LINEAR METALS INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT GOLD MINERALIZATION IN ONGOING DRILLING PROGRAM AT THE AWUORO-KANGA GRID

October 18th, 2011 - ***Halifax, NS*** **– Linear Metals Corporation (TSX: LRM; OTC:LMTCF)** is pleased to announce partial results of the first eight drill-holes of its ongoing diamond drill program at its Nyanza Project in southwest Kenya. Three drill-holes successfully intersected significant bedrock gold mineralization in two separate kilometric-sized gold-in-soil anomalies.

Kanga East Grid (Ruga Anomaly)

- **KE-11-04: 17.2 grams per tonne ("g/t") Au over 0.7[(1)] metres ("m");**
- **KE-11-06: 3.77 g/t Au over 4.4 m,**
  - **including 6.96 g/t Au over 2.24 m**
  - **including 44.3 g/t Au over 0.25 m.**

Note (1) – lower portion of the vein was not recovered, and was possibly up to 1.1 m wide.

Awuoro Grid (Awuoro Anomaly)

- **AW-11-02: 2.85 g/t over 0.6 m;**

Linear's initial drill program is testing multiple gold-in-soil anomalies over an 11 kilometre ("km") x 5 kilometre area on the Awuoro-Kanga and Kwoyo grids in the northeast area of the Company's SPL258 concession. Multiple additional targets will be tested along these anomalies with the ongoing drill program. Drill-hole KE-11-05 was abandoned at 40 m, and additional assays are pending for the first three drill-holes (AW-11-01, AW-11-02, and AW-11-03) as described below.

A drill-hole location map will be available on the Company's website at www.linearmetals.com .

Kanga East Grid - Ruga Anomaly Trend

Five of the initial eight drills holes, KE-11-04 to KE-11-08, are located in the Kanga East area, specifically on the Ruga soil anomaly, which is composed of three subparallel trends over a strike length of 2.3 km and a width of up to 0.9 km. Numerous active artisanal workings and colonial mines are present within the overall soil anomaly trend. In this area, the depth of saprolite and oxidation averages approximately 20 m vertical depth, and IP seems to be effective in defining associated chargeability anomalies.

All five drill holes successfully intersected a thick (30 to 50 m), shallowly dipping (20°), multi-structure, "braided" shear system, with strong quartz veining and alteration over individual zones of approximately 5 to 25 m thickness. Alteration consists of strong silicification, iron-carbonate,

sericite and chlorite, generally focussed on the contact between a prominent diorite porphyry and a turbiditic sedimentary unit. The quartz veins and wall rocks carry 1-10% pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-molybenite, especially along numerous secondary fractures. Based on the results to date, most gold mineralization appears to be concentrated in the quartz veins.

Holes KE-11-04 to KE-11-07 are located on the same section, over a distance of 130 m. Hole KE-11-08 is located approximately 270 m along strike to the NE (see map attached or on the Linear Metals website at www.linearmetals.com).

KE-11-04 was in part targeted on several artisanal workings and trench TK-3, which all showed visible gold in hand specimen. The hole interested an approximately 17 m thick, strongly-altered structure, hosting a 0.7 m (+) wide quartz vein that returned 17.2 g/t Au at an approximate vertical depth of 115 m. Unfortunately the lower portion of the vein, which may have been up to 1.1 m wide total, was not recovered (ground core). The wall rocks in the shear were strongly anomalous in gold, running as high as 0.54 g/t Au.

Hole KE-11-05 was drilled at the opposite azimuth to test whether the previous hole had overshot the extension of the artisanal working. This hole did insect a narrow quartz vein, which returned 0.29 g/t Au over 0.1 m, but was abandoned at 40 m due to a lack of strong alteration. The hole demonstrates that many of the artisanal workings in the area may be on small "hanging wall" vein systems that are hosted in the diorite porphyry as "leakage" or "smoke" above the main mineralized structure, and indicate the potential for more robust gold mineralization at depth.

KE-11-06, located 75 m south of KE-11-04 also intersected significant gold mineralization in the same structure, returning 3.77 g/t Au over 4.4 m, including 6.96 g/t Au over 2.24 m and an individual quartz vein which returned 44.3 g/t Au over 0.25 m.

KE-11-07, and KE-11-08 also intersected the shear zone over significant widths (42 m and 72 m respectively), and although they returned sporadic anomalous gold (up to 1.02 g/t Au), do not appear to have intersected the better mineralized parts of this extensive gold-bearing structure. .

Awuoro Area

Drill holes AW-11-01, 02 and 03 tested three separate target areas with in a large (1.5 km x 0.9 km) gold-in-soils anomaly in the Awuoro area, associated with IP chargeability anomalies and both colonial and artisanal workings. The holes intersected several oxidized quartz veins in the saprolite, including AW-11-02 which returned 2.85 g/t over 0.6 m at approximately 20 m vertical depth. The depth of oxidation on Awuoro hill is much deeper than expected (50 m+) and the chargeability responses were found to be dominated by clay along structural zones (and not sulphides), which complicates IP target interpretation.

To date, only the larger quartz veins from drill holes AW-11-01 to 03 have been sampled and numerous additional samples from these holes are pending, including several silicified and sulphidized zones in the deeper portions of AW-11-03.

Ongoing Drill Program

Nyabola Target
The drill is currently moving to the Nyabola soil anomaly, located in the Kanga West grid area, where a 1.7 km long gold-in-soil anomaly is associated with a strong coincident arsenic (As)-in-soil anomaly and a coincident IP chargeability anomaly. Several artisanal workings at the far NW end of the trend have returned grabs up to 3.34 g/t Au. The presence of a strong linear As soil anomaly is unique from the Kanga East and Awouro anomalies, where strong As responses are only locally present in association with the gold anomalies, notably at the NE end of the Ruga trend and the NW end of the Koyola anomaly.

Kwoyo Target
A 2.5 km long x 0.75 km wide Au-As-Sb-in-soil anomaly was also identified on the the Kwoyo grid located to the North West of the Awouro-Kanga area. Gradient IP surveying of the grid has also detected a very large and intense chargeability anomaly that underlays the soils. Ground follow-up has shown that the anomaly in part corresponds to a large folded Banded Iron Formation (BIF). This setting is prospective for both gold, and VMS-type mineralization similar to the MacAlder and Bumbo deposits (located to the South and North of the property respectively). Compilation of the soil data has found a very strong corresponding Cu and Zn anomaly centred on the fold nose and several AEM conductors from the historic UN survey occur along this horizon, one notably at the fold nose as well. Accordingly, Linear plans to drill test this area for gold (grabs of 2.39, 4.36, 5.55, and 5.72 g/t Au from 4 different workings) as well as potential massive sulphide base metal targets.

Koyola Target
The Koyola gold-in-soil anomaly, located approximately 1.5 km west of Awuoro, extends over an area of approximately 900 metres by 200 metres. Previously reported grab samples from the NE-trending artisanal working returned up to 18.1 g/t Au, located near the NW end of a 900 m long corresponding resistivity low. The artisanal working appears to be hosted in a complimentary structure that is orthogonal to the main structural direction, indicating it may be "smoke" on the edge of the main target which is not exposed (trenches in the area failed to penetrate to saprolite). Drill testing is planned.

Other Gold Targets
Within the SPL258 license, multiple additional drill targets have been identified and are planned for drill testing. These targets are based on a combination of soil anomalies, IP and mag surveys as well as artisianl and colonial-era workings. Ongoing ground follow-up continues to identify drill targets. The initial drill program is expected to include a minimum of 4000 metres of drilling within this target-rich environment.

Linear's Chief Executive Officer, Brian MacEachen, added, "These initial drill results have confirmed large, high-grade gold-bearing structures along the extensive Awuoro-Kanga anomaly where multiple targets remain to be tested. We control a large district scale project along a prolific gold-bearing greenstone belt where artisanal and colonial-era workings throughout our project confirm the presence of mineralization. Our understanding of the system is continuing to

develop and we expect multiple additional and follow-up discoveries will be made as our drill program continues."

This press release was prepared under the supervision of Matthew Ian Rees, M.Sc., P.Geo., VP Exploration for Linear Metals, who is a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Rees has reviewed the scientific and technical information in this press release. The initial batch of 30 drill core samples (minimum NQ-sized core) was split using a mechanical splitter, but subsequent core samples were all split using a diamond saw. Standards, duplicates and blanks are submitted with the core samples for QA/QC monitoring. Samples are stored in a locked building onsite, and delivered to Mwanza by Company vehicles and drivers, in numbered, tamper-proof tagged gunny sacks. All assays reported were performed by SGS Laboratories in Mwanza, Tanzania.

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Forward-Looking Information:

This release includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this release, other than statements of historical facts, that address future production, reserve potential, continuity of mineralization, exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. The likelihood of future mining at the Nyanza Project is subject to a large number of risks and will require achievement of a number of technical, economic and legal objectives, including obtaining necessary mining and construction permits, completion of pre-feasibility and final feasibility studies, preparation of all necessary engineering for pits and processing facilities as well as receipt of significant additional financing to fund these objectives, as well as funding mine construction. Such funding may not be available to the Company on acceptable terms or on any terms at all. There is no known ore at the Nyanza Project and there is no assurance that the mineralization at the Nyanza Project will ever be classified as ore. For more information on the Company and the risk factors inherent in its business, investors should review the Company's Annual Information Form at www.sedar.com