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Thea 17 Gold property – trenching	

Trenching of the Thea 17 gold prospect in the Aldridge Formation in southeastern British Columbia has extended the silicified shear zone more than 250 meters. The shear zone was discovered in the late 1990s, and in 1999 was exposed in two short trenches spaced 25 meters apart. Chip sampling of these exposures indicated high gold values, with the upper trench (A) containing a weighted average of 14.5 grams/tonne gold across a true width of 4 meters and the lower trench (B), 2.96 g/t Au across 2 meters (*see* Klondike Gold Corp. News Release, August 12, 2002).

Exposures in the immediate prospect area are limited, essentially restricted to trenches. In early October, 2002, four trenches spaced approximately 25 to 50 meters apart, extended the known length of the zone to 150 meters north of the original discovery in Trench A, and a fifth trench to 50 meters south of Trench B, extending the zone for a total length of approximately 250 meters. The zone is open to both the north and south, as overburden covers these areas. However, a small exposure on a ridge north of the most northern trench indicates that the shear extends at least 100 meters farther north.

The shear zone trends just west of north and dips steeply to the east, cutting across relatively flatlying Middle Aldridge siltstones at a high angle. The central part of the shear is variably silicified, with the silicified zone ranging in width from approximately 2 meters to more than 11 meters in the most northern trench (F). The width of the shear or silicified zone in the most southern trench is not known; only a two-meter wide exposure was uncovered here and it consisted of a silicified zone; the margins of the zone were not exposed. Marginal to the silicified zone throughout the length of the shear is a variable thickness of fractured or sheared Aldridge country rock that is locally bleached and clay altered.

Preliminary sampling of the shear zone in the exposed trenches indicates that it is anomalous in gold over its entire length, with average gold content across the width of the shear varying from 14.5 g/t in Trench A to 0.15 g/t in a 1 meter exposure in Trench D. The most northern trench (F) contained 0.47 g/t Au across 6 meters and the most southern, 1.23 g/t Au across the two meter exposure. A hand sample of the ridge exposure (Thea 9) contained 652 ppb gold.

Limited soil sampling was done in an attempt to define the soil geochemical signature of the shear zone and to determine its continuity to the south. Three lines south of the southern trench all contained anomalous gold values, suggesting the zone continues at least 150 meters farther south. Furthermore, one line that was extended west of Trench B contained anomalous gold in the most western sample suggesting the possibility of a parallel shear zone to the west.

Future exploration at Thea 17 will include additional controlled sampling of the trenches as well as diamond drilling. The drilling will provide better controlled samples, define both the length and down-dip extension of the mineralized shear zone, and test the possible occurrence of parallel zones.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

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