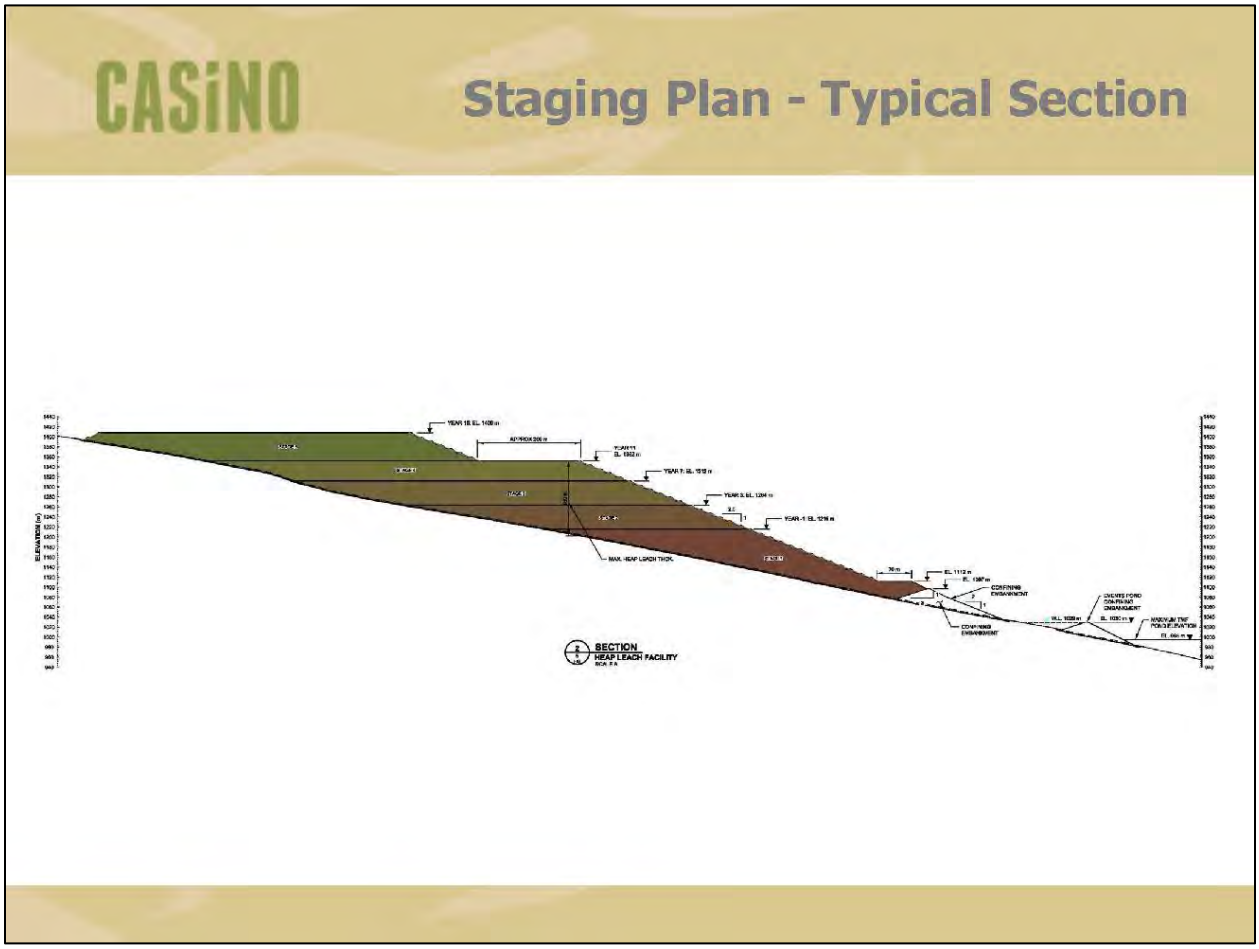
19


CASiNO
Leachate Collection System
20


CASiNO
Leach Pad Stability
LABORATORY DIRECT SHEAR STRENGTH TESTING BETWEEN
SMOOTH LLDPE GEOMEMBRANE AND SOIL LINER
Post Peak Shear/Normal Strength Function
Residual Peak Shear/Normal Strength Function
Shear Stress (kPa)
Normal Stress (kPa)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
STATIC FACTOR OF SAFETY = 1.6
(YIELD ACCELERATION = 0.12g)
2.5
1
Ore Heap
Composite Liner
Worst Case Scenario
Phreatic Surface El. 1,096 m
Bedrock
(Granodiorite)
1400 m
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
1100
1050
1000
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300 m


CASiNO
Pad Staging
PLAN
STAGE 1
PLAN
STAGE 2
PLAN
STAGE 3
PLAN
STAGE 4

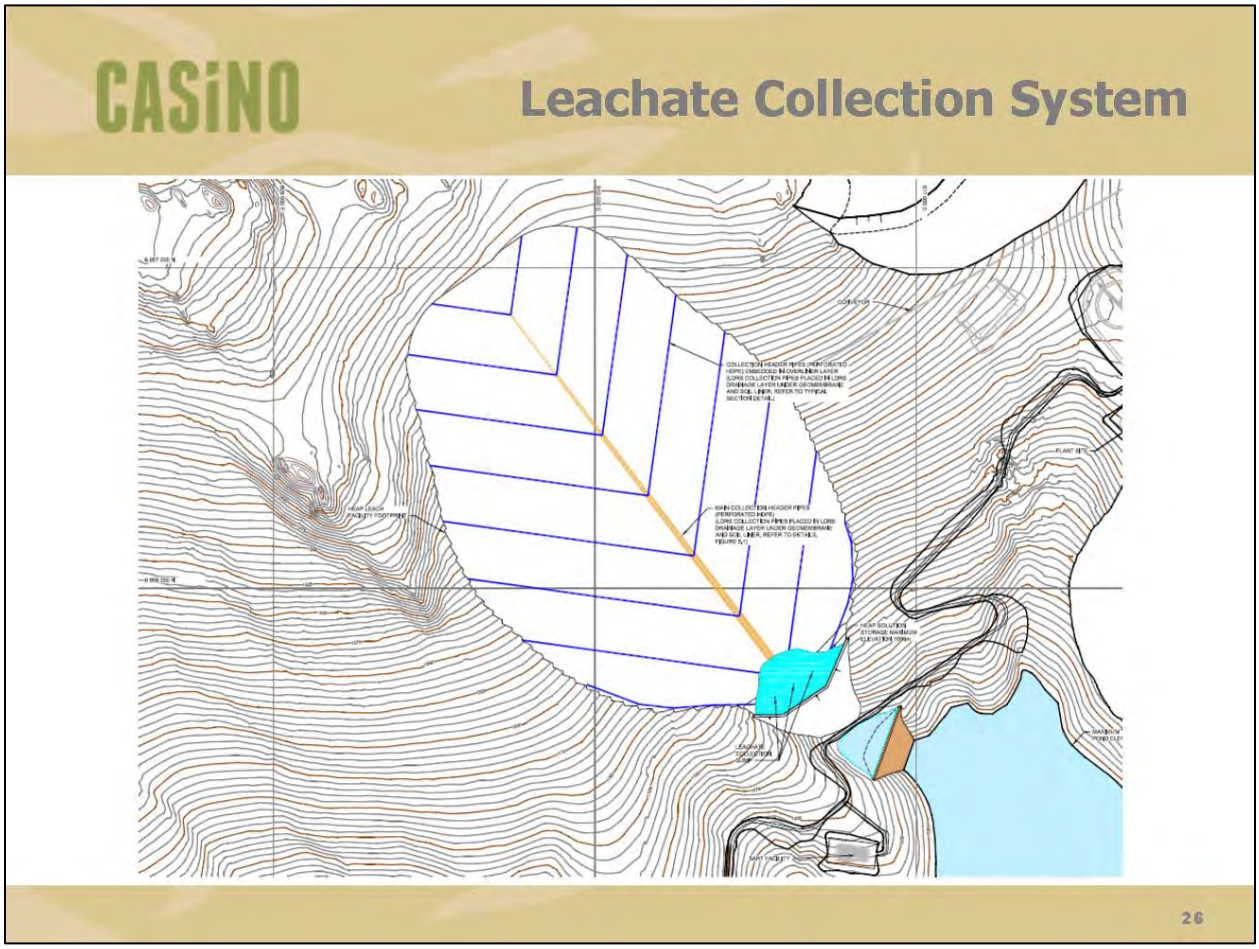

CASiNO
Pad Staging - Final

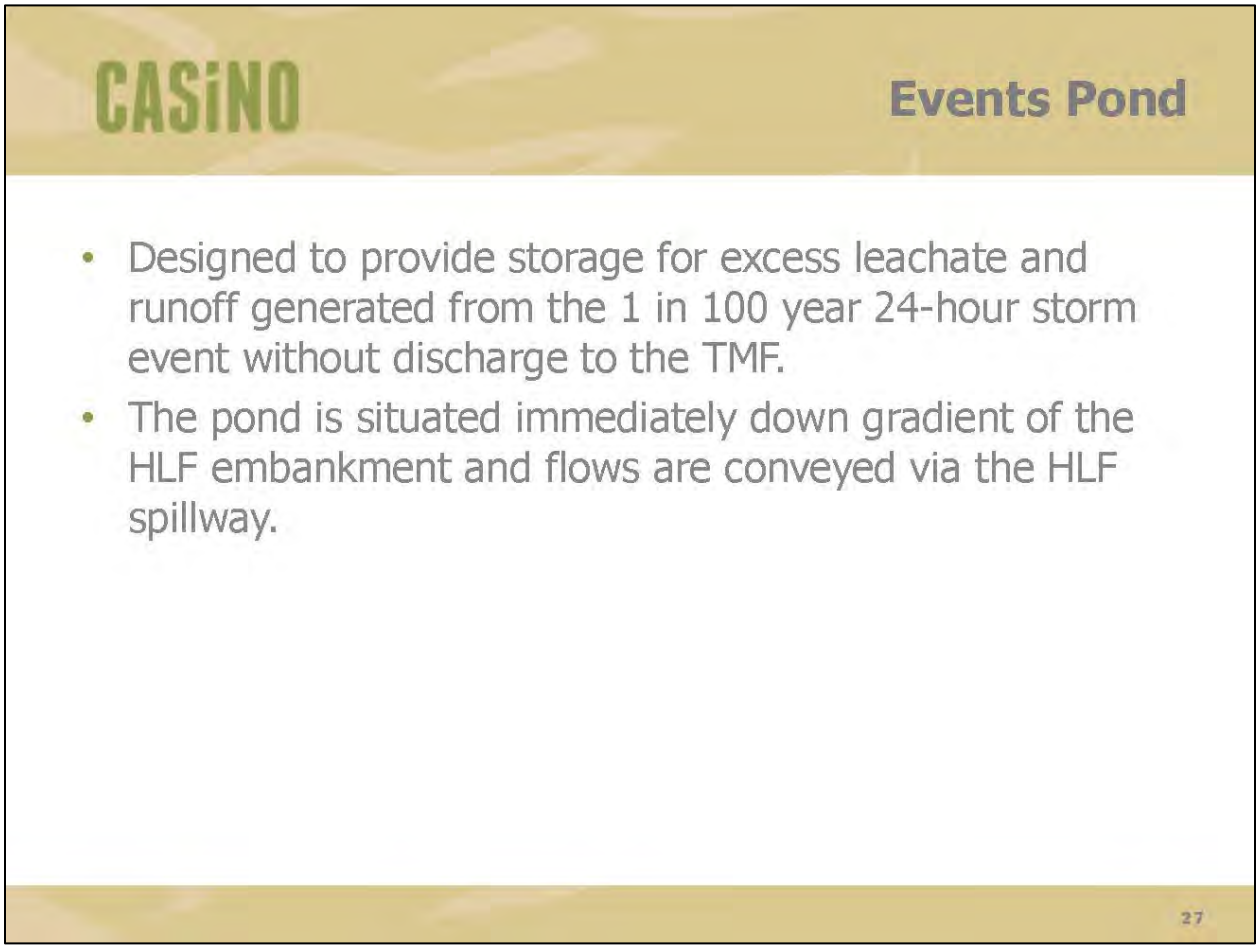

CASiNO
Staging Plan - Typical Section
SECTION
HEAP LEACH FACILITY

In-Heap Storage

- The confining embankment provides in-heap storage capacity for significant rainfall events or solution accumulation during a process shut-down period
- The preliminary design for the confining embankment includes a storage capacity of approximately 61,000 m^3 (two days irrigation volume).
- Operational storage capacity is under review and may increase overall storage capacity.

25


CASiNO
Leachate Collection System
26


CASINO
Events Pond
• Designed to provide storage for excess leachate and runoff generated from the 1 in 100 year 24-hour storm event without discharge to the TMF.
• The pond is situated immediately down gradient of the HLF embankment and flows are conveyed via the HLF spillway.
27

Events Pond Cont'd

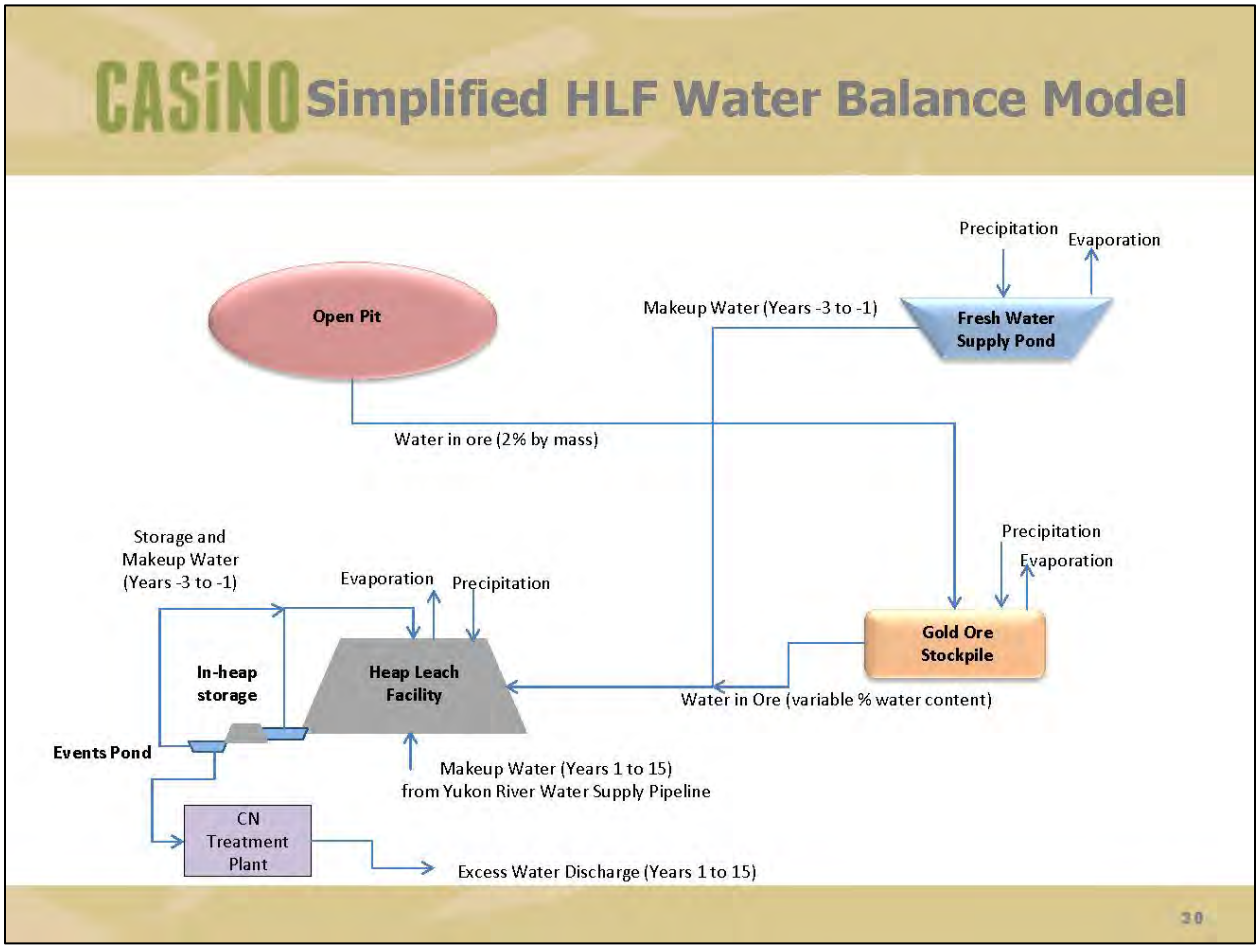
- The following storage requirements for the Events Pond were identified:
  - 98,600 m^3 Inflow from 1 in 100 yr 24 hr storm event
  - +14,300 m^3 15% additional capacity buffer
  - 112,900 m^3 Total Events Pond Storage Capacity.
- In the event of an upset condition, solution reporting to the Events Pond will be managed as follows:
  - Returned to the Heap Leach Pad to wet new ore
  - Returned to the Heap Leach Pad for evaporation (weather permitting) or temporary storage in unsaturated portions of the pad
  - Treated using the CN treatment plant and discharged to the TMF pond

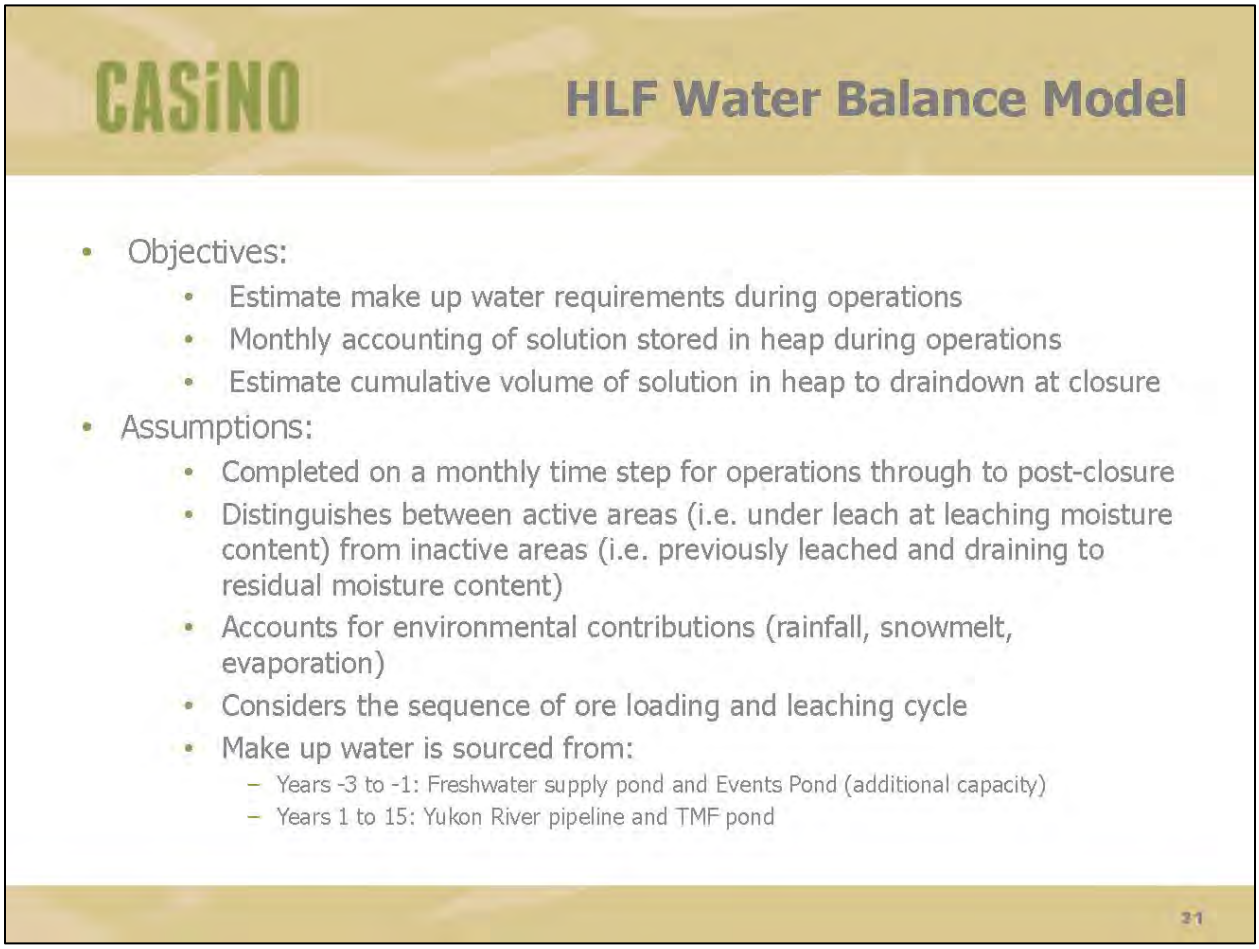
28

Cyanide Solution Treatment

- Several technologies evaluated for cyanide (CN) solution treatment
- SO_2/Air preferred due to its proven effectiveness for WAD CN treatment, coupled with lower operating and capital cost.
- Plant will be commissioned upon start-up of HLF and used to help manage water balance during operations and closure.
- Plant sized to reduce the stored volume in the events pond to manageable levels within 3 months following an upset event. Preliminary estimate of capacity is 40 m^3/hr.

29

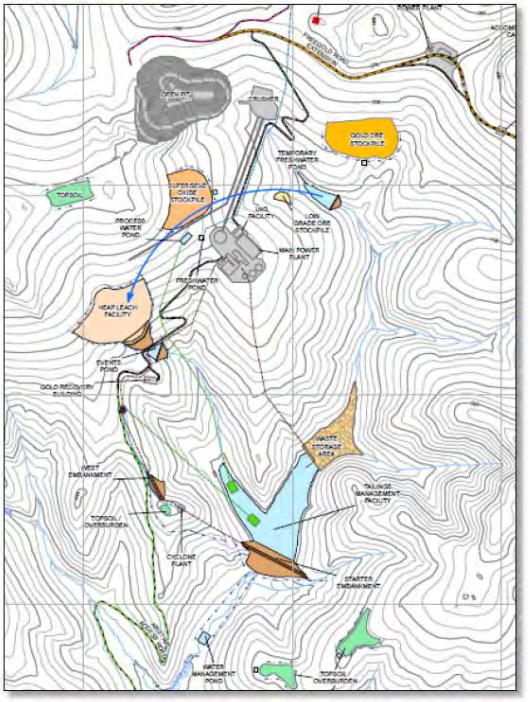

CASINO Simplified HLF Water Balance Model
Precipitation
Evaporation
Open Pit
Makeup Water (Years -3 to -1)
Fresh Water Supply Pond
Water in ore (2% by mass)
Storage and Makeup Water (Years -3 to -1)
Evaporation
Precipitation
Precipitation
Evaporation
In-heap storage
Heap Leach Facility
Gold Ore Stockpile
Water in Ore (variable % water content)
Events Pond
Makeup Water (Years 1 to 15) from Yukon River Water Supply Pipeline
CN Treatment Plant
Excess Water Discharge (Years 1 to 15)
30


CASiNO
HLF Water Balance Model
• Objectives:
• Estimate make up water requirements during operations
• Monthly accounting of solution stored in heap during operations
• Estimate cumulative volume of solution in heap to draindown at closure
• Assumptions:
• Completed on a monthly time step for operations through to post-closure
• Distinguishes between active areas (i.e. under leach at leaching moisture content) from inactive areas (i.e. previously leached and draining to residual moisture content)
• Accounts for environmental contributions (rainfall, snowmelt, evaporation)
• Considers the sequence of ore loading and leaching cycle
• Make up water is sourced from:
– Years -3 to -1: Freshwater supply pond and Events Pond (additional capacity)
– Years 1 to 15: Yukon River pipeline and TMF pond
21

Water Management Plan - Operations

Operations (Years -3 to 15)

- Active ore stacking on heap.
- Irrigated with cyanide solution, pregnant solution routed through the Carbon ADR Plant/SART for metals recovery.
- Clean water diversion ditches constructed around HLF footprint (staged)
- Excess solution treated for cyanide and discharged to TMF

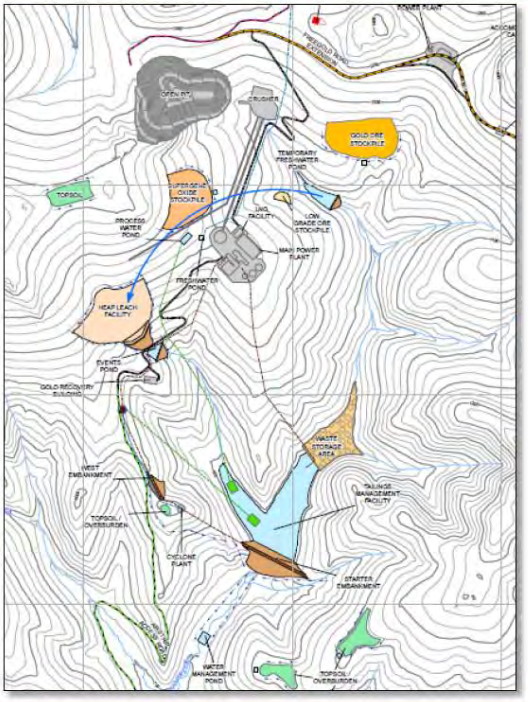


32

Water Management Plan - Operations

Supplemental Gold Recovery (Years 16 to 18)

- Ore stacking has ceased.
- Leaching of stacked ore with continued irrigation of solution through previously leached areas
- Duration dependant on actual gold recovery during this phase
- Excess solution treated for cyanide treatment and discharged to TMF

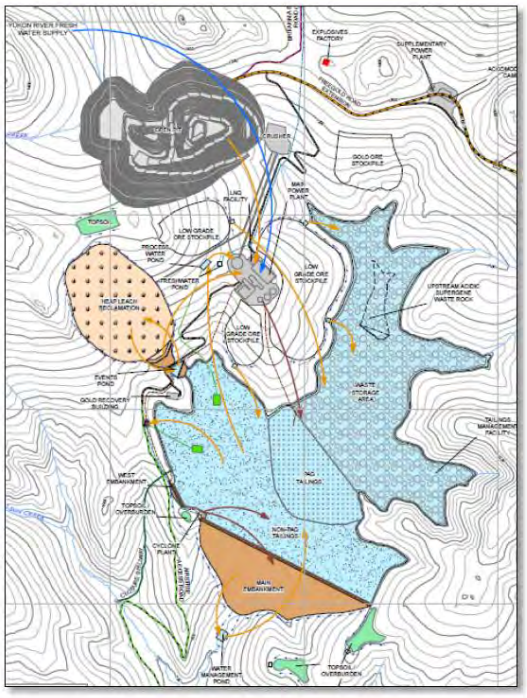


33

CASINO Water Management Plan - Closure

Closure Rinsing (Years 19 to approx. 21)

- Cyanide removal from heap by treating solution using cyanide treatment plant, recirculation back onto the heap and dilution with fresh make-up water

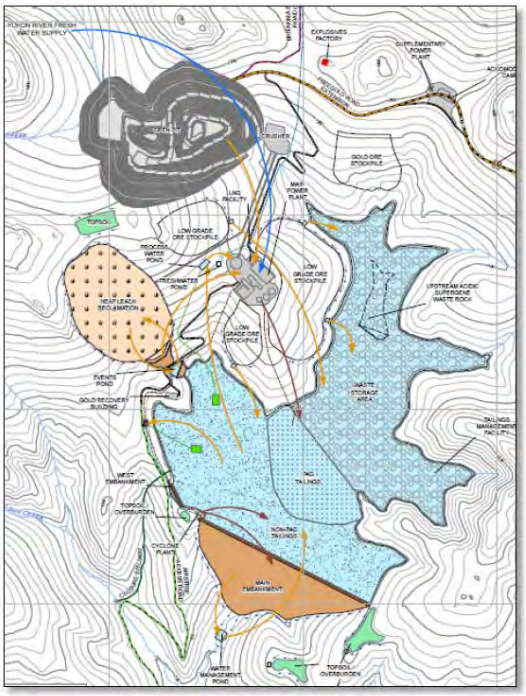


34

Water Management Plan - Closure

Closure Draindown (Years 22 to 24 approximately)

- Managed release of accumulated water stored in the heap
- Water has been treated to a CN concentration acceptable for discharge to TMF pond
- Draindown rates will be rapid during initial months, with a portion of the draindown water recycled back onto the heap to manage inflows to the treatment plant

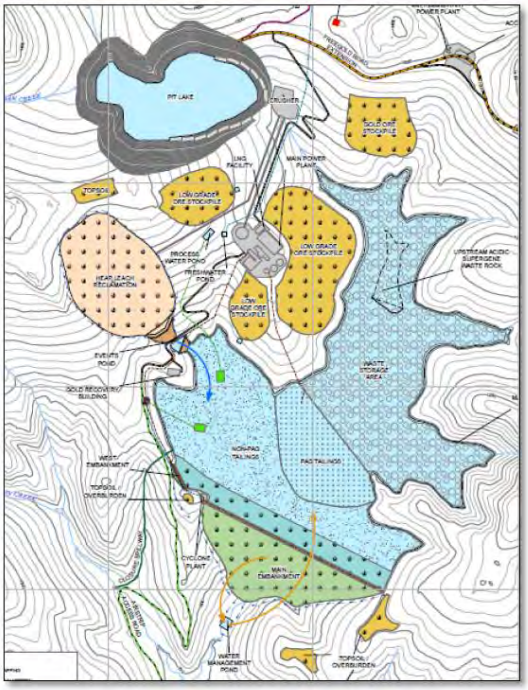


35

CASINO Water Management Plan – Post Closure

Post-closure (Year 25+):

- Quantity and quality of discharge from HLF managed during rinsing and draindown phases.
- The heap pad will be reclaimed and all pumping systems decommissioned
- All upstream diversion ditches will be decommissioned and any runoff from the HLF will discharge to the TMF pond



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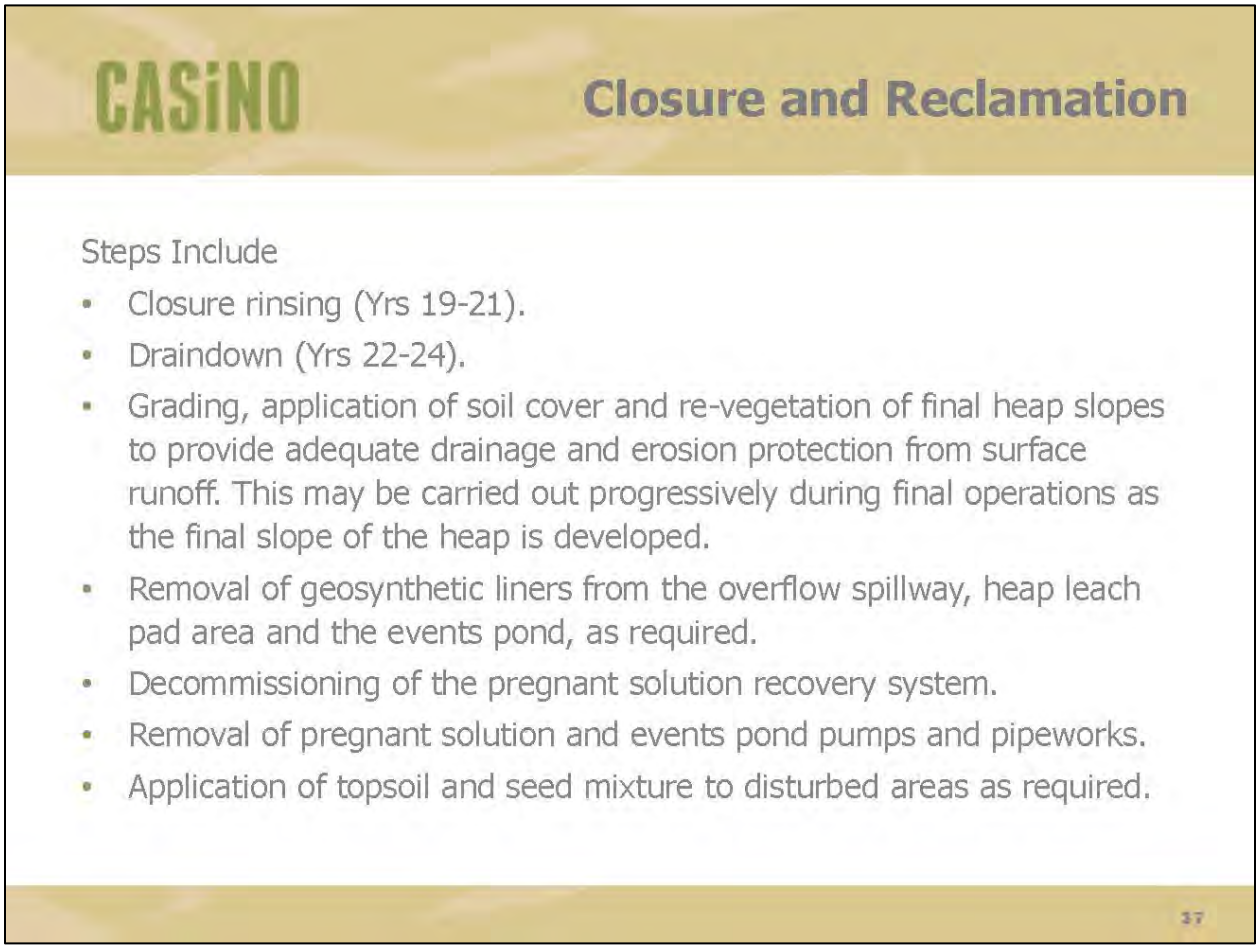
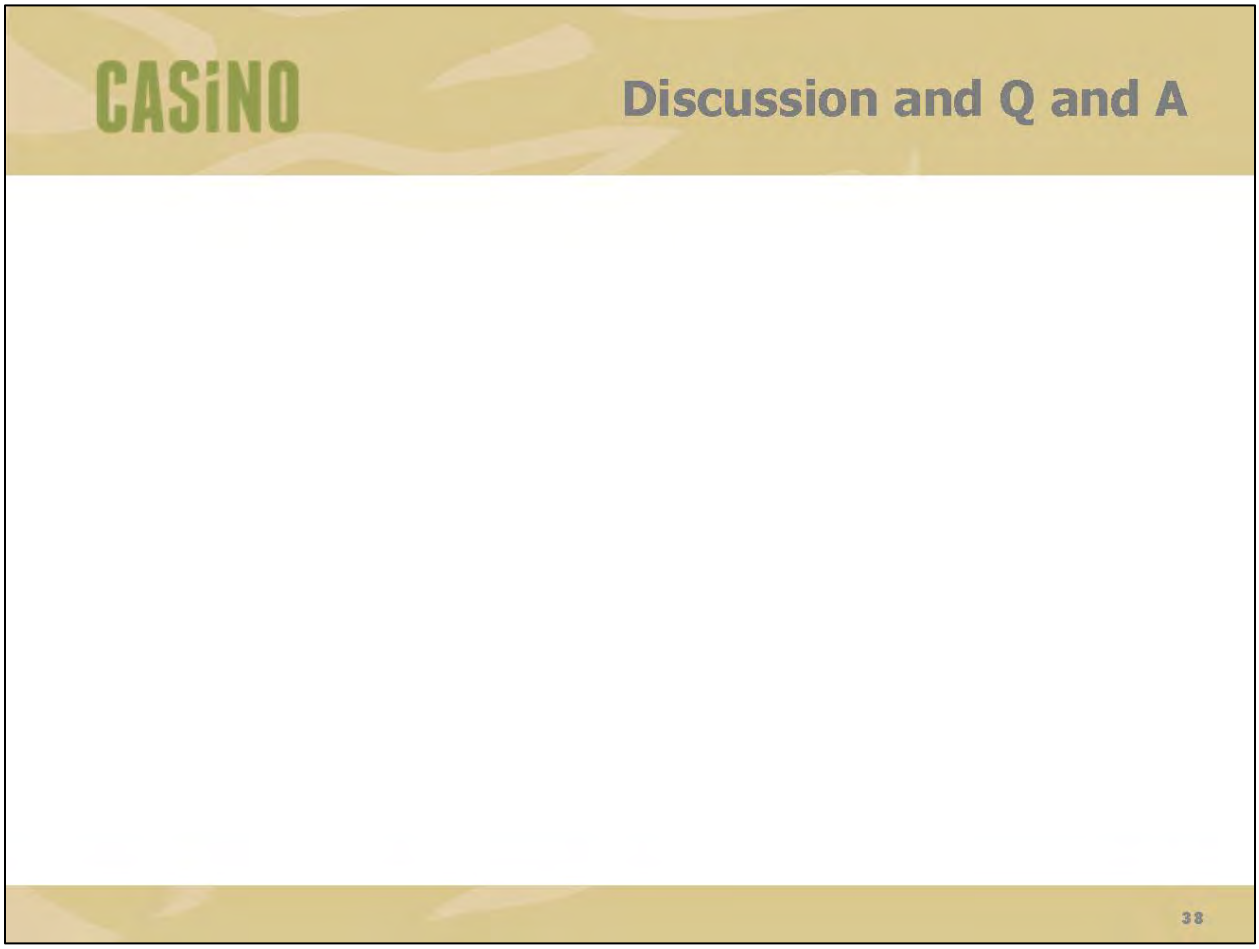
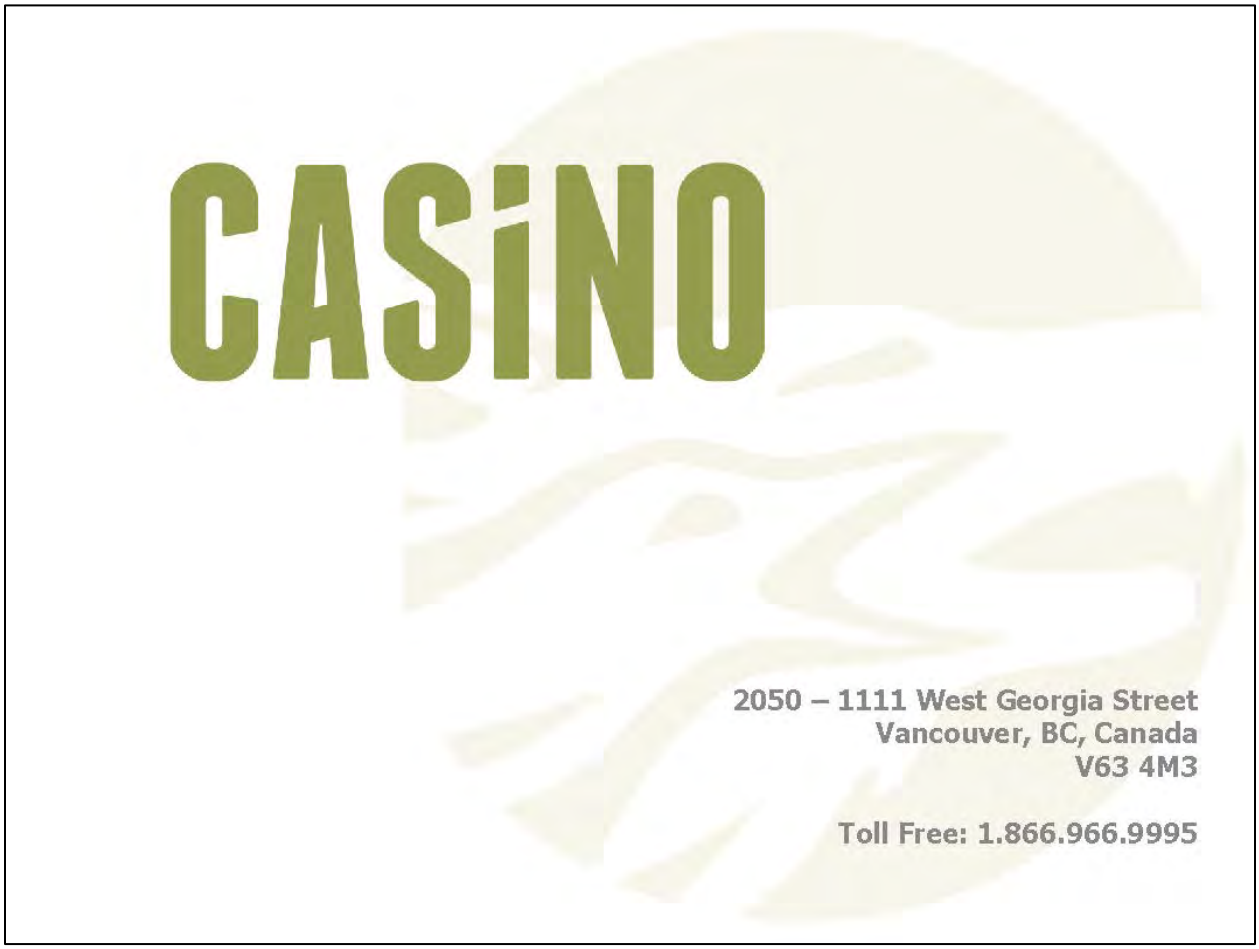
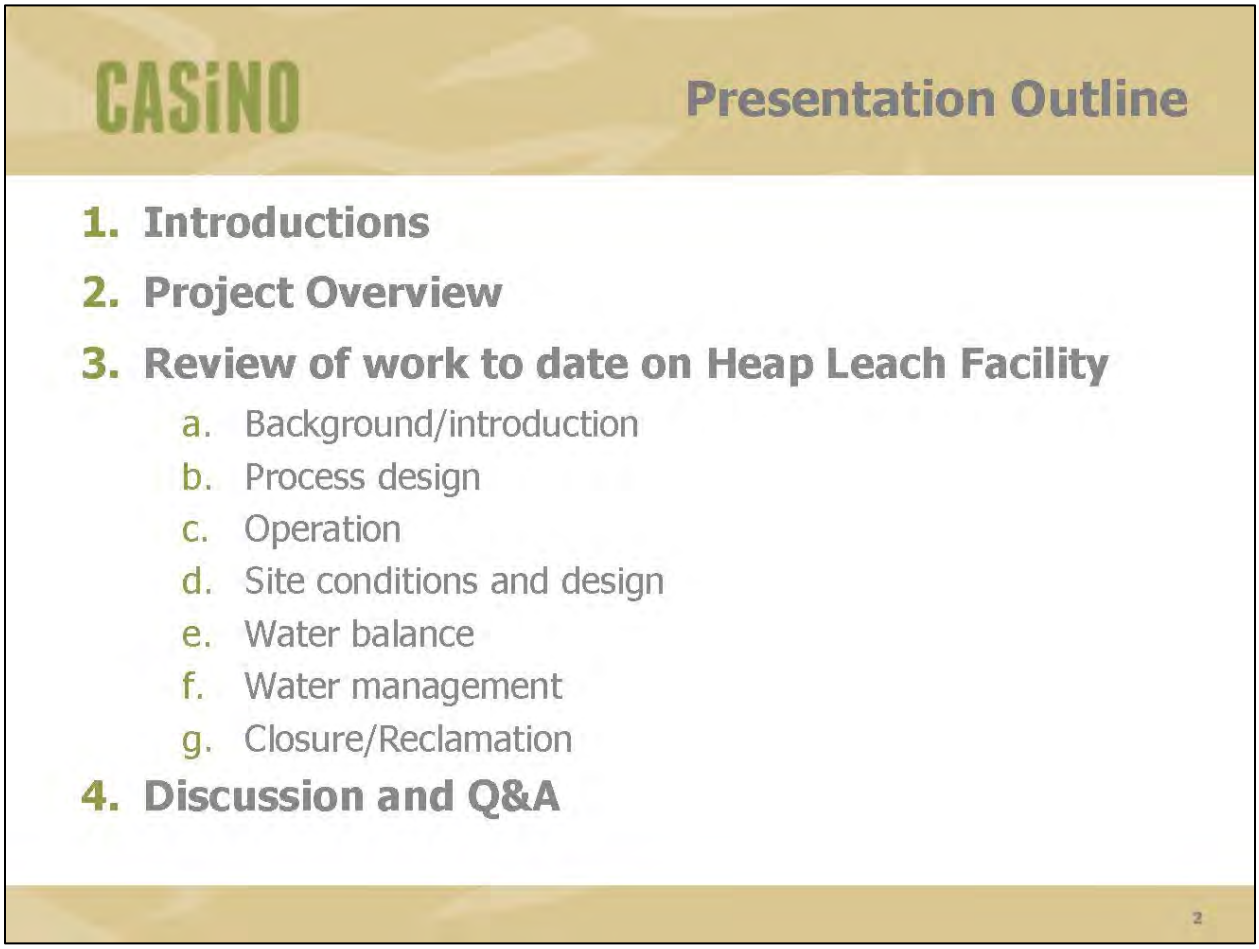

CASINO
Closure and Reclamation
Steps Include
• Closure rinsing (Yrs 19-21).
• Draindown (Yrs 22-24).
• Grading, application of soil cover and re-vegetation of final heap slopes to provide adequate drainage and erosion protection from surface runoff. This may be carried out progressively during final operations as the final slope of the heap is developed.
• Removal of geosynthetic liners from the overflow spillway, heap leach pad area and the events pond, as required.
• Decommissioning of the pregnant solution recovery system.
• Removal of pregnant solution and events pond pumps and pipeworks.
• Application of topsoil and seed mixture to disturbed areas as required.
37

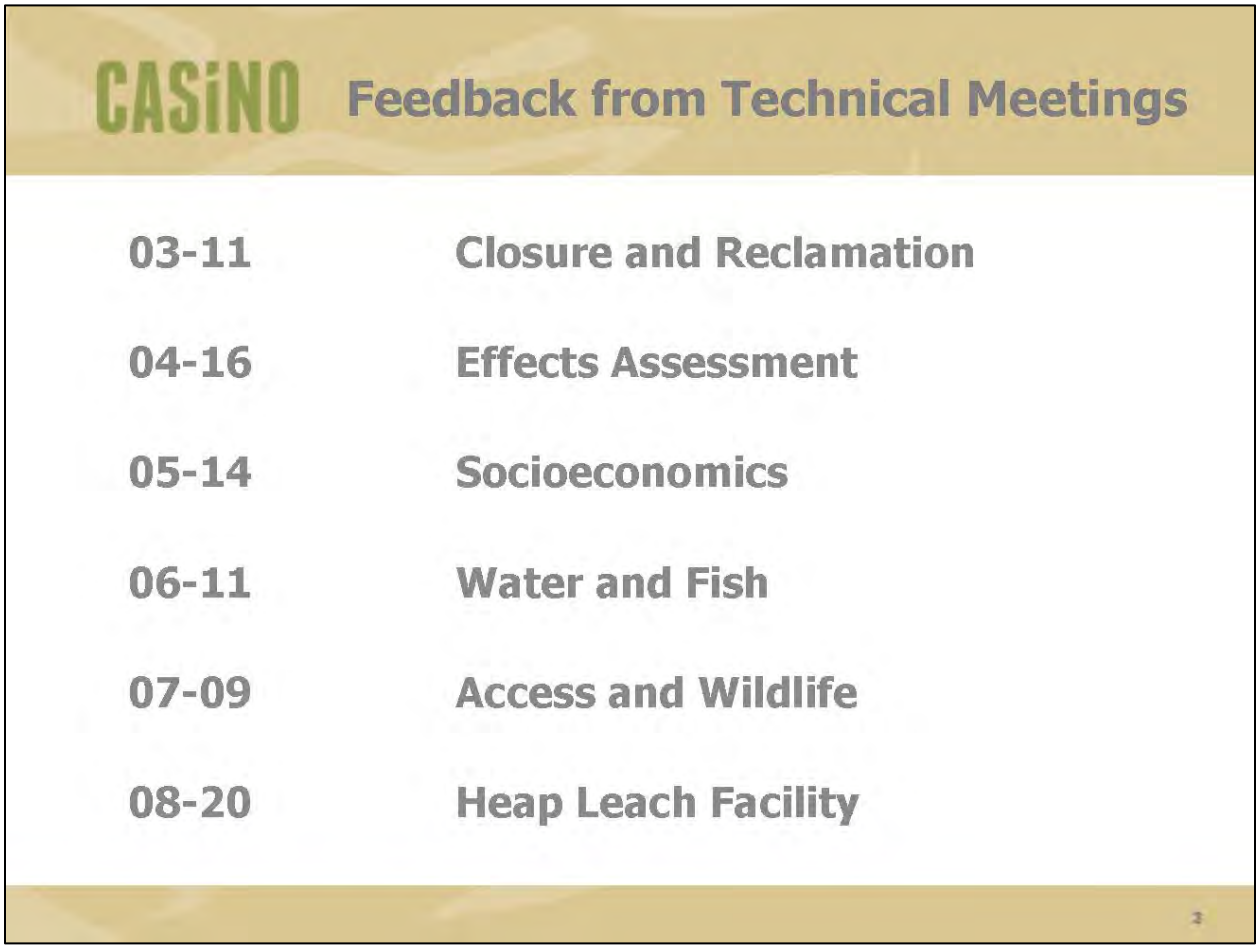

CASiNO
Discussion and Q and A
38

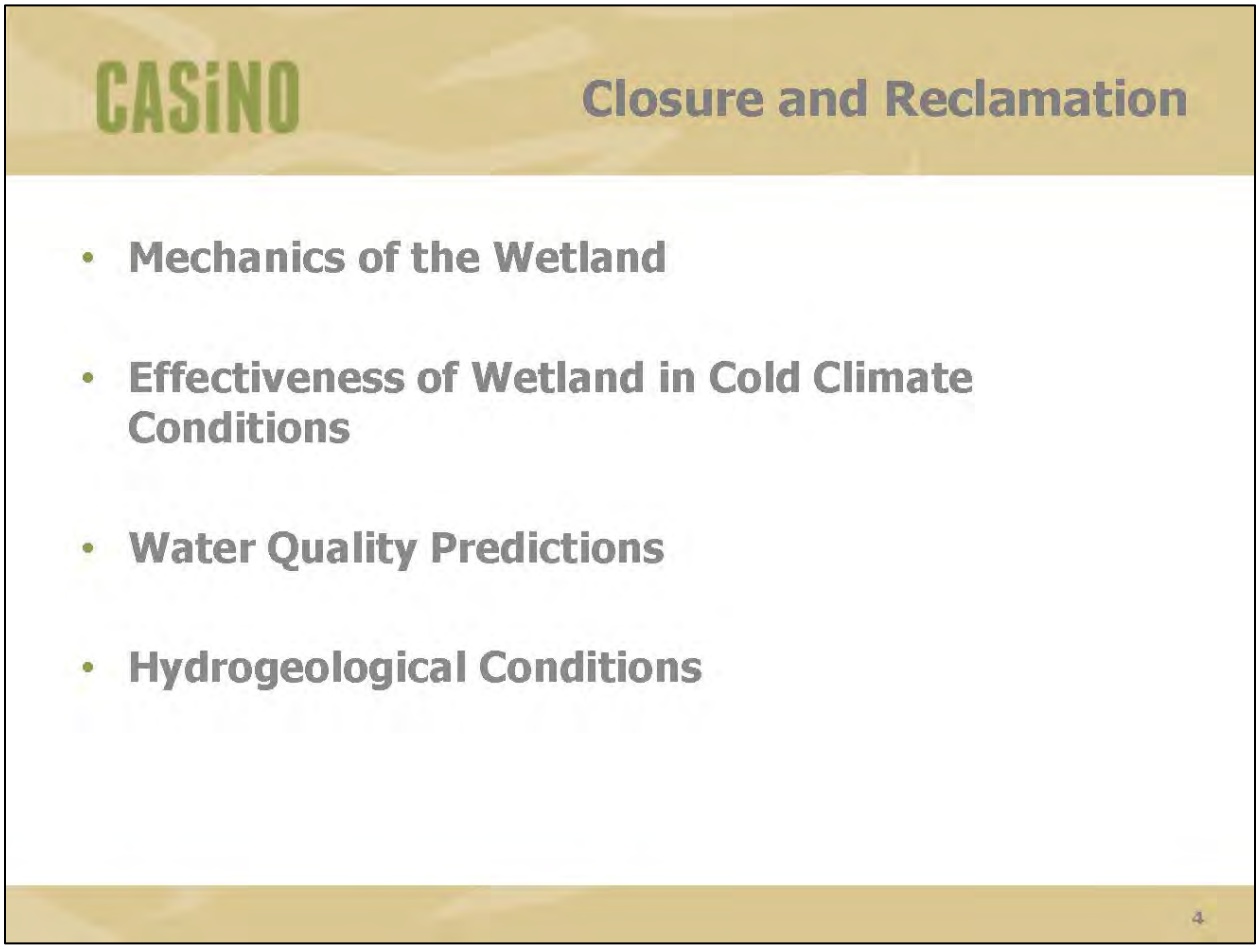

CASINO
2050 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V63 4M3
Toll Free: 1.866.966.9995

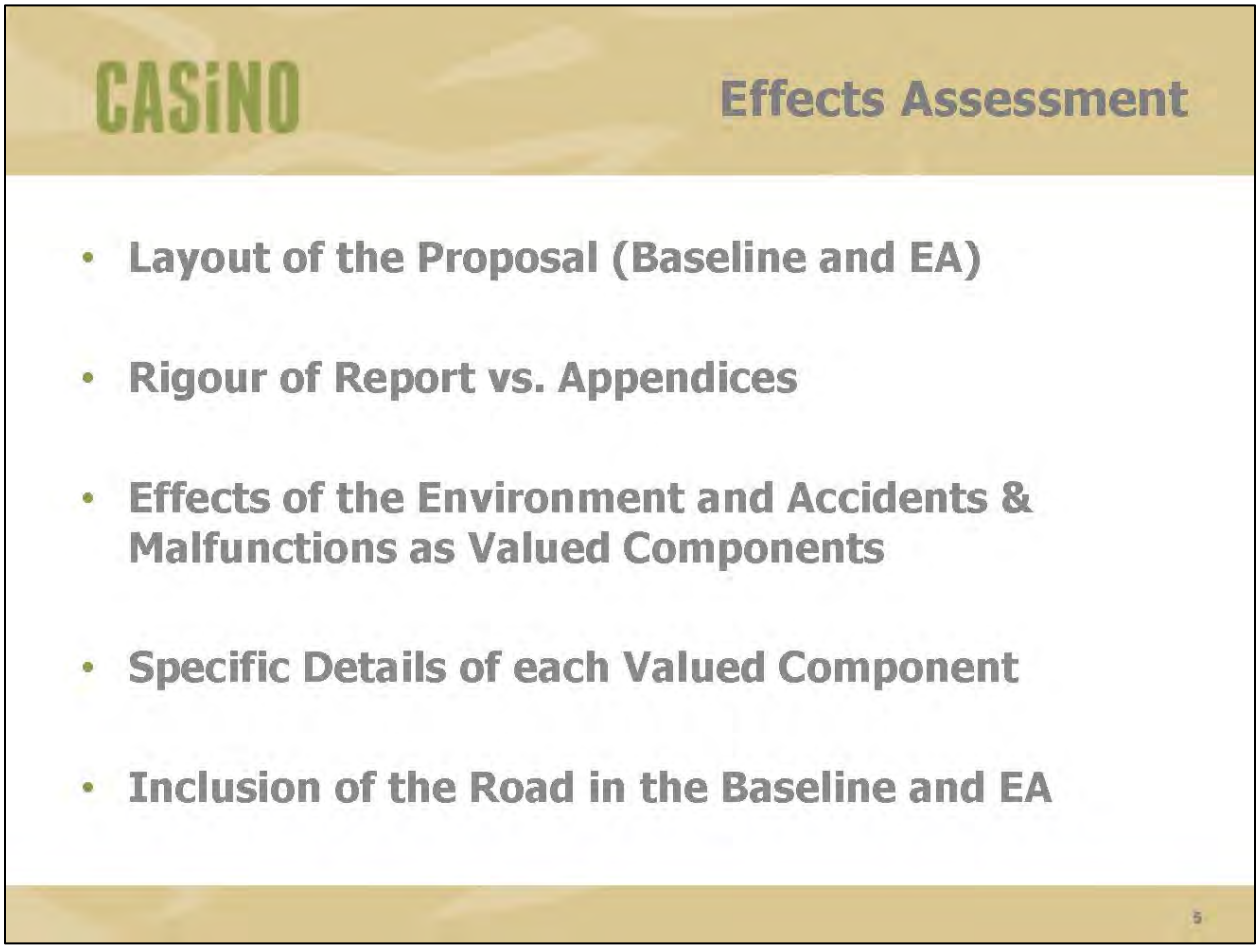
Project Proposal Presentation September 17, 2013


CASiNO
Proposal Overview
September 17, 2013


CASiNO
Presentation Outline
1. Introductions
2. Project Overview
3. Review of work to date on Heap Leach Facility
a. Background/introduction
b. Process design
c. Operation
d. Site conditions and design
e. Water balance
f. Water management
g. Closure/Reclamation
4. Discussion and Q&A
2


CASINO
Feedback from Technical Meetings
03-11
Closure and Reclamation
04-16
Effects Assessment
05-14
Socioeconomics
06-11
Water and Fish
07-09
Access and Wildlife
08-20
Heap Leach Facility


CASINO
Closure and Reclamation
• Mechanics of the Wetland
• Effectiveness of Wetland in Cold Climate Conditions
• Water Quality Predictions
• Hydrogeological Conditions
4


CASiNO
Effects Assessment
• Layout of the Proposal (Baseline and EA)
• Rigour of Report vs. Appendices
• Effects of the Environment and Accidents & Malfunctions as Valued Components
• Specific Details of each Valued Component
• Inclusion of the Road in the Baseline and EA
5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Socioeconomics
• Integration of Traditional Knowledge
• Appropriate Engagement Efforts
• Perceived Effects


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Water and Fish
• Water Management Plan Details
• Ongoing Water Monitoring
• Parameters of Concern
• Fish & Fish Habitat
• Climate Change
7


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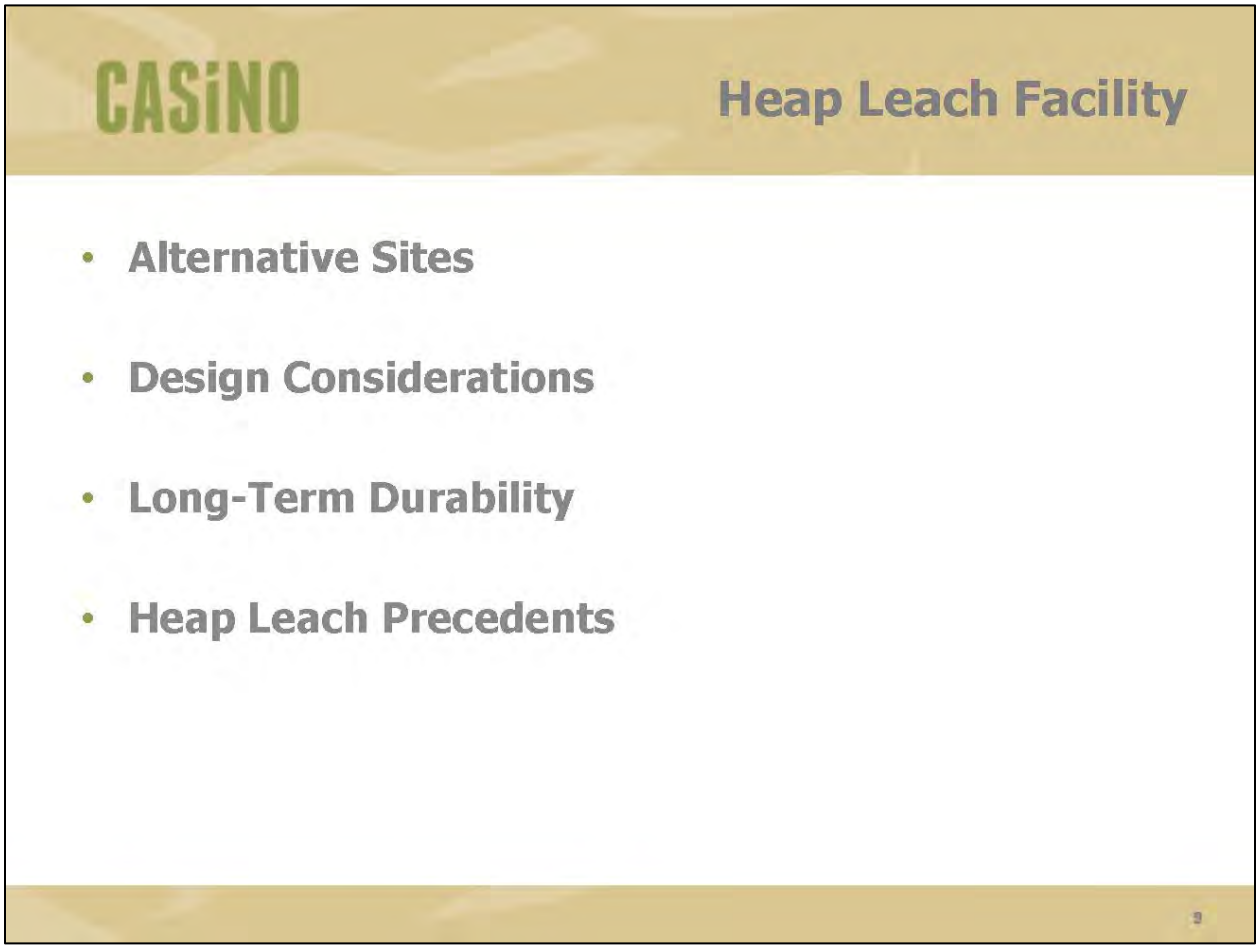
Access and Wildlife
• Air Traffic
• Wildlife Monitoring
• Vehicle Traffic
• Snow Management
• Classification of the Road
• Borrow Sources


CASINO
Heap Leach Facility
• Alternative Sites
• Design Considerations
• Long-Term Durability
• Heap Leach Precedents


CASiNO
Changes to Proposal
• Updated Table of Contents
• Updated List of Valued Components
• 7 Biophysical VCs
• 7 Socioeconomic VCs
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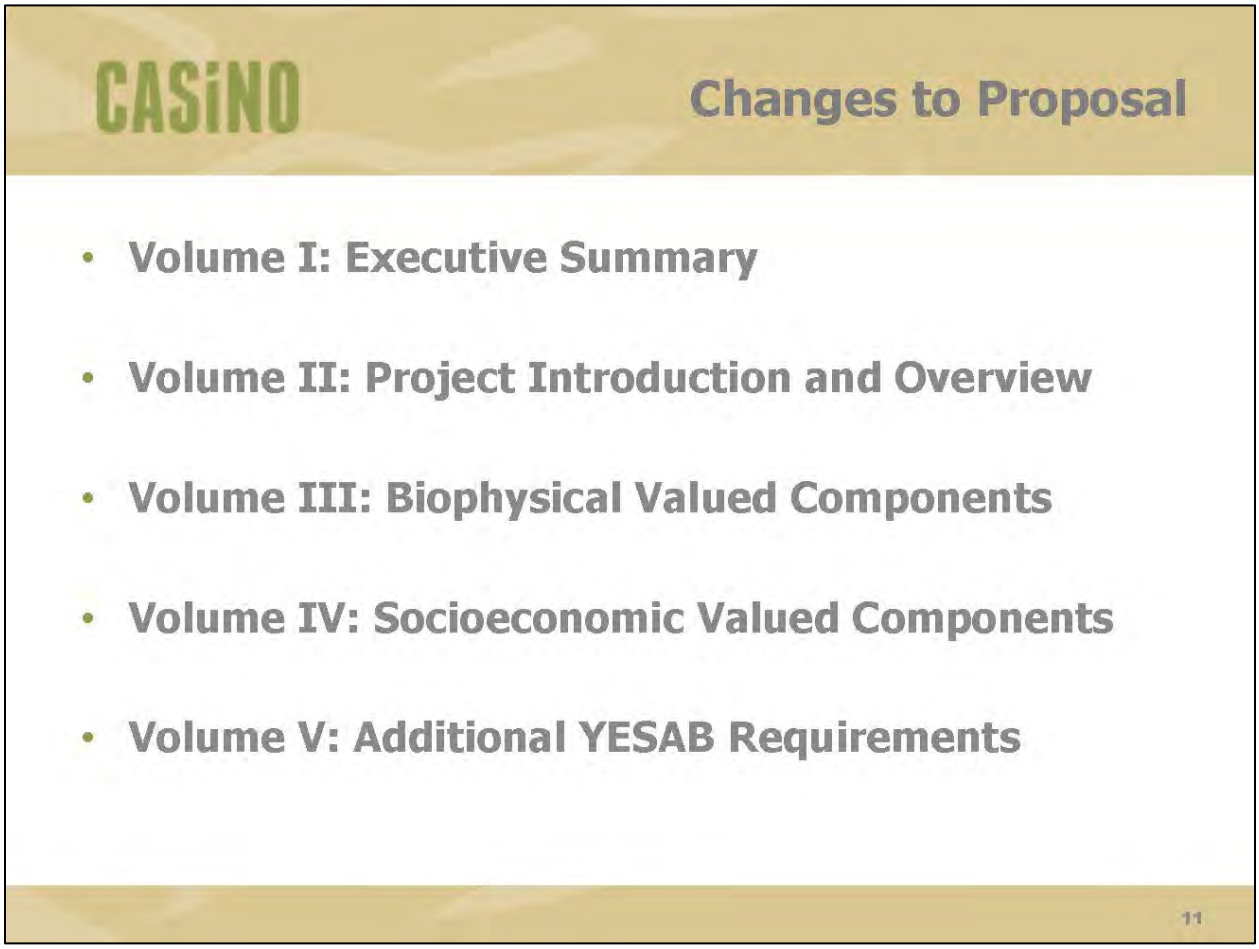
CASiNO
Changes to Proposal
• Volume I: Executive Summary
• Volume II: Project Introduction and Overview
• Volume III: Biophysical Valued Components
• Volume IV: Socioeconomic Valued Components
• Volume V: Additional YESAB Requirements
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CASINO

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CASINO

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CASINO

Table of Contents

- **Volume IV – Socioeconomic Valued Components**
  - Community Vitality
    - previously titled "Community Vitality & Wellbeing"
  - Community Infrastructure & Services
  - Sustainable Livelihood
  - Employability
  - Economic Development & Business Sector
  - Cultural Continuity
  - Land Use & Tenures
    - was not previously listed as a VC

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CASINO

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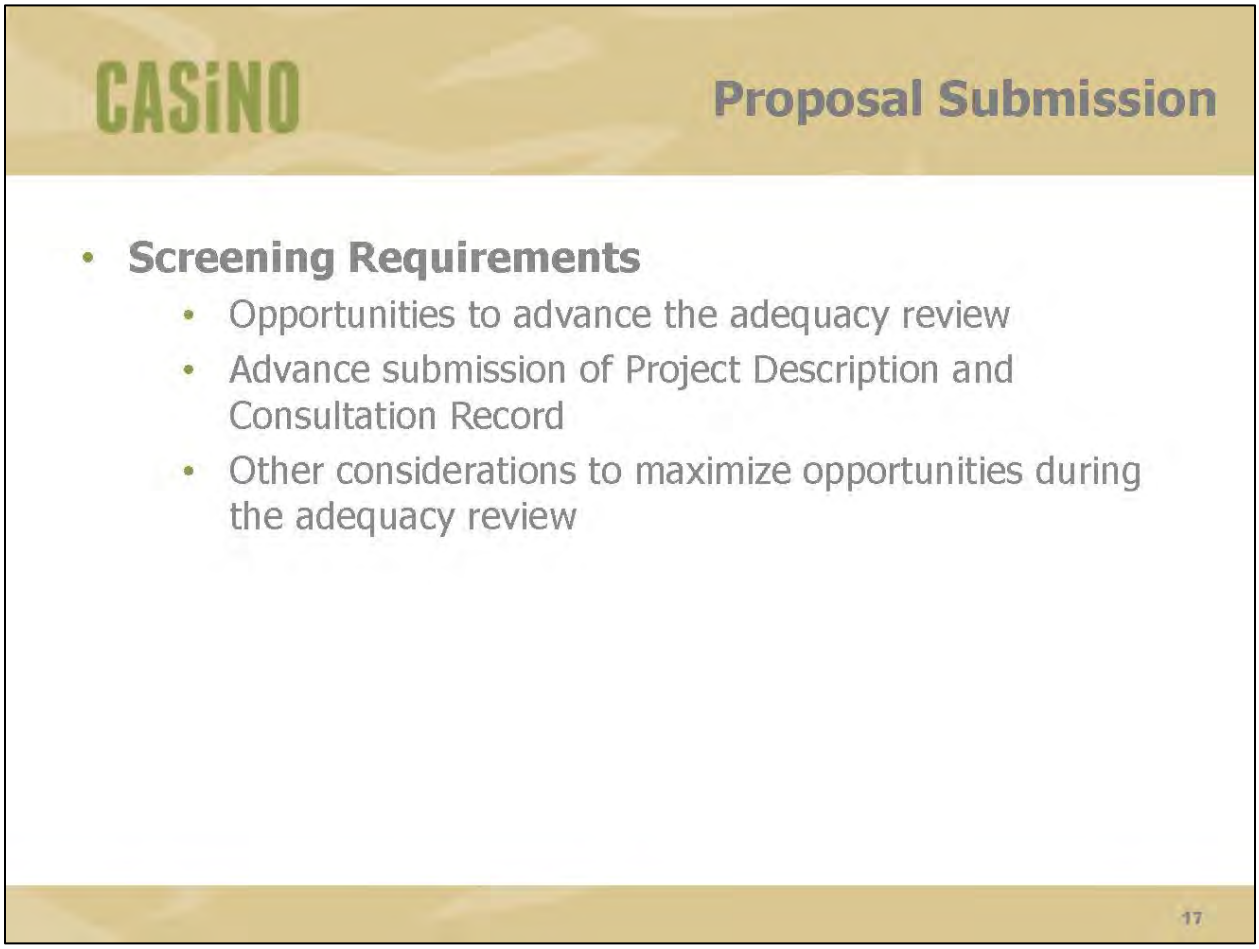
CASINO

Proposal Submission

- **YESAB Filing Requirements (August 2013)**
  - 10 hard copies of Complete Report with Appendices
  - 5 digital copies of Complete Report with Appendices
  - 1 PDF of Report (without Appendices)
  - 1 PDF of Table of Contents
- **Discussion**
  - Opportunities for replacement of some paper copies with pre-loaded tablet computers?
  - Further opportunities to reduce paper consumption through provision of Proposal Sections upon request?


CASiNO
Proposal Submission
Screening Requirements
Opportunities to advance the adequacy review
Advance submission of Project Description and Consultation Record
Other considerations to maximize opportunities during the adequacy review
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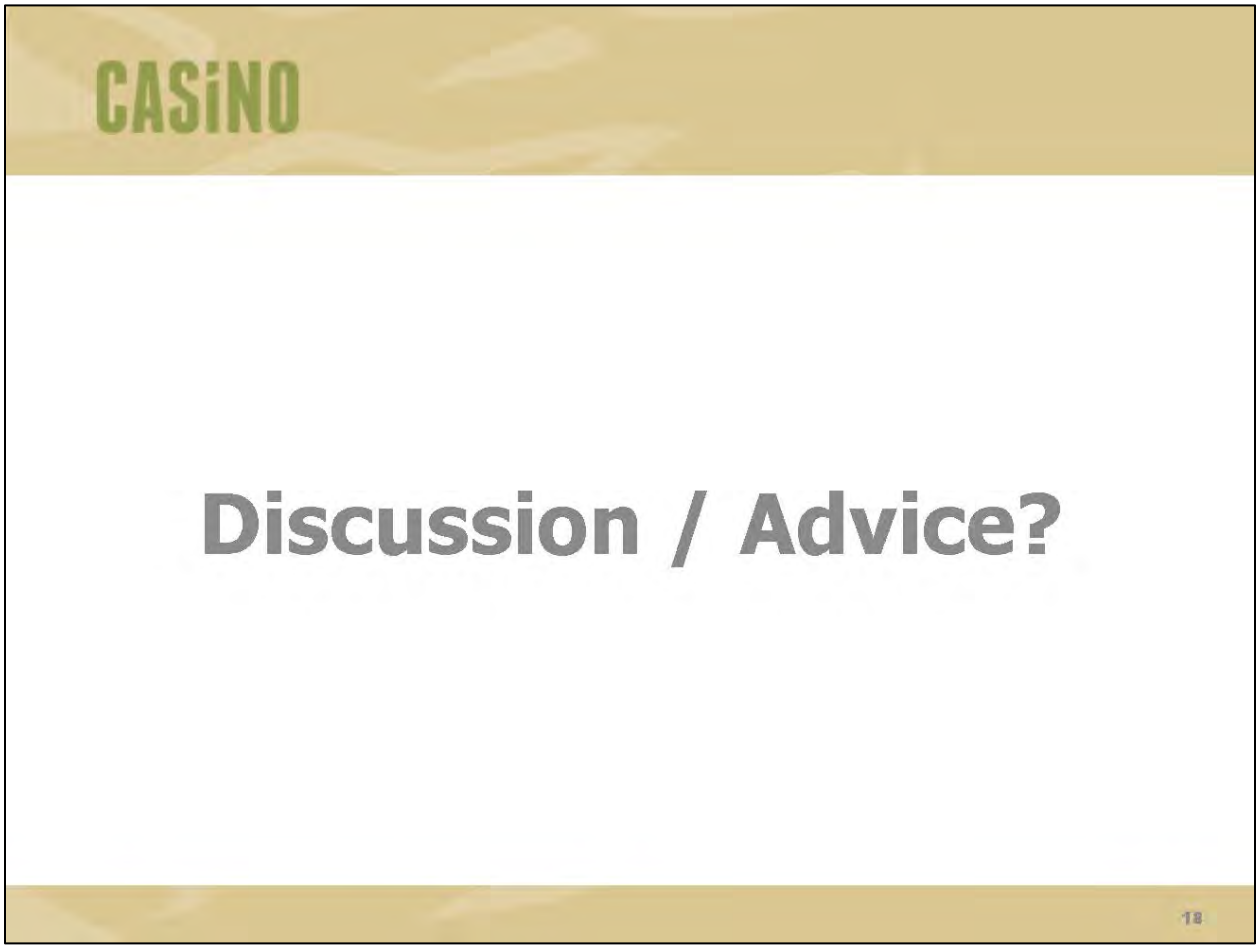
CASiNO
Discussion / Advice?
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Open House Flyer 2013

ATTENTION PELLY CROSSING

You are invited to attend
Western Copper' Proposed Casino Mine
Information Session & Open House

The proposed Casino Mine is located in Selkirk First Nation Traditional Territory and is owned by Western Copper Corporation

Please come out and learn about the mining project and the Heritage and Environmental work that has been done and is planned for the upcoming year.

Come out and meet the Western Copper representatives ask your questions and get answers!

Information on display all day
Two presentations at 12pm and 5pm
Lunch and Supper are provided

Date: Wednesday January 13th, 2010
Time: 12pm – 7pm
Location: Link Building

☺ See you there ☺

Newspaper Advertisement

Flyers

Carmacks Flyer

You are invited to a Community Meeting in Carmacks

Public participation is important to us. We want to ensure that anyone who may be affected by the proposed project has the opportunity to get involved. We welcome your participation and input.

You are invited to attend Western Copper and Gold Corporation's Community Meeting to discuss the **proposed Casino Project**. The Casino project is a copper, gold, silver and molybdenum mine located 200km northwest of Carmacks.

A Community Meeting is planned for the Village of Carmacks. The event will include:

- Posters and Presentations
- World Café sessions (to gain input from community members such as yourself)
- Door Prize for a **free Chainsaw**
- Food and refreshments
- Complimentary childcare

To help us ensure enough food, refreshments and childcare services are available for everyone, please contact Jay Chou at stratum.north@gmail.com or by telephone at 867-335-6683.

Community	Meeting Venue	Date	Time
Village of Carmacks	Carmacks Recreation Centre	Monday May 28th, 2012	5:00-8:00 PM

Whitehorse Flyer

Proposed Casino Project Community Meetings in Whitehorse

Public participation is important to us. We want to ensure that anyone who may be affected by the proposed project has the opportunity to get involved. We welcome your participation and input.

You are invited to attend Western Copper and Gold Corporation's Community Meeting to discuss the **proposed Casino Project**. The Casino project is a copper, gold, silver and molybdenum mine located 300km northwest of Whitehorse.

A Community Meeting is planned for the City of Whitehorse. The event will include:

- Posters and Presentations
- World Café sessions (to gain input from community members such as yourself)
- Food and refreshments
- Complimentary childcare

To help us ensure enough food, refreshments and childcare services are available for everyone, please contact Jay Chou at stratum.north@gmail.com or by telephone at 867-335-6683.

Community	Meeting Venue	Date	Time
Whitehorse	Yukon Inn	Wednesday May 30, 2012	2:00-4:30 PM and 6:00-8:30 PM

Newspaper Advertisement

Proposed Casino Project Community Meetings

Public participation is important to us. We want to ensure that anyone who may be affected by the proposed project has the opportunity to get involved. We welcome your participation and input.

CASINO

You are invited to attend Western Copper and Gold Corporation's Community Meetings to discuss the **proposed Casino Project**. The Casino project is a copper, gold, silver and molybdenum mine located 300 km northwest of Whitehorse and 200km northwest of Carmacks.

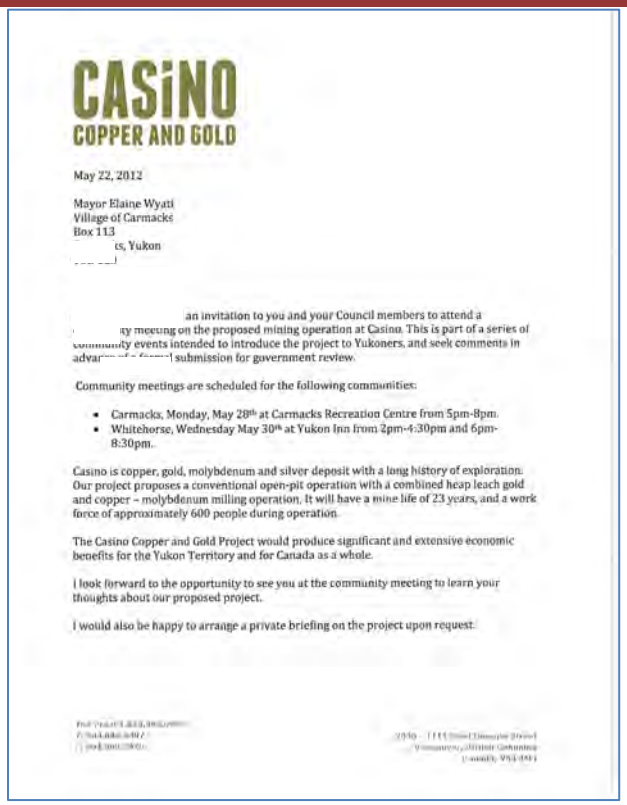
Community Meetings are planned for Carmacks and Whitehorse (see table below). Each event will include:

- Posters and Presentations
- World Café sessions (to gain input from community members such as yourself)
- Food and refreshments
- Complimentary childcare

To help us ensure enough food, refreshments and childcare services are available for everyone, please contact Jay Chou at stratum.north@gmail.com or by telephone at 867-335-6683.

Community	Meeting Venue	Date	Time
Carmacks	Carmacks Recreation Centre	Monday May 28, 2012	5:00-8:00 PM
Whitehorse	Yukon Inn	Wednesday May 30, 2012	2:00-4:30 PM and 6:00-8:30 PM

Key Stakeholder Letter Invitation



CASINO
COPPER AND GOLD

May 22, 2012

Mayor Elaine Wyatt
Village of Carmacks
Box 113
[illegible]cs, Yukon
[illegible]

[illegible] an invitation to you and your Council members to attend a [illegible]ty meeting on the proposed mining operation at Casino. This is part of a series of [illegible]munity events intended to introduce the project to Yukoners, and seek comments in advar[illegible] submission for government review.

Community meetings are scheduled for the following communities:

- Carmacks, Monday, May 28th at Carmacks Recreation Centre from 5pm-8pm.
- Whitehorse, Wednesday May 30th at Yukon Inn from 2pm-4:30pm and 6pm-8:30pm.

Casino is copper, gold, molybdenum and silver deposit with a long history of exploration. Our project proposes a conventional open-pit operation with a combined heap leach gold and copper – molybdenum milling operation. It will have a mine life of 23 years, and a work force of approximately 600 people during operation.

The Casino Copper and Gold Project would produce significant and extensive economic benefits for the Yukon Territory and for Canada as a whole.

I look forward to the opportunity to see you at the community meeting to learn your thoughts about our proposed project.

I would also be happy to arrange a private briefing on the project upon request.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yours sincerely,

Paul West-Sells
President
Western Copper and Gold Corporation

Comment Form

Comment Forms

Name:
Email:
Address:
Phone Number (optional):
1. Do you have any comments, concerns or questions about the proposed Casino Copper and Gold project?
2. What do you think the benefits are of the proposed Casino Copper and Gold project?
3. Did you find the Community Meetings useful? Yes: _____ No: _____ Don't Know: _____
4. Why or Why not?
5. Do you have any additional comments? If so, please provide here:

6. Would you like to receive updates about the proposed Project? If so, what is the best way for us to send you information? (Please place a check mark beside your preferred method) Email: _____ Mail: _____