Report of Magnetic Geophysical Surveys and Line Cutting

On the

Heenan Property

Heenan Township, Ontario

Porcupine Division

Claim Nos.

4220816, 4220817, 4220819, 4208273

For

Benton Resources Corp.

December 24, 2007
Timmins, Ontario

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1.0 Introduction

The Heenan property of Benton Resources Corp. consists of several unpatented mining claims owned by John Hussey and Armand Aube and are under option to Benton Resources Corp. The Heenan property consists of the following claims:

Township	Claim Number	Units	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Work Required
HEENAN	4202619	8	2006-Nov-03	2008-Nov-03	3200
HEENAN	4207073	16	2006-Jan-17	2008-Jan-17	6400
HEENAN	4207074	16	2006-Jan-17	2008-Jan-17	6400
HEENAN	4208273	16	2006-May-12	2008-May-12	6400
HEENAN	4208291	8	2006-May-12	2008-May-12	3200
HEENAN	4208292	8	2006-May-12	2008-May-12	3200
HEENAN	4220816	4	2007-Jul-23	2009-Jul-23	1600
HEENAN	4220817	16	2007-Jul-23	2009-Jul-23	6400

The work described in this report occurred on portions of claims numbered, 4220816, 4220817, 4220819, and 4208273 located in central Heenan township; Porcupine Mining Division. During December of 2007, a program of line-cutting and geophysical surveys was conducted over this claim group. The geophysical program consisted of total field magnetic surveying. Hussey Geophysics Inc., of Timmins, Ontario, carried out the geophysical survey, while the line cutting program was completed by Lunik Explorers of Rouyn, Quebec; during December of 2007. These surveys were carried out in order to map any discrete anomalies that may be associated with structural deformation, or economic concentrations of massive or disseminated sulphide mineralization associated with gold mineralization.

2.0 Location And Access

The Heenan property is located approximately 90 kilometers west of the city of Timmins, Ontario, in central Heenan Township. The claim bock is centered at NAD 83 UTM co-ordinate 394840 east, 5293890 north, zone 17.

Access to the property is via the Heenan Road, an all weather logging road that crosses the south and east part of the property and intersects the south end of the grid.

The Heenan road is accessed via the Foleyet Timber road, approximately 90 km south of Hwy 101. The Foleyet Timber road and highway 101 intersection is located approximately 10 km east of the Town of Foleyet (see figures 1 and 2).

3.0 Summary of 2007 Geophysical and Line Cutting Program

The line cutting and gridding on the Heenan grid totaled 20.6 kilometers, which consisted of an 1200 metre long baseline striking at azimuth 090 degrees. The grid lines were chained and marked every 200 meters along this baseline between 8200E and 10400E and ranged in length between approximately 900 and 1400 meters. These grid lines were marked at 25-meter intervals along all base lines and traverse lines.

The geophysical program consisted of total field magnetic surveying. The total magnetic field survey, using a GEM GSM-19 magnetometer, totaled 20.6 kilometers with readings collected every **12.5** meters along all lines. A description of the instruments and survey methods can be found in appendix A.

3.0 Discussion of Results

The magnetic survey at the Heenan grid indicates an active magnetic background disrupted by several high amplitude distinct magnetic anomalies, with magnetic values ranging between 56023 nT and 58869 nT. The background magnetic field strength is approximately 56140 nT. The isomagnetic contour pattern suggests an underlying lithology striking in a generally northwest-southeast (azimuth 310°) direction. The most significant magnetic anomalies on the grid are two roughly circular shaped isolated, high amplitude magnetic highs; and one linear magnetic high located within the grid area. These anomalies are readily visible on the magnetic contour map with amplitudes ranging between 800 and 1600 nT above background magnetic values.

Three magnetic anomalies have been identified and indicated on the plan map. Anomaly M-1 is located in the eastern portion of grid centered at L9800E/10250N. It is a moderate to strong, roughly circular shaped magnetic response with magnetic field amplitudes up to 1600 nT above magnetic background. Anomaly M2 is a weaker

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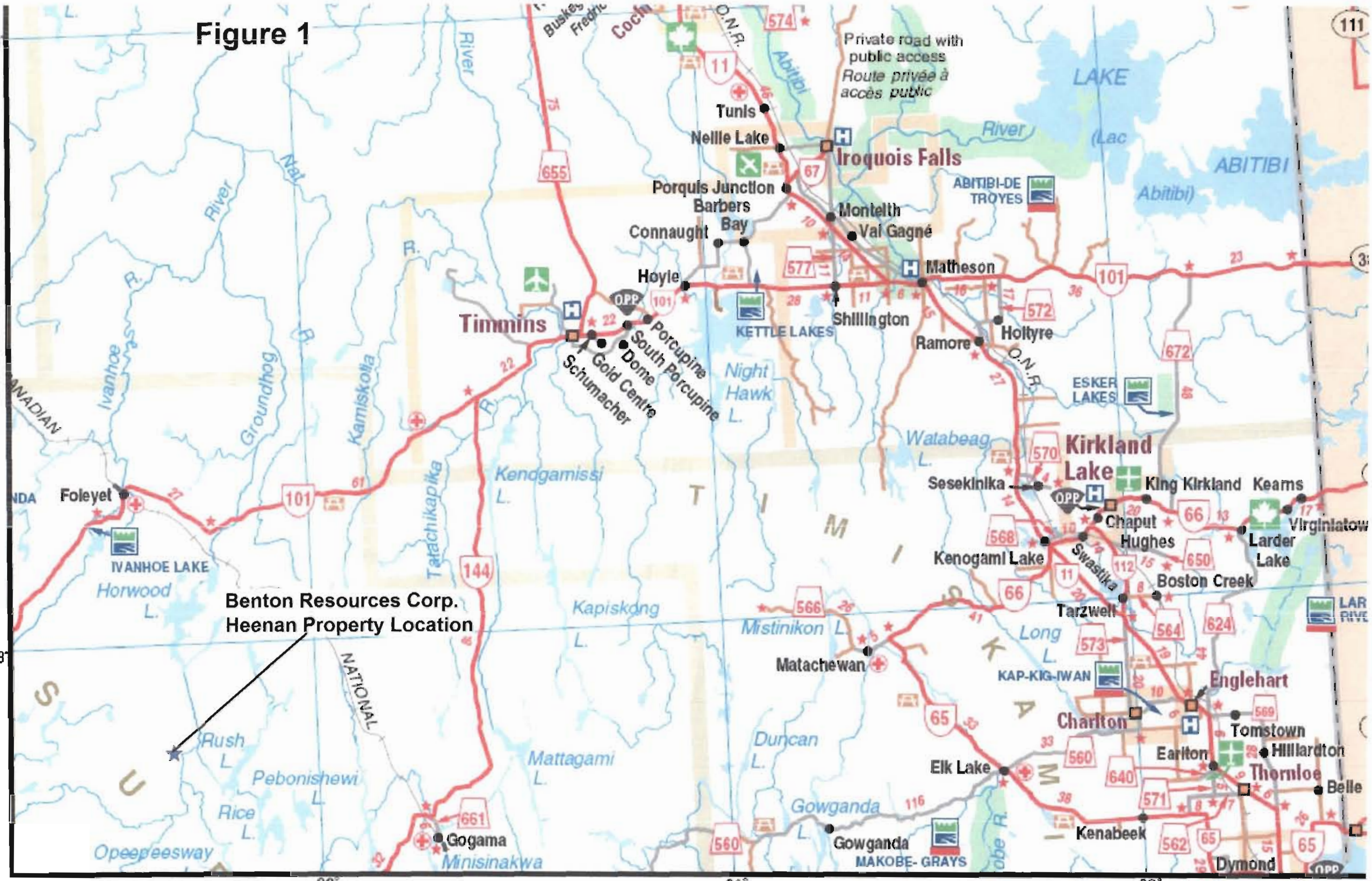
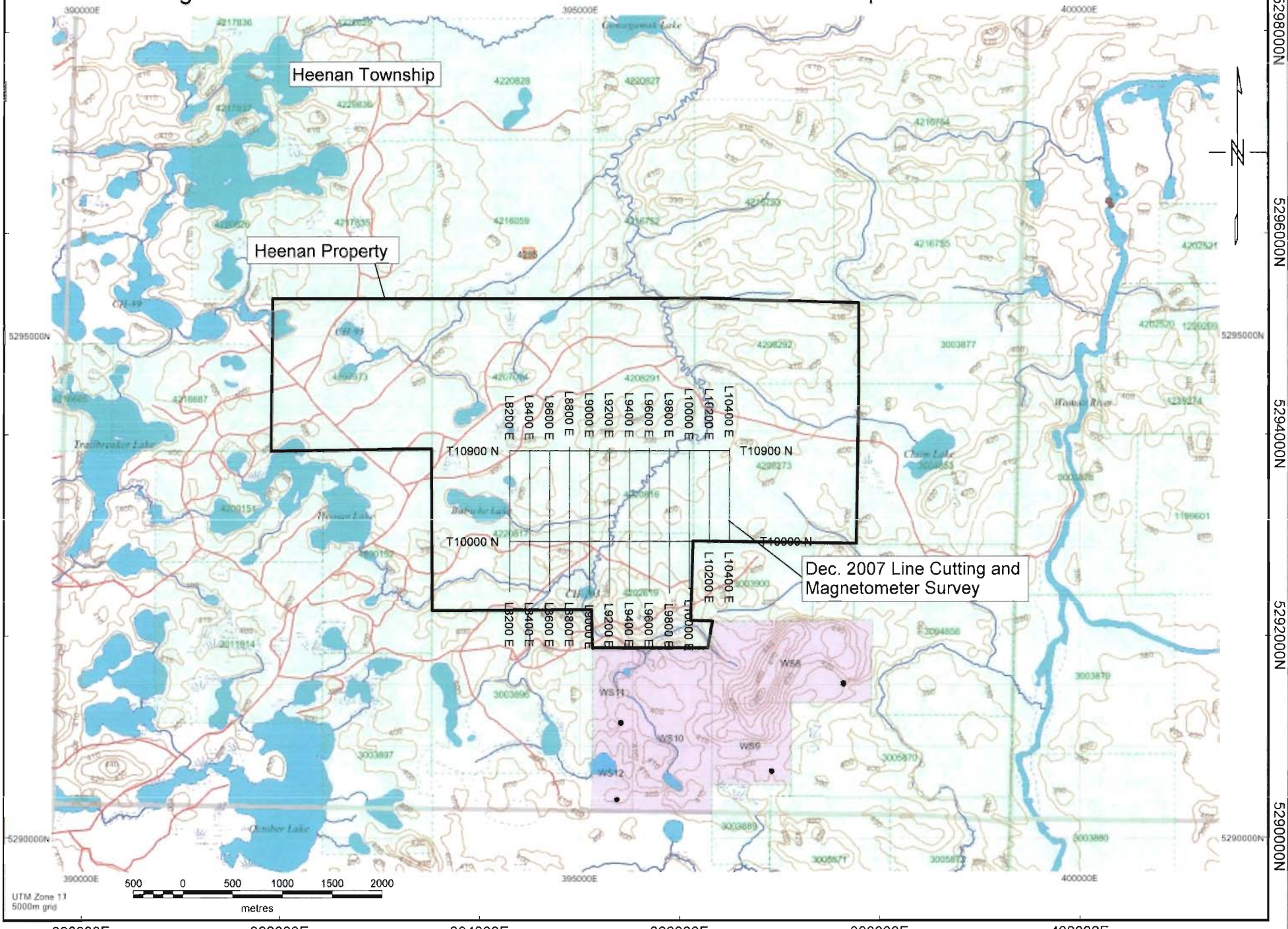


Figure 1

Figure 2

Benton Resources Corp.



roughly circular shaped magnetic anomaly centered at L8800E/10400N; with magnetic amplitudes approximately 600 nT above background levels. These anomalies may represent small mafic or ultra mafic intrusions or possibly may also be indicative of magnetic responses associated with kimberlitic pipes.

Anomaly M-3 is a narrow linear magnetic high trending at azimuth 299° between L8200E/10400N and 9800E/9500N. This anomaly may reflect a diabase dike; common to this geologic setting.

In addition to magnetic anomaly M-1, M-2, and M-3 several fault zones have been interpreted within the Heenan grid. These anomalies may represent major lithological contacts or structural anomalies which may be significant in this area. These anomaly locations are shown on the contour map.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The magnetic survey over the Heenan grid did map several magnetic anomalies that may be significant. Ground follow up prospecting and possibly trenching is recommended in order to try to determine the source lithology of the anomalies identified in this report. Prior to further geophysical surveys or drill testing any of the anomalies it is recommended that a program of geological mapping and prospecting be undertaken in order to assess the sources of the anomalies.

If further geophysical surveying is contemplated it is recommended to survey the grid with total field magnetics at line spacing of no greater than 100 metres in order to more accurately map the existing anomalies as well as provide more detail to the underlying lithology and structure.

It is also recommended that an induced polarization survey be undertaken in the grid area in order to more effectively magnetic anomalies M1 and M-2 as well as any other potential mineralized zones and structures that may be present. An IP survey with survey specifications consisting of an 'a' spacing of 50 m and 'n' levels of 1 to 6 with either dipole-dipole or pole-dipole configuration is recommended.

Any existing geological, diamond drilling or geochemical information that may exist in the mining recorder assessment files should be investigated and compiled prior to further exploration of the Heenan property in order to accurately assess the area of the current geophysical survey and to determine the most effective follow-up exploration method for these anomalies.

Respectively Submitted,

Matthew Johnston

Statement of Qualifications

This is to certify that: MATTHEW JOHNSTON

I am a resident of Timmins; province of Ontario since June 1, 1995.

I am self-employed as a Consulting Geophysicist, based in Timmins, Ontario.

I have received a B.Sc. in geophysics from the University of Saskatchewan; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1986.

I have been employed as a professional geophysicist in mining exploration, environmental and other consulting geophysical techniques since 1986.

I am registered as professional geophysicist (P.Geoph.) with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the N.W.T and Nunavut (L1438).

Signed in Timmins, Ontario, this December 24, 2007

Appendix A

Survey Theory - Total Field Magnetics

Magnetic Survey

Theory:

The magnetic method is based on measuring alteration in the shape and magnitude of the earth's naturally occurring magnetic field caused by changes in the magnetization of the rocks in the earth. These changes in magnetization are due mainly to the presence of the magnetic minerals, of which the most common is magnetite, and to a lesser extent illuminate, pyrrhotite, and some less common minerals. Magnetic anomalies in the earth's filed are caused by changes in two types of magnetization: (1) Induced, caused by the magnetic field being altered and enhanced by increases in the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks, which is a function of the concentration of the magnetic minerals. (2) Remanent magnetism is independent of the earth's magnetic field, and is the permanent magnetization of the magnetic particles (magnetite, etc.) in the rocks. This is created when these particles orient themselves parallel to the ambient field when cooling. This magnetization may not be in the same direction as the present earth's field, due to changes in the orientation of the rock or the field. The **unit** of measurement (variations in intensity) is commonly known as the Gamma which is equivalent to the nanotesla (nT).

Method:

The magnetometer, a GEM Systems **GSM-19** with an Overhauser sensor measures the **Total Magnetic Field** (TFM) perpendicular to the earth's field (horizontal position in the polar region). The unit has no moving parts, produces an absolute and relatively high resolution measurement of the field and displays the measurement on a digital lighted display and is recorded (to memory). Initially, the tuning of the instrument should agree with the nominal value of the magnetic field for each particular area. The Overhauser procession magnetometer collected the data with a **0.2 nanoTesla accuracy.** The operator read each and every line at a 12.5 **m** intervals with the sensor attached to the top of four (56cm), aluminum tubing sections. The readings were corrected for changes in the earth's magnetic field (diurnal drift) with a similar GSM-19 magnetometer, acting as a stationary base station which automatically read and stored the readings at every 15 seconds. The data from both units was then downloaded to PC and base corrected values were computed.

GSM-19

OVERHAUSER Magnetometer/ VLF System

GSM-19

OVERHAUSER Magnetometer/VLF System

Features

- Sensitivity = 0.02 nT
- Absolute Accuracy = 0.2 nT
- Sample Rates up to 5 Hz
- Low Power Consumption

General

"Overhauser" Once you experience it, you'll never go back to proton. Overhauser technology brings you sensitivities one to two orders of magnitude better than proton, yet in a light weight package. This is because it consumes an order of magnitude less power than proton, allowing a lighter weight for batteries.

What is the Overhauser technique? The Overhauser sensor contains the electrons' fluid that has been added to a hydrogen rich in the form of "free radial". The resulting mixture yields a sensor with 5000 times gain in proton polarization. Since the Overhauser polarization effect does not require static magnetic fields, but uses radio frequency fields transparent to protons, measurement can be done concurrently with polarization. The result is a sensor with much greater sensitivity, that can be sampled much more rapidly than the standard proton sensor.

Overhauser systems therefore maximize resolution while minimizing power consumption. Even with Walking Gradiometer systems, sampling at rates of once per second or better are posible; Even in cold temperatures of minus 40 zero degrees Celsius and greater, the internal rechargeable battery can still be relied on for a 10 hour day, or longer.

The GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer is thus truly a *State-of-the-Art* Magnetometer/ VLF system. The GSM-19 offers the data quality, reliability, and extensive list of capabilities, and options, that allow it to meet a very wide spectrum of applications.

Standard Features

The GSM-19 console features a real time graphic display of the current profile. In addition digital display of the current reading, current position, and warning messages are provided. The console design, with internal rechargeable battery pack, allows the unit to be completely sealed against the elements. With the built in heater for the display the GSM-19 is ready to go wherever your surveys may take you.

Tuning is automatic worldwide, with provision for manual override. In high gradient conditions the GSM-19 monitors the signal decay rate and displays a warning message when the gradient becomes too great. Filters for rejection of 50 or 60 Hz noise are provided.

Diurnal corrections may be done in traditional fashion with one unit as a base station and a second unit used as the mobile field unit. At the end of the survey the two units are connected and the field unit creates a corrected data file (which still includes the raw data file) based on the temporal drift recorded by the base station.

As a standard feature the GSM-19 also offers the capability of making tie point measurements for automatic diurnal corrections. To use this feature the operator records a base value and then loops back to this point periodically during the survey to record another measurement, and thus build a file of the drift. In this way a single instrument may be used to make diurnal corrections.

The RS-232 port on the GSM-19 will output data as it is collected. This allows interface to GPS loggers that will accept RS232 data. The standard GSM-19 may be operated in a remote mode via computer. Memory storage is 512 K in the standard unit, and may be upgraded to 2 MB.

Grid coordinates are stored with either numeric or compass designations. A seven digit number may be used to designate lines and positions. Line and position spacing is entered so that with every reading the position may be automatically updated. An End of Line feature allows the next line to be quickly selected, plus changes the sign on the position spacing. If the previous line had been adding positions as the operator moved, then on the next line, positions will be subtracted as the operator moves. The operator may also easily manually enter his grid position for cases where gaps in the line are necessary.

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Equatorial Sensor

In equatorial regions, generally 30 degrees north or south of the equator, magnetic fields reach a nearly horizontal angle with the earth's surface. This requires a conventional proton sensor to be used in an inverted position, and requires the operator to collect data only on east/west lines to maximize the magnetic signal. This is a problem that is a magnitude worse for cesium magnetometers.

The Overhauser technique allows design of an optional sensor completely free of this problem, a sensor that requires no orientation no matter what the latitude of your exploration. This can be a major advantage when working in diverse areas around the world, and when needing to train local operators whose first language may not be your own.

"Walking Mag Option"

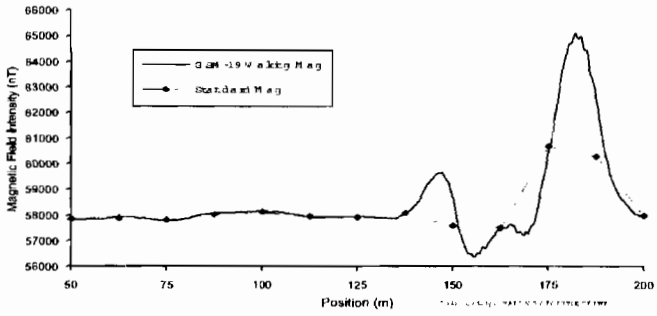
The GSM-19 magnetometer was the first to offer the "Walking Mag" concept. The reason for this is the outstanding advantage the Overhauser sensor has in this application. With the "Walking Mag" option the operator may select a sample rate of up to two samples per second. At this rate Overhauser technology can still deliver a noise level that is quite acceptable, about 0.1 nT, and the lower power consumption means that a full day of surveying can still be done with just the internal rechargeable battery.

As shown in Figure 1 the near continuous data from the "Walking Mag" technique provides increased definition for any type of survey. For surveys with densely spaced grids, such as archaeological or environmental surveys, field productivity is markedly improved, typically by a factor of five.

When in the Walking Mag mode the operator still presets his line and station spacing. When a known station is passed a grid update key is pressed and the current reading is tagged with this station. Readings taken between these marked positions are then linearly interpolated for their grid position when data is transferred to a computer.

A further refinement of the Walking Mag concept is the Hip Chain Option. This option uses a hip chain to trigger the magnetometer to take a reading at discrete intervals. A Hip Chain consists of an optical encoder that records revolutions of a wheel wound with disposable cotton string. The string is tied off at the beginning of a line, and as the operator walks the string is pulled out, and the magnetometer is automatically triggered. With the Hip Chain option sample rates up to five samples per second are supported.

Near-Continuous Surveys Improve Definition of Magnetic Anomalies



Omnidirectional VLF

The GSM-19 VLF features a three coil design, with new larger coils in 1997, to achieve a non orientation capability with excellent sensitivity. Up to three VLF stations may be recorded, along with the magnetic reading, with the pressing of a single key.

As each VLF station is read the total field strength is displayed. This value may be used to determine if a station's signal is strong enough to obtain useful data. At the end of each reading the in phase, out of phase, and horizontal components are displayed and recorded for each station.

To determine what stations are available the Scan feature may be used. The entire VLF spectrum is scanned and stations with their corresponding signal strength are displayed. Automatic tilt compensation is provided up to ten degrees. Beyond this a warning message appears with display of the amount of tilt in each direction, enabling the operator to correct his position and take the reading again.

For Walking Mag applications a Walking VLF option is also available. With this option a single VLF station may be measured at sampling rates up to once per second. In this mode both magnetic and VLF readings may be collected at the one hertz rate.

Simultaneous Gradiometer

Many mining, environmental, and archaeological applications may benefit from using the gradient measurement. For near surface anomalies, generally twenty meters depth or less, the gradient anomaly will be larger, and narrower, than the total field anomaly. This permits the more accurate location of the target, and gives better sensitivity. The gradient measurement has the added value of being free from diurnal drift.

The most accurate gradient measurements are made when both sensors are polarized and measured at precisely the same time. In this way any slight movement of the sensor staff pole will not affect the reading. With the GSM-19 Gradiometer Option the pressing of a single key will initiate measurement of both the total field and gradient. Both readings are displayed and stored.

Integrated DGPS

With the GPS Log Option the GSM-19 will display and store GPS data using standard NMEA format. Position accuracy is dependant on the user's DGPS system.

Also offered is an internally mounted GPS board that may be integrated with radio modem for DGPS mode. A range of GPS boards may be offered to meet customer specified accuracy. These are quoted on a case by case basis to take advantage of current technology. Complete systems, with base station, and DGPS software are provided.

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Extended Remote Control

As an option the GSM-19 may be completely controlled through the RS232 interface. This option includes all controls available from the keypad, such as power on/off, tuning, etc. This option is most useful for observatory applications.

Marine Magnetometers

The Overhauser effect is a major benefit in marine applications. The GSM-19 has been developed into two marine models; the GSM-19M for shallow tow applications with cable lengths of up to 100 meters; and the standard GSM-19 for tow applications with cable lengths of 30 meters. Please see pages ?? for the GSM-19M.

A standard GSM-19 may be used with a marine sensor with up to a 30 meter cable. In this way the same console may be used for both land and marine applications. Users considering this option may want to focus on also including the Walking Mag option so that they will have sample rates that are more appropriate for marine applications.

Specifications

Overhauser Performance

Resolution: 0.01 nT

Relative Sensitivity: 0.02 nT

Absolute Accuracy: 0.2nT

Range: 20,000 to 120,000 nT

Gradient Tolerance: Over 10,000nT/m

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Operation Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at min. 3 second interval.

Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals.

Walking Mag: Time, date and reading stored at coordinates of fiducial.

Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.

Input/Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof connector.

Operating Parameters

Power Consumption: Only 2Ws per reading. Operates continuously for 45 hours on standby.

Power Source: 12V 2.6Ah sealed lead acid battery standard, other batteries available

Operating Temperature: -50°C to +60°C

Storage Capacity

Manual Operation: 29,000 readings standard, with up to 116,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000 standard and up to 48,000 optional.

Base Station: 105,000 readings standard, with up to 419,000 optional (88 hours or 14 days uninterrupted operation with 3 sec. intervals)

Gradiometer: 25,000 readings standard, with up to 100,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000, with up to 45,000 optional.

Omnidirectional VLF

Performance Parameters: Resolution 0.5% and range to +200% of total field.
Frequency 15 to 30 kHz.

Measured Parameters: Vertical in-phase & out-of-phase, 2 horizontal components, total field coordinates, date, and time.

Features: Up to 3 stations measured automatically, in-field data review, displays station field strength continuously, and tilt correction for up to +10° tilts.

Dimensions and Weights: 93 x 143 x 150mm and weighs only 1.0kg.

Dimensions and Weights

Dimensions:

Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm

Sensor: 170 x 71mm diameter cylinder

Weight:

Console: 2.1kg

Sensor and Staff Assembly: 2.0kg

Standard Components

GSM-19 console, harness, battery charger, shipping case, sensor with cable, staff, instruction manual, data transfer cable and software.

Ordering Information

Description	Order Number
GSM-19 Overhauser Mag. . . .	350-170-0051
Gradiometer Option	350-170-0042
VLF Option	350-170-0069
GPS Log Option	350-170-0170
Memory Upgrade per 512	350-170-0065
Analog Output	350-170-0090
Remote Option	350-170-0043
Walking Mag Option	350-170-0072
GSM-19 Shallow Marine Fish	350-170-0105
Equatorial Sensor Option . .	3 50-170-0114

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