Report of Induced Polarization Geophysical Surveys

On the

Heenan Property

Heenan Township, Ontario

Porcupine Division

Claim Nos.

4220816, 4220817, 4220819, 4208273

For

Benton Resources Corp.

March 31, 2008
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 January of 2008, a program of geophysical surveys was conducted over this claim group. The geophysical program consisted of Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveying. Ray Meikle and Associates of North Bay, Ontario, carried out the geophysical survey, while the line cutting program was previously 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 2008 Geophysical Program

The geophysical program consisted of induced polarization and resistivity surveying. This survey was carried out on a grid of recently cut and chained lines oriented at approximately 0° and spaced every 200 meters and chained and marked every 25 meters. The lines were cut to lengths of between 900 and 1400 metres.

The I.P. survey was performed using a pole-dipole electrode configuration. The dipole 'a' spacing was 25 metres and increasing separations of n=1, n=2, n=3, n=4 and n=5 times the dipole spacing was measured in order to map the response at depth. A total of approximately **7.2 km**. of I.P. data was measured and recorded. The I.P. equipment used for the survey consisted of a Phoenix IPT-1 3000 watt transmitter operating in the time domain powered by a 2 kilowatt motor generator. The chargeability (measured in mV/V) between the transmitted current and the received voltage is recorded by an Iris Elrec Pro I.P. receiver which records the chargeability and the apparent resistivity for each set of dipoles. The chargeability measured in this survey is a measure of the polarization of the underlying lithology.

A description of the survey method and equipment used can be found in Appendix A.

3.0 Discussion of Results

The results of the I.P. survey are presented as contoured and posted pseudo-sections of the apparent resistivity and recorded chargeability's at a scale of 1:2500. In addition, plan maps at a scale of 1:5,000 showing the contours of the filtered apparent resistivity and chargeability with the interpretation and location of the I.P. anomalies is also presented. All maps accompany this report in the pocket at the back of this report.

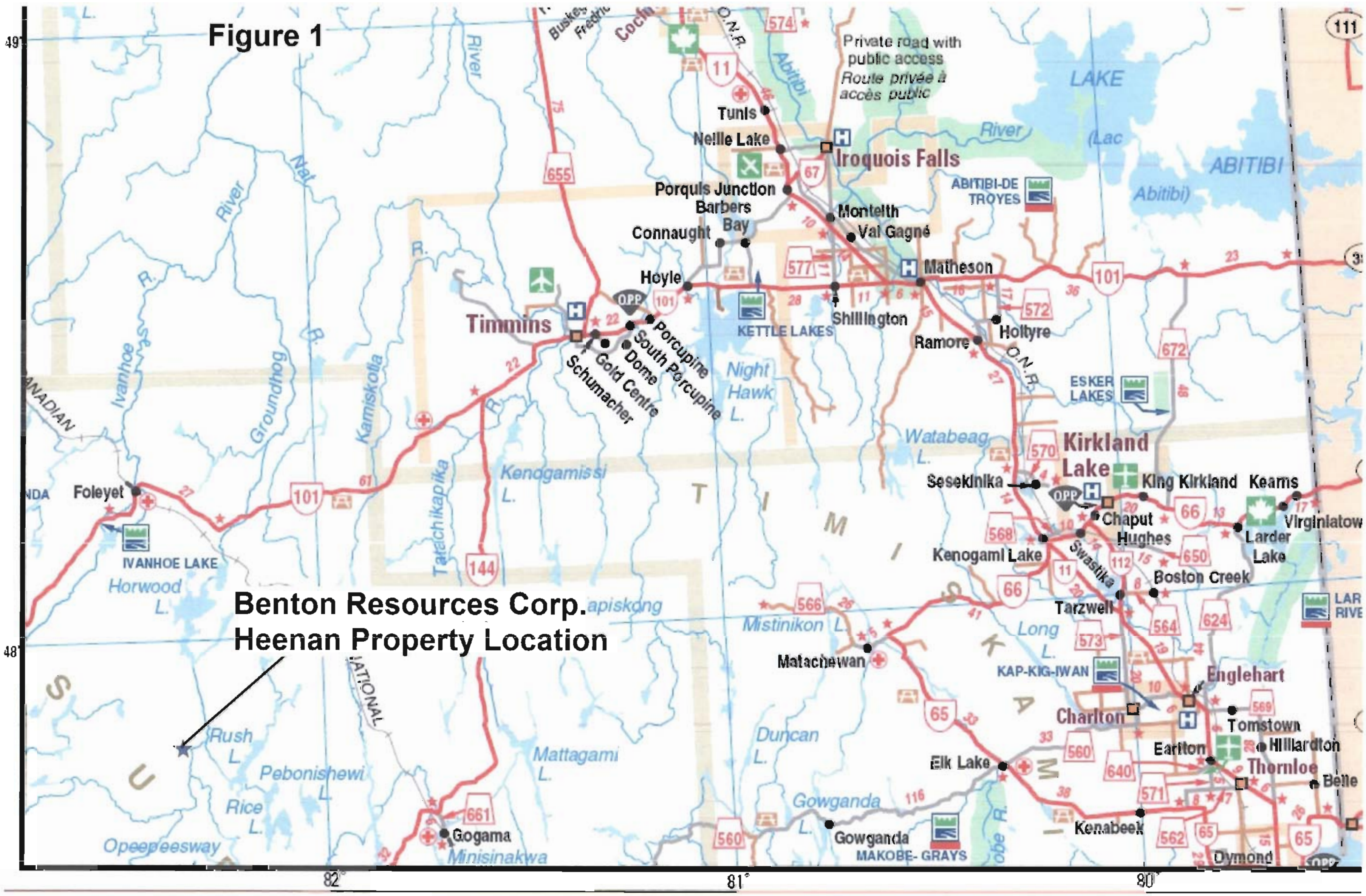
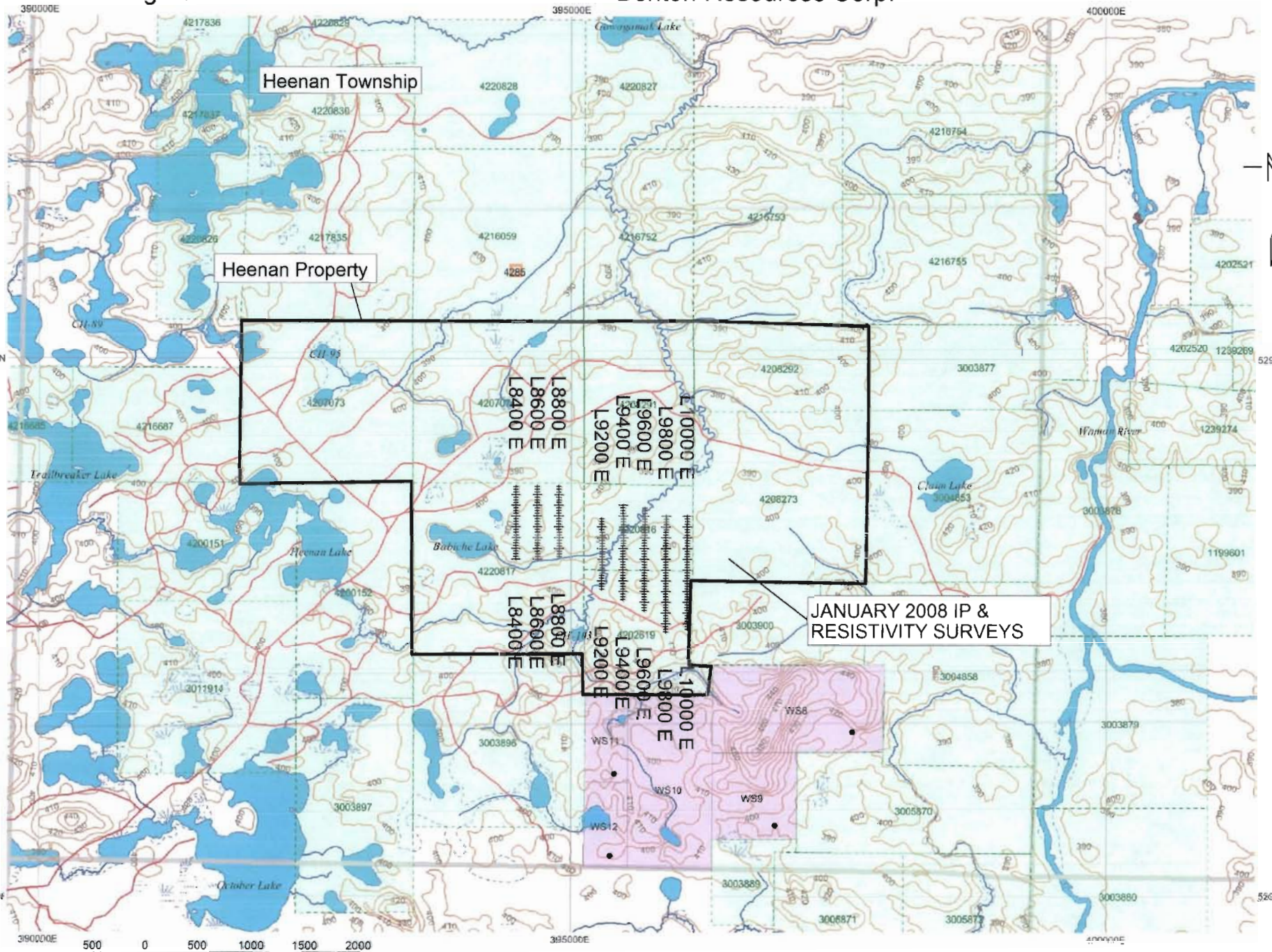


Figure 1
Benton Resources Corp.
Heenan Property Location
Private road with public access
Route privée à accès public
Timmins
Iroquois Falls
Kirkland Lake
Tunis
Nellie Lake
Porquis Junction
Barbers Bay
Connaught
Hoyle
Monteith
Val Gagné
Matheson
Shillington
Ramore
Holtyre
Porcupine
South Porcupine
Dome
Gold Centre
Schumacher
KETTLE LAKES
ABITIBI-DE TROYES
ESKER LAKES
LAKE ABITIBI
(Lac Abitibi)
Night Hawk L.
Watabeag L.
Sesekinika
King Kirkland
Kearns
Chaput Hughes
Virginiatown
Larder Lake
Kenogami Lake
Swastika
Boston Creek
Tarzwell
Long L.
KAP-KIG-IWAN
Englehart
Charlton
Tomstown
Earlton
Hilliardton
Thornloe
Belle
Elk Lake
Kenabeek
Dymond
Matachewan
Mistinikon L.
Duncan L.
Gowganda L.
Gowganda
MAKOBE-GRAYS
Foleyet
IVANHOE LAKE
Horwood L.
Kenogamissi L.
Mattagami L.
Rush L.
Pebonishewi L.
Rice L.
Opeepeesway
Minisinakwa
Gogama
Groundhog
Ivanhoe
Kamiskotia
Tatachikapika
82°
81°
80°

Figure 2

Benton Resources Corp.



The resistivity data as displayed by the contoured resistivity plan map shows a wide variation of measured resistivity's in the range of 300 to 700000 ohm-m with a mean background resistivity of approximately 11000 ohm-m. The higher resistivity areas of the grid may likely be mapping areas of bedrock ridges and sub-cropping bedrock areas. These areas are quite evident on the plan map. It is also possible the high resistivity zones may be outlining more resistive felsic lithology or silica altered horizons as well.

The resistivity data outlines higher resistivity areas in the northeast and southeast portions of the grid area, with the northeastern resistivity high being flanked by well defined anomalous IP trends H1 and H2.

The I.P. anomalies have been interpreted and are displayed on the plan map of the filtered resistivity and chargeability responses as well. Emphasis was placed on identifying I.P. anomalies, which were thought to originate within the bedrock as opposed to cultural sources; or those I.P. anomalies that, may be associated with bedrock relief.

Five significant I.P. anomaly trends were interpreted and identified and labeled on the plan maps as H1, H2, H3, H4, and H5. The responses are interpreted to be anomalous bedrock chargeability zones and occur at depths of between 5 and 25 metres below surface. I.P. anomaly H1 is well defined at L9400E/10325N, 9600E/10337N, 9800E/10325N and 10000E/10262N. These responses are also coincident with weakly anomalous resistivity lows. This suggests a zone of bedrock mineralization with either graphite or sulphide mineralization present. Anomalous I.P. trends H2 and H4 are also generally well defined IP responses suggestive of graphitic or metallic mineralization within the underlying bedrock.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The induced polarization surveys completed over the Heenan grid were successful in mapping five discrete zones of well defined anomalous I.P. effects as well as mapping the bedrock resistivity. The interpreted I.P. anomalies are strong and well defined and will likely require further investigation in order to determine their causes. The most

promising I.P. anomalies, which are thought to arise from bedrock sources, have been interpreted and identified. Each of the identified IP anomalies mapped by the present survey can be considered as follow-up exploration targets. Anomalies H1, H2, and H4 should be considered the highest priority follow-up exploration targets mapped by the present survey.

If further geophysical surveying is contemplated it is recommended to survey the grid with total field magnetics and induced polarization at a 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.

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 March 31, 2008

Appendix A

Induced Polarization Surveys

Time domain IP surveys involve measurement of the magnitude of the polarisation voltage (Vp) that results from the injection of pulsed current into the ground.

Two main mechanisms are known to be responsible for the IP effect although the exact causes are still poorly understood. The main mechanism in rocks containing metallic conductors is electrode polarisation (overvoltage effect). This results from the build up of charge on either side of conductive grains within the rock matrix as they block the flow of current. On removal of this current the ions responsible for the charge slowly diffuse back into the electrolyte (groundwater) and the potential difference across each grain slowly decays to zero. The second mechanism, membrane polarisation, results from a constriction of the flow of ions around narrow pore channels. It may also result from the excessive build up of positive ions around clay particles. This cloud of positive ions similarly blocks the passage of negative ions through pore spaces within the rock. On removal of the applied voltage the concentration of ions slowly returns to its original state resulting in the observed IP response. In TD-IP the current is usually applied in the form of a square waveform, with the polarisation voltage being measured over a series of short time intervals after each current cut-off, following a short delay of approximately 0.5s. These readings are integrated to give the area under the decay curve, which is used to define Vp. The integral voltage is divided by the observed steady voltage (the voltage due to the applied current plus the polarisation voltage) to give the apparent chargeability (Ma) measured in milliseconds or mV/V. For a given charging period and integration time the measured apparent chargeability provides qualitative information on the subsurface geology.

The polarisation voltage is measured using a pair of non-polarising electrodes similar to those used in spontaneous potential measurements and other IP techniques.