RAMBLER METALS & MINING PLC

Management's Discussion & Analysis ('MD&A')

For the Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2017

This MD&A, including appendices, is unaudited and is intended to help the reader understand Rambler Metals and Mining plc ('the parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Company' or 'Rambler'), our operations and our present business environment. It has been prepared as of November 17, 2017 and covers the results of operations for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited Financial Statements for the five months ended December 31, 2016 and notes thereto. This consolidated financial information has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and their interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), as adopted by the European Union and with IFRS and their interpretations issued by the IASB. The presentation currency is US Dollars. These statements together with the following MD&A are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing the potential future performance. See Forward Looking Statement disclosure in Appendix 5.

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COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Company is transforming the Ming Copper-Gold Mine Project ('the Project') with a fully funded expansion strategy. Its principal activity is the development, mining and exploration of its mining Project in Newfoundland and Labrador (see map referenced in Appendix 1) with a longer-term goal of continued exploration and development of other properties in its portfolio, all located in Canada.

The Company is currently focussed on:

1. Completing the implementation of its Phase II expansion project to 1,250 metric tonnes per day and optimisation strategy, as described below.
2. Continuing with engineering studies with a view to further increase production to 2,000 metric tonnes per day ('mtpd') at the Ming Mine, Phase III. Detailed engineering and review will include underground material handling options, including shaft rehabilitation.
3. Maintaining its focus on reducing average unit costs at its operation through planned increases in ore production as outlined in the Phase II expansion strategy. Also to further evaluate the potential for additional cost reductions as part of ongoing Phase III optimization and engineering studies.
4. Increasing available resources and reserves through further exploration within the Ming mine mineralized trend both from underground and on surface. Results from the first exploration surface drill hole testing the depth extension of the lower footwall zone mineralization were released during the quarter.

See Forward Looking Information in Appendix 5.

The Company's directors and management believe that these priorities provide a solid foundation for Rambler, and its shareholders, as it continues working towards building a successful mid-tier mining company.

The parent Company's Ordinary Shares trade on the London AIM market under the symbol "RMM" and the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "RAB".

Phase II optimisation strategy

The Phase II expansion project continues to transform the Ming Mine to a 1,250 mtpd fully optimised copper-gold mining operation from the 2012 Phase I start-up that initially focused on mining only the high grade massive sulphides at 650 mtpd. The Phase II operation will see the mining and processing of blended massive sulfide and Lower Footwall Zone ('LFZ') stringer ore at 1,250 mtpd. The expansion plan is fully funded by an investment by CE Mining II Rambler Limited ("CE II") in June, 2016, the subsequent exercise of warrants, funding by way of a repayable contribution through the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency's Business Development Program ('ACOA'), the working capital facility from CE II and expected funds from the exercise of the outstanding warrants.

CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR

In 2016 the Company changed its fiscal year from July 31 to December 31. The current reporting period is the three month period from July 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017 (”Q3/17”) Comparative information has been restated in line with calendar quarters and has been provided for the three month period ended June 30, 2017 (“Q2/17”) and the three month period ended September 30, 2016 (‘Q3/16’).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE THIRD QUARTER

- ➔ Results of the first surface exploration diamond drill hole testing the down dip extension of the LFZ and Ming Massive Sulphide (‘MMS’) ore zones were released on September 14, 2017. The goal of the surface exploration program is to add approximately 1 kilometer to the down-plunge length of the mineralized zone (see drilling results on page 7).

- ➔ Production of 79,300 dry metric tonnes (‘dmt’) (Q2/17: 86,895 dmt, Q3/16: 69,426 dmt) a 9% decrease on the previous quarter, with copper concentrate grade increasing to 29% (Q2/17: 27%, Q3/16: 27%) and copper head grade of 1.38% (Q2/17: 1.41%, Q3/16: 1.84%).

- ➔ Underground development into the LFZ for ore production continued during the quarter. However, there has been a delay in reaching sustained production at the target rate of 1,250 mtpd. Underground development advance was initially slower than planned and critical headings are now reaching the targeted LFZ areas. In addition, the implementation of the necessary ventilation improvements has taken longer than anticipated as a result of a delayed construction start due to snow conditions in May and June. While all modifications to the mill required for sustained 1,250 mtpd throughput have been complete, the mine has yet to deliver enough ore to supply the plant at that rate. With more LFZ stopes now in production, it is expected that the mine and mill will run at a matched 1,250 mtpd rate in November, 2017.

- ➔ Average commodity prices strengthened during the quarter to US$2.86 per pound of copper (Q2/17: US$2.56, Q3/16: US$2.16) and US$1,273 per ounce gold (Q2/17: US$1,255 Q3/16: US$1,336).

- ➔ Revenue was US$7.3 million higher than the previous quarter and same quarter 2016 (Q2/17: US$6.9 million, Q3/16: US$6.7 million), with high metal prices offsetting lower production.

- ➔ Operating loss of US$2.5 million (Q2/17: US$2.3 million loss, Q3/16: US$12.2 million loss) and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation (‘EBITDA’) of US$1.1 million (Q2/17: US$1.2 million, Q3/16: $1.1 million).

- ➔ Direct cash costs net of by-product credits (‘C1 costs’) for the quarter were US$2.87 per pound of copper (YTD: US$2.87, Q2/17: US$2.44, Q3/16: US$1.88).

- ➔ Cash flows generated/(utilized) from operating activities were US$2.2 million (Q2/17: US$0.5 million, Q3/16: US$(1.9) million).

FINANCIAL RESULTS

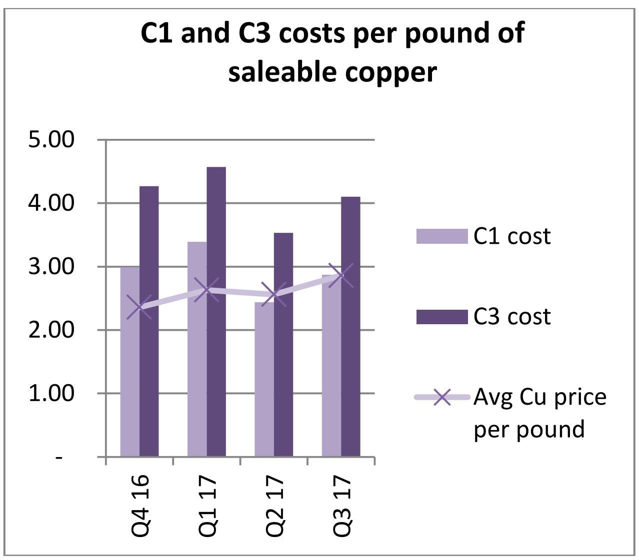
Revenue

➔ Revenue for the quarter was US$7.3 million (Q2/17 US$6.9 million, Q3/16 – US$6.7 million) after adjustments arising from second provisional invoices and final settlement of provisional invoices. A total of 3,681 dmt (Q2/17 – 4,298 dmt, Q3/16 – 3,884 dmt) of concentrate was provisionally invoiced during the period at an average price of US$2.86 (Q2/17 - US$2.56, Q3/16 – US$2.16) per pound copper and US$1,273 (Q2/17 - US$1,255, Q3/16 – US$1,336) per ounce gold, generating US$7.6 million in revenue (Q2/17 US$7.3 million, Q3/16 – US$7.0 million). The increase in revenue from Q3/16 reflects an increase in the price of copper.

Costs

➔ Net cash direct costs per pound of saleable copper net of by-product credits ('C1') for the quarter were US$2.87 (Q1/17: US$2.44, Q3/16: US$1.88). Saleable copper produced in the quarter was 2.2 million pounds (Q1/17: 2.4 million, Q3/16 2.2 million). Reduced head grade, together with increased operating development costs contributed to the rise in C1 costs compared to Q2/17 and Q3/16. Once Phase II expansion throughput reaches sustained production at 1,250 mtpd, C1 costs should decline to below US$2.00.

➔ A summary of the Company's net cash direct costs (C1) and fully allocated costs (C3) net of by-product credits per pound of saleable copper together with the average sales price of copper for the past four quarters is shown below.



The Company has included non-GAAP performance measures: net cash direct costs per pound of saleable copper net of by-product credits (C1 costs) and fully allocated costs (net of by-product credits)(C3 costs) per pound of saleable copper, throughout this document. C3 costs include interest charges which are shown below the operating profit line in the income statement. This is a common performance measure in the mining industry but does not have any standardized meaning. Refer to Appendix 3 for a reconciliation of these measures to reported production expenses.

Loss

➔ The net loss after tax for Q3/17 was US$1.4 million or US$0.003 per share which compares with a loss of US$0.7 million or US$0.001 per share for Q2/17 and a loss of US$10.8 million or US$0.026 per share for Q3/16. The relatively small loss in Q2/17 was mainly due to the profit on disposal of shares in Marathon Gold Corporation (TSX: MOZ) in that quarter. The relatively large loss in Q3/16 was due to an impairment charge of US$11.3 million.

- ➔ Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation ("EBITDA") were US$1.1 million for Q3/17 compared to US$1.2 million in Q2/17 and US$1.1 million in Q3/16.

Cash flow and cash resources

- ➔ Cash flows generated from operating activities for Q3/17 were US$2.2 million compared with cash generated of US$0.5 million in Q2/17 and $1.9 million consumed in Q3/16. The generation of cash in operations for the quarter arose from a small cash operating loss offset by changes in working capital.

Financing and Investment

- ➔ During the third quarter, a repayment of US$0.3 million (project to date: US$17.5 million) was made on the Company's gold loan by the delivery of 237 payable ounces of gold (12,338 ounces have been delivered by the project to date). At the end of the quarter, a further 368 ounces was owed on this loan.

- ➔ Net debt excluding the Gold loan was as follows:

	Q3/17 US$'000	**Q2/17 US$'000**	**Q3/16 US$'000**
Cash	1,323	3,098	5,785
Finance leases	(4,161)	(4,431)	(3,211)
Government assistance	(227)	(205)	-
Advance purchase agreement	-	-	(1,607)
Net cash (debt)	(3,065)	(1,538)	967

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 19, 2017, the Company announced that it had entered into a loan agreement with CE Mining II Rambler Limited. The loan is for US$1 million, is unsecured, carries interest at a fixed rate of 9.5% and is repayable 12 months from the date of drawdown.

On November 2, 2017, the Company revised its guidance for the remainder of the fiscal year as a results of the delay in underground development affecting the mine's ability to sustain 1,250 mtpd.

PRODUCTION	Previous F2017 Guidance	Revised F2017 Guidance
Dry Tonnes Milled	350,000 - 400,000	330,000 - 360,000
Copper Recovery (%)	94 - 96	94 - 96
Gold Recovery (%)	65 - 70	60 - 65
Copper Head Grade (%)	1.3 - 1.6	1.3 - 1.6
Gold Head Grade (g/t)	0.5 - 1.0	0.5 - 1.0
CONCENTRATE		
Copper grade (%)	26 - 28	26 – 28
Gold grade (g/t)	4.0 - 8.0	4.0 - 8.0
Dry Tonnes Produced	16,000 - 18,000	14,000 - 16,000
SALEABLE METAL		
Copper (tonnes)	4,200 - 4,900	3,800 - 4,200
Gold (ounces)	3,900 - 4,700	3,400 - 3,900

Following the retirement of the previous general manager, the Company has now appointed a new general manager who started on November 14, 2017. Further details on his appointment will be announced shortly.

ORE CONCENTRATE AND PRODUCTION

QUARTER BY QUARTER

PRODUCTION	Q2/17	Q3/17		Q3/16	Q3/17	
Dry Tonnes Milled	86,895	**79,300**	-9%	69,426	**79,300**	14%
Copper Recovery (%)	94.2	**95.4**	1%	96.0	**95.4**	-1%
Gold Recovery (%)	56.5	**61.7**	9%	63.4	**61.7**	-3%
Copper Head Grade (%)	1.41	**1.38**	-2%	1.84	**1.38**	-25%
Gold Head Grade (g/t)	0.67	**0.66**	-1%	1.24	**0.66**	-46%
CONCENTRATE (Produced and Stored in Warehouse)						
Copper (%)	26.6	**28.9**	9%	27.2	**28.9**	6%
Gold (g/t)	7.7	**9.0**	17%	13.4	**9.0**	-33%
Dry Tonnes Produced	4,359	**3,614**	-17%	4,215	**3,614**	-14%
Saleable Copper Metal (t)	1,112	**1,004**	-10%	1,101	**1,004**	-9%
Saleable Gold (oz)	939	**930**	-1%	1,681	**930**	-45%

- Production of 3,614 tonnes of copper concentrate, representing a 17% decrease over Q2/17 as a result of reduced mill tonnage and copper head grade during the quarter.

- Dry tonnes milled of 79,300 tonnes, a 9% decrease over Q2/17 and a 14% increase over Q3/16, driven by an increase in production from the Lower Footwall Zone ('LFZ');

    - 1,004 tonnes of saleable copper
      (a 10% decrease over Q2/17 and a 9% decrease over Q3/16)

    - 930 ounces of saleable gold
      (a 1% decrease over Q2/17 and an 45% decrease over Q3/16)

- Head grades of copper averaged 1.38% for the quarter (a 2% decrease over Q2/17 and 46% decrease over Q3/16); gold averaged 0.66 g/t (1% decrease over Q2/17 and 46% decrease over Q3/16), both in line with guidance.

- At the beginning of the quarter, secondary crushing at the mill was temporarily suspended due to damage from metal debris originating from the mine. The mill produced at a reduced rate until late July while repairs were completed, reducing throughput for the quarter. As of the writing of this MD&A the mill is averaging 1,246 mtpd during operational hours and has run for several consecutive days at the targeted 1,250 mtpd rate. Mill throughput at this point is limited only by the rate of supply of ore from the mine.

DRILLING RESULTS

LOWER FOOTWALL ZONE SURFACE EXPLORATION

A directional surface drilling program was initiated in June to test the down plunge continuity of the Lower Footwall Zone and Ming South massive sulphide zone, up to one kilometre beyond the currently known mineralized trend. Drill hole RM17-25a was collared at surface and drilled to a total depth of 1,771 m. The massive sulphide lenses intersected at 1,325 meters are interpreted to be the down plunge of the Ming South Zone and down plunge of an area with ongoing development headings. The two sulphide lenses returned grades of 1.63% Cu and 1.23 g/t Au over 1.02 m, and 2.85% Cu and 2.99 g/t Au over 6.30 m. The Lower Footwall Zone was intersected below 1,371 meters and was represented by increasing chlorite alteration in association with increasing chalcopyrite stringers, all cut by un-mineralized mafic dykes. The grades returned from the LFZ included individual intersections of 5.72 m of 1.46% Cu, 40.0 m of 1.44% Cu, 3.74 m of 2.38% Cu and 10.0 m of 1.35% Cu. (see table below for full details)

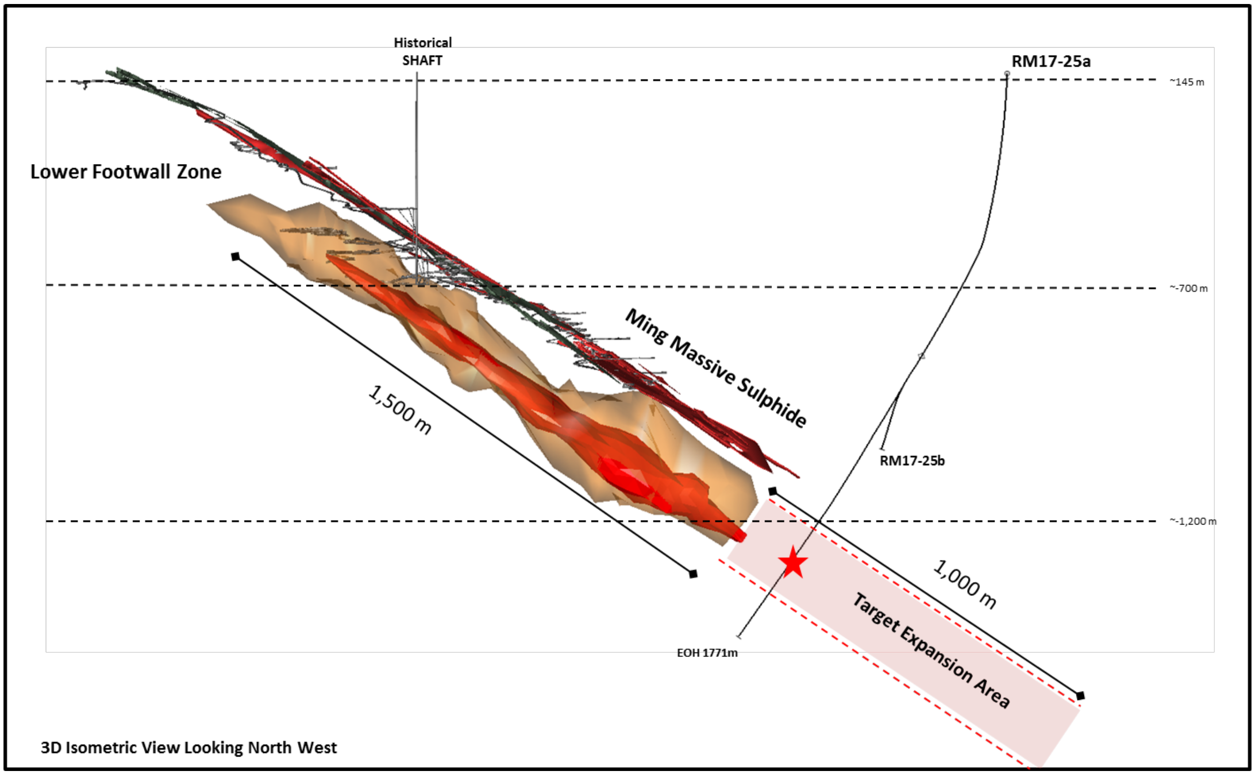
Highlighted Significant Assay Results from RM17-25a

Drill Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)
RM17-25a	MMS	1325.11	1326.13	1.02	1.63	1.23	17.51	0.77
RM17-25a	MMS	1336.85	1343.15	6.30	2.85	2.99	21.13	0.84
RM17-25a	LFZ	1428.00	1433.72	5.72	1.46	0.08	1.25	0.01
RM17-25a	LFZ	1449.00	1489.00	40.00	1.42	0.06	1.18	0.01
including	LFZ	1454.00	1460.00	6.00	2.51	0.11	2.18	0.01
including	LFZ	1471.00	1477.47	6.47	1.84	0.06	1.48	0.01
including	LFZ	1481.43	1489.00	7.57	2.27	0.07	1.42	0.01
RM17-25a	LFZ	1562.80	1566.54	3.74	1.87	0.13	3.77	0.02
RM17-25a	LFZ	1581.00	1591.00	10.00	1.35	0.05	1.84	0.12

Note 1: Results reported are accurate and reflective as of the date of release. The Company performs regular auditing and reconciliation reviews on its processes following which past results may be adjusted to reflect any changes. Core lengths can vary depending on the angle the drill hole intersects the mineralized body. True widths are estimate to range between 90-95% of core lengths.

R17-25b is a daughter hole of RM17-25a, wedged from the RM17-25a parent hole at a depth 890 m utilizing Devico directional drilling. This second hole will further test the Ming South in the MMS and LFZ an additional 200 meters down plunge of R17-025a.

3D Isometric of the Ming Mine with 2017 Surface Drill Holes



Larry Pilgrim, P.Geo., is the Qualified Person responsible for the technical content of this release and has reviewed and approved it accordingly. Mr. Pilgrim is an independent consultant contracted by Rambler Metals and Mining Canada Limited. Tonnes referenced are dry metric tonnes unless otherwise indicated.

Rambler maintains an ongoing quality assurance and quality control program ('QA/QC') to ensure that exploration data collected adheres to all compliance regulations and CIM best practices. Rambler maintains written field procedures and has had independent audit and verification geological database and all data related to drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying. Rambler's QA/QC program includes insertion of blanks, duplicates and standard samples in regular intervals. Analytical control measures for the drilling program involve both internal and external laboratory check samples to ensure that data received and used are accurate and reliable. Rambler has integrated the database management program MX Deposit as an effective and efficient way to manage assay data as well as QA/QC tracking and reporting.

All core samples assayed and pertaining to this report were completed by Eastern Analytical Limited located at Springdale, Newfoundland. Eastern Analytical Limited is an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory and bears no relationship to the Rambler.

OUTLOOK

Management continues to pursue the following objectives:

- ➔ Deliver on the Phase II mine and mill optimisation plan with production at 1,250 mtpd and grades initially ranging from 1.3% to 1.6% Cu and 0.5 to 0.7 g/t Au. As we continue to develop deeper into the LFZ, over the projected 20 year mine life, diamond drill results show that grades and mineralized thickness continue to strengthen at depth. At this time, it is expected that the mine will deliver 1,250 mtpd to the mill during November 2017. Production will then decline slightly in December as the new ventilation system is commissioned. After commissioning it is expected that the mine will be able to deliver at a sustainable rate of 1,250 mtpd and the mill will be able to process at that same rate.

- ➔ Further evaluate the potential of a Phase III operation with increase in mine production and mill throughput to about 2,000 mtpd.

- ➔ Continuing with the underground exploration program to allow for further exploration both up-dip and down-dip to increase near-mine mine resource and reserves.

- ➔ Continue with the surface exploration diamond drilling program aimed to double the current plunge length of the known massive sulfide and LFZ mineralization.

See 'Forward Looking Information' in Appendix 5 for a description of the factors that may cause actual results to differ from forecast.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Q3/17 Results (US$000's)	Commentary	Comparatives			
		Q2/17	*B/(W)**	Q3/16	B/(W)
7,280	**Revenue** of US$7.3 million in Q3/17 was generated through the sale of 3,681 dmt of copper concentrate containing 1,005 tonnes of saleable copper metal, 923 ounces of saleable gold compared with US$6.9 million from the sale of 4,298 dmt of copper concentrate in Q2/17. The increase over Q2/17 reflects increased copper prices. Revenue in Q3/16 was generated through the sale of 3,884 dmt of copper concentrate containing 1,010 tonnes of saleable copper metal and 1,524 ounces of saleable gold. The increase in revenue from Q3/16 reflects increased copper prices.	6,939	*5%*	6,686	*9%*
6,728	**Production costs** relate to the processing and mining costs associated with the Company's Ming Mine production and include processing and mining costs of US$1.4 million (Q2/17: US$1.4 million, Q3/16: US$1.4 million) and US$5.3 million (Q2/17: US$4.8 million, Q3/16: US$4.1 million) respectively. Mining costs are higher than in Q2/17 due to lower capital development meters vs operating in the quarter.	6,166	*(9)%*	5,486	*(23)%*
730	**General and administrative expenses** were lower than the previous quarter mainly as a result of lower legal and professional costs. Administrative expenses were in line with Q3/16.	838	*13%*	709	*(3)%*
819	**Gain on derivative financial instruments**. During the quarter the net unrealised fair value loss adjustment recognized was US$384,000 being the difference in the commodity prices at time of provisional invoicing and anticipated commodity prices upon final settlement offset by a realised gain of US$1,203,000. During Q2/17 the net unrealised fair value loss adjustment recognized was US$16,000 being the difference in the commodity prices at time of provisional invoicing and anticipated commodity prices upon final settlement offset by a realised gain of US$187,000. During Q3/16 the realised gain was US$81,000.	171	*379%*	414	*98%*
460	**Foreign exchange differences** arising on the Gold Loan resulted in a gain in Q2/17 as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian Dollar against the US Dollar during the quarter.	351	*31%*	(321)	*243%*
552	**Income tax credit/(expense).** A deferred tax credit of $552,000 was recognised on the loss for the quarter. This compares with a credit of $247,000 in Q2/17 and a credit of $3,746,000 for Q3/16.	247	*123%*	3,746	*(85)%*
1,792	**Mineral property.** The Company incurred costs of $1.8 million in the quarter. The cost includes labour costs of US$0.9 million and underground development costs of US$0.9 million. The costs are higher than in Q2/17 and in Q3/16 as a result of increased development meters and a recalculation of capital development costs during the quarter.	1,290	*(39)%*	686	*(161)%*
994	**Capital spending on property, plant and equipment** reduced by US$2.2 million during the quarter compared to Q2/17 and included work on the underground ventilation system.	3,187	*(69)%*	475	*(109)%*

***B / (W) = Better / (Worse)**

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The quarterly results for the Company for the last eight fiscal quarters are set out in the following table.

Quarterly Results *(All amounts in 000s of US Dollars, except Loss per share figures)*	**4th Quarter**	**3rd Quarter**	**2nd Quarter**	**1st Quarter**
Calendar 2017		Jul – Sep	Apr – Jun	Jan – Mar
Revenue		7,280	6,939	5,725
(Loss)/profit before impairment and tax		(1,905)	(949)	(3,906)
Net (loss) income		(1,353)	(702)	(2,779)
(Loss)/earnings per Share (Basic & Diluted)		(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.005)
Fully allocated cost net of by-products (C3) per pound of saleable copper		4.10	3.53	4.57
Calendar 2016	Oct - Dec	Jul - Sep	Apr - Jun	Jan – Mar
Revenue	5,396	6,686	8,278	7,660
(Loss)/profit before impairment and tax	(4,423)	(3,256)	(1,490)	1,030
Net (loss) income	(1,565)	(10,794)	(1,050)	737
(Loss)/earnings per Share (Basic & Diluted)	(0.004)	(0.026)	(0.007)	0.005
Fully allocated cost net of by-products (C3) per pound of saleable copper	4.27	2.94	2.79	2.26
Fiscal 2016	Nov – Jan*			
Revenue	6,009			
(Loss)/profit before impairment and tax	(1,501)			
Net Income	(1,115)			
(Loss)/earnings per Share (Basic & Diluted)	(0.003)			
Fully allocated cost net of by-products (C3) per pound of saleable copper	2.78			

** closest comparative quarters*

Since 2012, when commercial production commenced at the Project, the Company's results have been, and are expected to continue to be, influenced by the operational results of the Ming Mine. Financial results are impacted by the levels of copper concentrate production, the costs associated with that production and the selling prices of the concentrate. The prices for the copper, gold and silver contained in the concentrate are determined using prevailing international prices in US Dollars whereas the majority of the mine costs are in Canadian Dollars.

Volatility of revenue and earnings over the past two years is due to the combined effect of changes in volumes and fluctuations in metal prices and the fluctuation of the US Dollar exchange rate.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL POSITION

Historically the Company has been successful in accessing the equity and debt markets to finance the acquisition and initial development of the Project. In future, the Company plans to fund operational requirements through internally generated cash flow, proceeds from the exercise of warrants, debt offerings and, if necessary, additional equity financing.

The Company continually reviews operational results, expenditures and additional financial opportunities in order to ensure adequate liquidity to support its growth strategy while maintaining or increasing production levels at the Ming Mine. However, there is no guarantee that the Company will have access to future capital or the ability to generate positive cash flows.

Cash flows utilised in investing activities amounted to US$3.3 million for the quarter. Cash of US$1.8 million was spent on the Company's mineral property, US$1.0 million was spent on property, plant and equipment and US$0.5 million on exploration.

Cash flows utilized in financing activities during the period amounted to US$0.7 million, consisting of finance lease repayments of US$0.4 million, and gold loan repayments of US$0.3 million.

The Company is required to hold Letters of Credit in favour of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in respect of the reclamation and closure liability at the Project. At period end the Company holds bearer deposit notes totalling US$3.6 million.

Sales of copper concentrate are in US Dollars and the majority of the Company's expenses are incurred in Canadian Dollars. The Company's principal exchange rate risk relates to movements between the Canadian and US Dollar. The Gold Loan is repayable from future sales of gold mitigating the exchange risk. Management will closely monitor exchange fluctuation and consider the use of forward exchange contracts as required.

Interest rates on the capital leases and short term borrowings are fixed, eliminating interest rate risk.

Financial Instruments

The Company's principal financial assets comprise: cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, available for sale investments, derivative financial instruments and trade and other receivables. The Company's financial liabilities comprise trade payables; other payables; and interest bearing loans and borrowings.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

The Board of Directors determines, as required, the degree to which it is appropriate to use financial instruments and hedging techniques to mitigate risks. The main risks for which such instruments may be appropriate are foreign currency risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk each of which is discussed in note 25 of the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2016.

COMMITMENTS AND LOANS

Commitments

The Company had contracted to purchase underground mobile equipment of US$2.1 million at the quarter end.

Gold Loan

In March, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement ("Gold Loan") with Sandstorm Resources Limited ("Sandstorm") to sell a portion of the life-of-mine gold production from its Ming Mine. Under the terms of the agreement, Sandstorm made staged upfront cash payments for the gold to the Company totaling US$20 million.

For this, in each production year following the first year of production, until 175,000 oz of payable gold has been produced, the Company has agreed to sell to Sandstorm, at market price, a percentage equal to 25% x (85% divided by the actual percentage of metallurgical recovery of gold realized in the immediately preceding production year). If the payable gold production in any production year after the third production year is less than 15,000 ounces, then in each such production year, Sandstorm payable gold shall not be less than 25% of the payable gold. The percentage of payable gold of 25% falls to 12% after 175,000 oz of payable gold has been produced and remains payable for the remainder of the period ending 40 years after the date of the agreement. After the expiry of the 40 year term, the agreement is renewable in 10 year terms at the option of Sandstorm.

At September 30, 2017, the Company has produced 41,218 payable ounces of gold of which 12,709 ounces were transferrable to Sandstorm under the agreement as follows:

Production year	**Payable gold ounces produced**	**Ounces transferrable**
Pre-production	15,429	4,937
1	4,888	1,280
2	5,945	1,904
3	5,408	1,689
4	6,905	2,069
5 (to date)	2,643	830
Total	**41,218**	**12,709**

The Gold Loan is accounted for as a financial liability carried at amortised cost. In determining the effective interest rate implicit in the cash flows arising from the loan the cash flows are forecast based on management's best estimates of the time of delivery of payable gold, the total amount of gold expected to be produced over the mine life and the timing of that production.

Total interest of US$546,000 (Q2/17:US$109,000 credited, Q3/16 US$1,350,000 charged) was charged during the period.

COMMITMENTS AND LOANS (continued)

Loan and lease balances

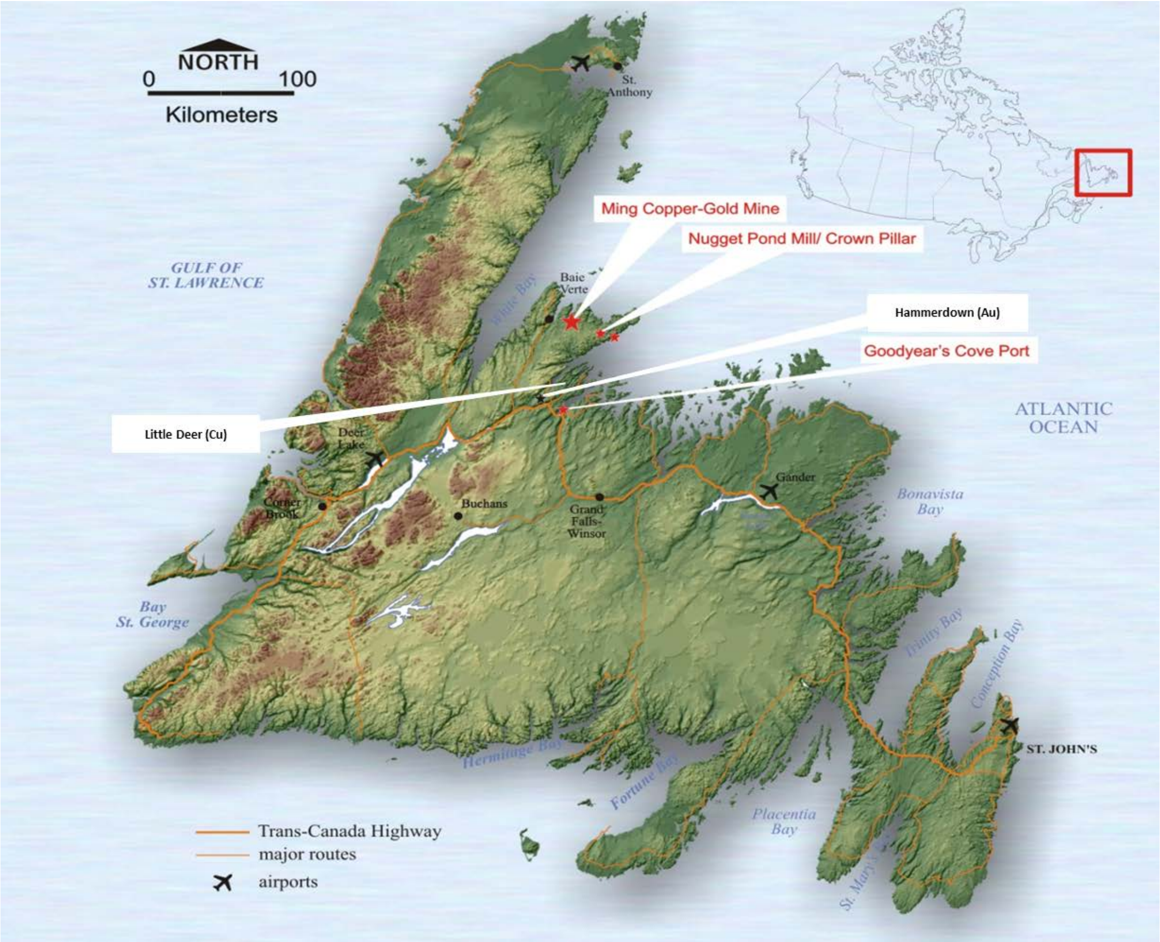
At September 30, 2017, interest bearing loans and borrowings, including finance lease commitments, of US$4.2 million.

Government Assistance

To date Company has received US$334,000 in interest free repayable contributions from a Canadian government agency. Contributions to a total of US$1.54 million are available in support of the Phase II expansion project for the mine. The contributions are repayable over eight years from May 2018.

The fair value of the contributions received calculated at a market interest rate of 10% have been classified as a financial liability with the difference between the fair value and the amount received credited against the cost of assets under construction.

APPENDIX 1 – LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX 2 - SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION & REVIEW OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Financial Highlights *(All amounts in 000s of US Dollars, unless otherwise stated)*	**Three months ended,**		
	September 30, 2017	**June 30, 2017**	**September 30, 2016**
Concentrate sales (dmt)	3,681	4,298	3,884
Average revenue per pound of Cu ($)	2.86	2.56	2.16
Revenue	7,280	6,939	6,686
Production costs	6,728	6,166	5,486
Administrative expenses	730	838	258
Impairment charge	-	-	11,268
Net (loss)	(1,353)	(702)	(10,794)
Cash Flow generated from operating activities	2,239	518	(1,896)
Cash Flow used in investing activities	(3,284)	(1,350)	(377)
Cash Flow used in financing activities	(728)	(1,170)	(2,807)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	(1773)	(2,001)	(5,080)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,323	3,098	5,785
Total Assets	92,194	90,722	80,306
Total Liabilities	(28,099)	(27,875)	(25,634)
Working Capital	(5,592)	(1,787)	1,419
Weighted average number of shares outstanding ('000s)	535,605	535,605	236,276
Earnings/(loss) per share ($)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.026)

APPENDIX 3 – NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company has included non-GAAP performance measures throughout this document. These include: net direct cash cost (C1) per pound of saleable copper, fully allocated costs (C3) per pound of saleable copper and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation ('EBITDA').

C1 and C3 costs per pound of saleable copper are common performance measures in the mining industry but do not have any standardized meaning. Total cash operating costs include mine site operating costs (mining, processing and refining, in-mine drilling expenditures, administration, and production taxes), but are exclusive of other costs (non-cash inventory valuation adjustments, reclamation, capital, long-term development and exploration). These measures, along with sales, are considered to be key indicators of the Company's ability to generate operating earnings and free cash flows from its mining operations. The Company believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash flows. These should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS and are not necessarily indicative of production costs presented under IFRS. The following tables provide reconciliation of said costs to the Company's financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2017:

Cash Operating Cost *All amounts in 000s of US Dollars except pounds of copper produced*	**Three months ended**			**Year to Date at Sep 30,**	
	Sep 30, 2017	**Jun 30, 2017**	**Sep 30, 2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Production Costs per Financial Statements	**$ 6,728**	$ 6,166	$ 5,486	**$ 19,386**	$ 16,120
Cash Production Costs	**$ 6,728**	$ 6,166	$ 5,486	**$ 19,386**	$ 16,120
On-site general administration costs	**510**	495	308	**1,551**	1,260
By-product credits	**(868)**	(830)	(1,615)	**(2,105)**	(4,902)
Net direct cash costs (C1)	**$ 6,370**	$ 5,831	$ 4,179	**$ 18,832**	$ 12,478
Pounds of saleable copper (000's)	**2,216**	2,391	2,225	**6,563**	7,324
C1 cost per pound of saleable copper	**$ 2.87**	$ 2.44	$ 1.88	**$ 2.87**	$ 1.70

APPENDIX 3 - NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES (continued)

C3 per Pound of Saleable Copper *All amounts in 000s of US Dollars except pounds of saleable copper*	**Three months ended**			**Year to date at Sep 30,**	
	Sep 30, 2017	**Jun 30, 2017**	**Sep 30, 2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Net direct cash costs (see above)	**$ 6,370**	$ 5,831	$ 4,180	**$ 18,832**	$ 12,478
Depreciation and amortisation	**2,350**	2,247	1,856	**6,503**	5,548
Corporate Cash Expense	**236**	290	371	**843**	1,055
Cash Interest Expense	**129**	65	127	**272**	373
Fully allocated costs (C3 cost)	**$ 9,085**	$ 8,433	$ 6,534	**$ 26,470**	$ 19,454
Pounds of saleable copper	**2,216**	2,391	2,222	**6,563**	7,313
C3 cost per pound of saleable copper	**$ 4.10**	$ 3.53	$ 2.94	**$ 4.03**	$ 2.66

Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation *All amounts in 000s of US Dollars*	**Three months ended**			**Year to date at Sep 30,**	
	Sep 30, 2017	**Jun 30, 2017**	**Sep 30, 2016**	**2017**	**2016**
(Loss)/profit after tax per Financial statements	**$ (1,353)**	$ (702)	$ (10,794)	**$ (4,834)**	$ (11,107)
Impairment charge	**-**	-	11,284	**-**	11,284
Taxation	**(552)**	(247)	(3,746)	**(1,926)**	(3,893)
Net interest	**664**	(56)	2,464	**1,153**	3,742
Depreciation and amortisation	**2,350**	2,247	1,856	**6,503**	5,548
EBITDA	**$ 1,109**	$ 1,242	$ 1,064	**$ 896**	$ 5,574

APPENDIX 4 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The details of the Company's accounting policies are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as set out in Note 2 to the financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year.

The following estimates are considered by management to be the most critical for investors to understand some of the processes and reasoning that go into the preparation of the Company's financial statements, providing some insight also to uncertainties that could impact the Company's financial results.

Going Concern

Historically the Company has been successful in accessing the equity and debt markets to finance the acquisition and initial development of the Project. In future, the Company plans to fund operational requirements through internally generated cash flow, proceeds from the exercise of warrants, debt offerings and, if necessary, additional equity financing.

The Company continually reviews operational results, expenditures and additional financial opportunities in order to ensure adequate liquidity to support its growth strategy while maintaining or increasing production levels at the Project. However, there is no guarantee that the Company will have access to future capital or the ability to generate positive cash flows.

Based on the above management concludes that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus it continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Share-based payments

The Company calculates the cost of share based payments using the Black-Scholes model. Inputs into the model in respect of the expected option/warrant life and the volatility are subject to management estimates and any changes to these estimates may have a significant effect on the cost. The assumptions used in calculating the cost of share based payments are explained in notes 6 and 20 of the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2016.

Gold Loan

The Company calculates the effective interest rate on the Gold Loan based on estimates of future cash flows arising from the sale of payable gold (see note 23 of the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2016). The cash flows will be dependent on the production of gold and its selling price at the time of delivery which have been estimated in line with the mine plan, future prices of gold and resource and reserve estimates. Management's estimates of these factors are subject to risk and uncertainties affecting the amount of the interest charge. Any changes to these estimates may result in a significantly different interest charge which would affect the income statement and the corresponding Gold Loan liability.

APPENDIX 4 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Mineral Property and Exploration and Evaluation Costs

The directors have assessed whether there are any indicators of impairment in respect of mineral property and exploration and evaluation costs. In making this assessment they have considered the Company's business plan which includes resource estimates, future processing capacity, the forward market and longer term price outlook for copper and gold. Resource estimates have been based on the most recently filed NI43-101 report and its opportunities economic model which includes resource estimates without conversion of its inferred resources. Management's estimates of these factors are subject to risk and uncertainties affecting the recoverability of the Company's mineral property and exploration and evaluation costs. After consideration of the above factors, the directors do not consider that there are any indicators that mineral property and exploration and evaluation costs are impaired at the quarter end.

Amortisation of Mineral Property

Amortisation of the Mineral Property is calculated on a unit of production method expected to amortise the cost including future forecast capital expenditure over the expected life of the mine based on the tonnes of ore expected to be extracted. Any changes to these estimates may result in an increase in the amortisation charge with a corresponding reduction in the carrying value of the Mineral Property.

Closure Costs

The Company has an obligation to reclaim its Project after the minerals have been mined from the site, and has estimated the costs necessary to comply with existing reclamation standards. These estimates are recorded as a liability at their fair values in the periods in which they occur. If the estimate of reclamation costs proves to be inaccurate, the Company could be required to increase the provision for site closure and reclamation costs, which would increase the amount of future reclamation expense, resulting in a reduction in the Company's earnings and net assets.

Revenue

Revenues are subject to variation after the date of sale due to assay, price and foreign exchange fluctuations. Management monitors these changes closely and at the end of the period the directors will consider whether the effect of these variations are material on the whole and determine whether an adjustment is therefore appropriate.

Available for sale investments

Management considers that they do not have significant influence over the financial and policy decisions of the entities in which investment has been made and therefore have included the investments as available for sale investments.

Deferred tax

The Company has incurred losses which will be available for offset against future taxable profits and one of the subsidiaries has tax credits available to offset against future tax liabilities. Following the declaration of commercial production in the previous year it has been concluded that the Company has sufficient evidence of future taxable profits to justify the recognition of a deferred tax asset. If future taxable profits prove to be insufficient the Company could be required to reduce the deferred tax asset which would result in a reduction in the Company's earnings and net assets.

APPENDIX 4 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (continued)

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations had no material effect on the profit or loss or financial position of the Company.

No standards issued but not yet effective have been adopted early.

International Financial Reporting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ended December 31, 2016:

IFRS /Amendment	Title	Nature of change to accounting policy	Application date of standard	Application date for Company
IFRS 9	Financial instruments: Classification and Measurement	No change to accounting policy, therefore, no impact	January 1, 2018	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	No change to accounting policy, therefore, no impact	January 1, 2018	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	No change to accounting policy, therefore, no impact	January 1, 2019	January 1, 2019

Management have reviewed the impact of the above Standards and Interpretations and have concluded that they will not result in any material changes to previously reported results.

Details of the main accounting policies of the Company are included in note 2 of the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2016.

APPENDIX 5 – OTHER MATTERS

Outstanding Share & Option Data

As at the date of this MD&A the following securities are outstanding:

Security	Shares issued or Issuable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Common Shares	549,289,702	--
Warrants	65,000,000	US$0.067
Options	12,243,000*	US$0.14

*if all options have fully vested

For further assistance Mr. Peter Mercer, Corporate Secretary can be reached directly at +1-709-800-1929 ext.500 or pmercer@ramblermines.com.

Forward Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" ("FLI") which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the Company's objectives and strategy, future financial or operating performance of the Company and its projects, exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining exploration and development, environmental risks, title disputes or claims and limitations of insurance coverage. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, statements containing FLI can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur be achieved or continue to be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on opinions, estimates and assumptions of management considered reasonably at the date the statements are made. Key assumptions include without limitation, the price of and anticipated costs of recovery of, copper concentrate, gold and silver, the presence of and continuity of such minerals at modeled grades and values, the capacities of various machinery and equipment, the availability of personnel, machinery and equipment at estimated prices, mineral recovery rates, and others. Investors are cautioned however that forward-looking statements necessarily involve both known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the FLI. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; availability and cost of credit; fluctuations in Canadian Dollar interest rates; fluctuations in the relative value of United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars and British Pounds; changes in planned parameters as plans continue to be refined; fluctuations in the market and forward prices of copper, gold, silver or certain other commodities; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of equipment; accidents and other risks of the mining exploration industry; political instability, insurrection or war; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" in the Report of Directors for the period ended December 31, 2016. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in the FLI contained in this MD&A, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.

APPENDIX 5 – OTHER MATTERS (continued)

Forward Looking Information (continued)

Unless stated otherwise, statements containing FLI herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation and assumes no responsibility to update or revise any FLI contained herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Other than as required by applicable securities law, the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements.

FLI statements	Assumptions	Risk Factors
Continued positive cash flow	Actual expenditures from operations will not exceed revenues	Expenditures exceeding revenues resulting from fluctuations in the market and forward prices of copper, gold, silver or certain other commodities, or increased costs of production, or production stoppages or shortfalls
Continued mining and milling the exposed massive sulphide and LFZ workplaces with further exploration up-dip and down-dip	Achieving the planned capital and operating development and production targets; and, timely completion of drill bays to allow commencement of exploration drilling	Development delays reducing access to production ore
Increase production from the Ming Mine to allow the optimization of the Nugget Pond copper concentrator at 1,250 mtpd and potentially allow the gold hydromet to be operated independently and/or simultaneously with the copper concentrator	Successful completion of a detailed engineering review of existing infrastructure and availability of finance from cash flow from operations	Economic viability

Further information

Additional information relating to the Company is on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's web site at www.ramblermines.com.