



September 20, 2007

NEWS RELEASE

KEX2007-20

"Senator Minerals Reports zones of anomalous gold-silver mineralization at Ivanhoe Creek, NV"

Kent Exploration Inc ("Kent") reports that Senator Minerals Inc, ("Senator") has provided preliminary results from the first five holes of the drill program on the Ivanhoe Creek property, northeastern Nevada. Kent has earned a 50% interest in the property by funding a US\$600,000 drill program with Senator as the operator.

Senator reports that the five locations for drilling were selected based on the results of a 2004 geophysical program that consisted of ground magnetometer, gravity, and CSAMT surveys. The drill targets are zones of faulting and silicification that are possibly indicative of Midas-style gold-silver feeder systems. Several highly mineralized zones were intersected in these drill holes with the widest mineralized zone of 173 feet (52 meters) being intersected in hole IC07-10.

Significant sample results from the drill holes are detailed in a table in the Senator #2007-7 news release, which is filed on Sedar and on the Senator web site at <http://www.senatorinc.com>.

Drillhole IC07-02 tested a north-trending west-dipping structure in ash-fall crystal tuffs in the western part of the project area and intersected 33 feet (10 meters) of mineralization before being abandoned at 230 feet (70.1 meters) because of excessive clay build up on the drilling rods. .

Sample 79039 is indicative of Midas-type mineralization, with highly anomalous gold, silver, selenium and arsenic values. Samples also show elevated to anomalous sulfur and antimony values ranging from 0.2-2.4 ppm sulfur and 2.34-23.5 ppm antimony. Other significant assay results occur in broken and gouged rocks from 195-207 feet (59.4-63.1 meters).

IC07-07 was sited 650 meters southeast of IC07-02, and was drilled to a depth of 736 feet (224.33 meters). IC07-07 targeted a north-trending east-dipping structure parallel to the structure targeted by IC07-02 with mineralized intersections of 7 feet (2 meters) from 408 feet to 415 feet and 51 feet (15 meters) from 425 feet to 476 feet. The rocks encountered were lithic and ash tuffs lying atop Paleozoic quartzites and mudstone-shale containing interbeds of quartzite.

All of the samples contained highly anomalous silver and generally show elevated mercury and selenium values. Sample 78959 returned the highest selenium value of the program to date. Anomalous selenium values suggest the presence of Midas-style selenium-rich mineralization.

Significant assay results occur in quartzite in well broken and gouged core retrieved from 415-455 feet (126.49-138.68 meters) and from 465-475 feet (141.73-144.78 meters), suggesting a major fault zone at least 60 feet (18 meters) wide. As well, an area of weak quartz-healed brecciation occurs from 454.7-465 feet (138.59-141.73 meters).

IC07-10 is located approximately 150 meters (490 feet) west of IC07-12, and was targeted to undercut outcropping highly silicified tuffs. IC07-10 had a target depth of 600 feet (209 meters), and intersected a total of 173 feet (52 meters) of mineralization between 266 feet and 446 feet, but was terminated at 446 feet (135.94 meters) due to poor core recovery. Lithology consists of lithic and crystal tuffs overlying Paleozoic quartzite.

Samples 79079, 79083, 79084, 79085, and 79087 returned anomalous silver and tungsten values, with sample 79087 returning the highest silver value to date, 262 g/t (7.64 ounces per ton (opt)), and the second highest tungsten value 1130 g/t (0.113%).

Significant samples were taken from well broken quartzite showing local brecciation. From 286-446 feet (87.17-135.94 meters), core is extremely well broken and core recovery was approximately 15%. Within the 74-foot (22.56-meter) interval of core from 356-430 feet (108.51-131.06 meters), approximately 30 feet (9.1 meters) consists of mud, sand, and clay containing fragments of quartzite.

IC07-12 is located east of IC07-02, and was the most easterly drill site. IC07-12 targeted a north-trending east-dipping structure immediately east of surface exposure of silicified volcanic tuff, and was drilled to a depth of 666 feet (203 meters) and intersected 75 feet (22 meters) of mineralization. Lithology consists of lithic tuffs overlying Paleozoic quartzite, which overlies mudstone-shale containing interbeds of quartzite.

Sample 79058 returned the second highest silver value of 107 g/t (3.12 ounces per ton (opt)), and also a strongly anomalous tungsten value of 1,500 ppm (0.15%). Samples also show elevated selenium values. Sample 79059 is anomalous in sulfur. IC07-12 drilling was stopped in mudstone-shale showing anomalous silver values.

Samples 79058 and 79062 were taken from core showing earthy brown clay containing fragments of quartzite and mudstone-shale. This clay material was initially interpreted to be sloughed material from higher up in the hole but, when associated with the highest silver value returned, may indicate areas of faulting. There is no recorded reason for the high tungsten result returned in sample 79058.

IC07-13 was sited east-southeast of IC07-02, and was drilled to a depth of 516 feet (157.89 meters). IC07-13 targeted the same north-trending east-dipping structure as IC07-07, but was located approximately 300 meters north of IC07-07 and intersected a 52 foot (15 meter) mineralized zone. The lithology consisted of lithic tuff overlying Paleozoic quartzites.

Sample 79049 returned the third highest silver value obtained to date, 29.5 ppm Ag. The above samples contained anomalous gold, antimony, and selenium values. The core is strongly gouged between 416-423 feet (126.8-128.93 meters). From 423-437 feet (128.93-129.84 meters), the core shows quartz-healed breccias containing up to 5% pyrite. Samples 79048, 79049, and 79050 were taken from beneath the breccia zone. Sample 79049 was taken from core consisting of mud and clay containing fragments of quartzite.

In general, significant assay results occurred in areas showing faulting and/or structural activity indicated by brecciation. The quartz-healed nature of the brecciated zones indicates that silica-rich solutions were present at some time or over a period of time. The association of gold, silver, arsenic, sulfur, selenium, and antimony may indicate zones peripheral to Midas-style mineralization.

Due to poor core recovery from the mineralized zones, the first phase of the drill program has been terminated to source a larger drill to better deal with the brecciation and local clayey alteration, which create difficult drilling conditions.

Senator holds a 50% interest, net of a 3% NSR, in the Ivanhoe Creek property, with the other 50% being held by Kent Exploration Inc ("KEX").

Kent Exploration Inc is a junior exploration company that is earning a 100% interest in the Rosebud property, a gold/silver prospect in northern Arizona, has a 100% interest in a mining lease option on a gold/silver/barite prospect in eastern Washington state, and has earned a 50% interest in the Ivanhoe Creek property, a Midas-style target in Nevada's Carlin Trend.

This News Release has been prepared on behalf of the Kent Exploration Inc Board of Directors, which accepts full responsibility for its contents.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Graeme O'Neill"

Graeme O'Neill, President

For further information please contact:

Graeme O'Neill, President

Telephone: 1 (604) 684-3394 Toll Free: 1 (866) 399-6539 Facsimile: 1 (888) 282-7763
Or visit the Kent Exploration Inc website at <http://www.kent-exploration.com>

The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release