

Form 51-102F3
Material Change Report

Name and Address of Company

Kenrich-Eskay Mining Corporation
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Date of Material Change

September 25, 2008

News Release

The news release was disseminated through TSX, BC Securities Commission, Alberta Securities Commission, Market News and Stockwatch.

Summary of Material Change

Vancouver, BC – KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORPORATION (the “Company”) is very pleased to announce positive results from the 2008 drilling at its Eskay Project which is under option from St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. (SAS). The Eskay (SAS) Project option was signed mid-2008 by the Company, and even at this early stage, very strong results have been obtained. As detailed below, precious metal bearing Eskay volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been found in a zone that is “blind” to the surface, and lying at depth, parallel and to the east of the surface expression of the Eskay trend.

Full Description of Material Change

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Field activities concluded for the 2008 season with four drillholes totaling 2333 metres completed on the Eskay (SAS) Project. Work on the Eskay (SAS) project was conducted after the completion of the 2008 drilling program at the Company’s Corey property. The primary target for both projects is precious metal enriched massive sulphide deposits similar to those at Barrick’s Eskay Creek Mine.

SIB Claims and Lulu Zone Geology Re-interpreted – Eastern Targets Set and Tested

Exploration in 2008 on the Eskay (SAS) Project focused on drill testing the “SIB Claims”, and in particular, the Lulu Zone. The SIB claim block abuts the southern extremity of the Barrick property and contains a continuous succession of Eskay Rift rhyolite and mudstone, the host units to the Eskay deposits.

Furthermore, drilling by past operators led to the discovery of the Lulu Zone, a gold, silver and base metal-enriched zone of stringer and semi-massive sulphides having the same geochemical and geological characteristics as the Eskay deposit. At the time of the discovery, Lulu zone was the most important discovery in the Eskay (SAS) Camp, outside of the Eskay Creek property.

Past drilling programs at Lulu found the entire Eskay Rift succession to pinch out southward, and down-dip against the Coulter Creek Thrust Fault (CCT), a major, easterly-dipping regional fault. Those previous drill programs found only the younger Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks in the footwall of the CCT.

Interpretation of the above information led the Company's geologists to conclude that the previous drilling had tested only the "hangingwall" block located above and to the east of the CCT. Prior to 2008, no attempt had been made to test the location of the offset portions of the Lulu Zone and its host stratigraphy below and to the west of the Coulter Creek Thrust; this was the primary goal of this year's drilling program.

Prior to the 2008 field season, the Company's geologists made an interpretation of the offsets along the Coulter Creek Thrust. They proposed that there was a strong likelihood of intersecting the prospective Eskay Rift rocks (the host to the Lulu Zone) by drilling deeper holes in a westerly direction from the surface, east of the CCT. It was proposed that such holes would intersect the CCT at depth and pass into the offset repetition of the Eskay Rift rocks below the fault.

2008 Diamond Drilling Finds Precious Metal Bearing Eskay Rift Rocks Below CCT Fault.

Three deep drillholes (EK08-132, -134 and -135), each in excess of 700 metres depth, were designed to test this hypothesis of intersecting the Lulu Zone in the footwall block of the CCT. **All three holes were successful in intersecting these Eskay Rift rocks below the Coulter Creek Thrust Fault.**

The upper parts of the holes drilled through intermediate volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Betty Creek Formation before intersecting the CCT at its predicted locations. The drillholes then successfully passed into a sequence of rhyolite, basalt and mudstone, the same package of rocks that hosts the Lulu Zone above the fault as well as the Eskay deposits themselves.

Perhaps most significantly, hole EK08-134 intersected a sequence of mudstone, sandstone and altered rhyolite that contained polymetallic sulphide stringers located 300 metres north of the Lulu Zone. These Eskay-equivalent rocks were highly anomalous in gold, silver, zinc, lead, arsenic and antimony – the typical "Eskay-like" geochemical signature. For example, hole 134 intersected **1.5 metres grading 1663.8 ppb gold (equivalent to 1.7 g/t), 8.5 ppm silver (equiv. to 8.5 g/t), 5947 ppm zinc (equiv. to 0.59%), 4013.7 ppm lead as well as 1229.5 ppm arsenic (As) and 180.6 ppm antimony (Sb)** from 395.1 to 396.6 metres depth. This formed part of a more extensive 25 metre-wide interval that has the same anomalous, Eskay-like geochemical character. Geochemical data for this interval is shown in the table below (analyses are by ICP with aqua regia digestion).

Sample	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
608995	EK08-134	393.7	395.1	1.4	581	2	373	155.1	2076.4	39.9
608996	EK08-134	395.1	396.6	1.5	1663.8	8.5	5947	4013.7	1229.5	180.6
608997	EK08-134	403.4	404.9	1.5	389.3	1.7	623	460.5	219	4.3
608998	EK08-134	404.9	406.4	1.5	696.4	2.6	1396	1088	195.8	8.3
608999	EK08-134	406.4	408.3	1.9	383.9	2.3	1163	1345.1	199.8	19.3
609000	EK08-134	412.5	414	1.5	371.5	2.2	1029	1511.8	287	404.5
609001	EK08-134	414	415.5	1.5	197.3	1.1	1387	871.1	174.3	209.6
609002	EK08-134	415.5	416.3	0.8	1290.4	2.2	1006	474.7	408.9	54.9
609003	EK08-134	418.7	419.2	0.5	709.8	4.7	9247	3438	321.9	136.3

Holes EK08-132 and -135 were drilled east of the Lulu Zone and both intersected the same package of rhyolite and basalt as seen in hole 134. However, these rocks likely sit stratigraphically above the Lulu Zone position. Subsequent follow-up holes collared slightly further to the east would likely intersect deeper in the section and thus pass through the Lulu Zone host rocks.

Lulu Zone Confirmed in a New Diamond Drill Hole

Hole EK08-133 was intended as a confirmation of the location and geological character of the Lulu Zone mineralization. As such, it was collared a short distance from holes drilled in previous programs. It was successful in intersected the Lulu Zone mineralization comprising disseminated to massive sulphides and sulphosalts hosted by black, carbonaceous mudstone. Hole 133 intersected **10.0 metres grading 9.0 g/t Au, over 175 g/t Ag*, 0.2% Zn, 0.3% As and 2.9% Sb from 55.7 to 65.7 metres**

depth (assay data is presented in the table above). This included a 2.3 metre intercept from **55.7 to 58.0 metres depth that graded 15.9 g/t Au, over 300 g/t Ag*, 0.5% Zn, 0.4% As and 7.8% Sb.** (*Some of the silver values were returned “overlimit”, meaning in excess of 300 g/t, and are currently being reassayed). This confirms the results of the previous programs and clearly demonstrates the potential for Eskay-style mineralization in this area.

Sample	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	As (%)	Sb (%)
608668	EK08-133	55.7	56.3	0.6	15.51	>300*	0.05	0.01	0.16	0.2	7.41
608669	EK08-133	56.3	57.0	0.7	11.8	>300*	0.10	0.01	0.22	0.25	7.48
608670	EK08-133	57.0	57.5	0.5	26.2	>300*	0.20	0.63	1.55	0.48	14.52
608671	EK08-133	57.5	58.0	0.5	11.72	>300*	0.01	0.07	0.21	0.52	1.85
608672	EK08-133	58.0	59.1	1.1	4.56	194	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.33	0.18
608673	EK08-133	59.1	60.3	1.2	6.87	60	0.01	0.005	0.09	0.25	0.04
608674	EK08-133	60.3	62.2	1.9	4.11	38	0.01	0.005	0.11	0.16	0.04
608676	EK08-133	62.2	65.2	3.0	10.47	227	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.28	3.73
608677	EK08-133	65.2	65.7	0.5	2.44	44	0.01	0.005	0.05	0.09	0.02

* re-assays are pending for these overlimit samples

Significance of the 2008 Diamond Drilling Program – Entire New Target Zone Proven

Although the 2008 program was very preliminary in nature, these results are highly significant because it proves that the Lulu Zone and its host rocks can be tracked across the Coulter Creek Thrust. This opens up a large area of completely untested geology all of which is highly prospective for Eskay Creek style mineralization that lies eastward and southward of the Lulu Zone.

The Company’s geologists point out that the Eskay Creek deposit, owned by Barrick Gold, is termed a high sulphidation VMS deposit. High sulphidation VMS deposits are formed above intrusions that have entered into very high levels of the footwall stratigraphy close to the floor of the ancient seafloor rift basin. Fluids from those high level magmas contribute directly to the seafloor exhalations and replacements that formed the VMS. This new drilling has proved up many additional kilometres of the prospective rift, in a panel that is otherwise “blind” to the surface. This opens up a very significant zone for future discoveries.

Since 2003, the Company has conducted a systematic and aggressive, multi-disciplinary exploration program on its 100% owned Corey property. Work during that time has demonstrated that the Corey property, and now our recently acquired St. Andrew Goldfields Option ground (the Eskay Project), lies astride a strongly mineralized Early to Middle Jurassic age rift basin (the “Eskay Rift”). The focus of the Company’s program is primarily for precious metal rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, similar to Eskay Creek. We now have over 28 km of the rift belt to explore, and the 2008 program has shown many new discoveries are possible.

The geological portion of this release has been approved by Sean McKinley, M.Sc., P.Geo., the Company’s Qualified Person.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Kenrich-Eskay Mining Corporation.

“Wally E. Boguski”, President, CEO, Director

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Reliance on Section 7.1(2) or (3) of National Instrument 51-102

Nothing in this form is required to be maintained on a confidential basis.

Omitted Information

Not applicable.

Executive Officer

Wally E Boguski

President

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Date of Report

Dated at Vancouver this the 25th day of September, 2008.