LINEAR METALS CORPORATION
Management Discussion and Analysis
Quarterly Report – July 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 and nine-month periods ended July 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" and in the Company's January 24, 2011 Annual Information Form under "Risk Factors". 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 September 8, 2011.

1.2 Nature of Business and Overall Performance

Linear Metals Corporation is a junior exploration company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. 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 up to an initial 80% interest in three mineral exploration concessions in Kenya and has since expanded its Kenya property portfolio to cover an area of over 1,600 square kilometres (km^2) located along the Migori greenstone belt of southwestern Kenya (the "Nyanza Project"). The Nyanza Project is the Company's primary focus during fiscal 2011 and is expected to be the Company's main area of focus going forward.

As of September 8, 2011, the Company also owned or controlled an interest in three other 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 March 31, 2011, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Canadian Copper Core Inc. ("CCC"), pursuant to which CCC has the right to earn an initial 70% interest in the Company's Seymour Lake Property.

During the nine-month period ended July 31, 2011, the Company incurred a net loss before income taxes of $0.6 million, an increase of approximately $41,000 over the nine-month period ended July 31, 2010. Significant changes from the prior year included a decrease in investor relations and marketing expenses of approximately $27,000, as the Company has reduced investor relations and marketing initiatives during the current year. Travel expenses increased approximately $64,000 as the Company incurred travel expenses as part of its efforts to secure additional mineral exploration projects, culminating with the previously referenced agreement to acquire an initial interest in the Nyanza Project in Kenya. Net income after taxes was impacted by a future income tax recovery of $100,000 during the period. 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 maintains a number of cost management 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, the Company completed a $1.0 million non-brokered private placement of 3,333,333 common shares priced at $0.30 per share, providing net proceeds to the Company of $988,340. Proceeds of the private placement are being used to fund the Nyanza Project, strategic property acquisitions and for working capital purposes.

Subsequent to July 31, 2011, the Company arranged debt financing of $200,000 in the form of two demand loans (the "Demand Loans"), each in the amount of $100,000, bearing interest at prime plus 2%, received from directors of the Company.

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 and the proceeds from future equity offerings.

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.

Three-month period ended July 31, 2011

During the current quarter, the Company incurred a net loss of $0.2 million. The Company's operating expenses during the period were $0.2 million, an increase of approximately $56,000 compared to the prior year. Significant operating expenses included $64,188 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 professional service fees of $29,563 and travel costs of $16,353, an increase over the previous year resulting from the Company's new operations in Kenya and its pursuit of mineral exploration opportunities. The Company recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $70,625, attributable to the estimated fair value of stock options earned during the quarter and non-cash amortization expense of $4,510, representing amortization of the Company's capital assets. The Company capitalized $12,325 of non-cash stock-based compensation expense during the current quarter to resource properties, attributable to the estimated fair value of stock options earned by the Company's exploration personnel and also capitalized $1,012 of amortization expense relating to capital assets used in exploration activities. During the current quarter, the Company also recognized a future income tax recovery of $20,000.

The Company incurred a currency exchange loss of $7,159 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 United States, Kenyan and Mexican currencies relative to the Canadian dollar.

Nine-month period ended July 31, 2011

During the nine-month period ended July 31, 2011, the Company incurred a net loss before income taxes of $0.6 million. Operating expenses during the nine-month period increased 9% from the prior year due to increased activity during the current year. Significant operating expenses included $153,248 in management salaries and services, including director insurance premiums, accrued director fees, and $22,500 pursuant to the Management Services Agreement with Brigus Gold Corp. The reduction in management salaries and services is primarily a result of the Company capitalizing a higher portion of exploration staff salaries to resource properties during the current period than in the prior year. General and administrative expenditures of $51,292 were also incurred, comprised mainly of office rent and communications costs. Travel costs of $86,478 and professional service fees of $69,589 were incurred during the nine-month period, primarily as a result of the Company's pursuit of the Nyanza Project during the period. The Company recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $228,102, attributable to the estimated fair value of stock options earned during the year and non-cash amortization expense of $10,735. $25,513 of non-cash stock-based compensation expense was capitalized to resource properties during the period, as well as $5,545 of amortization expense related to capital assets used in exploration activities. During the nine-month period, the Company also recognized a future income tax recovery of $100,000.

The Company incurred a currency exchange gain of $4,233 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 United States, Kenyan and Mexican 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**
	Q3	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**
	Jul-11	Apr-11	Jan-11	Oct-10	Jul-10	Apr-10	Jan-10	Oct-09
Net loss	$ (210)	$ (158)	$ (169)	$ (162)	$ (143)	$ (175)	$ (194)	$ (1,247)
Basic & diluted net loss per share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ (0.02)
Total assets	$ 11,033	$ 10,988	$ 10,389	$ 10,260	$ 10,263	$ 10,353	$ 10,535	$ 10,699

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 totaled $0.2 million and consisted primarily of management salaries, management services, professional fees, travel, and non-cash stock-based compensation expense. The Company's focus during the remainder of the current year will continue to be on its recently-acquired Nyanza Project in Kenya.

1.6 Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern

As of July 31, 2011, the Company had negative working capital of $0.1 million, compared to positive working capital of $0.4 million and $0.1 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively.

During the nine-month period ended July 31, 2011, the Company used cash of $0.5 million for operating activities and $0.8 million to fund resource property expenditures, primarily on the Company's Nyanza and La Morena properties (see section 1.14).

During the current quarter, the Company used cash of $0.2 million to fund operating activities and incurred cash resource expenditures of $0.2 million, primarily on the Nyanza Project in Kenya.

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, resulting in net proceeds to the Company of $988,340. Officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 1,666,666 common shares pursuant to the private placement. The proceeds of this financing are being used for exploration of the Company's mineral projects, strategic property acquisitions and working capital.

Subsequent to July 31, 2011, the Company arranged debt financing of $200,000 in the form of two Demand Loans, each in the amount of $100,000, bearing interest at prime plus 2%. Each of the Demand Loans and all accrued interest are repayable upon demand, subject to 30 days notice. Both of the Demand Loans were received from directors of the Company.

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.

The Company believes that the recently-acquired Nyanza Project in Kenya is an asset of strategic significance and has initiated an exploration program with plans to increase exploration activities on this large land package in the future. 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 July 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 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.

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 July 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

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.

Also as previously noted, two directors of the Company provided debt financing totaling $200,000 in the form of two Demand Loans, each in the amount of $100,000, bearing interest at prime plus 2%.

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. 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 has completed an initial review and assessment of the expected impact of IFRS and is analyzing the key areas where changes to current accounting policies may be required. The initial key areas analyzed included:

- IFRS 1 – First-time adoption of IFRS,
- Exploration and development expenditures,
- Property, plant and equipment,
- Impairment of non-financial assets,
- Stock-based compensation, and
- Accounting for income taxes (specifically flow-through shares).

The Company's in-depth analysis of the impact of IFRS is expected to include the identification and analysis of the specific differences between IFRS and the Company's current accounting policies, the impact of IFRS on the Company's information systems, 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 near the Company's fiscal year end of October 31, 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. The Company believes that the changes required to its information and internal controls systems will be minimal, and that the Company's current systems and processes can accommodate the necessary changes.

The Company will cease to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as set out in Part V of the CICA Handbook beginning on November 1, 2011, when it will start to apply, as its primary basis of accounting, IFRS as published by the International Accounting Standards Board and set out in Part I of the CICA Handbook. Consequently, future accounting changes to Canadian generally accepted accounting principles are not discussed here, as they will normally never be applied by the Company.

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, Kenya or Mexico. A portion of the Company's transactions occur in United States, Kenyan and Mexican currencies. Accordingly, the related financial assets and liabilities are subject to fluctuations in the respective exchange rates. 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 July 31 and September 8, 2011, the Company had issued and outstanding 56,333,526 common shares with a recorded value of $18,806,535.

b) Stock Options

- At July 31, 2011, the Company had 4,400,000 stock options outstanding, exercisable into common shares of the Company at an average exercise price of $0.30 per share, expiring between January 31, 2013 and June 7, 2016.
- At September 8, 2011, the Company had 4,600,000 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 August 3, 2016.

1.14 Deferred Resource Property Expenditures

Details of the Company's deferred resource property expenditures during the three and nine-month periods ended July 31, 2011 are included in Schedules "A" and "B" respectively.

During the nine-month period ended July 31, 2011, the Company incurred deferred exploration expenditures of $934,928, of which $537,425, or 57%, was incurred on the Nyanza Project in Kenya and $382,497, or 41%, was incurred on the La Morena project in Mexico. Drilling expenditures at the La Morena project totaled $211,951 and were incurred during the first quarter of the year. During the second quarter of the year, the Company initiated its exploration activity on the Nyanza project, where primarily all of the Company's exploration expenditures were incurred during the second and third quarters of the year. During the three and nine-month periods ending July 31, 2011, the Company incurred minimal costs on its Seymour Lake and KM61 properties, as the focus of the Company's exploration efforts was on the La Morena and Nyanza projects.

Nyanza Project (Kenya)

On February 9, 2011, the Company reached an agreement with EAPG and B&M to earn up to an initial 80% interest in three mineral exploration concessions located in Kenya. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can earn up to an 80% interest in the concessions by incurring exploration expenditures of US$4,000,000 and making cash payments to EAPG and B&M totaling US$300,000 over a four-year period.

Subsequent to the quarter-end, the Company received approval of its application for additional mineral rights covering 668 square kilometres in the Nyanza Region, bringing the Company's property portfolio in this area to over 1,600 square kilometres of this prospective greenstone belt.

During Q2, 2011, the Company began a Phase 1 exploration program on the Nyanza Project consisting of soil sampling, geophysics and an initial drill program, at an estimated cost of $500,000. The program continued during Q3, 2011, with drilling commencing in late July and will continue over the coming months. The Nyanza Project is the Company's primary area of focus, with a significantly expanded exploration program continuing throughout the balance of the year.

The Phase 1 program was initiated within the SPL258 concession, mainly focused on the Awuoro-Kanga areas, where the Company's JV partner, EAPG, had previously outlined several large gold-in-soil anomalies over a seven kilometre long trend. The anomalies correspond to areas with numerous colonial and artisanal workings, as well as numerous high-grade rock and chip samples of up to 37.8 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag. On these grids, the Company has completed six shallow trenches totaling 700 metres in a planned eight-trench program, along with the completion of approximately 70 line kilometres of Gradient IP, 15 km of PDP IP lines, as well as 85 line kilometres of total field magnetics.

To the northwest of Awuoro, on the Kwoyo grid, the Company completed a large recce soil survey (and subsequent fill-in lines) over another area of artisanal workings, which has outlined a large area of anomalous gold-in-soils over approximately 2.5 kilometres x 0.6 kilometres, with coincident arsenic-antimony-copper-zinc and cobalt anomalies. This extends the fertile northwest-trending structures northwest of Awuoro to as much as a 12 kilometre strike length, in which the Company has started to outline three separate auriferous structural trends. A Gradient IP survey is currently underway. The strong Cu-Zn geochemistry on the grid may also indicate possible volcanogenic massive sulphide targets (VMS) similar to the past-producing Macalder Mine located approximately 60 km to the south in the Migori sector of the belt.

During the current quarter, the Company also initiated numerous new soil grids over priority gold prospects elsewhere within the Nyanza Project, such as Dede, Ombassa, Kerina, and Mithui, while several large grids are being sampled on SPL231 over priority AEM conductors (from 1977 UN survey) that appear to have good potential for VMS deposits. To date, the Company has collected over 4,000 soil samples.

The Company commenced drilling, within the Awuoro-Kanga areas of the project, in July 2011. Phase 1 of the drilling program is expected to comprise approximately 2,000 metres and will initially test ten different priority targets within SPL258. To date, the Company has completed six holes for a total of about 700 metres on four different target areas. An initial shipment of samples has been delivered to the lab and assays are pending.

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.

On March 31, 2011, the Company entered into a LOI with Canadian Copper Core Inc. ("CCC"), pursuant to which CCC will have the right to earn an initial 70% interest, subject to a 4% smelter royalty, 1% of which is payable to the Company, in the Seymour Lake Property. CCC is required to incur exploration expenditures of CDN $3,000,000, issue the Company CCC common shares valued at CDN $1,750,000 and make cash payments to the Company of CDN $500,000 over a three-year period to earn its 70% interest. The Company also has the option to require CCC to deliver a bankable feasibility study to earn an additional 10% interest in the Seymour Lake Property. Subsequent to the end of the period, the term of the LOI was extended to October 30, 2011 and amended to include the issuance of a $250,000 convertible debenture from CCC to the Company and a corresponding reduction in the CCC share issuance requirement contemplated in the initial LOI. The convertible debenture bears interest at a rate of 9% per annum, payable semi-annually. The convertible debenture may be converted by the Company into CCC common shares at the lower of $0.25 per common share or the amount of any CCC common share (or securities that convert into common shares) issued during the term of the debenture. The maturity date of the convertible debenture is December 31, 2012.

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 second 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 on the Refugio Grid.

The results of the drill program were encouraging, with several high grade but narrow intersections (e.g. 0.3 metres @ 397 g/t Ag, 11.9% Pb, and 12.1% Zn; 2.45 metres @ 179 g/t Ag, 3.6% Pb) within larger zones of low-grade Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization that warrant follow-up drilling. Additionally, a deep IP target on the Diana Grid remains untested, and as there are two flanking holes that returned significant Cu-Ag intersections from the 2005-2006 drill program (21.2 metres @ 1.4% Cu, 140.4 g/t Ag, and 218 g/t Ag over 23 metres), the target is also a high priority for additional drilling. Future exploration plans at La Morena are on hold while the Company focuses its exploration efforts in Kenya.

1.15 Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the end of the period, the Company arranged debt financing of $200,000 in the form of two Demand Loans, each in the amount of $100,000, bearing interest at prime plus 2%. Each of the Demand Loans and all accrued interest are repayable upon demand, subject to 30 days notice. Both of the Demand Loans were received from directors of the Company.

1.16 Other Information

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

LINEAR METALS CORPORATION

Schedule "A"

Schedule of Resource Properties
For the three-month period ended July 31, 2011

Details of Resource Properties

	Kenya	KM61	Seymour Lake	Canada Other	La Morena	July 31 2011
Mineral Properties						
Balance, beginning of period	-	$ 23,205	$ 70,937	$ 5,000	6,041	$ 105,183
Expenditures during period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	-	23,205	70,937	5,000	6,041	105,183
Deferred Exploration expenditures:						
Drilling	81,646	-	-	-	-	81,646
Geochemistry	9,854	-	-	-	-	9,854
Geology	143,948	2,612	1,013	-	13,068	160,641
Geophysics	80,730	-	-	-	-	80,730
Supervision	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
	361,178	2,612	1,013	-	13,068	377,871
Balance, beginning of period	176,247	8,347,887	1,041,867	-	690,148	10,306,149
Balance, end of period	537,425	8,350,499	1,042,880	-	703,216	10,634,020
	537,425	8,373,704	1,113,817	5,000	709,257	10,739,203
Joint Venture contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures	537,425	$ 8,373,704	$ 1,113,817	$ 5,000	709,257	10,739,203

LINEAR METALS CORPORATION

Schedule "B"

Schedule of Resource Properties

For the nine-month period ended July 31, 2011

Details of Resource Properties

	Kenya	KM61	Seymour Lake	Canada Other	La Morena	July 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	81,646	-	-	-	211,951	293,597
Geochemistry	17,357	-	-	-	5,647	23,004
Geology	227,804	6,212	3,794	-	138,777	376,587
Geophysics	125,118	-	-	-	55	125,173
Supervision	85,500	-	-	-	25,000	110,500
	537,425	6,212	3,794	-	381,430	928,861
Balance, beginning of period	-	8,344,287	1,089,086	-	321,786	9,755,159
Balance, end of period	537,425	8,350,499	1,092,880	-	703,216	10,684,020
	537,425	8,373,704	1,163,817	5,000	709,257	10,789,203
Joint Venture contributions	-	-	(50,000)	-	-	(50,000)
Costs written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures	537,425	8,373,704	1,113,817	5,000	709,257	10,739,203