LINEAR METALS CORPORATION
Management Discussion and Analysis
Quarterly Report – January 31, 2011

This Management Discussion and Analysis of Linear Metals Corporation (the "Company" or "Linear") provides analysis of the Company's financial results for the three-month period ended January 31, 2011. The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and the notes to the unaudited financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, that address anticipated operating costs, possible future resource property expenditures, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects are considered forward-looking because we have used what we know and expect today to make a statement about the future. Although the Company believes 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. Forward-looking statements usually include words such as may, expect, plan, anticipate, budget, believe or other similar words. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Additional details of the specific risks associated with the operations of the Company and such forward-looking statements are set out below under "Risks and Uncertainties". Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

1.1 Date of Report

This report is prepared as of March 10, 2011.

1.2 Nature of Business and Overall Performance

Linear Metals Corporation is a junior exploration company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. As of January 31, 2011, the Company owned or controlled an interest in three significant properties, including the KM61 and Seymour Lake properties in Canada and the La Morena property in Mexico, and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The KM61 molybdenum-copper-silver project is the most advanced project and is host to an indicated molybdenum resource of 66.6 million tonnes at 0.053% Mo, 0.09% Cu, and 2.6 g/t Ag (0.063% molybdenum equivalent) and an inferred resource of 38.9 million tonnes at 0.054% Mo, 0.09% Cu, and 2.7 g/t Ag (0.065% molybdenum equivalent) (43-101 compliant).

On February 9, 2011, the Company completed an agreement with East African Pure Gold Limited ("EAPG") and B&M Mining Company Limited ("B&M") to earn an initial 80% interest in three mineral exploration concessions located in the Migori greenstone belt of southwestern Kenya (the "Nyanza Project"). The Company expects the Nyanza Project to be its focus during the remainder of fiscal 2011.

During the three-month period ended January 31, 2011, the Company incurred a net loss before income taxes of $0.2 million, similar to the net loss before income taxes during the three-month period ended January 31, 2010. Significant changes from the prior year included a decrease in investor relations and marketing expenses of approximately $15,000, as the Company did not complete any significant marketing initiatives during the current quarter. Travel expenses increased approximately $30,000 as the Company incurred expenses during the current quarter in its efforts to secure additional mineral exploration projects. Net income after taxes was impacted by a future income tax recovery of $37,000 during the current quarter. The Company continues to have no revenue-producing operations and is dependent on future equity financings and/or project financing alternatives to fund future operations and continue exploration programs.

In light of the Company's financial constraints, management has implemented a number of cost reduction strategies to minimize the Company's day to day cash operating costs. The Company's priority is to maintain legal title to its key mineral properties and, where possible, to advance exploration activities and/or acquire new mineral projects. The Company continues to seek opportunities to raise additional project or equity financing and to identify and evaluate other strategic opportunities. Despite these efforts, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise capital in the future and continue as a going concern.

On February 24, 2011, subsequent to the end of the period, the Company completed a $1.0 million non-brokered private placement of 3,333,333 common shares priced at $0.30 per share. Proceeds of the private placement will be used to fund the Nyanza Project, strategic property acquisitions and for working capital purposes.

The Company's only source of recurring income is interest earned on the Company's cash balance; accordingly, the Company expects to continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future. The Company will continue to fund operating losses and exploration expenditures out of existing working capital.

1.3 Selected Annual Information

Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts:

Fiscal Year	2010	2009	2008
Net loss	$ 674	$ 8,336	$ 1,485
Basic & diluted net loss per share	$ 0.01	$ 0.20	$ 0.04
Total assets	$ 10,260	$ 10,699	$ 18,432
Cash dividends per common share	N/A	N/A	N/A

This financial data has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and all figures are stated in Canadian dollars.

The Company expects to record losses until such time as an economic resource is identified, developed and exploited on one or more of the Company's properties. The Company's net losses in the future will be significantly impacted by any write-downs or abandonments of any resource properties. The Company recorded write-downs of its resource properties in fiscal years ended 2010, 2009 and 2008 of $15,514, $7.8 million and $1.1 million, respectively.

1.4 Results of Operations

The Company has no operating revenues and is dependent on equity financings and/or project financing alternatives to fund its operations.

During the period ended January 31, 2011, the Company incurred a net loss of $0.2 million. The Company's operating expenses during the period totalled $0.2 million, similar to the prior year with a decrease of just 1%. Significant operating expenses included $46,766 in management salaries and services, including director insurance premiums, accrued director fees, and a total of $7,500 pursuant to a Management Services Agreement with Brigus Gold Corp. which provides certain accounting and administrative services to the Company. The Company also incurred general and administrative expenses of $18,552, similar to the previous year. Investor relations and marketing expenditures in the prior year were as a result of payments during that year to an investor relations consultant; no such marketing activities were undertaken by the Company during the current quarter. Travel costs of $33,679 were incurred during the current quarter primarily as a result of the Company's pursuit of the Nyanza Project. The Company recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $77,938, attributable to the estimated fair value of stock options earned during the year and non-cash amortization expense of $1,189, representing amortization of the Company's capital assets. The Company capitalized $5,704 of non-cash stock-based compensation expense during the current year to resource properties, attributable to the estimated fair value of stock options earned by the Company's exploration personnel and also capitalized $3,553 of amortization expense relating to fixed assets used in exploration activities. During the current period, the Company also recognized a future income tax recovery of $37,000.

The Company incurred a currency exchange gain of $299 relating to its foreign currency transactions. The Company expects to continue incurring foreign exchange gains and losses arising from fluctuations in the value of the Mexican and United States currencies relative to the Canadian dollar.

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results

Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts:

	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010				Fiscal 2009		
	Q1 Jan-11	Q4 Oct-10	Q3 Jul-10	Q2 Apr-10	Q1 Jan-10	Q4 Oct-09	Q3 Jul-09	Q2 Apr-09
Net loss	$ (169)	$ (162)	$ (143)	$ (175)	$ (194)	$ (1,247)	$ (167)	$ (6,560)
Basic & diluted net loss per share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ (0.02)	$ 0.00	$ (0.17)
Total assets	$ 10,389	$ 10,260	$ 10,263	$ 10,353	$ 10,535	$ 10,699	$ 11,907	$ 11,094

This financial data has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and all figures are stated in Canadian dollars.

During the current quarter, operating expenditures totalled $0.2 million and consisted primarily of management salaries, management services and non-cash stock-based compensation expense. The Company also continued its exploration program at its La Morena program during the quarter and expects activity on its recently-acquired Nyanza Project to increase during the balance of the current year.

1.6 Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern

As of January 31, 2011, the Company had negative working capital of $0.3 million, compared to positive working capital of $0.1 million at October 31, 2010, a decrease of $0.4 million. During the period ended January 31, 2011, the Company used cash of $0.1 million for operating activities and used cash of $0.2 million to fund resource property expenditures, primarily on the Company's La Morena property (see section 1.14).

The Company's objective is to maintain legal title to its key mineral properties and, where possible, to advance exploration activities and/or acquire new mineral projects of strategic significance. The Company's financial statements and management's discussion and analysis do not reflect adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material. Failure to continue to operate as a going concern could result in the loss of its interest in its resource properties and/or the indefinite suspension of its exploration activities.

On February 24, 2011, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of 3,333,333 common shares priced at $0.30 per share, for total gross proceeds of $1,000,000. Officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 1,666,666 common shares pursuant to the private placement. The Company expects to use the proceeds of this financing for exploration of the Company's mineral projects, strategic property acquisitions and working capital.

The Company believes that the recently-acquired Nyanza Project in Kenya is an asset of strategic significance and plans to initiate a significant exploration program over this large land package. The Company will require additional funding to continue its exploration programs beyond a Phase 1 program consisting of soil sampling, geophysics and an initial drill program. Management is evaluating alternatives to secure additional financing so that the Company can continue to operate as a going concern. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful or sufficient.

1.7 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At January 31, 2011, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

1.8 Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management to permit timely decisions regarding public disclosure and to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time period specified in those rules. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have also evaluated, or caused an evaluation under their direct supervision, the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in *National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) as at January 31, 2011 and have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were appropriately designed and were operating effectively.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have also designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have also assessed, or caused an assessment under their direct supervision, the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in *National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) as at January 31, 2011 using the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations Internal Control – Integrated Framework. Based on that assessment, it was determined that Company's internal controls over financial reporting were appropriately designed and were operating effectively.

It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, including instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

There were no changes in internal controls over financial reporting during the period ended January 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

1.9 Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements include the Company's estimate of recoverable value of its mineral properties and related deferred expenditures, the value of stock-based compensation and the valuation of future income tax assets and liabilities. These estimates involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control.

The Company's recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties and associated deferred expenses is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is dependent on a number of factors, including environmental, legal and political risks, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or the proceeds of disposition thereof.

The factors affecting stock-based compensation include estimates of when stock options might be exercised and the stock price volatility. The timing for exercise of options is out of the Company's control and will depend upon a variety of factors, including the market value of the Company's shares and the financial objectives of the stock-based instrument holders.

Future income tax assets and liabilities are computed based on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their corresponding tax values. Future income tax assets also result from unused loss carry-forwards and other deductions. The valuation of future income tax assets is adjusted, if necessary, by use of a valuation allowance to reflect the estimated realizable amount.

The Company accounts for contingencies in accordance with CICA Handbook Section 3290, *Contingencies*. Estimated loss contingencies are accrued when the information available to the Company indicates that it is likely that a future event will confirm that an asset has been impaired or a liability incurred at the date of the financial statements and that the amount of the contingent loss can be reasonably estimated.

1.10 Transactions with Related Parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the period ended January 31, 2011.

As previously noted, officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 1,666,666 common shares pursuant to the private placement that was completed on February 24, 2011.

1.11 Future Accounting Changes and Internal Financial Reporting Standards Transition Plan

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board announced that accounting standards in Canada are to converge with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and companies will begin reporting, with comparative data, under IFRS for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. While IFRS is based on a conceptual framework similar to Canadian GAAP, there are significant differences with respect to recognition, measurement and disclosure which the Company is beginning to assess. The Company will commence reporting under the new standards on November 1, 2011. The transition will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended October 31, 2011. The Company will implement these standards commencing in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending October 31, 2012.

In order to prepare for the transition to IFRS on November 1, 2011, the Company is following a three-phase transition plan: initial review and assessment; in-depth analysis; and implementation. The Company is in the process of performing an initial review and assessment of the expected impact of IFRS and expects to commence an in-depth analysis of the impact of IFRS during the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

The Company's in-depth analysis of the impact of IFRS is expected to include the identification and analysis of the differences between IFRS and the Company's current accounting policies, the impact of IFRS on the Company's information systems, the impact of IFRS on the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, and the identification of any additional resources that may be required by the Company to complete the transition to IFRS. The in-depth analysis of the impact of IFRS will allow the Company to prioritize the most critical differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP and to determine the accounting options permitted under IFRS, leading to IFRS accounting policy selections in mid to late fiscal 2011.

At the implementation phase, the Company will implement the accounting policy changes and any required modifications to the Company's information systems, internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures so they are in place and operating effectively prior to the first required IFRS reporting period.

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1582, *Business Combinations*, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of Section 1582 is permitted. This pronouncement further aligns Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS and changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas. It establishes principles and requirements governing how an acquiring company recognizes and measures in its financial statements identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and goodwill acquired. The section also establishes disclosure requirements that will enable users of the acquiring company's financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of its business combinations. The Company is considering the impact of adopting this pronouncement on the consolidated financial statements in connection with the conversion to IFRS.

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and Section 1602, *Non-controlling Interests*, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of these recommendations is permitted. These pronouncements further align Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS. Sections 1601 and 1602 change the accounting and reporting for ownership interest in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent. Non-controlling interests are to be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within the entity but separate from the parent's equity. The amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest is to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income. In addition, these pronouncements establish standards for a change in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary and the valuation of retained non-controlling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. They also establish reporting requirements for providing sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non-controlling owners. The Company is currently considering the impact of adopting these pronouncements on its consolidated financial statements in connection with the conversion to IFRS.

1.12 Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. Management does not believe these financial instruments expose the Company to any significant credit risks, with the exception of the fact that a significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with a major Canadian chartered bank, and all of the sales taxes recoverable are with either the government of Canada or Mexico. A portion of the Company's transactions occur in United States and Mexican currencies and accordingly, the related financial assets and liabilities are subject to fluctuations in the respective exchange rates. The Company anticipates beginning to incur expenditures related to the Nyanza Project in the second quarter of 2011 and will accordingly also be subject to similar Kenyan currency risk. The Company has cash and cash equivalents and no interest-bearing debt; accordingly, the Company's interest income is susceptible to fluctuations in interest rates. The fair market values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company's activities are primarily directed towards the exploration for and the development of mineral deposits. The exploration for, and the development of, precious metal deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge cannot eliminate. While the discovery of a precious metal deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Whether a precious metal deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical and unpredictable; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of precious metals, and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital or abandoning or delaying the development of a mineral project. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search for and evaluation of precious metal deposits will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of such metals. In addition to the normal and usual risks of exploration and mining, the Company often works in remote locations that lack the benefit of infrastructure and easy access.

The prices of metals fluctuate widely and are affected by many factors outside of the Company's control. The relative prices of metals and future expectations for such prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mining and mineral exploration companies. The Company relies on equity financing for its long-term working capital requirements and to fund its exploration programs. The Company does not have sufficient funds to put any of its resource interests into production from its own financial resources. There is no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company, or that it will be available on acceptable terms.

1.13 Outstanding Share Data

a) Common Shares

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

- At January 31, 2011, the Company had issued and outstanding 53,000,193 common shares with a recorded value of $17,818,195.
- At March 10, 2011, the Company had issued and outstanding 56,333,526 common shares due to the $1.0 million non-brokered private placement of 3,333,333 common shares completed on February 24, 2011, subsequent to the end of the period.

b) Stock Options

- At January 31 and March 10, 2011, the Company had 3,925,000 stock options outstanding, exercisable into common shares of the Company at an average exercise price of $0.31 per share, expiring between January 31, 2013 and January 28, 2016.

1.14 Deferred Resource Property Expenditures

Details of the Company's deferred resource property expenditures during the period ended January 31, 2011 are included in Schedule "A".

During the period ended January 31, 2011, the Company incurred deferred exploration expenditures of $356,109, of which $347,707, or 98%, was incurred on the La Morena project in Mexico. Drilling and geology expenditures incurred at La Morena during the quarter accounted for $315,938, or 89%, of the total resource property expenditures incurred during the quarter. In Ontario, Canada, the Company entered into option agreements to earn a 100% interest in two early-stage exploration properties at an initial combined cost of $5,000. During the current quarter, the Company incurred minimal costs during the quarter on its Seymour Lake and KM61 properties, as the focus of the Company's exploration efforts was on the La Morena project.

KM61

The Company holds a 100% interest in the KM61 molybdenum-copper-silver project, located near Armstrong, Ontario. During fiscal 2009, the Company completed a drill program that was initiated during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, having completed approximately 30,000 metres of drilling in a total of 107 holes during the duration of the drill program, of which 100 holes were targeted on the Main Zone and NE Extension, and seven holes tested outlying targets to the north and northeast.

In December 2008, an independent 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Main Zone at KM61 was completed, with an indicated resource of 66.6 million tonnes at 0.053% Mo, 0.09% Cu, and 2.6 g/t Ag (0.063% molybdenum equivalent) and an inferred resource of 38.9 million tonnes at 0.054% Mo, 0.09% Cu, and 2.7 g/t Ag (0.065% molybdenum equivalent). Please refer to the Company's NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR on January 22, 2009 for further details.

The Company holds a 100% interest in the property, subject to a 0.5% NSR over five claims, including the mineralized zone. The majority of two additional claims are also subject to the 0.5% NSR, with relatively small portions subject to a 3% NSR. The remaining KM61 claims are not subject to any royalty. The Company can repurchase 50% of the 0.5% NSR for $250,000 and/or 50% of the 3% NSR for $1,000,000.

While the Company believes that the long-term prospects for molybdenum prices and the KM61 project remain positive, the Company is not planning any additional work on the project at this time.

Seymour Lake

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Seymour Lake lithium-tantalum-beryllium property, located near Armstrong, Ontario. Certain portions of the Seymour Lake property are subject to a 3% NSR, 50% of which can be repurchased by the Company for $1,000,000.

In August 2009, the Company reactivated exploration activities on the Seymour Lake property and commenced a 2,400 metre diamond drill program in 19 holes, which was completed during the first quarter of the current year. The drill program focused on the North Aubry Zone, where 12 of the 19 holes were drilled, and the South Aubry Zone, where six of the 19 holes were drilled. One drill hole tested the Pye Showing of the Seymour Lake property. The results of the drilling, especially at the North Aubrey Zone, were very encouraging, outlining up to four stacked, mineralized pegmatite horizons over an area of approximately 250 metres x 200 metres (open). Pegmatite intersections in the Main horizon of the North Aubry Zone averaged 1.47% Li_2O over a sample composite thickness of 11.52 metres. Please refer to the Company's NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR on April 14, 2010 (amended and re-filed on September 17, 2010) for further details.

The Company is not planning any additional work on the project at this time and is considering various joint venture alternatives.

Canada Other

On November 4, 2010, the Company entered into two separate option agreements to acquire up to a 100% interest, subject to certain net smelter royalties, in two early-stage exploration properties in Ontario, Canada by making payments and incurring exploration expenditures over a two-year period. The Company incurred costs of $5,000 pursuant to these option agreements. The Company intends to evaluate these properties in the future as part of its ongoing exploration strategy.

La Morena

The Company holds a 100% interest in the La Morena copper-silver property located in the state of Coahuila, Mexico. During 2010, the Company received the necessary permits and initiated an exploration program on the La Morena project. The exploration program included the re-establishment of the historical grid in the La Diana area and a new grid in the unexplored El Refugio area to the north. During fiscal 2010, approximately 20 kilometres of Induced Polarization ("IP") surveying were completed on the La Diana grid and 12 kilometres were completed on the El Refugio grid. During the current quarter, a drilling program of approximately 1,500 metres was completed to test anomalies identified through the IP survey and mineralized horizons and structures identified in some of the old artisanal mine workings. The results of the drill program are pending as of the date of this report. Future exploration plans at La Morena will be determined based on the results of the recently completed drill program.

Nyanza Project (Kenya)

Subsequent to the end of the period, on February 9, 2011, the Company completed an agreement with East African Pure Gold Limited and B&M Mining Company Limited to earn an initial 80% interest in three mineral exploration concessions located in Kenya. Under the terms of the agreements, the Company can earn an 80% interest in the concessions by incurring exploration expenditures of US$4.0 million and making cash payments to EAPG and B&M totaling US$300,000 over a four year period. The Company intends to begin work on the Nyanza Project during the second quarter of the year, with a Phase 1 exploration program consisting of soil sampling, geophysics and an initial drill program at an estimated cost of $500,000. The Company will plan follow-up work programs over the coming months and expects that the project will be its primary area of focus with a significantly expanded program continuing throughout the balance of the year.

1.15 Other Information

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

LINEAR METALS CORPORATION
Schedule of Resource Properties
For the period ended January 31, 2011

Schedule "A"

Details of Resource Properties

	KM61	Seymour Lake	Canada Other	La Morena	January 31, 2011
Mineral Properties					
Balance, beginning of period	$ 23,205	$ 70,937	$ -	$ 4,974	$ 99,116
Expenditures during period	-	-	5,000	1,067	6,067
Balance, end of period	23,205	70,937	5,000	6,041	105,183
Deferred Exploration expenditures					
Drilling	-	-	-	208,912	208,912
Geochemistry	-	-	-	5,647	5,647
Geology	2,000	1,402	-	107,026	110,428
Geophysics	-	-	-	55	55
Property evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Supervision	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
	2,000	1,402	-	346,640	350,042
Balance, beginning of period	8,344,287	1,089,086	-	321,786	9,755,159
Balance, end of period	8,346,287	1,090,488	-	668,426	10,105,201
	8,369,492	1,161,425	5,000	674,467	10,210,384
Costs written off	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures	8,369,492	1,161,425	5,000	674,467	10,210,384