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Symbol – TSX & AIM: **KGI**

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SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS ON LOWER D- 1.10 OZ/TON OVER 18.0 FEET (UNCUT- HOLE 50-627), 3.00 OZ/TON OVER 11.0 FEET (UNCUT- HOLE 47-1105)- POTENTIAL STRIKE LENGTH OF 2,700 FEET

Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. (the “Company”) is pleased to present an update on one of the exploration programs, the Lower D Zone, as part of its three-year \$21 million exploration campaign. The goal of this campaign is to explore for a combined potential of 15 million tons of ore on the Main Break, parallel breaks and north-south structures, such as the Lower D Zone, on the Company’s land holdings. Each month 4 to 6 underground drills are carrying out 3 to 4 different exploration programs.

“Our main focus right now is to extend the Lower D, and the parallel LK Zones north towards the operational workings at the Macassa #3 shaft, correlate the multiple zones intersected to date, verify the dip geometry with the view of bringing in resources.” said Stew Carmichael, Chief Exploration Geologist. “Though most of the historical production in the Kirkland Lake camp was derived from east west trending structures such as the Main Break, the new north-south trending mineralization, originally discovered by KGI exploration staff in February 2003 with the Upper D Zone, and including these latest results, represent the most significant exploration development since the inception of the three year program.”

* All diagrams referred to in this release may be viewed at the Companies website, www.klgold.com/

Highlights of the current results include:

- Drill Hole 50-627 has intersected what appears to be the north strike extension of the Lower D Zone and assayed 1.10 ounces of gold per ton over 18.0 feet core length (Uncut, true width=11.5 feet) at the -5165 elevation and is located 1,560 feet north of the existing Lower D resource block (see [figure 2](#) - longitudinal section); the intersections to date to the north show good continuity (see [figure 4](#)).
- Drill hole 50-622 has intersected the Lower D Zone 800 feet south of the existing Lower D resource area and assayed 3.34 ounces of gold per ton over 1.0 feet core length (true width 0.8 feet) at the -5115 foot elevation; the intersections to date to the south show good continuity (see [figure 3](#)).
- The potential strike length on the Lower D Zone between drill holes 50-622 and 50-627 is approximately 2,700 feet (see [figure 1](#) plan view).
- Drill hole 47-1105 has intersected the Lower D Zone 320 feet north of the existing Lower D resource block and has assayed 3.00 ounces of gold per ton over 11.0 feet

core length (Uncut, true width=6.9 feet) This drill hole is located 100 feet south of hole 47-1092 which assayed 1.41 ounces of gold per ton over 15.0 feet core length. (see news release dated April 18th, 2005)

- Drill hole 47-1093A has intersected the Lower D Zone 200 feet south of the existing resource area and assayed 1.11 ounces of gold per ton over 6.0 feet core length (true width 3.9 feet) and has thus expanded the Lower D resource area which is currently within 1,600 feet of the active working at the Macassa Mine.
- Drilling is currently in progress from the -5000, -4700, and -3800 levels at the Macassa mine as part of a continuing effort to explore for and define resources associated with new north-south gold mineralization which now includes the Upper D, Lower D, LK, and ABM Zones.

All drill holes referred to in this release, with the exception of drill hole 50-627, were targeting the Lower D Zone. Drill hole 50-627 is targeting a North-South mineralized structure known as the LK Zone, located 1750 feet south of previous mining and 2,000 feet east of the Lower D Zone, where drill hole 45-911A intersected 26 ounces over a six foot width. (see news release dated September 20th, 2004). This hole was completed from a newly constructed drill bay on the -5000 level and has intersected what appears to be the northerly extension of the Lower D Zone and is still in progress.

Mineralization in all of the holes to date on the Lower D (except 50-627) comprises carbonate-altered conglomerate mineralized with up to 10% disseminated pyrite. The mineralization in hole 50-627 comprises porphyry-hosted quartz veining and silicification.

Multiple similarly mineralized zones of ore-grade mineralization have been discovered in an area extending 600 feet to 2,200 feet south and 2,600 feet horizontal from the main source of ore for the 24 million ounce Kirkland Lake ore body, including (in Drill hole 47-1093A) 0.45 ounces of gold per ton over 2.0 feet core length, 0.57 ounces of gold per ton over 1.0 feet core length and 0.69 ounces of gold per ton over 3.0 feet core length. The significant intersections to date are located between the -4800 and -5300 elevations and represent the most extensive series of north-south mineralized systems discovered yet.

Based on both wide spaced and closer spaced drilling, good continuity appears to have been demonstrated for a lateral extent of at least 2700 feet and a vertical extent of 500 feet, and remain open in these dimensions. Of the 12 ore-grade drill hole intersections on the Lower D, including the latest results, the average grade (weighted by width) is 0.81 ounces of gold per ton (cut, or 1.04 uncut) over an average 7.9 feet horizontal mining width. The dip is 78 degrees on the south portion, and 60 degrees on the northern portion (see sections). The above stated average grade of the Lower D compares favourably with the historical recovered grade for the entire Kirkland lake camp which is 0.46 ounces of gold per ton. [Figure #1](#) is a plan view showing the Lower D and some of the other zones.

To date, four North-South structures have been discovered at Macassa, each of which may extend 5,000' or more. Historically, ore-bearing structures in Kirkland Lake are laterally very extensive (1,000 feet to 20,000 feet). Ore-grade shoots along these structures generally are also extensive (1,000 to 8,000 feet). An example of the extent of potential mineralization is the Teck-Hughes mine, where 3,700,000 ounces of gold were mined from the Main Break over a strike length of only 1400 feet (one claim).

The following table summarizes the latest drilling program results in ounces of gold per ton over feet:

DRILL HOLE No.	VEIN	FROM (feet)	TO (feet)	HOLE DIP (degrees)	AZIMUTH (degrees)	ASSAY (oz. per ton/feet)
50-627	LOWER D(?) Inc.	964.0 980.0	982.0 982.0	-10	121	1.10/18.0' CL=11.5' TW, UNCUT 0.70/18.0' CL =11.5' TW, CUT 7.08/2.0' CL =1.3' TW, UNCUT, VG
47-1105	LOWER D Incl.	1,330.0 1,338.0	1,344.0 1344.0	-12	116	3.00/11.0' CL=6.9' TW, UNCUT 1.74/11.0' CL=6.9' TW, CUT 5.20/6.0'=3.8' TW, UNCUT, VG, TELL
50-622	LOWER D	2,233.4	2,234.4	-3	120	3.34/1.0' CL = 0.8' TW
47-1093A	#6 BREAK NEW NEW NEW LOWER D	515.5 614.0 1,578.0 1,786.0 1,803.0	520.5 616.0 1,579.0 1,789.0 1,809.0	-18	140	0.17/5.0' CL = 4.1' TW 0.45/2.0' CL = TW ? 0.57/1.0' CL = TW ? 0.69/3.0' CL = TW ? 1.11/6.0' CL = 3.9' TW
50-621	#6 BREAK LOWER D	639.4 1,801.6	641.5 1,805.6	+5.5	115	0.10/2.1' CL = 1.8' TW 0.06/4.0' CL = 3.5' TW
47-1083A	LOWER D	2,184.0	2,193.0	-28	140	0.030/9.0' CL = 4.8' TW
47-1090	NEW LOWER D	212.8 1,720.0	213.8 1,723.0	-14	145	0.50/1.0' CL = TW ? 0.01/3.0' CL = 1.9' TW
47-1101	NEW NEW LOWER D Incl. NEW	648.0 1,018.0 1,487.0 1,487.0 1,533.0	649.0 1,019.5 1,492.0 1,488.0 1,534.0	-15	091	0.32/1.0' CL = TW? 2.75/1.0' CL=TW? 0.30/5.0' CL=3.0' TW 1.14/1.0' CL=0.6' TW 0.69/1.0' CL=TW?
47-1102	NEW NEW LOWER D	537.4 826.0 1,363.0	538.4 830.0 1,370.0	-12	095	0.23/1.0' CL=TW? 0.15/4.0' CL 0.14/7.0' CL=4.4' TW

TW = True Width TW ? = True width unknown VG = Visible Gold TELL = Tellurides
CUT= cut to 3.50 oz./ton QV = Quartz vein QS = Quartz stringers

About the Company

The Company purchased the Macassa Mine and the 1,500 ton per day mill along with four former producing gold properties – Kirkland Lake Gold, Teck-Hughes, Lake Shore and Wright Hargreaves – in December 2001. These properties, which have historically produced some 22 million ounces of gold, extend over seven kilometres between the Macassa Mine on the east and Wright Hargreaves on the west and for the first time are being developed and explored under one owner. This camp is located in the Abitibi Southern Greenstone Belt of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada.

The results of the Company's underground diamond drilling program have been reviewed, verified (including sampling, analytical and test data) and compiled by the Company's geological staff (which includes a 'qualified person', Michael Sutton P.Geo. for the purpose of NI 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*).

The Company has implemented a quality assurance and control (QA/QC) program to ensure sampling and analysis of all exploration work is conducted in accordance with the best possible practices. The drill core is sawn in half with half of the core samples shipped to the Swastika Laboratories in Swastika, Ontario or to the Macassa mine laboratory for analysis. The other half of the core is retained for future assay verification. Other QA/QC includes the insertion of blanks, and the regular re-assaying of pulps/rejects at alternate certified labs (Polymet, Accurassay). Gold analysis is conducted by fire assay using atomic absorption or gravimetric finish. The laboratory re-assays at least 10% of all samples and additional checks may be run on anomalous values.

The Company's Kirkland Lake properties are the subject of a report prepared by Roland H. Ridler, B.A.Sc.(hons.), M.A.Sc., Ph.D.(Econ.Geol.), P.D., entitled *Kirkland Lake Mineral Properties (Macassa Mine, Kirkland Lake Gold, Teck-Hughes, Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves* dated November 30, 2001. The Company's Macassa Mine Property is the subject of reserve reports prepared by

- David W. Rennie, P.Eng. and Richard E. Routledge, M.Sc., P.Geol. entitled *Review of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of the Macassa Mine Property, Kirkland Lake, Ontario Prepared for Kirkland Lake Gold Inc* dated December 23, 2002 .
- Michael Sutton P.Geol., and Stewart Carmichael, P.Geol. entitled *Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of the Macassa Mine Property, Kirkland Lake, Ontario (Kirkland Lake Gold Inc.) as at April 30, 2003* dated August 30, 2003.
- Michael Sutton P.Geol., and Stewart Carmichael, P.Geol. entitled *Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of the Macassa Mine Property, Kirkland Lake, Ontario (Kirkland Lake Gold Inc.) as at April 30, 2004* dated August 31, 2004.

All of these technical reports have been filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com <<http://www.sedar.com>>).

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Neither the Toronto Stock Exchange nor the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange has reviewed and neither accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

The reserves and resources disclosed in this news release have been estimated using definitions and procedures which conform to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators. These reserves and resources were completed internally by the Company's personnel, while the previous reserves and resources were completed in December 2002 internally by the Company's personnel and were audited by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (an independent geological and mining consulting firm). The reserves are not part of the resources. For details on the calculation of reserves and resources, please refer to the disclosure on the Company's website.

Cautionary Note to U.S. investors concerning estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources

This news release uses the terms "measured" and "indicated resources." We advise U.S. investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

Cautionary Note to U.S. investors concerning estimates of Inferred Resources

This news release uses the term "inferred resources." We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally minable.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors- The United States Securities and Exchange Commission permits U.S. mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. We use certain terms in press release, such as "measured," "indicated," and "inferred" resources," that the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit U.S. registered companies from including in their filings with the SEC. U.S. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20F, File No. 01-31380, which may be secured from us, or from the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov/edgar.sht>.