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Manager Company Announcements
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Australian Stock Exchange Limited
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SYDNEY NSW 2000

By e-Lodgement

GLENGARRY INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM AT MAITLAND

Highlights:

- ❑ Diamond drill hole MTD002 designed to test the depth potential of the Maitland copper prospect has intersected 41 metres @ 1.85% copper from 147 metres depth.
- ❑ Higher grade zones include 5 metres @ 3.63% copper from 149 metres and 4 metres @ 4.16% copper from 182 metres.
- ❑ Hole MTD002 also intersected significant molybdenum with 8 metres @ 0.43% molybdenum recorded from 143 metres depth including 1 metre @ 1.05% molybdenum from 148 metres depth.
- ❑ The mineralised zone remains open at depth and along strike.

The Maitland prospect occurs within Glengarry's Greenvale Project (Figure 1) in North Queensland. Copper ores were mined from the Maitland prospect from 1909 to 1921 and drilling in the 1960's confirmed copper mineralisation over a 300 metre length including near surface intersections up to 21.4 metres @ 3% copper.

Most of the historic drilling was not assayed for other metals and the molybdenum potential of the prospect was not previously identified. The molybdenum mineralisation intersected is potentially very significant due to the recent increase in molybdenum prices from US\$10 per pound to currently about US\$30 per pound. The average grade of 0.43% molybdenum in MTD2 is equivalent to 9.5 pounds per tonne of metal. Molybdenum is important in steel making and the increase in price reflects the increasing demand for the metal from countries such as China.

The Greenvale Project is strategically located in a well endowed mineral province which includes the 4.5 million ounce Kidston gold mine, Kagara Zinc's Balcooma zinc mine and Copper Strike's Einasleigh Copper Project. Exploration by Glengarry in 2005 has highlighted the potential of the Project to contain economic concentrations of several metals including copper, uranium, gold, zinc and molybdenum.

Glengarry recently completed a four hole (MTD001 - 004) diamond drill hole program at Maitland for an aggregate 677.3 metres. The drilling program was designed to test geophysical anomalies defined an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed in March 2005.

Induced Polarisation is an electrical geophysical technique that can detect conductive minerals such as copper sulphides beneath barren cover. The IP survey indicated that the copper mineralisation at Maitland continued at depth and also defined two other targets located 500 metres east and 2 kilometres south of the historic mine workings.

Assay results have only been received for hole MTD002, which was drilled to test a strong chargeable IP response located down plunge of the southern lode below the Maitland workings. Significant copper and molybdenum assay results returned from hole MTD002 are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Significant Copper (0.5% lower cut) and Molybdenum Assays (0.1% lower cut)

Hole	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
MTD002	226475	7899550	200.8	134	141	7	1.05	nsr
				143	151	8	1.28	0.43
			including	148	149	1	nsr	1.05
				147	188	41	1.85	0.06
			including	149	154	5	3.63	0.20
				160	162	2	3.58	nsr
			including	176	177	1	6.31	nsr
			including	182	186	4	4.16	nsr

Cu – copper, Mo – molybdenum

nsr – no significant results. Samples collected at 1 metre intervals.

True widths are estimated to be approximately 50% of the down hole widths.

The copper and molybdenum mineralisation appears structurally controlled and occurs as disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite within silica – epidote – magnetite altered calc-silicate gneiss (Figure 2). Drilling to date has confirmed significant copper mineralisation over 300m strike at Maitland and mineralisation remains open to the south and with depth. Future exploration efforts will:

- Assess the potential for economic molybdenum mineralisation at Maitland.
- Test the down plunge and strike potential of the high grade zones contained within the envelope of disseminated mineralisation.
- Target the southern extension of the Maitland Shear Zone where alluvial cover up to 20 metres thick masks any shallow geochemical responses.

Drill holes MTD001, 003 and 004 were drilled to test the other IP anomalies defined in May 2005. Assays have not yet been received for these holes; however, visual logging indicates that they are unlikely to record significant mineralisation.



Regionally, the Maitland prospect is located adjacent to a major, 80 kilometre long structure known as the Lynd Mylonite Zone (LMZ), which is spatially related to a number of other prospects within the Greenvale Project (Figure 1). These prospects include the Oasis uranium prospect approximately 20 kilometres north northeast of Maitland where drilling in the 1970s intersected significant uranium mineralisation. Glengarry recently completed a two hole diamond drill hole program at Oasis and assays are pending.

DAVID RICHARDS
Managing Director

The information in the report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by David Richards who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. David Richards is a full time employee of Glengarry Resources Limited. David Richards has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. David Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

GLENGARRY

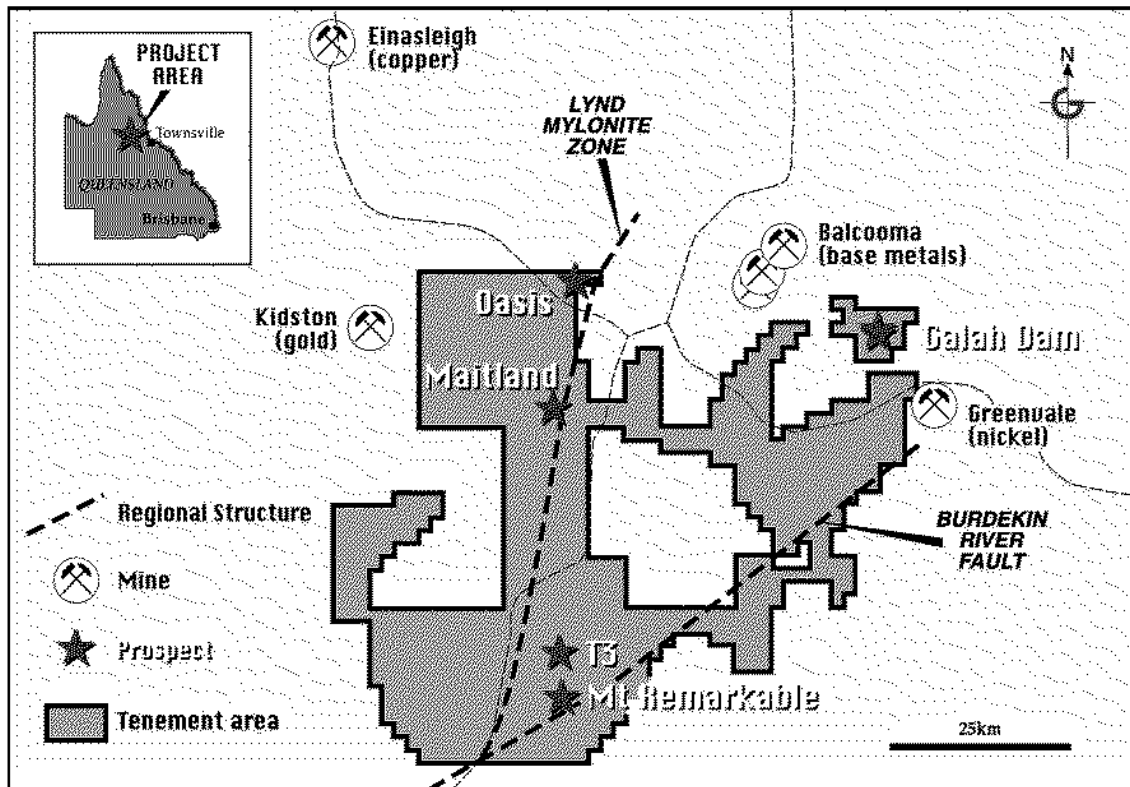


Figure 1: Glengarry Resources Limited - Greenvale Project area.

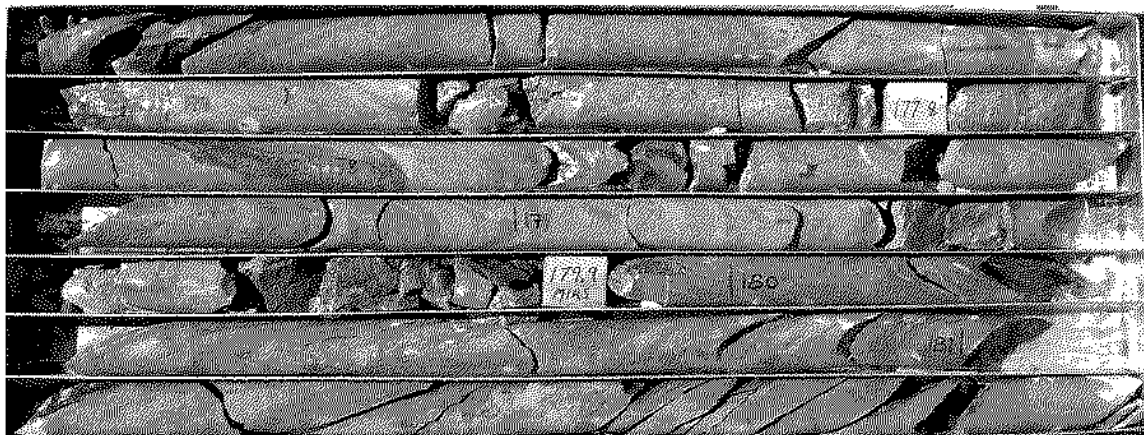


Figure 2: Photograph of diamond core from hole MTD 2 showing semi-massive chalcopyrite mineralization at top of figure.