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News Release **June 27, 2007**

Tumi Identifies Electromagnetic Conductor at Tomtebo, Sweden

Vancouver, Canada. Tumi Resources Limited ("Tumi" and/or "the Company") (TSXv-TM; OTCBB - TUMIF; Frankfurt - TUY). David Henstridge, President of Tumi, announces developments on the Company's 100%-owned Tomtebo property located 25km southeast of the city of Falun, Bergslagen district, central Sweden. Following an airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey completed last autumn, flown along lines spaced 100m apart, the data has been reviewed, modelled and interpreted by an independent geophysicist in Australia. Numerous conductive zones were identified in the database; most were of "cultural" origin (powerlines, culverts, electric fences, buildings), but a few appear to be legitimate targets near the old workings at Tomtebo.

Tomtebo is interpreted to be a classic VMS (volcanogenic massive sulphide) deposit hosted by highly deformed Precambrian felsic volcanics. The sulphide lenses have been rolled into steeply plunging cylindrical bodies of which four have been identified and mined on the property over about a 400m distance northeast-southwest. Two smaller working exist about 150m southeast of the largest working mined at Tomtebo. Whether these occur along a separate horizon from the Tomtebo lens(es) or occur along a folded continuation of the same horizon is not known. However, there exists an unexplained EM conductor about 300m northeast of these workings under a field with no visible evidence of a possible cultural conductive source.

Earliest records indicate that the Tomtebo mine was first discovered and developed in the mid-seventeenth century, but detailed production records were kept only in the early part of the twentieth century. It appears that the northernmost deposits were exploited for silver, lead and zinc, but the largest working to the south was mined principally for copper in the twentieth century. Copper ore at Tomtebo was described as occurring in small folds as lenses or stringers in an anticline. The copper content of the ore varied from 3.0% to 5.3% between the years 1915 and 1919. The average ore grade during the last phase of mining, between 1965 and 1969, was about 1% Cu and 1% Zn. An assay of fairly pure chalcopyrite (copper ore) yielded 140 g/t Ag and 9 g/t Au.

The Company is planning an induced polarisation (IP) survey to cover the central part of the old mines and this EM conductor. Some historical drilling and underground data has been reviewed and compiled, but further research will be performed as well before a drilling program is designed.

The qualified person for Tumi's projects, David Henstridge, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, has visited the Tomtebo project in the Bergslagen District, Sweden, and has verified the contents of this news release.

On behalf of the Board,

"David Henstridge"
David Henstridge, President & CEO

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