

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, 2016

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 10, 2016, the registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 225,047,200 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, 2015 and March 31, 2016 and a comparison of the material changes in our results of operations and financial condition between the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. 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, 2015.

This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth under the heading “Risk Factors and Uncertainties” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The interim statements have been prepared in accordance with US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”) as required under U.S. federal securities laws 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 the United States. The reporting currency used in our financial statements is the United States Dollar.

The information contained within this report is current as of May 10, 2016 unless otherwise noted. Additional information relevant to the Company’s activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

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.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Reserve and Resource Estimates

The Company uses Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions for the terms “proven reserves”, “probable reserves”, “measured resources” and “indicated resources”. U.S. investors are cautioned that while these terms 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 (“SEC”) does not recognize them. Canadian mining disclosure standards differ from the requirements of the SEC under SEC Industry Guide 7, and reserve and resource information referenced in this Form 10-Q may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by companies reporting under U.S. standards. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserve”. Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The SEC’s disclosure standards normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning “measured mineral resources” or “indicated mineral resources” or other descriptions of the amount of mineralization in mineral deposits that do not constitute “reserves” by U.S. standards in documents filed with the SEC. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource estimate is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute “forward-looking statements about the Company and its business. Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and include, but are not limited to, reserve and resource estimates, estimated value of the project, projected investment returns, anticipated mining and processing methods for the project, the estimated economics of the project, anticipated Scandium recoveries, production rates, Scandium grades, estimated capital costs, operating cash costs and total production costs, planned additional processing work and environmental permitting. The forward-looking statements in this report are subject to various risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the Company's actual results or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by forward looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, without limitation risks related to uncertainty in the demand for Scandium and pricing assumptions; uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the project in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfill expectations and realize the perceived potential of the Company's properties; uncertainties involved in the estimation of Scandium reserves and resources; the possibility that required permits may not be obtained on a timely manner or at all; the possibility that capital and operating costs may be higher than currently estimated and may preclude commercial development or render operations uneconomic; the possibility that the estimated recovery rates may not be achieved; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns and labor disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in the work program; risks related to projected project economics, recovery rates, and estimated NPV and anticipated IRR and other factors identified in the Company's SEC filings and its filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, opinions and expectations of the Company's management at the time they are made, and other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update its forward-looking statements if those beliefs, opinions or expectations, or other circumstances, should change.

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 (the “TSX”) under the symbol “SCY”.

Our focus of operations is the exploration and development of the Nyngan scandium deposit located in New South Wales (“NSW”), Australia (“Nyngan” or the “Nyngan Scandium Project”). We also hold an exploration stage property in Norway, known as the Tørdal scandium/rare earth minerals property.

We acquired a 100% interest in the Nyngan Scandium Project in June of 2014 pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement with Jervois Mining Ltd. of Melbourne, Australia. The project is held through our Australian subsidiary, EMC Metals Australia Pty Ltd.

During Q3 of 2015, the Company converted a \$2,500,000 loan into a 20% minority interest in its Australian subsidiary which holds the Nyngan and Honeybugle scandium properties. The Company currently holds an 80% equity interest in its Australian subsidiary.

During the first quarter of 2016, we focused on Nyngan Scandium Project activities including scandium marketing arrangements, and completion of a definitive feasibility study (“DFS”) and an environmental impact statement (“EIS”).

Principal Properties Review

Nyngan Scandium Project (NSW, Australia)

On February 5, 2010, SCY entered into the JV Agreement with Jervois 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 Nyngan, 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 Scandium Project of 1.7% of sales for products produced from the site, payable to Jervois. The royalty has a 12-year term from first production date, and a minimum royalty calculated on the basis of sales in that year of 10 tonnes of scandium oxide.

In June of 2014, the Company completed the second of two settlement payments required under its agreement with Jervois. Formal transfer of the Nyngan exploration licenses to SCY's Australian subsidiary has been completed.

With regard to the payoff of Jervois settlement payments, on June 24, 2014, SCY entered into a \$2.5 million loan facility with Scandium Investments LLC ("SIL"), a company owned by a US private investor group (the "2014 Loan"). The proceeds of the 2014 Loan were applied to pay the A\$1.3 million final payment to Jervois in order for SCY to acquire a 100% interest in Nyngan (pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement with Jervois entered into in February of 2013). The balance of the proceeds of the 2014 Loan was applied to repay \$1.2 million in maturing debt. The 2014 Loan had a maturity date of December 24, 2015.

In accordance with the terms of the 2014 Loan, the outstanding principal and interest automatically converted into an effective 20% joint venture interest in both our Nyngan Scandium Project and our exploration license, referred to as the Honeybugle Scandium property at the time the Company meets a funding milestone (defined as raising \$3.0 million in equity). The funding milestone was met on August 24, 2015 and the 2014 Loan has converted into a 20% ownership interest in EMC Metals Australia Pty Ltd (EMC Australia"), with SCY holding an 80% ownership interest. EMC Australia holds our interest in the Nyngan Scandium Project and the Honeybugle Scandium property. Under the terms of the 2014 Loan, upon conversion of the loan EMC Australia will be operated as a joint venture between SIL and SCY with SIL holding a carried interest in the Nyngan Scandium Project until the Company meets two development milestones: (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, SIL becomes fully participating on project costs thereafter.

Completion of the development milestones by the Company, as described above, will activate a second one-time, limited period option for the joint venture partner to elect to convert the fair market value of its 20% joint venture interest in the Nyngan Scandium Project and Honeybugle Scandium property into an equivalent value of the Company's common shares, at then prevailing market prices, rather than continue with ownership at the project level.

Substantial Nyngan project metallurgical test work has been completed, and additional process optimization work in this area is planned for 2016. The Company has engaged the engineering firm Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd, of Brisbane, QLD, Australia ("Lycopodium"), to lead a feasibility study ("Feasibility Study" or "DFS") on the Nyngan Scandium Project. Key findings from the DFS have been reported in a news release dated April 18, 2016 and the full Feasibility Study was completed during May

2016. Additional detail regarding the Feasibility Study is contained in the following section titled “Nyngan Feasibility Study”.

Nyngan Property Description and Location

The Nyngan Scandium Project site is located approximately 450 kilometres northwest of Sydney, NSW, Australia and approximately 20 kilometres due west of 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 will be 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 that 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 1: Location of Nyngan Project

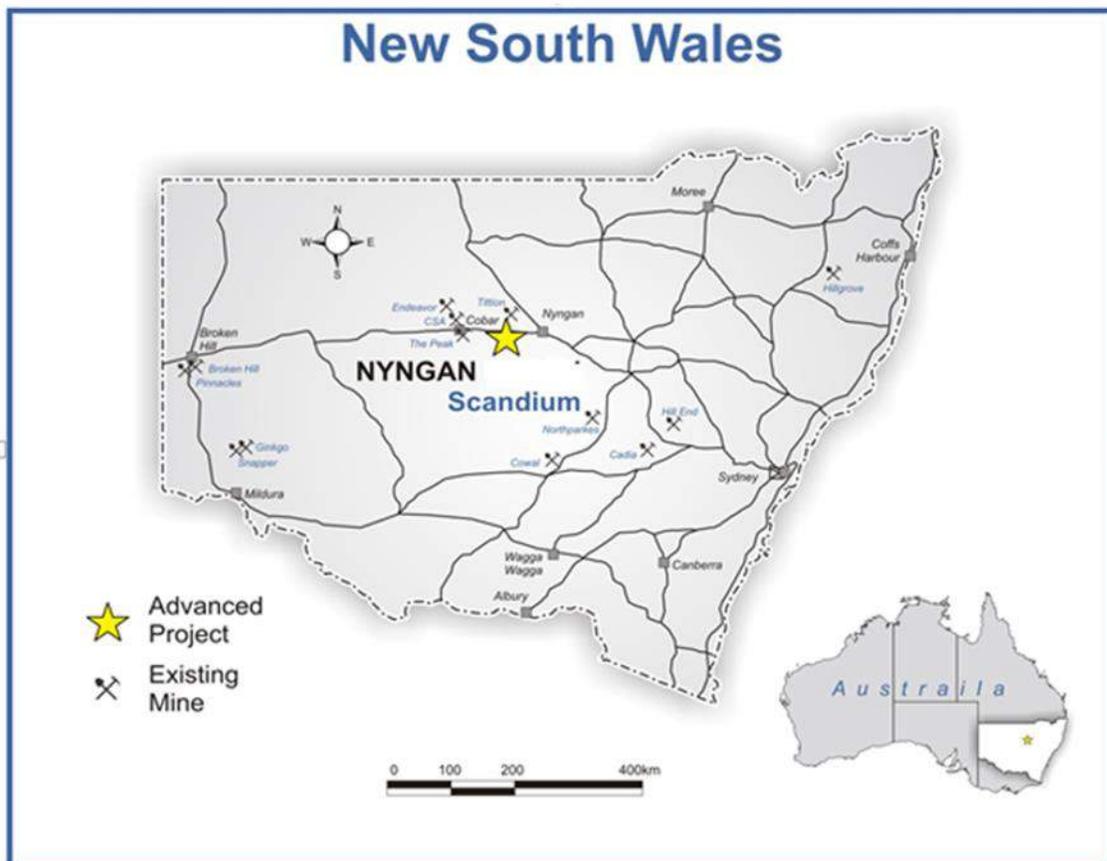
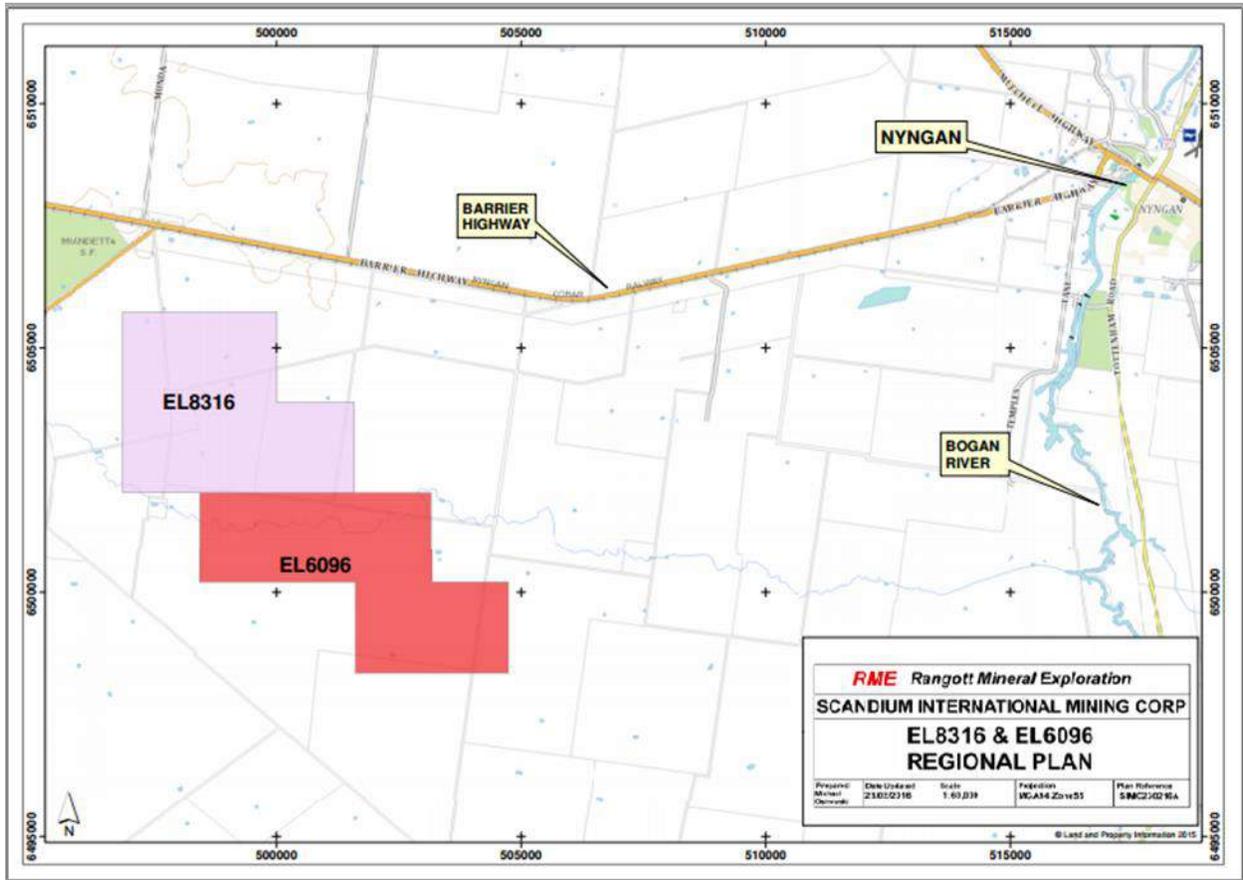


Figure 2: Location of the Exploration Licenses



Metallurgy Development

The Company has invested in and developed methodology for extracting scandium from the Nyngan property resource since 2010. A portion of the work done over this period has been superseded by work that followed, but subsequent test programs universally benefitted from prior efforts. In summary, the programs have been as follows:

- 2010 – The Company inherited work done on Nyngan from Jervois, and applied that work to a quick flowsheet and capital estimate prepared for management by Roberts & Schaefer of Salt Lake City, Utah;
- 2011 - The Company employed Hazen Research, Inc., of Golden, Colorado, USA (“Hazen”) to test acid baking techniques and solvent extraction (“SX”) processes with Nyngan resource material. The Company also employed SGS-Lakefield (Ontario) to test pressure acid leach techniques on Nyngan resource, as a replacement for or an enhancement to acid bake techniques done earlier in the year by Hazen;
- 2012 – The Company engaged SNC-Lavalin to do an economic study for management, utilizing an acid bake flowsheet and SX work from the Hazen test program;
- 2014 - The Company published a preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”) entitled *NI 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Feasibility of the Nyngan Scandium Project*, authored by Larpro Pty Ltd, utilizing both Hazen and SGS-Lakefield testwork results; and
- 2015 – The Company amended and refiled the 2014 PEA Report as the *“Amended Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Analysis on the Nyngan Scandium Project, NSW, Australia”*.

In February of 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.

Nyngan Feasibility Study

On April 18, 2016 the Company announced the results of a feasibility study on the Nyngan Scandium Project. Lycopodium led the Feasibility Study from their Brisbane, Australia office with supporting input from Mining One consultants of Melbourne, Australia, Knight Piésold Pty Ltd of South Brisbane, Australia, Altrius Engineering Services of Brisbane, Australia, and Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd of Orange, Australia.

The feasibility study concluded that the Nyngan Scandium Project has the potential to produce an average of 37,690 kilograms of scandium oxide (scandia) per year, at grades of 98.0%-99.9%, generating an after tax cumulative cash flow over a 20 year Project life of US\$629 million, with an NPV_{10%} of US\$177 million. The average process plant feed grade over the 20 year Project life is 409ppm of scandium.

The financial results of the feasibility study are based on a conventional flow sheet, employing continuous HPAL and SX techniques. The flow sheet was modeled and validated from METSIM modeling and considerable bench scale/pilot scale metallurgical test work utilizing Nyngan resource material. A number of the key elements of this flowsheet work have been protected by the Company under US Patent Applications.

The Feasibility Study has been developed and compiled to an accuracy level of +15%/-5%, by a globally recognized engineering firm that has considerable expertise in laterite deposits and process facilities, as well as in smaller mining and processing projects, and has excellent familiarity with the Nyngan Scandium Project location and environment.

NI 43-101 Technical Report

A technical report on the feasibility study entitled “*Feasibility Study – Nyngan Scandium Project, Bogan Shire, NSW, Australia*” dated May 4, 2016 was compiled by Lycopodium pursuant to the requirements of NI 43-101. The report was filed on May 6, 2016 and is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on the Company’s website (www.scandiummining.com).

Nyngan Scandium Project Financial Highlights and Key Assumptions

The Feasibility Study found that the Nyngan Scandium Project has the potential for attractive economics, based on a capital estimate supported by conventional process designs and direct vendor pricing. The Feasibility Study is expressed in US dollar (US\$) currency, unless otherwise noted. A foreign exchange rate of US\$0.70 (1A\$=US\$0.70) was applied in all conversions. No escalation for inflation was assumed in cash flows. All cash flows and discounted cash flows (NPVs and IRRs) in this news release are shown on an after-tax basis, based on a 30% Australian corporate tax rate.

Financial highlights are as follows:

Table 1. Nyngan Scandium Project - Feasibility Study Financial Highlights

Summary Nyngan Scandium Project Key Project Parameters	NI 43-101 DFS Result
Capital Cost Estimate (US\$ M)	\$87.1
Average Plant Feed Grade (ppm Sc)	409
Resource Processed (tpy)	71,820
Mill Recovery (%)	83.7%
Oxide Production (kg per year)	37,690
Scandium Oxide (Scandia) Product Grade	98-99.9%
Annual Cash Operating Cost (US\$ M)	\$21.0
Unit Cash Cost (US\$/kg Oxide)	\$557
Oxide Price Assumption (US\$/kg)	\$2,000
Annual Revenue (US\$ millions)	\$75.4
Annual EBITDA (US\$ millions)	\$49.5
NPV (10%<i>i</i>) (After Tax)	\$177.5
NPV (8%<i>i</i>) (After Tax)	\$225.4
IRR (%) (After Tax)	33.1%
Payback (years)	3.3

Mineral Resource Estimate

We advise U.S. investors that while the terms “measured resources,” and “indicated resources” are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize these terms. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the material in these categories will be converted into reserves.

The Feasibility Study includes a revised and updated resource estimate for the Nyngan Scandium Project, originally established in 2010. The revised NI 43-101 Measured and Indicated scandium resource now totals 16.9 million tonnes at an average grade of 235ppm scandium, from all scandium-bearing sources including hematite, limonite, saprolite and some bedrock resource material. The updated resource retains the same economic cut-off value of 100ppm as was used in the earlier resource estimate. The new

resource was established using Gemcom's SURPAC Block Model software and applied Ordinary Kriging techniques for estimation.

The Feasibility Study production plan is based on a portion of the new limonite-only resource, and provides a 20 year mining program consisting of two production pits, sufficient to supply the processing plant at a (nameplate) rate of 75,000 tpy and an average grade of 409ppm scandium over the life of the Nyngan Scandium Project. Both the new resource estimate and the 20 year mining pit design are based on assay and lithology data from a property total of 141 drill holes, including assay and lithology data from recent (2014-2015) drilling work.

The updated and original Nyngan Scandium Project scandium mineral resources are as follows:

Table 2. Nyngan Scandium Resource

Nyngan Project Resource Summary (100ppm Sc cut-off)	Revised Resource ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (effective date: April 15, 2016)		Previous Resource ⁽¹⁾ (effective date: Feb. 9, 2010)	
	Resource Tonnes	Grade (ppm Sc)	Resource Tonnes	Grade (ppm Sc)
Measured Resource	5,690,000	256	2,718,000	274
Indicated Resource	11,230,000	225	9,294,000	258
Total Resource	16,920,000	235	12,012,000	261
NOTE: (1) Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated viability				
(2) Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves				

Mineral Reserve Estimate

The Feasibility Study includes the first established Reserve on a portion of the resource, associated specifically with that portion of the limonite resource on which economic viability has been established by the engineering and project development work in the Feasibility Study. The feasibility study utilizes 1.34 million tonnes of limonite resource over 20 years, almost all in the Measured Resource category, and that portion of the overall resource has generated the Reserve figure, as shown below:

Table 3. Nyngan Scandium Reserve

Nyngan Project Reserve Summary	Mineral Reserve (effective date: April 15, 2016)	
	Reserve Tonnes	Grade (ppm Sc)
Proven Reserve	794,514	394
Probable Reserve	641,915	429
Total Reserve	1,436,429	409
NOTE: Reserve strip ratio is 3.42 (waste/reserve tonnes)		

Mining and Processing Summary

The mining element of the Nyngan Scandium Project represents a relatively minor part, although a critical part, of the overall Nyngan Scandium Project activity. The Feasibility Study mine plan is based on a plant feed of 240 tonnes/day (tpd) or 75,000 tonnes per year requirement. Mine production is based on conventional open pit methods with an average strip ratio of 2.1:1 (overburden/resource). The mine will be worked in campaigns, likely 3 one-month production periods per year, avoiding the wet months, in which a contract miner will be employed to extract and deliver material to a run-of-mine plant stockpile

adjacent to the processing facility. The processing plant will run continuously, fed from plant stockpiles of previously mined resource, covered against moisture and weather.

The processing plant operations will size the input material, and then initially apply an HPAL system, using a continuous autoclave pressure-fed with pre-heated ore, dosed with sulfuric acid. Subsequent circuits will then recover the liberated scandium using SX, oxalate precipitation and calcination, to generate a finished scandium oxide product. Once at nameplate capacity, the processing plant is forecast to produce between 36,600 and 42,000 kilograms of scandium oxide product per year, averaging 37,690 kilograms/year over the 20 year feasibility study production period. Oxide product will be produced on-site at grades between 98% and 99.9%, as Sc_2O_3 , and will be offered at grades that meet various customer requirements, suitably packaged for direct sales to end users.

Plant tailings will be neutralized with lime to pH 8.5, dewatered, and stored in a Residue Storage Facility (tailings pond) meeting the environmental requirements of mining permits and NSW State regulators.

Capital Cost Detail

Total capital costs for the Nyngan Scandium Project are estimated at US\$87.1 million, and include a 10.5% contingency, allocated on a line item basis varying from 5% to 15%, depending on estimation method, vendor quotation details, and Lycopodium's risk assessment for the capital cost area. The majority (87%) of the capital cost in the Feasibility Study was Australian-sourced, and consequently initially priced in Australian dollars (A\$). The capital cost estimate is established at a +15%/-5% level of accuracy, consistent with industry standards for a Definitive Feasibility Study.

The initial capital cost is spread over a number of areas, but the high pressure autoclave systems, leaching and neutralization circuits contained in the processing plant are the most significant capital items, totaling US\$41M or 47% of total costs, including contingencies. Sustaining plant and operations capital is provided as an annual expensed cost, and totals US\$3.6M over the life of the project. Sustaining tailings pond capital is similarly provided for and expensed annually to operating costs, and totals US\$22.4M, over the life of the project. These costs are treated as cash unit production costs, where those figures are provided.

The cash flow model includes US\$5.2M in costs for tailings pond closure, expensed one year after the final year of operation, which is 2038. The pond will likely have reached its optimal size at this time, and would need to be rehabilitated in any event. The model does not include any costs for demolition of facilities, or recovery of value for equipment or facilities in the form of salvage. The Feasibility Study authors did not undertake detailed investigations of alternate site uses for the project facility after 20 years, because the Measured and Indicated scandium resource is considerably larger than the current project would consume, allowing for either expansions of capacity, extensions of the 20-year initial time period of operation, or both.

Table 4. Feasibility Study Capital Cost Detail

Nyngan Project Capital Cost Summary (millions)	Initial Project Capital Cost (US\$M)
<u>Mining Capital</u>	
Pre-Stripping Cost	\$1.72
Vehicles/Site Equipment	\$1.26
Mining Subtotal	\$2.98
<u>Processing Plant Capital</u>	
Process Plant Mechanicals	\$40.96
Site Infrastructure	\$25.95
Construction Costs	\$3.91
EPCM Costs	\$10.41
Owners Costs	\$2.93
Process Plant Subtotal	\$84.16
Total Project Capital Cost	\$87.14

Operating Costs Detail

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 reagent cost, with the single largest component in this category being sulfuric acid. The acid price used was A\$270/tonne, as quoted by a sulfuric acid broker, delivered to site. The second most significant cost is staff/labor, where the feasibility study assumes a staffing level of 73 full time personnel. The level of accuracy on the operating component was estimated at +15%/- 15%.

Operating cost details in the Feasibility Study, as to total average annual cash costs, and also unit costs on an annual average ore tonnage throughput basis and a kilogram oxide basis, are as follows:

Table 5. Feasibility Study Operating Costs, and Unit Costs Per kg Oxide

Nyngan Project OpEx Mine/Process Expense	Average Annual Cost US\$ M	Unit Cost/ Processed Tonne US\$/tonne	Unit Cost/ Oxide kg US\$/kg
<u>Mining Costs</u>			
Stripping Cost	\$0.5	\$7.49	\$14.27
Mining Costs	\$0.8	\$10.96	\$20.88
Total Mining Costs	\$1.3	\$18.45	\$35.15
<u>Processing Cost</u>			
Labor Cost	\$5.9	\$82.19	\$156.60
Utilities Costs	\$2.2	\$29.99	\$57.15
Reagents	\$7.1	\$98.24	\$187.19
Consumables	\$0.6	\$8.02	\$15.29
Maintenance	\$1.6	\$22.80	\$43.44
General	\$0.16	\$2.23	\$4.24
Total Processing Costs	\$17.5	\$243.48	\$463.92
<u>General Costs</u>			
Tailings Pond Costs	\$1.1	\$15.60	\$29.72
Site G&A Costs	\$0.6	\$7.82	\$14.90
Consultants & Marketing	\$0.5	\$6.76	\$12.88
Total General Costs	\$2.2	\$30.18	\$57.50
Annual Cash Operating Cost	\$21.0	\$292.10	\$556.57

The Nyngan Scandium Project plan has provided for a gradual ramp-up to full (nameplate) capacity in the first two years of operation. The ramp-up provides for 35% of nameplate throughput (26,250 tonnes) in production year 1 (2018) and 80% of nameplate throughput (60,000 tonnes) in production year 2 (2019). The respective scandium oxide product output estimate during those years is 13,300kg and 30,900kg, respectively. This 2 year ramp-up to nameplate capacity was determined based on the commissioning experience of other HPAL plants of similar general design, built and brought online in the last 15 years. All of these benchmarking examples were nickel plants processing lateritic ores, all but one were initial installations, and all were of much bigger size than the Nyngan processing plant.

Pricing Assumptions

The price assumption in the Feasibility Study is US\$2,000 per kilogram (kg) of scandium oxide product, as an average price covering all product sold, over various product grades. Current market pricing, such as that can be established, is substantially above these levels based on small unit quantities and varying grades. In order to encourage a viable, over-subscribed and vigorous scandium market, across numerous applications, product suppliers, like us, will need to provide for adequate supply of quality product, available from trusted jurisdictions, at prices lower than products trade for today.

In addition to limited publically available price quotes for scandium oxide, the Feasibility Study notes two other reference points on the US\$2,000/kg price assumption. The Company has an offtake agreement in place, for 7,500 kg/year (3 years), with pricing being supportive of the pricing assumption in the Feasibility Study. The customer is a knowledgeable alloy group, with longstanding interest in aluminum-

scandium alloys. The Feasibility Study price assumption is also supported by a recent, independent marketing report that examined the 10 year scandium supply/demand outlook, and includes scenario-based 10 year price forecasts. The details and contents of this market outlook report will remain confidential, but select information will be included in the feasibility study. Both of these reference points support that the scandium value proposition for customers/consumers is valid at this price level.

Sensitivities

The Nyngan Scandium Project is most sensitive to changes in the value of the Australian dollar relative to the US dollar, along with changes in the product price. The Project is somewhat less sensitive to either operating or capital cost changes. Sensitivities to various parameters are shown below.

Table 6. Sensitivity to Product Price

Project Financial Sensitivity to Product Price	Constant Dollar (after Tax) Project NPV at Various Discount Rates and Various Oxide Product Prices (US\$)						
	Product Price (US\$/kg)	\$1,200	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Constant Dollar Net Present Value (US\$ M)							
6% Discount	\$82.4	\$159.7	\$287.6	\$414.9	\$542.2	\$669.4	
8% Discount	\$55.1	\$119.3	\$225.3	\$330.9	\$436.3	\$541.7	
10% Discount	\$34.3	\$88.3	\$177.5	\$266.1	\$354.7	\$443.1	
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	15.2%	22.4%	33.1%	42.8%	52.0%	60.6%	

Table 7. Profitability Sensitivities to Changes in Key Financial Assumptions

Sensitivity to Financial Parameters	NPV (10% <i>i</i>) US\$ M	IRR (%)
DFS Result	\$177.5	33.1%
<u>Operating Cost Sensitivity</u>		
Cost Increase (10%)	\$166.3	31.6%
Cost Decrease (10%)	\$188.7	34.5%
<u>Price Sensitivity</u>		
Lower Realized Oxide Price (10%)	\$142.0	29.0%
Higher Realized Oxide Price (10%)	\$212.9	37.0%
<u>Capital Cost Sensitivity</u>		
Higher Capital Cost (10%)	\$169.6	30.4%
Lower Capital Cost (10%)	\$185.4	36.2%
<u>Fx Sensitivity (\$0.70)</u>		
US\$/A\$ @ \$0.80	\$150.3	27.6%
US\$/A\$ @ \$0.75	\$163.9	30.2%
US\$/A\$ @ \$0.65	\$191.3	36.4%

General Assumptions

The Feasibility Study is presented on a 100% ownership basis. The Company effectively owns 80% of the Nyngan Scandium Project through EMC Australia. The remaining 20% of EMC Australia is owned by SIL, a Nevada corporation owned by private interests.

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.

The Nyngan Scandium Project schedule identifies 2017 as the initial year in the cash flow, with construction initiated and completed in that year. Some commissioning is scheduled for Q4 2017. Further wet commissioning and start-up is scheduled for Q1 2018. First production is planned for March 2018, which is year 1 of 20 (calendar) years of production, completing in 2037. Reclamation of the Residue Storage Facility is scheduled for 2038. The supply and delivery estimate on the specialist autoclave and flash vessels is setting the timeframe for first production in Q1 2018.

DFS Conclusions and Recommendations

The production assumptions in the Feasibility Study are backed by solid independent flow sheet test work on the planned process for scandium recovery. The DFS consolidates a significant amount of metallurgical test work and prior study on the Nyngan Scandium Project, including important test work results completed since the PEA was generated in 2014. The entire body of work demonstrates a viable, conventional process flow sheet utilizing a continuous-system 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. The continuous autoclave configuration, as opposed to batch systems explored in previous flow sheets, is also a more conventional and current design choice.

The level of accuracy established in the Feasibility Study substantially reduces the uncertainty levels inherent in earlier studies, specifically the PEA. The greater confidence intervals around the DFS were achieved by reliance on significant project engineering work, a capital and operating cost estimate supported by detailed requirements and vendor pricing, plus one offtake agreement and an independent marketing assessment, both supportive of the marketing assumptions on the business.

The Feasibility Study delivered a positive result on the Nyngan Scandium Project, and recommends the Nyngan Scandium Project owners seek finance and proceed to construction. Recommendations were made therein for additional immediate work, notably to win additional offtake agreements with customers, complete some optimizing flow sheet studies, and to initiate as early as possible detailed engineering required on certain long-lead capital items.

Environmental Permitting

On May 2, 2016 the Company announced the filing of an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) with the New South Wales, Australia, Department of Planning and Environment, (the “Department”) in support of the planned development of the Nyngan Scandium Project. The EIS was prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited, on behalf of the Company’s 80% owned subsidiary, EMC Australia to support an application for Development Consent for the Nyngan Scandium Project. The EIS is a complete document, including a Specialist Consultants Study Compendium, and was submitted to the Department on Friday, April 29, 2016. The full document will first receive a compulsory adequacy review by Department staff before being formally accepted and placed on public exhibition.

EIS Highlights:

- The EIS finds residual environmental impacts represent negligible risk.
- The proposed development design achieves sustainable environmental outcomes.

- The EIS finds net-positive social and economic outcomes for the community.
- Nine independent environmental consulting groups conducted analysis over five years, and contributed report findings to the EIS.
- The Nyngan Project development is estimated to contribute A\$12.4M to the local and regional economies, and A\$39M to the State and Federal economies, annually
- The EIS is fully aligned with the DFS and with a NSW Mining License Application for the Nyngan Project.

Conclusion statement in the EIS:

“In light of the conclusions included throughout this *Environmental Impact Statement*, it is assessed that the Proposal could be constructed and operated in a manner that would satisfy all relevant statutory goals and criteria, environmental objectives and reasonable community expectations.”

EIS Discussion:

The EIS is the foundation document submitted by a developer intending to build a mine facility in Australia. The Nyngan Scandium Project is considered a State Significant Project, in that capital cost exceeds A\$30million, which means State agencies are designated to manage the investigation and approval process for granting a Development Consent, from the Minister of Planning and Environment. This Department will manage the review of the Proposal through a number of State and local governmental agencies.

The EIS is a self-contained set of documents used to seek a Development Consent. It is however, supported in many ways by the recently completed feasibility study.

Once the Development Consent is granted, there are a number of operating licenses that are required from various regulatory agencies to construct and operate a mining operation in NSW.

The key license approvals are:

- An Environment Protection Licence,
- A Mining Lease,
- Water Supply Works and Use Approval and Water Access Licence,
- A Section 138 Permit issued by the Bogan Shire Council, for construction of the intersection of the Site Access Road and Gilgai Road,
- An approval from the NSW Dams Safety Committee for the design and construction of the Residue Storage Facility, and
- A high voltage connection agreement with Essential Energy.

The EIS represents the cornerstone of all of these approvals and licenses, along with the multi-interagency review that will precede the approval authorization for a Development Consent. The timeframe for completion of these reviews and granting of licenses is not fixed, and is dependent on the quality of the EIS, the extent of the questions that may arise from the project review, and the available resources in government to address the review itself. General estimates range from 6-9 months, with some proposals taking longer, particularly larger proposals, or proposals with more community and environmental impacts to consider.

The Company intends to follow and support the progress of governmental agency reviews in coming months, and will be conducting a Town Hall meeting with residents of the Nyngan community, soon after the EIS goes on public exhibition, expected sometime in May 2016.

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 the 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, ion exchange systems (“IX”), atmospheric tank and heap leaching systems and techniques, and processes for directly making select master alloys containing scandium,
- The designs are part of the definitive feasibility study, 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 believes that patent protection of these specific, novel process designs will be granted. Many of the basic design elements contemplated in the Nyngan Scandium 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 test work 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 (ALCERECO”), 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 Sc-Al 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 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 Sc-Al 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 1940s. ALCERECO is a Canadian private company, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ottawa-based Grafoid Inc., a graphene application development company.

Nyngan Scandium Project - Planned Activities for 2016-2017

The following steps are planned for Nyngan during the 2016 and 2017 Calendar years:

- Complete and file an EIS on the Nyngan Scandium Project in Q2 2016 (EIS was filed on April 29, 2016);
- Complete an advanced stage economic study (the DFS) with a +/- 15% accuracy level, scheduled for completion and filed on SEDAR in the second quarter of 2016 (key results were announced on April 18, 2016);
- Make formal application for a mining license pertaining to the Nyngan Scandium Project with NSW Mines Department in Q2 2016;
- Pursue additional offtake agreements in support of planned future scandium sales;
- Seek project financing to fund the construction of the Nyngan Scandium Project, for drawdown after the granting of a mining license from NSW for the mine development;
- Commence site construction in 2017, dependent on financing and receipt of all required permits; and
- Initiate project commissioning in 2018.

Other Properties Review

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.

Exploration rights for the Tørdal property include certain minimum expenditure requirements. The Company intends to fulfill those minimum expenditure requirements.

Tørdal Property Location

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

Figure 3. Location of the Tordal Exploration Property



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, 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 (“REEs”), including heavy rare earth elements (“HREEs”) 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 REEs,
- 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 conducted blasting 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 in Table 8.

Table 8. Independent Assay Results on the Tordal exploration property

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%
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)₂FeBe₂Si₂O₁₀]. 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 REEs 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 REEs and scandium. Assay work was designed to identify 30 specific elements, including all 16 REE elements plus scandium, and the relative concentration of heavy REEs 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-

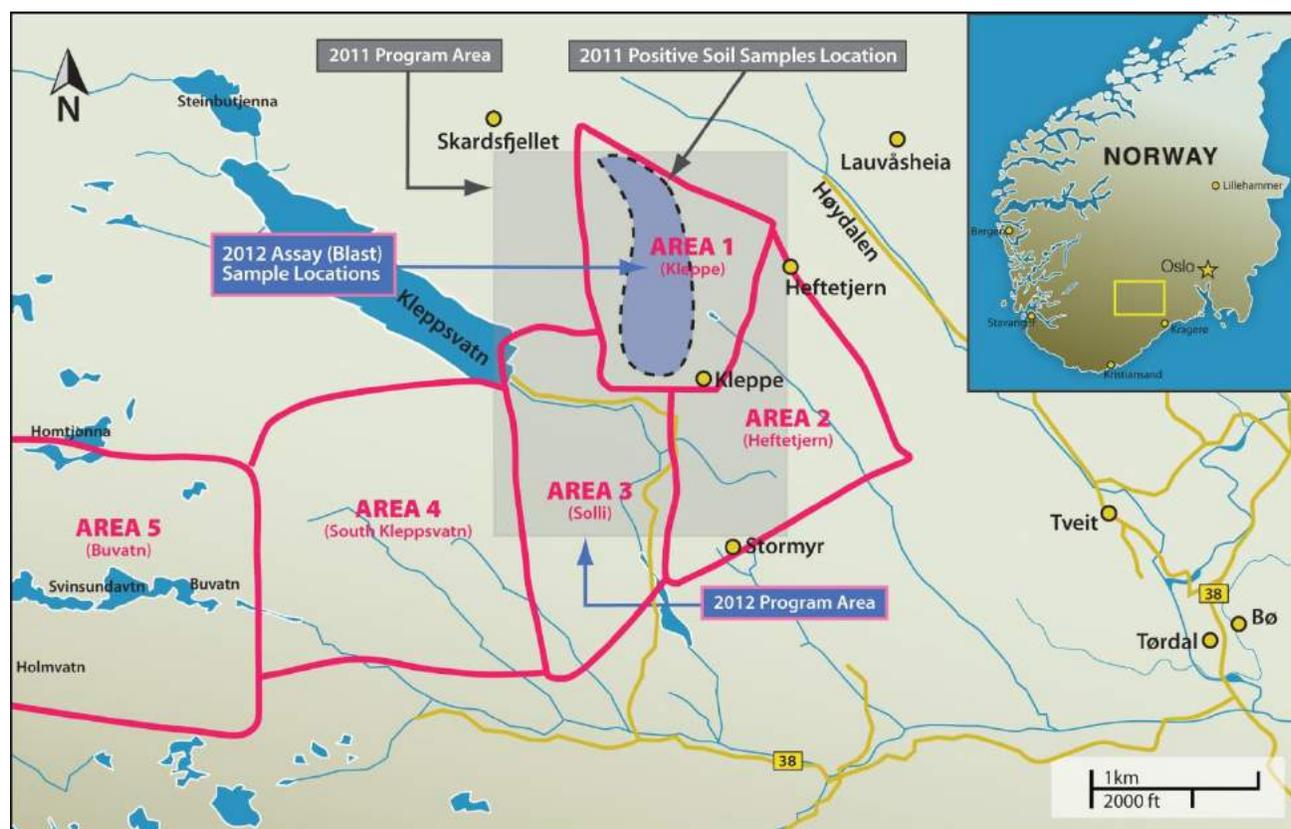
1,300 ppm. A full table of OMAC assay results related to these 23 sample analyses is available on the Company's website at www.ScandiumInternationalmetals.com.

Tørdal Pegmatite Mapping Program

Following on from the 2011 work and the 2012 assay results, the Company 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 at Figure 4 below:

Figure 4. 2012 Tordal Pegmatite Mapping Program



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 and approved the disclosure of the program results contained herein.

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, 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.

Exploration rights for the Honeybugle property include certain minimum expenditure requirements. The Company intends to fulfill those minimum expenditure requirements.

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 Nyngan.

- Highlights of initial drilling program results include the following: 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						

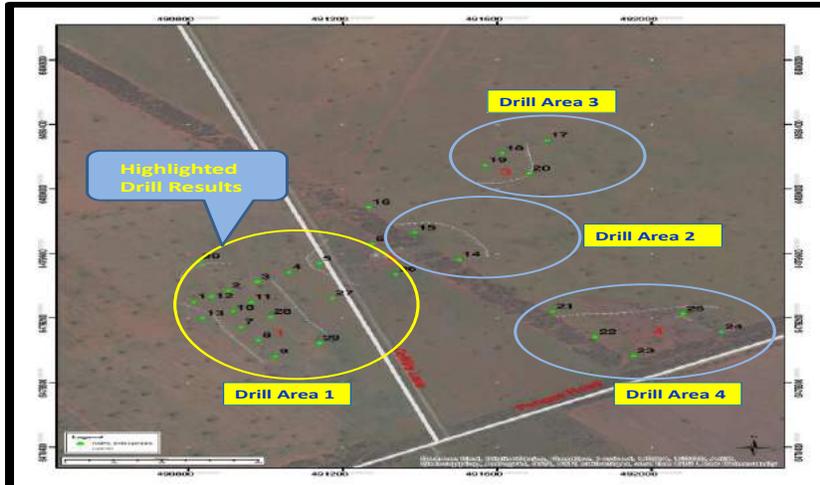
Seaford is characterized by extensive outcrops of dry, iron-rich laterites, allowing for a particularly shallow drill program. Thirty (30) AC holes on nominal 100-meter spacing were planned, over an area of approximately 1 square kilometer. Four holes were halted in under 10 meters depth, based on thin 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 signaled 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.

Figure 5. 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 Scandium property is different to Nyngan, 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 is a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical information on this property. The drilling, sampling, packaging and transport of the drill samples were carried out to industry standards for QA/QC. Scandium International employed an independent local geology consulting and drill supervisory team, RME 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 ALS’s 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 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 Scandium property drill results.

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

A summary of the Company's quarterly results are shown below at Table 10.

Table 10. Quarterly Results Summary

	2016	2015				2014		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Scandium Mining Corp.	(1,081,096)	(1,163,542)	(503,537)	(632,698)	(470,654)	(577,174)	(779,384)	(221,294)
Basic and diluted Net Income (Loss) per share attributable to Scandium Mining Corp.	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)

Results of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016

The net loss for the quarter was \$1,081,096, an increase of \$610,442 from \$470,654 in the same quarter of the prior year. Details of the individual items contributing to the increased net loss are set out below at Table 11:

Table 11. Variance Analysis for Net Loss

Q1 2016 vs. Q1 2015 - Variance Analysis		
Item	Variance Favourable / (Unfavourable)	Explanation
Stock-based compensation	\$(381,499)	In Q1 2016, the Company issued 4,860,000 stock options with 94% of them vesting immediately resulting in a large expense in the quarter. In the same quarter one year ago no stock options were issued.
Exploration	\$(378,683)	The Company has incurred increased costs this quarter with ongoing costs of the Nyngan Scandium Project development and preparation of a DFS on that project.
General and administrative	\$(24,299)	The increased level of activity in Q1 2016 has resulted in higher G&A costs. In the comparable quarter of 2015 activities were kept to a minimum while the Company sought capital.
Insurance	\$(10,777)	In Q1 2015, the Company received a refund with respect to an appeal of a worker's compensation audit. No similar refund was received in 2016.
Amortization	\$(106)	The purchase of new computer equipment in Q1 2016 resulted in this small unfavourable variance.
Travel and entertainment	\$(62)	Costs remained the same for both compared quarters.
Salaries and benefits	\$492	The slight decrease in this item is due to exchange rates.
Consulting	\$2,500	A onetime consulting fee of \$2,500 in Q1 2015 was not replicated in 2016.
Foreign exchange	\$10,600	In Q1 2015, the Canadian dollar continued to weaken against the US dollar making those assets held in Canadian dollar worth less when converted to US\$. In Q1 2015, the Company had less exposure to Canadian dollar values and exchange rates remained stable.
Professional fees	\$16,539	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 in the same period

Q1 2016 vs. Q1 2015 - Variance Analysis		
Item	Variance Favourable / (Unfavourable)	Explanation
Interest expense	\$55,692	one year ago. Company debt was extinguished with the conversion of that debt into a 20% stake in the Company's Australian projects in Q3 of 2015.
Costs allocable to non-controlling interest	\$99,160	During August 2015 a \$2,500,000 loan was converted into a 20% interest in the Company's Australian properties. Upon recognition of the 20% holder, a portion of the operating loss is allocated to the minority interest partner.

Cash flow discussion for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 compared to March 31, 2015

The cash outflow for operating activities was \$914,788 an increase of \$662,623 (March 31, 2015 – \$252,165), due to increased activity levels as described in the variance analysis in addition to a decrease in accounts payable during the period.

Cash outflows for investing activities were \$3,157 due to the purchase of computer equipment (March 31, 2015 – \$Nil).

Cash inflows from financing activities was \$Nil (March 31, 2015 – (Nil)).

Financial Position

Cash

The Company's cash position decreased during the three-month period by \$917,945 to \$1,331,731 (December 31, 2015 - \$2,249,676) due primarily to the payment of ongoing expenses related to the Feasibility Study on the Nyngan Scandium Project.

Prepaid expenses and receivables

Prepaid expenses and accounts receivable increased by \$15,676 to \$123,205 due to value added tax in Australia that was eventually recovered in April 2016 (December 31, 2015 - \$107,529).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment consist of office furniture and computer equipment at the Sparks, Nevada office. The increase of \$2,093 to \$4,704 (December 2015 - \$2,611) is due to purchase of computer equipment in the quarter.

Mineral interests

Mineral interests remained the same at \$942,723.

Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and accounts payable with related parties

Accounts payable has decreased by \$115,733 to \$91,598 (December 2015 – \$207,331) due to the winding down of activities related to the definitive feasibility study.

Capital Stock

Capital stock remained at the December 31, 2015 level of \$91,142,335.

Additional paid-in capital increased by \$395,813, to \$6,771,050 (December 31, 2015 - \$6,375,237) as a result of expensing of stock options.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital of \$1,363,338 including cash of \$1,331,731 as compared to a working capital of \$2,149,874 including cash of \$2,249,676 at December 31, 2015.

At March 31, 2016, the Company had a total of 22,470,000 stock options exercisable between CAD\$0.07 and CAD\$0.315 that have the potential upon exercise to generate a total of C\$2,664,850 in cash over the next five years. There is no assurance that these securities 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 its cost cutting measures to conserve cash to meet its operational obligations.

Outstanding share data

At the date of this report, the Company has 225,047,200 issued and outstanding common shares and 22,220,000 stock options currently outstanding at a weighted average exercise price of CAD\$0.12.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

At March 31, 2016, 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

During the 3-month period ended March 31, 2016, the Company expensed \$301,363 for stock-based compensation for stock options issued to Company directors. During the 3-month period ended March 31, 2015, the Company expensed \$Nil for stock-based compensation for stock options issued to Company directors.

During the 3-month period ended March 31, 2016, the Company paid a consulting fee of \$25,500 for one of its directors. During the 3-month period ended March 31, 2015, the Company paid a consulting fee of \$25,500 for one of its directors

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 Scandium 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 2016 -01 – Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This accounting pronouncement, which goes into effect December 12, 2017, is far reaching and covers several presentation areas dealing with measurement, impairment, assumptions used in estimating fair value and several other areas. The Company is reviewing this update to determine the impact it may have on its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2015-17 – Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. This accounting pronouncement requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. Currently deferred tax liabilities and assets must be presented as current and noncurrent. The policy is effective December 16, 2016. The Company is evaluating this guidance and believes it will have little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2015-02 - 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 has adopted this standard which has 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 has adopted this standard which will only have an impact on its presentation of its financial statements should an extraordinary or unusual event take place.

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.

Financial instruments and other risks

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, accounts payable, accounts payable with related parties, 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 two commercial banks, one in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and in one in Chicago, Illinois.

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

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our 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.

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.

