

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

000-54416

(Commission File Number)

SCANDIUM INTERNATIONAL MINING CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

98-1009717

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1430 Greg Street, Suite 501, Sparks, Nevada 89431

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(775) 355-9500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company, as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: As of May 14, 2015, the registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 199,104,790 shares.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of the operating results, corporate activities and financial condition of Scandium International Mining Corp. (hereinafter referred to as “we”, “us”, “Scandium International”, “SCY”, or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries provides an analysis of the operating and financial results between December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 and a comparison of the material changes in our results of operations and financial condition between the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 and the three-month period ended March 31, 2015. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The interim statements have been prepared in accordance with US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”) in accordance with the requirements of U.S. federal securities laws as applicable to the Company, and as permitted under applicable Canadian securities laws. The Company is a reporting company under applicable securities laws in Canada, and in July of 2011 also became a reporting issuer under U.S. federal laws. The reporting currency used in our financial statements is the United States Dollar.

The information contained within this report is current as of May 14, 2015 unless otherwise noted. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Technical information in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Willem Duyvesteyn, a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). Mr. Duyvesteyn is a director and consultant of Scandium International.

Scandium International Corporate Overview

Scandium International is a specialty metals and alloys company focusing on scandium and other specialty metals. The Company intends to utilize its knowhow and, in certain instances, patented technologies to maximize opportunities in scandium and other specialty metals.

The Company was formed in 2006, under the name Golden Predator Mines Inc. As part of a reorganization and spin-out of the Company's precious metals portfolio in March 2009, the Company changed its name to EMC Metals Corp. In order to reflect our emphasis on mining for scandium minerals, effective November 19, 2014, we changed our name to Scandium International Mining Corp. The Company currently trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol “SCY”.

Our focus of operations is the exploration and development of our specialty metals assets, including the Nyngan scandium deposit located in New South Wales, Australia and the Tørdal scandium/rare earth minerals deposit in Norway.

On February 5, 2010, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (“JV Agreement”) with Jervois Mining Limited (“Jervois”) to develop the Nyngan scandium property in New South Wales, Australia (“Nyngan”). The JV Agreement, came into dispute in February 2012, and was settled by the parties in February 2013. That settlement provided for Scandium International to acquire 100% of the project for A\$2.6 million cash, in two installments. We have met the total payment obligation and now own 100% of the project.

During the first quarter of 2015, we focused on scandium marketing arrangements, refined our Nyngan project process flowsheet, analyzed Nyngan project site drilling performed during the fourth quarter of 2014, and initiated a bid and review process on selecting a qualified engineering firm to perform a feasibility study during the second half of 2015.

Principal Properties Review

Nyngan Scandium Project (NSW, Australia)

On February 5, 2010, SCY entered into the JV Agreement with Jervois of Melbourne, Australia (ASX: JRV) to co-develop Nyngan. The JV Agreement gave SCY the right to earn a 50% interest in a joint venture with Jervois for the purpose of holding and developing Nyngan, provided SCY met certain technical and financial milestones. SCY met all financial requirements and delivered evidence of technical milestone achievement to Jervois on February 24, 2012.

On February 27, 2012, Jervois formally rejected SCY's claim to have met the earn-in conditions specified in the JV. The parties discussed and successfully reached an agreed settlement in February 2013 that resolved all issues in dispute. The terms of the binding settlement provided for the transfer of 100% ownership and control of the Nyngan Project, including the relevant exploration tenements and surface (freehold) land holdings, to the Company, in return for A\$2.6 million in future cash payments. The settlement agreement also applied a production royalty on the Nyngan project of 1.7% of sales for products produced from the site, payable to Jervois. The royalty has a 12 year term from the first production date, and a 10 tpa scandium oxide production minimum.

In June of 2014 the Company completed all settlement payments required under its agreement with Jervois. Formal transfer of the Nyngan Project exploration licenses to SCY's Australian subsidiary is currently underway, with completion anticipated by the end of the second quarter of 2015.

With regard to the payoff of the Jervois settlement payments, on June 24, 2014 SCY entered into a \$2.5 million loan facility with Scandium Investments LLC, a company owned by a US private investor group. The proceeds of the 2014 loan were applied to pay a A\$1.3 million final payment to Jervois required for SCY to acquire a 100% interest in the Nyngan Project pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement with Jervois dated February 2013. The balance of the proceeds of the loan was applied to repay \$1.2 million in maturing debt. The loan from Scandium Investments LLC has a maturity date of December 24, 2015 and bears interest that increases in quarterly increments from 4% to a maximum of 12%.

The \$2.5M loan automatically converts into an effective 20% joint venture interest in both our Nyngan and Honeybugle Scandium projects, at such time as the Company meets a funding milestone, defined as raising \$3.0 million in equity, during the period from drawdown to loan maturity. This conversion feature can also be triggered at any time, at the lender's option, prior to the loan maturity date. Once the conversion feature is triggered, the 20% joint venture partner has a carried interest in the project until the Company meets two development milestones as follows: (1) filing a feasibility study on SEDAR, and (2) receiving a mining license on either joint venture property. At such time as the two development milestones are met, the joint venture partner becomes fully participating on development costs thereafter.

Completion of the development milestones by the Company, as described above, activates a second one-time, limited period option for the joint venture partner to elect to convert their 20% joint venture interest in the project into an equivalent value of the Company's common shares, at agreed market prices, rather than continue with ownership at the project level.

Repayment of the loan is secured against the Company's interest in its Australian mineral properties, and the lender has the right to purchase the Australian mineral properties at a price equal to the outstanding loan obligations in certain events of default under the loan agreement.

Substantial Nyngan Project metallurgical test work has been completed, and additional work in this area is planned for 2015. Scandium International intends to produce a Feasibility Study demonstrating project economics and development viability on the project, which we expect to complete by the end of 2015.

Nyngan Property Description and Location

The Nyngan Project site is located approximately 450 kilometres northwest of Sydney, NSW, Australia and approximately 20 kilometres due west from the town of Nyngan, a rural town of approximately 2900 people. The deposit is located 5 kilometres south of Miandetta, off the Barrier Highway that connects the town of Nyngan to the town of Cobar. The license area can be reached via the paved Barrier Highway, which allows year-round access, but final access to the site itself is reached by clay farm tracks. The general area can be characterized as flat countryside and is classified as agricultural land, used predominantly for wheat farming and livestock grazing. Infrastructure in the area is good, with available water and electric power in close proximity to the property boundaries.

The Nyngan property is classified as an Australia Property for purposes of financial statement segment information.

The scandium resource is hosted within the lateritic zone of the Gilgai Intrusion, one of several Alaskan-type mafic and ultramafic bodies which intrude Cambrian-Ordovician metasediments collectively called the Girilambone Group. The laterite zone, locally up to 40 meters thick, is layered with hematitic clay at the surface followed by limonitic clay, saprolitic clay, weathered bedrock and finally fresh bedrock. The

scandium mineralization is concentrated within the hematitic, limonitic, and saprolitic zones with values up to 350 ppm scandium.

The specific location of the exploration licenses that we may earn an interest in are provided in Figure 2 below.

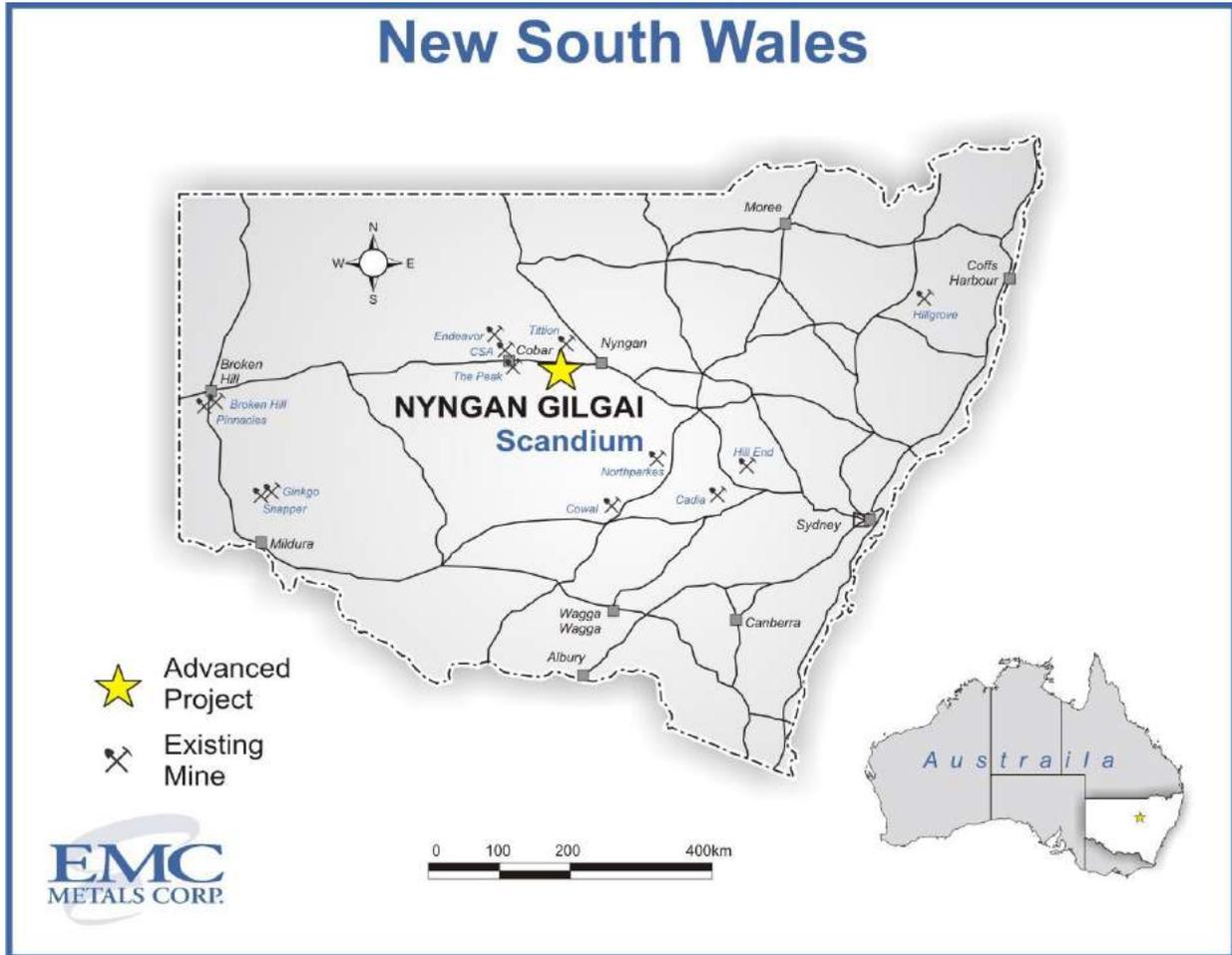


Figure: Location of Nyngan Project

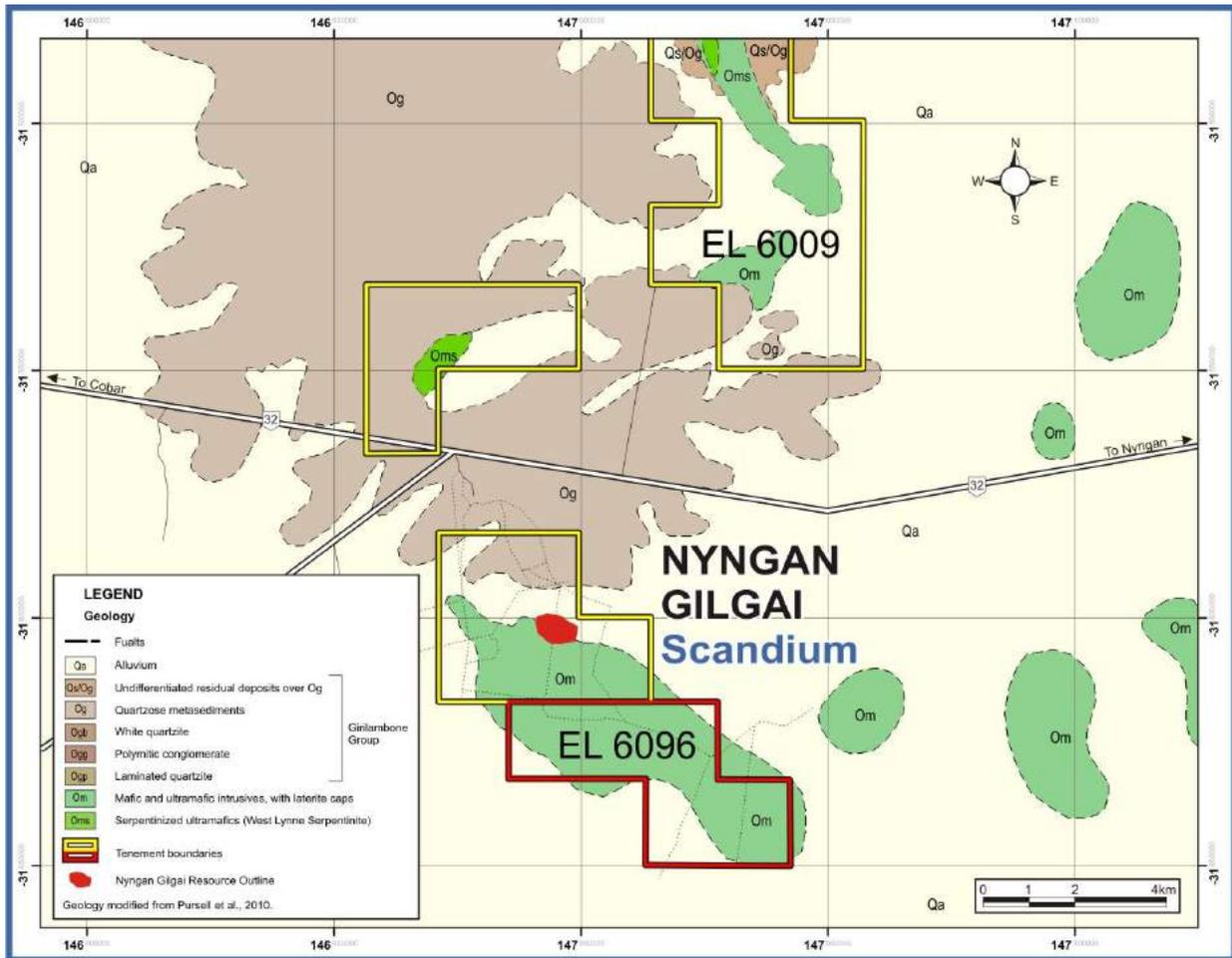


Figure: Location of the Exploration Licenses

Nyngan Project Metallurgy Development

The first work phase of the metallurgy development program consisted of detailed metallurgical bench scale testing, which was intended to refine and enhance the Company's existing material process flow sheet to extract scandium from the resource material. This existing flow sheet, developed by Jervois and external consultants, formed the basis of a preliminary, conceptual engineering report for the processing elements of the project that was completed by Roberts & Schaefer of Salt Lake City, Utah, specifically for use by SCY management.

The Roberts & Schaefer report included capital and operating cost estimates, based on process flow sheets and technical reports previously done for Jervois or SCY on various metallurgical aspects of the resource. These technical/process reports included work done by METCON, the CSIRO, and others proprietary to or sourced by Jervois or SCY. The bulk of the process applied by Roberts & Schaefer in their report was defined by bench scale as well as small scale pilot plant work results compiled by others, and a preliminary flow sheet compiled by the CSIRO.

This early stage Roberts & Schaefer Report was carried forward into the later metallurgical test work subsequently conducted by Hazen Research and the design work utilized in the SNC- Lavalin economic study presented to management in 2012.

In January 2011, SCY announced results of initial lab test work, independently prepared by Hazen Research, Inc., of Golden, Colorado, USA. These results defined general results involving conventional contained acid leach systems and suggested recoveries from resource of up to 75%. No secondary recoveries were considered in these initial bench-scale tests.

The second phase of the Hazen test work program continued through July, and involved continuous pilot plant testing of the acid leach systems, solvent extraction systems and product finish systems identified by earlier CSIRO work. The overall objectives of the test work program were to define and optimize a process or series of processes that achieves an 80% scandium recovery, lowest possible capital and operating costs, and most benign environmental impact, using standard and accepted processes.

On January 19, 2012 we announced receipt an independent metallurgical test-work report, titled "Purification of Scandium Extracted from Laterite Ore", outlining the results of a number of pilot-scale tests on Nyngan resource material, and estimated recoveries and grades of scandium oxide product. The report was independently prepared by Hazen and is the final in a series of three phases of semi-continuous pilot plant scale test-work completed by Hazen during 2011. Work was finalized in late November.

Highlights of the 2011 Hazen semi-continuous pilot plant test-work are as follows:

- Results of conventional contained sulfuric acid bake and water leach systems, at atmospheric pressure, demonstrated scandium recoveries averaging 75%,
- Results of conventional solvent extraction ("SX") on the pregnant leach solution, demonstrated scandium recoveries exceeding 99%,
- Results on final stage precipitation of scandium oxide, focused on highest combined purity and recovery, demonstrated scandium recoveries of 97.5%, at purity levels of 97.5% Sc₂O₃. Higher purity levels were achieved at lower recoveries,
- Overall recovery results were 70% to 80%, based on ore type (limonite or saprolite), and
- All process assumptions were based on standard and accepted techniques for ore preparation, leaching, solvent extraction and final product preparation.

In late 2011, the Company commissioned test work on high pressure acid leach ("HPAL") processes, with both Hazen and SGS-Lakefield (Ontario, Canada). The initial HPAL work was applied to residue from the acid bake process sourced from the earlier Hazen test work, specifically to determine if additional scandium could be effectively recovered in a second pass with a pressure system. Those results were encouraging, and led to later test work in 2012-13 which applied HPAL techniques directly on the laterite

resource material. No HPAL research results were included in the report and findings compiled for management by SNC-Lavalin in early 2012. However, the work that subsequently continued on HPAL, after that SNC Report was completed, has been incorporated into current engineering studies and flow sheet strategies for the Nyngan project. Existing HPAL work results were done to bench scale, and not to pilot scale, and are currently being followed up with further test work.

The Company is continuing test work on metallurgy to increase recoveries and final product grades.

In February, 2011 we announced results of a series of laboratory-scale tests investigating the production of scandium-aluminum ("Sc-Al") alloys directly from aluminum oxide and scandium oxide feed materials, prepared by the CSIRO. The overall objective of this research was to demonstrate and commercialize the production of Sc-Al master alloy using impure scandium oxide as the scandium source, potentially significantly improving the economics of scandium aluminum master alloy production.

Environmental Permitting Work

In April 2011, SCY announced a general progress report on the project which outlined a series of environmental work steps designed to advance the Environmental Impact Study ("EIS"). Work steps included both ground and surface water assessments, along with other assessments of Aboriginal, ecology, traffic, noise and air quality matters.

All of this work has subsequently been completed, including 8 water bores with ongoing test monitoring equipment, and reports on the various other targeted assessments, without material issues in any area. An aerial photography and contour mapping program was also completed, to support the feasibility study work regarding location of site facilities.

On January 18, 2012, SCY announced that that key elements of environmental site work on the Nyngan Scandium Project had been completed and a Conceptual Project Development Plan ("CPDP") submitted to the NSW, Australia state regulators. The CPDP submission forms the basis for an Environmental Impact Study ("EIS"), the foundation environmental document required for a mining permit in the state.

Specific EIS and property work, contained in the CPDP completed year end 2011:

- Draft ground water assessment study finalized and submitted to regulators,
- Surface water assessment results favorable, State review ongoing,
- Aboriginal heritage study finalized, no areas of significance,
- Soils study finalized, no issues, and
- Property aerial photography and contour mapping completed, location of site facilities defined.

Continuing EIS work underway:

- License applications (6), for access to groundwater as generated from property water bores have been submitted,
- Flora and fauna studies are ongoing; to date no significant issues have arisen, and
- Traffic, noise and air quality baseline monitoring are ongoing.

The environmental work was performed under direction from R. W. Corkery & Co., (Orange, NSW, Australia), and formed part of the SNC-Lavalin Nyngan economic study.

Nyngan Preliminary Economic Assessment

On October 14, 2014, the Company announced completion of a report on a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Nyngan project (the "PEA") entitled, *NI 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Feasibility of the Nyngan Scandium Project*, dated October 24, 2012. The PEA was prepared by the engineering firm of Larpro Pty Ltd, of Brisbane, Australia, and supported by Mining One of Melbourne, Australia and Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd of Orange, Australia, and confirms the technical and economic

potential of the Nyngan Scandium Project (the “Project”). The PEA has been independently prepared as a technical report on the form prescribed under NI 43-101 F1 and is available for public review on the Company’s website at www.scandiummining.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The PEA is preliminary in nature and should not be considered to be a pre-feasibility or feasibility study, as the economics and technical viability of the Project have not been demonstrated at this time. While this PEA does not consider or include any Inferred Mineral Resources, and includes only Measured and Indicated Resources, it remains a preliminary analysis that is not sufficient to enable Project Resources to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. Furthermore, there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

The Company uses Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions for the terms “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources”. We advise U.S. investors that while the terms “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, including National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize these terms. Accordingly, information contained in this Form 10Q contains descriptions of our mineral deposits that may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting requirements under the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the material in these categories will be converted into reserves. It should not be assumed that any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.

The PEA concludes that the Nyngan project has the potential to produce 35,975 kilograms of scandium oxide (scandia) per annum, at grades of 97%-99%, generating an after tax cumulative cash flow over a 20 year Project life of \$565 million, with an NPV_{10%} of \$175 million. The PEA also concludes that the project can achieve this financial result with a conventional flow sheet, employing HPAL and solvent extraction (SX) techniques, which have been modeled and validated from METSIM modeling and bench scale/pilot scale metallurgical test work.

Note that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

PEA Financial Highlights and Key Assumptions

The PEA concludes that the Project has the potential for attractive economics, based on a capital estimate supported by conventional process designs. The overall PEA level of accuracy is +/-30%. The PEA is expressed in US dollar (“US\$”) currency, unless otherwise noted. A foreign exchange rate of US\$0.90 to one Australian Dollar (“AUD\$”) (1AUD\$=US\$0.90) was applied in all conversions. No escalation for inflation was assumed in cash flows. All cash flows and discounted cash flows (NPVs and IRRs) are shown on an after tax basis, based on a 30% tax rate.

Highlights and key assumptions are as follows:

Table 1. Nyngan PEA Financial Highlights

Summary Nyngan Project Key Project Parameters	NI 43-101 PEA Result
Capital Cost Estimate (US\$ M)	\$77.4
Resource Grade Assumption (ppm)	371
Resource Processed (tpy)	75,000
Mill Recovery Assumption (%)	84.3%
Oxide Production (kg per year)	35,975
Scandia Product Grade	97-99.0%
Annual Cash Operating Cost (US\$ M)	\$22.9
Unit Cash Cost (US\$/kg Oxide)	\$636
Oxide Price Assumption (US\$/kg)	\$2,000
Annual Revenue (US\$ millions)	\$72.0
Annual EBITDA (US\$ millions)	\$47.7
NPV (10%<i>d</i>)	\$175.6
NPV (8%<i>d</i>)	\$217.8
IRR (%)	40.6%
Payback (years)	2.5

The above estimates of capital and operating costs are a component of a number of factors required to complete a preliminary assessment of the economic viability of the project, and there is no guarantee that the company will achieve production from the resource at Nyngan. There are currently no established reserves on the Nyngan Project.

PEA Mineral Resource Estimate

In March of 2010, a NI 43-101 technical report which outlined a resources estimate on the Nyngan Scandium Project was completed. The report, titled, “*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Nyngan Gilgai Scandium Project, Jervois Mining Limited, Nyngan, New South Wales, Australia*”, was prepared by or under the supervision of Max Rangott (BSc). The PEA does not alter the existing Nyngan Project resource estimate, established in the 2010 technical report. This NI 43-101 scandium resource consists of a Measured component of 2,718,000 tonnes, grading 274ppm scandium (100ppm cut-off) and an Indicated component of 9,294,000 tonnes, grading 258ppm scandium (100ppm cut-off). The combined Measured and Indicated scandium resource totals 12 million tonnes at an average grade of 261ppm scandium, and is made up of both limonite and saprolite resource material. The cut-off value of 100ppm used in the initial 2010 technical report was reviewed as part of the PEA. While the input assumptions to the formula calculations are different from those assumed in 2010, the overall cut-off assumption for the combined limonite and saprolite resource generated by the formula was still considered reasonable, and has not changed.

The PEA assumes that a portion of limonite-only resource, in one particular area of the overall resource, will provide a 20 year mining pit sufficient to supply the processing facility at a rate of 75,000 tpy and an average grade of 371ppm scandium. A 20 year mining pit design was developed from drill hole data in support of this assumption and included in the PEA.

The current Nyngan Project scandium mineral resource is as follows:

Table 2. Nyngan Scandium Resource (1)

Nyngan Project NI 43-101 Resource Summary	Tonnes	Grade (ppm Sc)	Cut-Off Sc (ppm Sc)	Overburden Ratio (t/t)
Category				
Measured Resource	2,718,000	274	100	0.81:1
Indicated Resource	9,294,000	258	100	1.40:1
Total Resource	12,012,000	261	100	1.10:1
<i>NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Nyngan Gilgai Scandium Project, Jervois Mining Limited, Nyngan, New South Wales, Australia, dated March 2010, (Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd).</i>				

(1) Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Note that the terms Measured and Indicated Resources are not terms recognized in the United States under SEC rules and guidelines. See "Note to U.S. Investors" above.

The cut-off level used to define the resource was established using a standard formula that considered scandium pricing, estimated costs of mining and processing, and overall recovery rates, as they pertained to markets and process understanding at the time. Processing methodology assumed acid leaching and solvent extraction systems, and mining assumed a shallow, surface mining operation consistent with drill results on the resource.

PEA Mining and Processing Assumptions

Mining represents a relatively minor part of the overall Project activity, based on a plant feed of 240tpd or 75,000 tonnes per year requirement. Mine production is based on conventional open pit methods, strip ratios of 1.5:1 to 3:1 (overburden/resource), contract mining assumptions and mining activity in campaigns of one month, three times per year, avoiding the wet season. The plant will run continuously, fed from field and plant stockpiles of mined resource, and covered against moisture and weather.

The processing plant operations will size the input material, apply HPAL using sulfuric acid, and then recover the liberated scandium using SX, oxalate precipitation and calcination, to generate a finished scandium oxide product. The output of the plant is forecasted at 35,975 kilograms per year, at grades between 97% and 99%, as Sc₂O₃. Product output will be refined to suitable grade for direct sales to end users, recognizing that grade varies based on application.

Plant tailings will be neutralized with lime to pH 8.5, dewatered, and stored in a permanent tailings facility meeting the environmental requirements of mining permits and NSW State regulators.

PEA Capital Cost Assumptions

Total capital costs for the Project are estimated at \$77.4M, and include a 20% contingency. The majority (70%) of the capital cost in the PEA was Australian-sourced, and consequently initially priced in AUD\$, supported by direct vendor capital pricing. Concrete and steel costs have been estimated from concept drawings, and piping, electrical and instrumentation costs were estimated using standard industry factors. The capital cost estimate is considered to be +/-30% accuracy. Capital costs included in overall cash flow include \$2M per year for sustaining capital items (\$38M over full PEA term), and \$3M in final reclamation costs in year 20. No salvage costs were assumed. On the basis that the resource is adequate for 45 years at the assumed grade, it is unlikely the Project would be closed in year 20 if current assumptions remain viable.

Table 3. PEA Capital Cost Detail

Nyngan Project Capital Cost Summary (US\$)	NI 43-101 PEA Result	
	Capital Cost (US\$ M)	CapEx/Annual kg Oxide
Pre-Stripping Cost	\$1.6	n/a
Mining Equipment	contractor	
Mine Vehicles/Site Equipment	\$0.4	\$10
Processing Plant Equipment		
Ore Preparation	\$2.1	\$58
HPAL	\$13.7	\$381
CCD, Ph Adjust	\$5.9	\$164
Solvent Extraction	\$3.1	\$86
Product Precipitation	\$1.3	\$37
Tailings	\$1.3	\$36
Reagent Storage	\$2.6	\$72
Water/Steam/Services	\$6.6	\$183
Plant Subtotal	\$36.6	\$1,019
Other Site Costs		
Freight and First fills	\$2.1	\$59
Evaporation Ponds-Tailings Dam	\$6.7	\$186
Transformer Farm/Buildings	\$2.5	\$69
On/Offsite Utilities Supply	\$2.2	\$62
Other Costs Subtotal	\$13.5	\$376
Owners Costs & Working Cap.	\$4.3	\$118
EPCM Costs (18%)	\$9.1	\$253
Contingency (20%)	\$11.9	\$332
Total Project Capital Cost	\$77.4	\$2,151
Total (20 Year) Sustaining Capital	\$38.0	N/A

PEA Operating Costs Assumptions

Operating costs were estimated based on metallurgical test work results and METSIM modelling quantities and requirements. The single most significant cost item in operating costs is sulfuric acid, which is used in quantity and requires transport to site. The second most significant cost item is staff/labor cost. Reagents in total represent approximately 57% of total operating cash costs. Quantities were established through METSIM software outputs, and were 100% vendor-priced. The level of accuracy on the operating component costing in the PEA is +/-25%.

Operating cost details in the PEA are as follows:

Table 4. PEA Operating Costs, and Unit Costs Per kg Oxide

Nyngan Project OpEx Mine/Process Expense (US\$ millions)	NI 43-101 PEA Result	
	Annual	Unit Cost Per
	US\$M Cost	kg Oxide
Mining Costs	\$1.4	\$38.78
<u>Processing Cost</u>		
Labor Cost	\$3.9	\$108.13
Utilities	\$0.8	\$21.96
Reagents	\$13.0	\$361.53
Lab Costs	\$0.2	\$6.95
Consumables	\$1.0	\$27.10
Total Processing Costs	\$18.9	\$525.67
Marketing & Insurance	\$0.7	\$18.76
Maintenance Spend	\$1.3	\$37.02
Mobile Equipment Cost	\$0.6	\$15.28
Annual Cash Operating Cost	\$22.9	\$635.51

PEA Revenue Pricing Assumptions

The price assumption in the PEA is \$2,000 per kilogram (kg), as an average price covering all product sold, over various product grades. Current pricing is substantially above these levels, based on small unit quantities and varying grades. The pricing benchmark applied in the PEA was supported by limited current trading and pricing information, our discussions with potential customers, and the understanding that lower prices than scandium trades for today will be necessary to penetrate potential markets with significant sales tonnages in the future.

PEA Sensitivities Analysis

The project is most sensitive to changes in product pricing, and somewhat less sensitive to either operating cost or capital cost changes, as shown below.

Table 5. Profitability Sensitivities to Changes in Key Assumptions

Sensitivity to Financial Parameters	NPV (10%) (\$US M)	IRR (%)
PEA RESULT	\$175.6	40.6%
<u>Operating Cost Sensitivity</u>		
Cost Increase (10%)	\$163.9	38.6%
Cost Decrease (10%)	\$187.4	42.5%
<u>Price Sensitivity</u>		
Lower Realized Product Price (10%)	\$139.3	34.5%
Higher Realized Product Price (10%)	\$212.0	46.6%
<u>Capital Cost Sensitivity</u>		
Higher Capital Cost (10%)	\$169.6	37.0%
Lower Capital Cost (10%)	\$181.6	44.9%
<u>Fx Sensitivity</u>		
US\$/A\$ @ \$1.00	\$162.6	38.3%
US\$/A\$ @ \$0.80	\$188.7	42.8%

PEA General Assumptions

The PEA is presented on a 100% ownership basis. Potential conversion of an existing loan to the Company into a 20% interest at the project level in Nyngan is a possibility, but at present, the Company retains 100% of the Project.

All cash flows and financial analyses have been presented on a 100% equity basis. No debt leverage has been assumed in providing capital for development. No inflation factors have been applied to future cash flows, making the discounted cash flow performance measures constant dollar figures. Had inflation been applied to future cash flow streams, the NPVs and IRRs would have been higher.

The PEA incorporated considerable metallurgical test work independently prepared for SCY over the previous four years, along with engineering, project design work and economic estimates done previously for SCY management. The PEA also utilized existing environmental and detailed mine planning work previously undertaken on the property, and previously incorporated in prior management studies. The PEA had the benefit of prior flow sheet designs, and results, but it did not compare previous designs. The batch autoclave HPAL design presented in the PEA was the only design considered.

PEA Conclusions and Recommendations

The PEA consolidates a significant amount of metallurgical test work and prior studies on Nyngan. The work demonstrates a viable, conventional process flow sheet utilizing the HPAL leaching process, and good metallurgical recoveries of scandium from the resource. The metallurgical assumptions are supported by various bench and pilot scale independent test work programs that are consistent with known outcomes in other laterite resources. Combined with the capital cost estimate, the Project exhibits robust financial outcomes.

The PEA recommends that project owners proceed to a full feasibility study, including additional test work to confirm certain key process variants. Those recommendations include:

- Consider test work to support process changes that could reduce capital/operating costs,
- Conduct a comparative study between batch and continuous autoclave systems,
- Consider/test certain alternative reagents/techniques in the solvent extraction area,
- Conduct test work to develop engineering parameters around the materials handling properties of the laterite resource as it relates to optimum sizing for best leach results, and
- Conduct test work on pumping and settling properties of process slurries.

Nyngan Scandium Project – 2014 Drilling Program

On January 29, 2015, we announced assay results from a 14-hole resource drilling program at the Nyngan Scandium Project in NSW, Australia, conducted in October 2014. The 14 hole-program totaled 655 meters in the existing resource area. The program attempted 2 additional exploration holes, which were abandoned due to difficult drilling conditions. Highlights of the fourteen drill-hole program assay results follow:

- Average scandium grade of 357ppm over 214 meters (200ppm cut-off),
- Average scandium grade of 444ppm over 120 meters (300ppm cut-off),
- Best results: 4 meters @ 795ppm, 5 meters @ 755ppm and 7 meters @ 721ppm,
- Best individual 1 meter assay was 879ppm,
- Lithium borate fusion (fusion) assay preparation demonstrated superior result to the traditional four acid method, as used on the resource estimate in 2010, and
- These new assay results strongly support the average grade and location selected and included in the recently released PEA on the Nyngan project.

Drilling Program Details

The Company conducted and completed a 14-hole drill program in October, focused on a high grade section of the Nyngan property, selected from within the area of the measured and indicated resource

disclosed in the NI 43-101 technical report filed on SEDAR in March of 2010. This high grade zone of mostly indicated resource was the basis of a 20 year mine plan and scandium grade assumptions used in the recently released PEA on the Nyngan project. This latest drill program was designed to in-fill certain areas to 50 meter centers (from 100 meter centers), and to provide better information on pit limits as defined in the PEA. The program was conducted using a conventional rotary air core drill rig, which captured over five tonnes of chip sample material for assay, and for fresh resource material to support ongoing metallurgical test work programs. Holes were vertically drilled, so interval widths in the results table below represent true widths.

The Company assayed all 14 new holes with both four acid digestion, and also by fusion digestion techniques, followed in each case by ICP-AES metal assays. The Company notes that fusion digestion results generally deliver higher scandium assays than the four acid digestion method, traditionally used in nickel and cobalt assay work. We believe the fusion technique generates a truer assay result, because acid digestion of scandium within limonite hosted mineralization can be incomplete, particularly at higher grades, and flux digestion by high temperature fusion produces a more homogeneous sample for analysis. We intend to rely on and utilize fusion digestion techniques going forward to support our mine planning and advanced economic and development studies.

The limonite-only assay results presented in the summary table below are based on a 200ppm scandium cut-off value. A saprolite resource underlays the limonite, is generally lower in grade, requires somewhat different processing techniques than limonite for optimal recovery, and is not planned for early extraction and processing by the Company. Each hole in the drill program was completed to bedrock, including both limonite and saprolite resource. Saprolite was present in 13 of the 14 holes drilled.

This application of a higher limonite cut-off value of 200ppm is consistent with the PEA assumptions on initial production from the top layer limonite resource. The results presentation is also consistent with the company focus on an initial pit configuration in a higher grade zone of resource. The area of this recent drill result corresponds to the area delineated by the 20 year PEA operating area, although it also expands somewhat beyond that area.

Assay results were taken over each meter of drilling material, and only continuous intervals have been included in the summary table. Reporting intervals above cut-off were established based on fusion results, and the presentation table then applied those same intervals to both fusion and four acid assays for comparability. The generally higher fusion results generated wider resource intervals above cut-off grade, resulting in inclusion of some below cut-off grade assays into the four acid results presented in the table below.

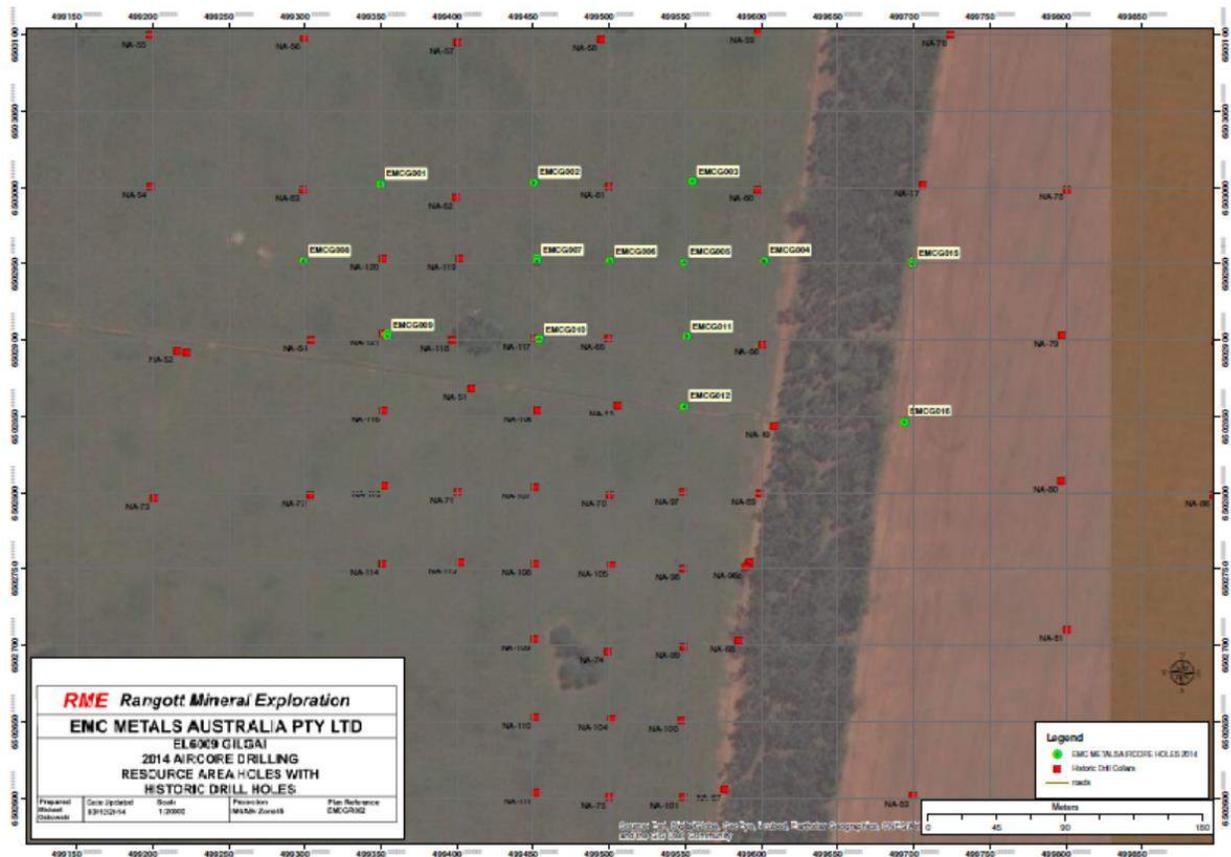
Detail limonite-only results for each drill hole follows:

Hole Number & Type		Interval From-To (meters)	Interval Total (meters)*	Assay Result (Sc ppm)	
				Four Acid/ ICP Method	Fusion/ ICP Method*
Number	Status				
EMCG001	(previously reported)	16-27	11	178	216
		32 to 44	12	407	580
		including	7	502	721
		including	4	581	795
EMCG002	(new result)	19-34	15	254	344
		including	7	328	433
EMCG003	(new result)	17-54	37	246	303
		including	10	350	401
EMCG004	(new result)	14-27	13	221	258
EMCG005	(new result)	21-19	8	258	326
EMCG006	(new result)	17-25	8	467	651
		including	5	505	755
		including	1	515	879
EMCG007	(new result)	17-26	9	245	408
		including	5	284	469
EMCG008	(new result)	16-31	15	205	302
EMCG009	(previously reported)	15 to 24	9	311	435
		including	4	420	570
EMCG010	(previously reported)	15 to 31	16	370	495
		including	8	423	594
EMCG011	(new result)	13-20	7	225	295
EMCG012	(new result)	16-20	4	143	220
		22-25	3	246	335
EMCG015	(new result)	25-51	26	262	339
		including	7	366	469
EMCG016	(previously reported)	11 to 26	15	209	316
		including	5	273	431
		38 to 44	6	269	315
Total meters reported			214		
Weighted Average Assay Result				266	357

***NOTES:**

- Interval results represent true widths
- Grade cut-off assumption for Fusion/ICP method is 200ppm, effectively less for Four Acid/ICP method, based on matched intervals to fusion result.

The location of the 14 hole drill program is as follows:



Drill Program QAQC standards

SCY employed an independent local geological consulting and drill supervisory team, Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty. Ltd., (RME) of Orange NSW, Australia, to manage the drill work on-site. Bulk samples of drill returns were collected at one meter intervals from a trailer-mounted cyclone and splitter for one reported hole - EMCG-01, and a separate (RME) three-tier riffle splitter was used on site for holes EMCG-09, EMCG-10 and EMCG-16, due to moisture. Assay samples ranged from 0.4 - 4.7 kg in weight. Individual sample identifiers were cross-checked during the process. The individual assay samples were double-bagged and held in RME's possession while in the field, prior to transport and storage at RME's office in Orange. RME personnel checked/validated the sequence of sample numbers, and submitted the samples to Australian Laboratory Services' ("ALS") laboratory in Orange, NSW. The remainder of bulk samples were sealed in the field in heavy polyethylene bags and transported by RME to a secure site at Orange for long-term storage or further use in metallurgical test work.

ALS/Orange dried and weighed the received assay samples, and pulverized the entire sample to 85% passing 75 microns or better (technique PUL-21). 50 g bags of the pulps were then split off and sent to the ALS laboratory at Stafford in Brisbane, Queensland for analysis. ALS/Brisbane analyzed the pulps for scandium, nickel, cobalt, chromium, iron, magnesium, manganese, aluminum and calcium, using Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) after a four acid digestion (technique ME-ICP61). The 4-hole results were also repeat-tested, only for scandium, using a lithium borate fusion digestion technique, followed by similar ICP-AES assay. The lower detection limit for scandium using either technique is 1ppm. RME included one commercial standard sample and three high-grade scandium pulps from previously analyzed batches for quality control; and also included one duplicate sample from each hole in the batch. For internal quality control, ALS/Brisbane added additional standard samples (for repeat analyses), blank samples and duplicate samples to the batch.

Nyngan Scandium Project - Planned Activities for 2015-2016

The following steps are planned for the Nyngan Project during the 2015 and 2016 Calendar years:

- Complete the transfer of legal title to the exploration licenses, and surface lands from Jervois to the Company (scheduled for completion in Q1/Q2 of 2015);
- Conduct in-fill exploration drilling on the property, to enhance resource understanding and supply test work resource material (drilling completed in 2014 involving 657 meters of drilling over 14 drill holes at a cost of approximately \$50,000; samples analysis and reporting was completed in the first quarter of 2015);
- Progress metallurgical test work programs to finalize a project flow sheet, utilizing independent laboratory consultants, (scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2015 at an estimated cost of \$400,000);
- Complete and file an environmental impact assessment (EIS) on the project (scheduled for completion in the third quarter of 2015);
- Initiate and complete an advanced stage economic study at or better than +/- 20% accuracy level (scheduled for completion by year end 2015);
- Apply for mining license on property with NSW Mines Department in Q3 2015; and
- Commence site construction during Q1 2016 (construction completion and operational start-up Q1 2017, estimated construction cost of \$77,400,000).

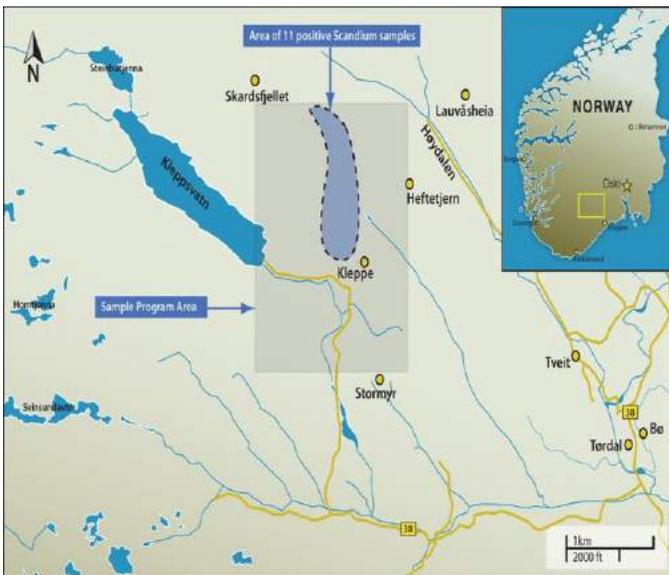
Tørdal Scandium/REE Property (Norway)

During 2011, we entered into two option agreements with REE Mining AS of Norway, to obtain exploration rights to several properties in central and southern Norway. The Tørdal, Evje-Iveland and Hogtuva properties are classified as Norway Property for purposes of financial statement segment information.

Option agreements to acquire the Tørdal and Evje-Iveland exploration properties were entered into in April 2011, followed by an option agreement on the Hogtuva property in September 2011. Both of these agreements were subsequently renegotiated to secure 100% ownership positions for SCY. Based on exploration results and holding costs, the Evje-Iveland and Hogtuva properties were subsequently dropped and the Tørdal property holdings have been reduced from 140 sq km to 90 sq km.

Tørdal Property Location

The location of the Tørdal exploration property is provided in Figure 4 below.



2012 Tørdal Field Exploration

On February 14, 2013, we announced promising results from field exploration work on the Tørdal property during the summer and fall months of 2012, which focused on scandium-bearing pegmatites. The 2012 work included independent assay results of pegmatite rock samples taken from one specific property area, and also includes an extensive pegmatite mapping program covering approximately 30 sq km. The assay results indicated the presence

of high levels of scandium and various rare earth elements (REE's), including heavy rare earth elements (HREE's) in particular. Field XRF readings indicated elevated scandium content in hundreds of large and small pegmatite bodies found and mapped in the reconnaissance area.

Highlights of the results of the 2012 field exploration are as follows:

- Tørdal 2012 assays of pegmatite rocks show presence of both scandium and REE's,
- Best scandium assays exceed 1,600 ppm,
- Promising HREE assay results from pegmatites with gadolinite mineralization,
- Host rock mineralization points to higher grade scandium or HREE contents,
- 2012 summer exploration program mapped and sampled over 300 pegmatites,
- A total of 1,940 Niton XRF scandium readings were taken on whole rock samples, and
- Overall program results at Tørdal are very encouraging and warrant expanded exploration.

Tørdal Assay Results (Grab Samples)

Work originally began on the property in 2011, with a summer exploration program that consisted of reconnaissance, surface soil sampling, and limited pegmatite mapping work in a relatively small area north of the village of Kleppe, in Southern Norway.

As a follow-on from that 2011 program, the company then returned to the same area and conducted a series of 'blasts', using small explosive charges to generate whole rock samples on select exposed pegmatites, at the locations of the best soil sample results. The exploration team planned 9 blasts and conducted 8, on 5 different pegmatite bodies, from which they assembled 23 grab samples for analysis and assay by OMAC Laboratories in Ireland. Assay results on these samples were received in Q1 2012—in time to help formulate the 2012 summer/autumn season pegmatite mapping program, conducted on a much wider area.

Independent assay results on 20 of the 23 samples, covering all 5 targeted pegmatites, are shown below.

Sample Type	Sample Location		Rare Earth Assay Results			Scandium
	Sample ID #	Blast ID #	HREE ppm	TREE ppm	% HREE	Sc ppm
Whole Rock Samples	TD1	7	307	427	72.0%	38
	TD2	7	142	204	69.7%	334
	TD3	3	104	138	75.0%	86
	TD5	4	460	533	86.4%	111
	TD6	2	177	223	79.3%	67
	TD7	9	180	219	82.0%	26
	TD8	8	935	1,028	90.9%	77
Select Mica-Phase Samples	TD9	7	130	171	75.8%	568
	TD10	3	92	123	74.5%	665
	TD11	9	159	191	82.8%	1,459
	TD13	1	52	59	88.1%	853
	TD15	3	724	883	81.9%	1,690
Select Garnet-Phase Samples	TD17	8	1,581	1,656	95.5%	141
	TD18	7	305	357	85.6%	23
	TD19	2	2,443	2,789	87.6%	246
	TD21	2	722	860	84.0%	150
Select Gadolinite-Phase	TD14	1	227,500	266,430	85.4%	26
	TD22	3	162,500	186,480	87.1%	64
	TD23	location 32	267,400	313,530	85.3%	<1

NOTE: All blast samples taken from Kleppe area (Area 1), total of 5 unique pegmatites

Assay results are as-reported elemental assay results from OMAC Laboratories, and are not converted to oxide equivalent (REO & Sc₂O₃). Heavy rare earth elements abbreviated "HREE"; and include Yttrium; Total rare earth elements abbreviated "TREE".

The numbered assay samples were formed either by random selection of fresh (un-weathered) whole rock material broken loose from individual pegmatite bodies, or alternatively, based on selectively collecting fresh rock material

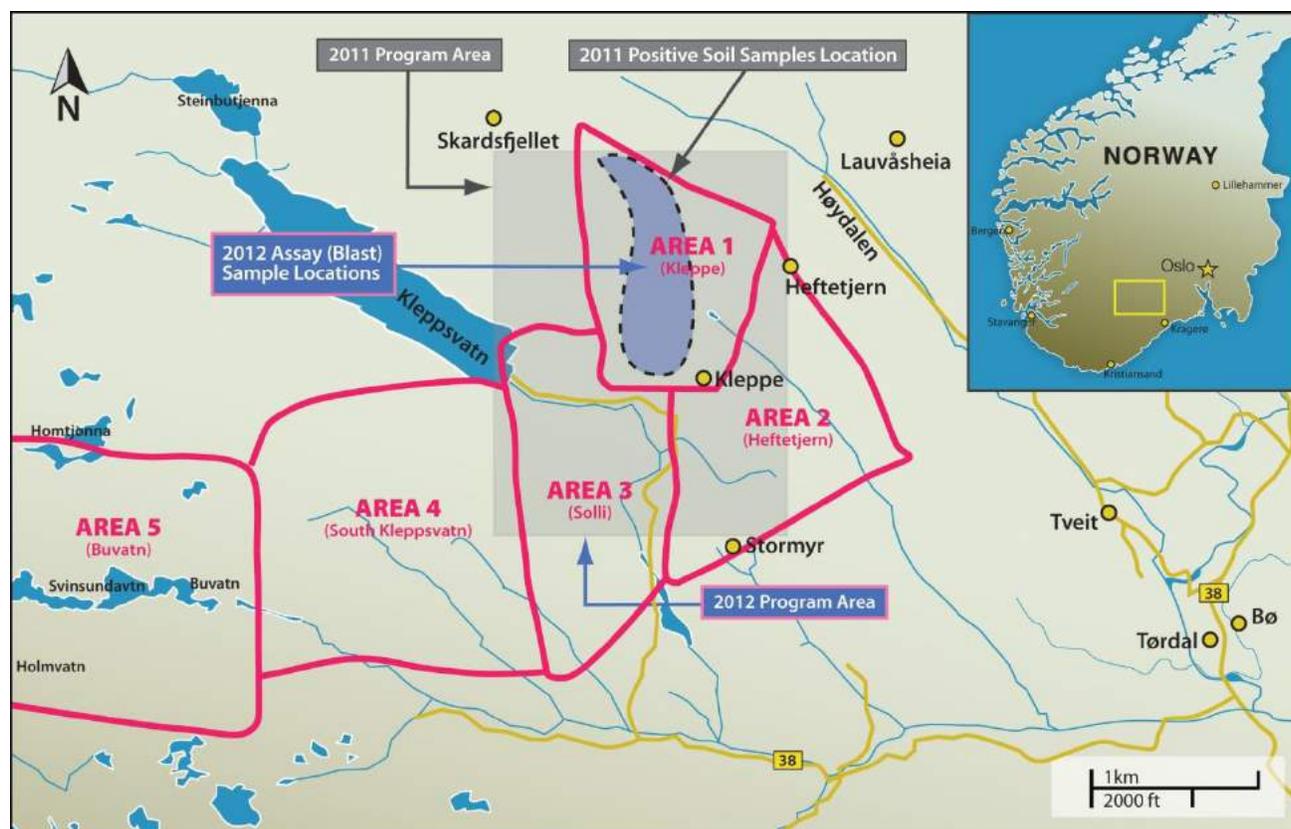
that was clearly (1) garnet-laden, (2) mica-laden, or showed clear visible (3) gadolinite mineralization. Gadolinite is a beryllium and rare earth-bearing mineral with the chemical formula $[(Ce,La,Nd,Y)_2FeBe_2Si_2O_{10}]$. The intent was to determine from assay results if certain visible mineralization correlated to the presence and concentrations of target elements; specifically scandium, rare earth elements (REE's), or other metals of interest and value.

The results in the assay table indicate that all of the selected pegmatites contain interesting levels of both REE's and scandium. In general, all of the pegmatites contained both target elements, while the mica phase appears to hold the higher scandium concentrations with small REE additions, and the gadolinite phase holds the highest REE concentrations and small scandium additions. The presence of garnet material in samples tended to generate interesting but moderate values for both REE's and scandium. Assay work was designed to identify 30 specific elements, including all 16 REE elements plus scandium, and the relative concentration of heavy REE's was of particular interest. The mica and garnet grab sample materials had generally only trace levels of thorium and uranium (average <15 ppm), while the gadolinite grab sample materials had thorium levels between 2,500-5,000 ppm, and uranium levels between 500-1,300 ppm. A full table of OMAC assay results related to these 23 sample analyses is available on Scandium International's website at www.scandiuminternationalmetals.com.

Tørdal Pegmatite Mapping Program

Following on from the 2011 work and the 2012 assay results, Scandium International conducted an expanded 2012 summer work reconnaissance program at both Tørdal and Evje-Iveland, from July through October. The goals of the 2012 program were to develop detailed mapping of outcropping pegmatite fields over a much broader area than the 2011 program, while also conducting field sampling of scandium mineralization on those pegmatites using a hand-held Niton XRF Analyzer.

The 2012 program concentrated on five separate areas (approximately 30 sq km) as can be seen in the map below:



A total of 1,940 Niton XRF readings were logged on whole rock and pegmatite mineral separates, logged against individually mapped and numbered pegmatite bodies. The XRF readings ranged up to +6,000 ppm scandium (on a mineral separate), and averaged 661 ppm on 1,504 total logged readings above the instrument's 20 ppm detection limit. XRF readings focused on scandium data collection only, although the team diligently noted the visible presence of gadolinite and amazonite mineralization.

The reader is cautioned that hand-held Niton XRF readings are not the same as laboratory assays, and are not NI 43-101 compliant with regard to estimating resource grades. However, the Company is confident that these data readings are highly useful in confirming and shaping the next stage of the exploration program on this property.

A summary of results by area is as follows:

- Area 1 (Kleppe); Mapped more than 50 pegmatite bodies. Best average XRF Sc readings from 1,000-1,500 ppm, some very large surface expressions. Gadolinite present.
- Area 2 (Heftetjern); Partially mapped more than 40 pegmatite bodies, many large surface expressions, green amazonite mineralization. Better XRF Sc readings from 500-1,500 ppm.
- Area 3 (Solli); Mapped numerous large and small pegmatites. Generally lower XRF Sc readings, ranging 300-700 ppm. Red feldspars, quartz and gadolinite mineralization present.
- Area 4 (South Kleppsvatn); Partially mapped large area containing more than 80 pegmatites, generally mica-based. Typical XRF Sc readings in the 300-900 ppm range, with some reaching 1,500 ppm Sc.
- Area 5 (Buvatn); Partially mapped, numerous pegmatite bodies, some very large. Typical XRF Sc readings in the 300-1,000 ppm range. Old feldspar quarries, amazonite mineralization present.

Similar work done at Evje-Iveland (total 180 sq km) identified several interesting target areas, but scandium readings were not sufficiently attractive when compared to results at Tørdal, and led to the decision to drop the Evje-Iveland property. The exploration results of the 2012 work program also allowed us to selectively reduce property holdings at Tørdal.

Tørdal Exploration – Next Steps

SCY's mapping and sampling work has confirmed that much of the Tørdal property is heavily populated with complex, near-surface pegmatite bodies. Based on hand-held XRF readings and mineralogy, these pegmatites show excellent promise for significant scandium enrichment, particularly within bodies containing micas, and for REE mineralization where the rare earth silicate gadolinite is present. Based on the results of 2012 exploration work, planning for future exploration work is warranted, subject to funding constraints.

Qualified Person and Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Sampling methods followed industry quality control standards. Mr. Kjell Nilsen, an independent geologist consultant currently employed by Scandium International, conducted the reconnaissance and sampling on the property. Individual whole rock grab samples were collected by hand shovel, from areas where blasted material could be seen to have come from blast points on pegmatite bodies. The assayed samples were individually bagged, sealed, logged on the grid map as to location, boxed in a container suitable for mailing, and sent by express mail to OMAC Laboratories Limited in Galway, Ireland for testing. Assay testing on the samples utilized an ICP-MS spectrometer (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry) to test for numerous elements, specifically scandium. The numerous Niton XRF (X-ray Fluorescence) readings were taken at field locations, logged and identified with individual numbered pegmatites, located on grid maps, by the field geology team. Mr. Willem Duyvesteyn, Chief Technology Officer of Scandium International, is the Qualified Person who is responsible for the design and conduct of the exploration program, and reviewed the program results.

Honeybugle Scandium Property (NSW, Australia)

On April 2, 2014 the Company announced that it had secured a 100% interest in an exploration license (EL 7977) covering 34.7 square kilometers in New South Wales (NSW), Australia. The license area is located approximately 24 kilometers west-southwest from the Company's Nyngan Scandium Project and approximately 36 kilometers southwest from the town of Nyngan, NSW. The license held by SCY covers only a part of the Honeybugle geologic complex.

The Honeybugle tenement contains lateritic material common to the region. The property itself is located in semi-arid broad-acre wheat farming country and is routinely planted. Farming is the largest industry in the area, although mining activity is evident, past and present.

The tenement includes four (4) distinct magnetic anomalies; Seaford, Woodlong, Yarran Park and Mallee Valley, which reflect underlying mafic to ultramafic bedrock. These areas were previously identified by groups exploring principally for platinum, nickel and cobalt in the 1980's, but scandium was of little interest. Surface soil and rock chip sampling conducted by previous license holders and Scandium International, on each of the four areas, did

detect anomalous scandium values that are well above background levels (20-30 ppm). The results of this previous soil sampling work is what led to our interest in acquiring the Honeybugle exploration tenements.

Honeybugle Drill Results

On May 7, 2014 the company announced completion of an initial program of 30 air core (AC) drill holes on the property, specifically at the Seaford anomaly, targeting scandium (Sc). Results on 13 of these holes are shown in detail, in the table below. These holes suggest the potential for scandium mineralization on the property similar to our Nyngan Scandium property.

Highlights of initial drilling program results:

- The highest 3-meter intercept graded 572 ppm scandium (hole EHAC 11);
- EHAC 11 also generated two additional high grade scandium intercepts, grading 510 ppm and 415 ppm, each over 3 meters;
- The program identified a 13-hole cluster which was of particular interest;
- Intercepts on these 13 holes averaged 270 ppm scandium over a total 273 meters at an average continuous thickness of 21 meters per hole, representing a total of 57% (354 meters) of total initial program drilling;
- The 13 holes produced 29 individual (3-meter) intercepts over 300 ppm, representing 31% of the mineralized intercepts in the 273 meters of interest; and
- This initial 30-hole AC exploratory drill program generated a total of 620 meters of scandium drill/assay results, over approximately 1 square kilometer on the property.

The detail results of 13 holes in the initial drill program are as follows:

Honeybugle 30 Hole Drill Program - April 2014 Target-Scandium						
Drill Hole Number	Honeybugle Drill Area	Hole Type	From (meter depth)	To (meter depth)	Intercept Length (meters)	Total Scandium Grade (ppm)
EHAC 1	Seaford	Explore (AC)	21	42	21	218
		<i>including</i>	27	36	9	262
EHAC 2	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	12	12	300
		<i>including</i>	0	9	9	333
EHAC 3	Seaford	Explore (AC)	3	12	9	295
		<i>including</i>	6	9	3	352
EHAC 5	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	15	15	244
		<i>including</i>	12	15	3	333
EHAC 6	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	24	24	185
		<i>including</i>	0	9	9	214
		<i>including</i>	18	24	6	214
EHAC 7	Seaford	Explore (AC)	9	51	42	225
		<i>including</i>	15	42	27	220
		<i>including</i>	42	51	9	252
EHAC 9	Seaford	Explore (AC)	6	27	21	272
		<i>including</i>	9	24	15	350
EHAC 10	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	18	18	251
EHAC 11	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	30	30	369
		<i>including</i>	9	15	6	461
		<i>including</i>	21	24	3	572
EHAC 12	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	21	21	177
EHAC 26	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	21	21	309
	Seaford	<i>including</i>	3	18	15	343
EHAC 28	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	18	18	344
	Seaford	<i>including</i>	3	15	12	363
EHAC 29	Seaford	Explore (AC)	3	21	18	316
		<i>including</i>	9	18	9	396

Assumes 175 ppm cut-off grade

Seaford is characterized by extensive outcrops of dry, iron-rich laterites, allowing for a particularly shallow drill program. Thirty (30) air core (AC) holes on nominal 100-meter spacing were planned, over an area of approximately

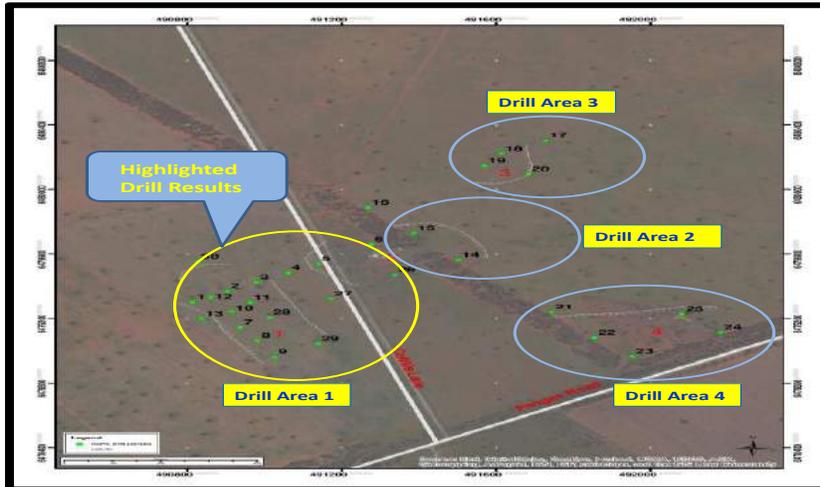
1 square kilometer. Four holes were halted at under 10 meters depth, based on thin laterite beds, low scandium grades, and shallow bedrock.

The 13 holes highlighted in the table are grouped together on either side of Coffills Lane, and represent all of the drill locations where meaningful intercept thickness generated scandium grades exceeding 175 ppm. Some of these 13 holes showed significant scandium values on the immediate surface, and alternately, other holes exhibited favorable scandium grades that began at shallow depth. The highest grade Sc sample was found in a 21-24 meter interval (572 ppm), although several holes produced better than 350 ppm Sc intercepts at depths of under 9 meters. The deepest hole (EHAC 7) was drilled to 57 meters, showing good scandium grades over a 12-meter horizon (245 ppm) near the bottom of the hole, from 39 to 51 meters depth. Higher scandium grades were associated with higher iron levels. Holes were drilled to a depth where they contacted the fresh ultramafic bedrock, which generally signalled the end of any scandium enrichment zones.

The drill plan divided Seaford into four sub-areas, 1-4, as highlighted on the map below. Area 1 was relatively higher ground and therefore the least impacted by ground moisture. Consequently this dryer area received the greatest attention, although that had been the general intention in the plan. Area 1 received 17 holes, with 13 presented in detail in the table above. Areas 2-4 were each intended as step-out areas that need to be further examined in the next program. The three step-out areas did not generate results of particular note, although hole locations were not optimal due to ground conditions and access.

- Area 2 received 3 holes, 60 meters total, and generated Sc grades from 45-75 ppm,
- Area 3 received 4 holes, 87 meters total, and generated Sc grades from 47-122 ppm,
- Area 4 received 5 holes, 72 meters total, and generated Sc grades from 60-101 ppm, and
- The average depth of all of these holes was 18 meters, with the deepest 30 meters.

Initial Drill Program Map



This 13-hole cluster (Area 1) was noted to be in a relatively thick laterite zone which was constrained to the west by contact with metasediments, to the east by fresh ultramafic bedrock, and to some extent in the north by a poor intersection result in hole 30. Area 1 remains somewhat open to the south, with the two southern-most holes (EHAC 9 and EHAC 29) generating some of the best scandium grade intercepts in the area.

The surface and near surface mineralization at this property is an advantage, both in locating areas of interest for future exploration work, and also because of extremely low overburden ratios. This particular characteristic for the Honeybugle property is different to Scandium International's Nyngan property, where mineralization is typically covered by 10-20 meters of barren alluvium.

Further drilling at Seaford is warranted, based on the results of this introductory and modest program, specifically to the north and south of the existing area 1 drill pattern, along with investigation and select drilling at the other three remaining anomalies on the property.

Qualified Person and Quality Assurance/Quality Control

John Thompson, B.E. (Mining); Vice President - Development at Scandium International Mining Corp is a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101 and has reviewed the technical information on this property. The drilling, sampling, packaging and transport of the drill samples was carried out to industry standards for QA/QC. Scandium International employed an independent local geology consulting and drill supervisory team, Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty. Ltd., (RME) of Orange, NSW, Australia, to manage the drill work on-site. Bulk samples of drill returns were collected at one metre intervals from a cyclone mounted on the drilling rig, and a separate three-tier riffle splitter was used on site to obtain 2.0-4.5kg composite samples collected over 3 metre intervals, for assay. Individual sample identifiers were cross-checked during the process. The assay samples were placed in sealed polyweave bags which remained in RME's possession until the completion of the drilling program, at which time they were transported to RME's office in Orange. There, the sequence of sample numbers was validated, and the assay samples were immediately submitted to Australian Laboratory Services' (ALS') laboratory in Orange. The remnant bulk samples, which were collected in sealed polythene bags, were transported by RME to a local storage unit at Miandetta, for long-term storage.

ALS/Orange dried and weighed the samples, and pulverized the entire sample to 85% passing 75 microns or better (technique PUL-21). These 50g sample bags of pulps were then sent to the ALS laboratory at Stafford in Brisbane, Queensland for analysis. ALS/Brisbane analyzed the pulps for scandium, nickel, cobalt, chromium, iron and magnesium, using Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) after a four acid (total) digestion (technique ME-ICP61). The lower detection limit for scandium using this technique is 1ppm. For their internal quality control, ALS/Brisbane added 4 standard samples (for 20 repeat analyses), 10 blank samples and 16 duplicate samples to the batch. Please see news release see news release dated May 7, 2014 and available on www.sedar.com for further information on the Honeybugle drill results.

Other Developments – First Quarter 2015

Patent Application Filings

On February 17, 2015 the Company announced the filing of five patent applications with the US Patent Office that correspond to novel flowsheet designs for the recovery of scandium from laterite resource material. All five of these patents are directly applicable to our Nyngan Scandium Project, although one of the five patents pertains to downstream product design.

The five patent applications are titled as follows;

1. *Systems and methodologies for recovering scandium values from mixed ion solutions.*
2. *Systems and methodologies for direct acid leaching of scandium bearing laterite ores.*
3. *Solvent extraction of scandium from leach solutions.*
4. *Systems and processes for recovering scandium values from laterite ores, and*
5. *Scandium-containing master alloys and method for making the same.*

Patent Applications Discussion:

- These patent applications cover novel, unique flowsheet designs, applicable to scandium extraction, from scandiferous laterite resources,
- The patented designs are largely supported by test work done with Nyngan project resource material and known design parameters,
- The patents cover HPAL system material flows, SX systems, ion exchange systems, atmospheric tank and heap leaching systems and techniques, and processes for directly making select master alloys containing scandium,
- The designs will be part of a definitive feasibility study, scheduled for 2015, and
- The master alloy patent application uniquely integrates planned flowsheet design and downstream product development, either by SCY or with future customers.

These five patent applications have been filed with the US Patent Office, with dates of record from September 2014 to February 2015. They protect the company's position and rights to the intellectual property ("IP") contained and identified in the applications as of the date filed, within the worldwide jurisdiction limits of the US patent system. Review by the US Patent Office takes further time, but the dates of record define the basis of IP ownership claims, as is generally afforded US patent-holders.

The Company intends to utilize the IP contained in these process patents in the development of process flowsheets for recovery of scandium from its Nyngan Scandium Project.

The Company believes that patent protection of these specific, novel process designs will be granted. Many of the basic design elements contemplated in the Nyngan Project flowsheet are commonly applied to other specialty metals, particularly nickel. However, the application of these basic design elements has not been commonly applied to scandium extraction from laterite resources, and there are enough intended and required operational differences in the application to permit the Company to patent-protect IP on those differences.

These patent claims are the result of several years of metallurgical testwork with independent resource laboratories and specific design work by Willem Duyvesteyn, the Company's Chief Technology Officer, using Nyngan property resource material. This work is ongoing. Patent protection on flowsheet intellectual property will serve to limit or prevent the unauthorized use of that IP by others, without Scandium International's consent. We believe these filings are an important action to protect the ownership of a Company asset, on behalf of all SCY shareholders.

ALCERECO MOU and Offtake Agreements

On March 30, 2015, the Company announced that it had signed a memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) with ALCERECO Inc. of Kingston, Ontario, forming a strategic alliance to develop markets and applications for aluminum alloys containing scandium. To further that alliance, and to reinforce the capability of both companies to deliver product developed for Al-Sc alloy markets, Scandium International and ALCERECO also signed an offtake agreement governing sales terms of scandium oxide product (scandia) produced from the Nyngan Scandium Project. The offtake agreement specifies deliveries of scandium oxide product commencing in early 2017.

Scandium as an alloying agent in aluminum allows for aluminum metal products that are much stronger, more easily weldable and exhibit improved performance at higher temperatures than current aluminum based materials. This means lighter structures, lower manufacturing costs and improved performance in areas that aluminum alloys do not currently compete.

- The MOU covers areas of joint cooperation and development of aluminum alloys that contain and are enhanced by the addition of scandium,
- The MOU recognizes the specialized capabilities ALCERECO holds for the design, manufacture, and testing of Al-Sc alloy materials,
- The offtake agreement outlines standard sale terms on 7,500 kg of scandia per annum, for a term of three years beginning in 2017, which can be extended, and
- The offtake agreement contains both fixed and variable pricing components, which are subject to confidentiality.

ALCERECO is an advanced materials development company that provides services and specialty processing capabilities to companies innovating in a diverse range of markets, including aerospace, automotive, electronics and consumer/sporting goods. ALCERECO staff work with a range of materials and processes and have the tools and knowledge to take on leading-edge projects such as development of aluminum-scandium alloys, specialty ceramics, composites and graphene enhanced materials. The company has a particular focus on lightweight materials capable of delivering greater strength, functionality and exceptional performance.

ALCERECO operates out of the Grafoid Global Technology Centre in Kingston, Ontario that was originally founded by Alcan Aluminum in the 1940's. ALCERECO is a Canadian private company, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ottawa-based Grafoid Inc., a graphene application development company.

Subsequent Events

Stock Option Grants: On April 17, 2015, the Company granted 4,950,000 stock options at an exercise price of C\$0.14 per share, exercisable until April 17, 2020, to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

BCSC Review: On April 29, 2015 the Company received comments on its technical disclosure from the British Columbia Securities Commission (“BCSC”). In response to the comments the Company submitted a draft amended technical report on its Nyngan Property and issued a news release on May 14, 2015. The draft amended technical report will be publicly filed once comments of the BCSC are cleared.

Operating results - Revenues and Expenses

The Company's results reflect lower operating costs as the focus of business has turned to its scandium projects.

Summary of quarterly results

	2015	2014				2013		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	(470,654)	(577,174)	(779,384)	(221,294)	(271,804)	(2,197,558)	(22,060,858)	(521,895)
Net Income (Loss) per Share (Basic and Diluted)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.01)

Results of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015

The net loss for the quarter was \$470,654, an increase of \$198,850 from \$271,804 in the same quarter of the prior year. Details of the individual items contributing to the increased net loss are as follows:

Q1 2015 vs. Q1 2014 - Variance Analysis		
Item	Variance Favourable / (Unfavourable)	Explanation
Exploration	\$(80,850)	Increased lab and metallurgical work at the Nyngan property in the current quarter, following up on the Q3 2014 drilling program, resulted in this negative variance when compared with Q1 2014 when very little exploration was carried out.
Consulting	\$(28,000)	There was no consulting work done in Q1 2014 when the Company was making efforts to reduce costs. The current quarter cost reflects our on-going operation.
Interest expense	\$(25,692)	Interest expense in Q1 2014 (and total loans outstanding) was minimal due to the proceeds from the sale of the Springer Mine received in December 2013 being used to pay down debt. A \$2,500,000 loan was incurred in June 2014 and remains outstanding. Interest at 9% was incurred during Q1 2015.
Professional fees	\$(21,686)	Legal fees associated with registration of the new company name as well as billings generated in respect of a Q4 2014 SEC comment letter resulted in the higher fees when compared to the same period one year ago.
Salaries and benefits	\$(19,122)	Increased salary expenses in Q1 2015 relate to the return of the CFO to a more active role in the Company when compared to one year ago and reflects our on-going operation.
Stock-based compensation	\$(13,148)	In Q3 2014, options that vest over a two year period were granted, and the options granted were in larger quantity than those issued in the prior option grant in 2013. Also the option strike price was higher for the 2014 options. Combined, these items resulted in the negative variance when compared to one year ago.

Q1 2015 vs. Q1 2014 - Variance Analysis		
Item	Variance Favourable / (Unfavourable)	Explanation
Travel and entertainment	\$(8,669)	Unfavorable variance is due to travel to promote the Company to potential investors in Europe and North America. In the prior year, the Company's focus on cash conservation limited this type of expense, Q1 2015 costs reflect our on-going operation.
General and administrative	\$(7,366)	The increased level of activity in 2015 has resulted in higher G&A costs incurred for Nyngan project related activities.
Foreign exchange loss	\$(3,232)	In Q1 2015, the Canadian dollar continued to weaken against the US dollar making those assets held in Canadian dollars worth less when converted to US\$. In Q1 2014, the Canadian dollar was also weakening but the amount of Canadian dollars held by the Company was lower.
Insurance	\$8,915	In Q1 2015, the Company received a one-time refund with respect to an appeal of a worker's compensation audit.

Cash flow discussion for the nine month period ended March 31, 2015 compared to March 31, 2014

The cash outflow for operating activities was \$252,165 during the three month period ended March 31, 2015, an increase of \$158,993 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2014 (\$93,172). The increase was due to increased activity levels as described in the variance analysis above in addition to an increase in accounts payable and the collection of accounts receivable during the period.

Cash outflows for investing activities during the three month period ended March 31, 2015 were \$Nil (March 31, 2014 – \$Nil).

Cash inflows from financing activities increased by \$458,000 during the three month period ended March 31, 2015 to \$Nil (March 31, 2014 – (\$458,000)). This increase was attributable to the repayment of a convertible debenture of \$650,000 by the Company in Q1 2014, which was offset by the issuance of \$192,000 of share capital in Q1 2014.

Financial Position

Cash

The Company's cash position decreased in Q1 2015 by \$252,165 to \$165,221 (December 31, 2014 - \$417,386) due primarily to the payment of ongoing operating expenses and further testing of the samples taken from the 2014 drill program.

Prepaid expenses and receivables

Prepaid expenses and accounts receivable decreased in Q1 2015 by \$21,725 to \$35,708 due to expensing of prepaid insurances and receipt of value added tax refunds from Australia and Canada (December 31, 2014 - \$57,433).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of office furniture and computer equipment at the Sparks, Nevada office. The decrease of \$958 in Q1 2015 to \$5,486 (December 31, 2014 - \$6,444) was due to amortization of net fixed assets.

Mineral interests

Mineral interests remained the same in Q1 2015 as compared Q4 2014 (December 31, 2014 - \$3,012,723).

Accounts payable

Accounts payable has increased by \$181,492 to \$254,737 (December 2014 – \$73,245) due to deferral of some salary and expense payments in efforts to conserve cash.

Promissory notes payable

The promissory notes payable remained the same in Q1 2015 as compared Q4 2014 (December 31, 2014 - \$2,500,000).

Capital stock

Capital stock remained the same in Q1 2015 as compared Q4 2014 (December 31, 2014 - \$89,186,471).

Additional paid-in capital increased by \$14,314 in Q1 2015 to \$2,433,929 (December 31, 2014 - \$2,419,615) as a result of expensing of stock options.

Contractual obligations

The Company's contractual obligations as of March 31, 2015 are shown in the table below:

	Payment Dye by Period				
Contractual Obligations	Total (\$)	Less than 1 year (\$)	1 -3 years (\$)	4 -5 years (\$)	After 5 years (\$)
Debt	2,500,000	2,500,000	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-
Finance Lease Obligations	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-
Operating Leases	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-
Purchase Obligations	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-
Other Obligations	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-
Total Contractual Obligations	2,500,000	2,500,000	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-

On June 24, 2014 Scandium International entered into a \$2,500,000 loan, as described in more detail in Item 2. Nyngan Scandium Property, and in our Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,553,808, including cash of \$165,221 as compared to a working capital deficit of \$2,098,426, including cash of \$417,386, at December 31, 2014. The Company plans to meet working capital requirements through the issue of debt or equity instruments. The Company's continued development is contingent upon its ability to raise sufficient financing both in the short and long term. There are no guarantees that additional sources of funding will be available to the Company; however, management is committed to pursuing all possible sources of financing in order to execute its business plan.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had a total of 14,075,000 stock options exercisable between CAD\$0.05 and CAD\$0.315 that have the potential upon exercise to generate a total of C\$1,494,850 in cash over the next five years. There is no assurance that these options will be exercised. The Company's continued development is contingent upon its ability to raise sufficient financing both in the short and long term. There are no guarantees that additional sources of funding will be available to the Company; however, management is committed to pursuing all possible sources of financing in order to execute its business plan. The Company continues to conserve cash to meet its operational obligations.

Additional project development expenditures (metallurgical test work and analysis, environmental assessments and permitting, and an advanced stage economic study) will be required to bring the Nyngan project to construction. No such expenditures have been committed.

Outstanding share data

At the date of this report, the Company has 199,104,790 issued and outstanding common shares and 14,810,000 stock options currently outstanding at a weighted average exercise price of CAD\$0.11.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

At March 31, 2015, 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.

Transactions with related parties

The loan financing completed on February 22, 2013, of which \$350,000 was contributed from directors and officers, was repaid during the three month period ended March 31, 2014.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred a consulting fee of \$25,500 for one of its directors, of which \$17,000 is included in accounts payable. There were no such expenses incurred during the three month period ended March 31, 2014.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions outstanding other than as disclosed.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting policies requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on past experience, industry trends and known commitments and events. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effects on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant. Actual results will likely differ from those estimates.

Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options and compensatory warrants granted. This model is subject to various assumptions. The assumptions the Company makes will likely change from time to time. At the time the fair value is determined; the methodology the Company uses is based on historical information, as well as anticipated future events. The assumptions with the greatest impact on fair value are those for estimated stock volatility and for the expected life of the instrument.

Future income taxes

The Company accounts for tax consequences of the differences in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases using tax rates expected to apply when these temporary differences are expected to be settled. When the future realization of income tax assets does not meet the test of being more likely than not to occur, a valuation allowance in the amount of the potential future benefit is taken and no future income tax asset is recognized. The Company has taken a valuation allowance against all such potential tax assets.

Mineral properties and exploration and development costs

The Company capitalizes the costs of acquiring mineral rights at the date of acquisition. After acquisition, various factors can affect the recoverability of the capitalized costs. The Company's recoverability evaluation of our mineral properties and equipment is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the assets and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties, including exploration risk,

development risk, commodity price risk, operating risk, ownership and political risk, funding and currency risk, as well as environmental risk. Bearing these risks in mind, the Company has assumed recent world commodity prices will be achievable. The Company has considered the mineral resource reports by independent engineers on the Nyngan project in considering the recoverability of the carrying costs of the mineral properties. All of these assumptions are potentially subject to change, out of our control, however such changes are not determinable. Accordingly, there is always the potential for a material adjustment to the value assigned to mineral properties and equipment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update 2014-08 - Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360) Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. This accounting pronouncement provides guidance on the treatment of Property, Plant and Equipment plus the reporting of discontinued operations and disclosure of disposals of components of an entity. The policy is effective December 15, 2014. The adoption of this standard has had no impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2014-15 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40). This accounting pronouncement provides guidance in GAAP about management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. In doing so, the amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosures. The policy is effective December 15, 2016. The Company is evaluating this guidance and believes it will have little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2015-01 - Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20). This Update is part of an initiative to reduce complexity in accounting standards (the Simplification Initiative). This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company is evaluating this guidance and believes it will have little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2015-02 - Consolidation (Topic 810) - Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. This update provides guidance with respect to the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company is evaluating this guidance and believes it will have little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

Financial instruments and other risks

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and promissory notes payable. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from its financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values unless otherwise noted. The Company has its cash primarily in one commercial bank in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those with respect to the prices of metals, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, Government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “estimates”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes” or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Scandium International to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions or economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue

to be refined, possible variations in grade and or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labor disputes or other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or incompleteness of development or construction activities, risks relating to the integration of acquisitions, to international operations, and to the prices of metals. While Scandium International has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. 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. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Scandium International expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company has maintained effective disclosure controls and procedures in all material respects, including those necessary to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted with the SEC (i) is recorded, processed, and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow for timely decision regarding required disclosure.

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act). Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, using criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued in 1992 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Even an effective internal control system, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error and circumvention or overriding of controls and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to reliable financial reporting. Furthermore, the effectiveness of an internal control system in future periods can change with conditions.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company's management has determined that the internal controls over financial reporting are effective as of December 31, 2014.

Changes in Internal Control. There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, Certificate of Name Change and Notice of Articles (Incorporated by reference to Form 10, filed with the SEC on May 24, 2011)
- 3.2 Articles (Incorporated by reference to Form 10, filed with the SEC on May 24, 2011)
- 3.3 Certificate of Name Change, Notice of Articles and Amendments to Articles (Incorporated by reference to Form 10K, filed with the SEC on February 27, 2015)
- 31.1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer.
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer.
- 101 Financial Statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2015 formatted in XBRL.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: May __, 2015

SCANDIUM INTERNATIONAL MINING CORP.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ George Putnam
George Putnam
Principal Executive Officer

By: /s/ Edward Dickinson
Edward Dickinson
Principal Financial Officer