

EMC METALS CORP.
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2014

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, 2014**

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

000-54416

(Commission File Number)

EMC METALS CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada

(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)

98-1009717

(I.R.S. 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 5, 2014, the registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 178,013,747 shares.**

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

(An Exploration Stage Company)

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

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EMC Metals Corp.
 (An Exploration Stage Company)
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

As at:	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 233,903	\$ 785,075
Prepaid expenses and receivables	19,308	127,410
Total Current Assets	253,211	912,485
Restricted cash (Note 3)	144,188	149,868
Property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	9,320	10,278
Mineral interests (Note 6)	1,613,203	1,613,203
Total Assets	\$ 2,019,922	\$ 2,685,834
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 310,339	\$ 247,613
Convertible debentures (Note 8)	-	650,000
Promissory notes payable (Note 9)	1,204,875	1,204,875
Total Liabilities	1,515,214	2,102,488
Stockholders' Equity		
Capital stock (Note 10) (Authorized: Unlimited number of shares; Issued and outstanding: 173,891,597 (2013 – 165,358,337))	87,502,708	87,310,708
Treasury stock (Note 11)	(1,264,194)	(1,264,194)
Additional paid in capital (Note 10)	2,109,493	2,108,327
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(853,400)	(853,400)
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(86,989,899)	(86,718,095)
Total Stockholders' Equity	504,708	583,346
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 2,019,922	\$ 2,685,834
Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)		
Subsequent events (Note 14)		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

EMC Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

	Cumulative amounts from incorporation on July 17, 2006 to March 31, 2014	Quarter ended March 31, 2014	Quarter ended March 31, 2013
EXPENSES			
Amortization (Note 5)	\$ 2,149,755	\$ 958	\$ 1,075
Consulting	2,261,234	-	35,288
Exploration	15,126,677	52,756	307,071
General and administrative	7,304,237	47,322	75,247
Insurance	951,065	6,689	7,422
Professional fees	3,215,555	21,122	46,922
Research and development	3,042,091	-	-
Salaries and benefits	7,478,292	97,294	143,002
Stock-based compensation (Note 10)	5,416,151	1,166	21,032
Travel and entertainment	1,626,589	7,266	8,846
Loss from continuing operations before other items	(48,571,646)	(234,573)	(645,905)
OTHER ITEMS			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	351,781	(7,231)	(10,316)
Gain on transfer of marketable securities	181,238	-	-
Gain on settlement of convertible debentures	1,268,246	-	-
Gain on sale of marketable securities	1,720,016	-	-
Write-off of mineral interests and property, plant and equipment (Note 5 and 6)	(16,015,169)	-	-
Write-off of land and water rights	(2,800,000)	-	-
Gain on insurance proceeds	912,534	-	-
Interest expense	(847,974)	(30,000)	(146,279)
Other income	466,463	-	-
Gain on disposition of assets	933,075	-	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	453,790	-	-
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	(3,070,425)	-	-
	(16,446,425)	(37,231)	(156,595)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(65,018,071)	(271,804)	(802,500)
Deferred income tax recovery	6,020,527	-	-
Loss from continuing operations for the period	(58,997,544)	(271,804)	(802,500)
Loss from discontinued operations (Note 4)	(25,501,664)	-	(107,788)

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Loss for the period	(84,499,208)	(271,804)	(910,288)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2,844,668)	-	-
Comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (87,343,876)	\$ (271,804)	\$ (910,288)
Basic and diluted loss per common share			
Loss from continuing operations		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Loss from discontinued operations		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		166,022,035	165,358,337

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

EMC Metals Corp.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

	Cumulative amounts from incorporation on July 17, 2006 to March 31, 2014	Quarter ended March 31, 2014	Quarter ended March 31, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the period	\$ (84,499,208)	\$ (271,804)	\$ (910,288)
Items not affecting cash:			
Amortization	2,360,301	958	5,927
Research and development	3,042,091	-	-
Consulting paid with common shares	9,379	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	(933,075)	-	-
Convertible debenture costs	(1,149,630)	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange	799,920	5,680	3,266
Stock-based compensation	5,416,151	1,166	21,032
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(46,707)	-	-
Realized gain on marketable securities	(1,720,016)	-	-
Write-off of mineral properties and property, plant & equipment	39,442,452	-	-
Write-off of land and water rights	3,243,685	-	-
Realized loss on transfer of marketable securities	2,935,895	-	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	(453,790)	-	-
Deferred income tax recovery	(6,020,527)	-	-
Finance charge	504,479	-	87,190
	(37,068,600)	(264,000)	(792,873)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Decrease (increase) in prepaids and receivables	(4,929)	108,102	32,247
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(393,907)	62,726	171,206
Increase in due to related parties	1,091,043	-	-
Asset retirement obligations	(999,176)	-	-
	(37,375,569)	(93,172)	(589,420)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash acquired from subsidiary	4,543,435	-	-
Cash paid for Subsidiary	(10,602,498)	-	-
Spin-out of Golden Predator Corp.	(66,890)	-	-
Restricted cash	(161,161)	-	-
Reclamation bonds	747,862	-	-

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Proceeds from sale of marketable securities, net	(3,881,287)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5,633,294	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(19,920,751)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of mineral interests	517,550	-	-
Additions to unproven mineral interests	(4,224,388)	-	-
	(27,414,834)	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Common shares issued	52,676,603	192,000	-
Share issuance costs	(1,190,801)	-	-
Special warrants	12,095,274	-	-
Options exercised	370,812	-	-
Warrants exercised	10,534,109	-	-
Notes payable	(11,412,423)	-	-
Receipt of promissory note	2,344,874	-	-
Convertible debenture	2,650,000	-	649,175
Debt issuance costs	(249,827)	-	-
Payment of promissory note and convertible debenture	(3,335,228)	(650,000)	-
Advances from related party	191,508	-	-
Loans advanced to Midway	(1,822,651)	-	-
Loan repayment from Midway	1,760,221	-	-
	64,612,471	(458,000)	649,175
Effect of foreign exchange on cash flows	411,835	-	-
Change in cash during the period	233,903	(551,172)	59,755
Cash, beginning of period	-	785,075	190,215
Cash, end of period	\$ 233,903	\$ 233,903	\$ 249,970

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 13)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

EMC Metals Corp.
 (An Exploration
 Stage Company)
 CONDENSED
 CONSOLIDATED
 STATEMENTS OF
 CHANGES IN
 STOCKHOLDERS'
 EQUITY
 (Expressed in US
 Dollars)
 (Unaudited) Page 1
 of 2

	Capital Stock			Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deficit		Total
	Number of Shares	Amount \$	Additional Paid in Capital \$			Accumulated During the Exploration Stage \$	Total \$	
Balance, July 17, 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private placements	5,000,000	3,017,350	-	-	-	-	-	3,017,350
Excess of exchange amount over carrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of exchange amount over carrying amount of Springer Mining Company	-	-	-	-	-	(2,490,691)	(2,490,691)	
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(316,382)	(316,382)	
Balance, December 31, 2006	5,000,000	3,017,350	-	-	-	(2,807,073)	(2,807,073)	210,277
Private placements	17,577,500	35,598,475	-	-	-	-	-	35,598,475
Conversion of special warrants	5,390,000	5,590,529	-	-	-	-	-	5,590,529

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Exercise of warrants	50,000	74,235	-	-	-	-	74,235
Share issuance costs – broker’s fees	-	(1,202,721)	97,565 00	-	-	-	(1,105,156)
Share issuance costs – shares issued	100,000	99,910	-	-	-	-	99,910
Shares issued for mineral properties	100,000	95,822	-	-	-	-	95,822
Stock-based compensation	40,000	38,314	472,489	-	-	-	510,803
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(5,579,477)	(5,579,477)
B a l a n c e , December 31, 2007	28,257,500	43,311,914	570,054	-	-	(8,386,550)	35,495,418
Private placements	5,322,500	10,543,444	-	-	-	-	10,543,444
Conversion of special warrants	7,610,000	7,484,629	-	-	-	-	7,484,629
Share issuance costs – broker’s fees	-	(263,169)	-	-	-	-	(263,169)
Shares issued for mineral properties	110,000	206,229	-	-	-	-	206,229
Acquisition of Gold Standard Royalty Corp.	2,050,000	4,088,552	138,529	-	-	-	4,227,081
Acquisition of Great American Minerals Inc.	1,045,775	2,065,059	419,891	-	-	-	2,484,950
Acquisition of Fury Explorations Ltd.	10,595,814	12,963,070	7,343,879	(1,964,364)	-	-	18,342,585
Exercise of stock options	6,637,224	9,690,543	(178,482)	-	-	-	9,512,061
Shares issued for repayment of promissory note	4,728,000	2,017,257	-	-	-	-	2,017,257
Stock-based compensation	-	-	2,251,500	-	-	-	2,251,500
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(16,979,873)	(16,979,873)

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Balance, December 31, 2008	66,356,813	92,107,528	10,545,371	(1,964,364)	-	(25,366,423)	75,322,112
Private placements	14,500,000	1,123,489	-	-	-	-	1,123,489
Exercise of stock options	101,000	110,689	(92,970)	-	-	-	17,719
Shares issued for mineral properties	2,765,643	311,606	-	-	-	-	311,606
Settlement of convertible debentures	7,336,874	2,299,061	49,278	-	-	-	2,348,339
Shares issued for consulting	89,254	9,168	-	-	-	-	9,168
Shares issued for acquisition of TTS	19,037,386	1,976,697	-	-	-	-	1,976,697
Stock-based compensation before spin-out	-	-	799,008	-	-	-	799,008
Spin-out of GPD	-	(18,044,538)	(11,300,687)	-	-	-	(29,345,225)
Stock-based compensation after spin-out	-	-	935,995	-	-	-	935,995
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(2,536,527)	-	(2,536,527)

EMC Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited) Page 2 of 2

	Capital Stock		Additional Paid in Capital \$	Treasury Stock \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss \$	Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage \$	Total \$
	Number of Shares	Amount \$					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(18,954,099)	(18,954,099)
B a l a n c e , December 31, 2009	110,186,970	79,893,700	935,995	(1,964,364)	(2,536,527)	(44,320,522)	32,008,282
Private placements	30,252,442	4,563,680	441,565	-	-	-	5,005,245
Exercise of stock options	1,320,000	443,329	(219,732)	-	-	-	223,597
Exercise of warrants	7,300,000	1,060,257	-	-	-	-	1,060,257
Stock-based compensation	-	-	772,179	-	-	-	772,179
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	99,091	-	99,091
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,585,644)	(4,585,644)
Balance, December 31, 2010	149,059,412	85,960,966	1,930,007	(1,964,364)	(2,437,436)	(48,906,166)	34,583,007
Exercise of stock options	250,000	140,466	(76,796)	-	-	-	63,670
Exercise/expiry of warrants	1,369,301	378,563	(700,170)	700,170	-	-	378,563
Stock-based compensation	-	-	296,127	-	-	-	296,127
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(984,896)	-	(984,896)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(7,156,033)	(7,156,033)

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B a l a n c e , December 31, 2011	150,678,713	86,479,995	1,449,168	(1,264,194)	(3,422,332)	(56,062,199)	27,180,438
Private placements	13,679,624	790,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	790,508
Stock-based compensation	-	-	331,794	-	-	-	-	-	331,794
Shares issued for mineral properties	1,000,000	40,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,205
Issue of convertible debenture warrants	-	-	252,756	-	-	-	-	-	252,756
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	577,664	-	-	-	577,664
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,965,297)	(4,965,297
Balance, December 31, 2012	165,358,337	87,310,708	2,033,718	(1,264,194)	(2,844,668)	(61,027,496)	24,208,068
Stock-based compensation	-	-	74,609	-	-	-	-	-	74,609
Foreign currency translation adjustment on disposal of Springer Mining Company	-	-	-	-	1,991,268	-	-	-	1,991,268
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,690,599)	(25,690,599)
B a l a n c e , December 31, 2013	165,358,337	87,310,708	2,108,327	(1,264,194)	(853,400)	(86,718,095)	583,346
P r i v a t e placement	8,533,260	192,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,000
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,166	-	-	-	-	-	1,166
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(271,804)	(227,718
Balance, March 31, 2014	173,891,597	87,502,708	2,109,493	(1,264,194)	(853,400)	(86,989,899)	504,708

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statement

EMC Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2014

(Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

EMC Metals Corp. (the “Company”) is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company is focused on specialty metals exploration and production and has recently acquired various metallurgical technologies and licenses that it is utilizing to gain access to a number of specialty metals opportunities. The Company’s principal properties are located in Australia and Norway.

The Company’s principal asset was the Springer Tungsten mine and mill, held by the Springer Mining Company. On September 13, 2013, the Company signed a binding Letter Of Intent (“LOI”) to sell 100% of the Springer Mining Company entity, its assets and mineral and water rights to Americas Bullion Royalty Corp. (“AMB”), for \$5 million cash. The transaction was finalized on December 31, 2013.

At the signing of the LOI, AMB paid \$3.1 million directly to the existing convertible debt holder to retire a maturing debt plus accumulated interest.

- Cash paid by AMB to the convertible debt holder paid the debt in full and released the security interest in the Springer property and assets,
 - The cash advanced by AMB formed a new loan, with AMB as lender, as at September 13, 2013,
 - The new loan carries a zero interest rate, and
- AMB agreed to additionally fund all Springer property carrying costs until the final payment and closing date.

The sale also included the transfer of interests in the Company’s Carlin Vanadium property mineral assets and the Copper King property tungsten assets in Nevada to AMB, along with Springer Tungsten.

One of EMC’s directors is also a director of the company that purchased Springer. The common director recused himself from director level voting on all board level decisions related to the sale.

With the completion of the sale of the Tungsten asset, the Company’s focus is on the exploration and evaluation of its specialty metals assets, specifically the Nyngan scandium deposit located in New South Wales, Australia and the Tørdal scandium/rare earth minerals deposit in Norway. The Company is an exploration stage company and anticipates incurring significant additional expenditures prior to production at any and all of its properties.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis that contemplates the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities at their carrying values in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company currently earns no operating revenues and will require additional capital in order to advance both the Nyngan and Tørdal properties. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon the generation of profits from mineral properties, obtaining additional financing and maintaining continued support from its shareholders and creditors. These are material uncertainties that raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. In the event that additional financial support is not received or operating profits are not generated, the carrying values of the Company’s assets may be adversely affected.

2.BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the consolidated accounts of EMC Metals Corp. (the “Company”) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries with all significant intercompany transactions eliminated. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods have been made. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such SEC rules and regulations. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 and with our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 25, 2014. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 may not necessarily be indicative of the results for the year ending December 31, 2014.

Change in functional and presentation currency

The Company’s expenses and overheads are now primarily being incurred in United States Dollars (“USD”) and it is anticipated that cash flows will continue to be primarily in USD. Accordingly the Company determined that effective January 1, 2013, the functional currency of the Company would change from the Canadian Dollar to the USD for the parent company and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

EMC Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2014

(Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

2.BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd...)

Use of estimates

The preparation of interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the deferred income tax asset valuations, asset impairment, stock-based compensation and loss contingencies. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Company measures the fair value of financial assets and liabilities based on US GAAP guidance which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

The Company classifies financial assets and liabilities as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities depending on their nature. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at fair value on their initial recognition, except for those arising from certain related party transactions which are accounted for at the transferor's carrying amount or exchange amount.

Financial assets and liabilities classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in net income. Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and financial liabilities other than those classified as held-for-trading are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method of amortization. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses being recognized as other comprehensive income until realized, or if an unrealized loss is considered other than temporary, the unrealized loss is recorded in income.

Financial instruments, including receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, convertible debentures and promissory notes payable are carried at amortized cost, which management believes approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these instruments.

The following table presents information about the assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2014, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques the Company utilized to determine such fair value. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize data points that are observable such as quoted prices, interest rates and yield curves. Fair values determined by Level 3 inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and included situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset:

	March 31, 2014	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Cash and restricted cash	\$ 378,091	\$ 378,091	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$ 378,091	\$ 378,091	\$ —	\$ —

The fair values of cash and restricted cash are determined through market, observable and corroborated sources.

Recently Adopted Accounting Policies

Accounting Standards Update 2013-05 - Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830) - Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity. This standard provides guidance with respect to the treatment of the cumulative translation adjustment upon the sale of a foreign subsidiary whereby the cumulative translation adjustment associated with that subsidiary are taken into net income of the parent company.

Accounting Standards Update 2013-11 - Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carry forward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carry forward Exists. This accounting standard deals with the treatment of tax loss carry forwards. The Company has reviewed this standard and has determined that it has little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

EMC Metals Corp.
 (An Exploration Stage Company)
 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 March 31, 2014
 (Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

2.BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd...)

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 Company is evaluating this guidance and believes it will have little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

3.RESTRICTED CASH

The Company has a Bank of Montreal letter of credit of up to C\$159,400 as a security deposit related to a Vancouver office lease obligation. The letter of credit is secured by a short-term cash investment of C\$159,400 with the bank bearing interest at prime less 2.05% maturing on May 8, 2014. The office lease expires on June 30, 2014.

4.DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

During fiscal 2013, the Company identified a buyer for its tungsten properties and related plant and mill held by its subsidiary, Springer Mining Company ("Springer") and on December 31, 2013 sold the Springer subsidiary for \$5 million (Note 1). Springer was actively involved in the evaluation and re-start of the Company's tungsten property, located in Pershing County, Nevada. Going forward, the Company has no further assets located in the US or continuing involvement with Springer.

A comparison of the Net Loss results from discontinued operations for Q1 of 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

	Quarter ended March 31, 2014	Quarter ended March 31, 2013
EXPENSES		
Amortization	\$ -	\$ 4,852
Consulting	-	9,615
General and administrative	-	36,012
Insurance	-	11,974
Professional fees	-	237
Salaries and benefits	-	104,177
Travel and entertainment	-	1,853
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest expense	-	56,250
Other income	-	(117,182)

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Net loss from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ (107,788)
	Quarter ended March 31, 2014	Quarter ended March 31, 2013
Cash flows from discontinued operations		
Net cash used in (from) operating activities	\$ -	\$ (1,789)
Net cash used in (from) investing activities	-	-
Net cash used in (from) financing activities	-	-
Net cash used in (from) discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ (1,789)
Non-cash transactions from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -

EMC Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Expressed in US Dollars) (Unaudited)

5.PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31, 2013 Net Book Value	Additions (disposals) (write-offs)	Amortization	March 31, 2014 Net Book Value
2014 Continuing Operations				
Computer equipment	\$ 2,375	\$ -	\$ (169)	\$ 2,206
Office equipment	7,903	-	(789)	7,114
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 10,278	\$ -	\$ (958)	\$ 9,320

	December 31, 2012 Net Book Value	Additions (disposals) (write-offs)	Amortization	March 31, 2013 Net Book Value
2013 Continuing Operations				
Computer equipment	\$ 3,402	\$ -	\$ (286)	\$ 3,116
Office equipment	11,058	-	(789)	10,269
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 14,460	\$ -	\$ (1,075)	\$ 13,385

	December 31, 2012 Net Book Value	Additions (disposals) (write-offs)	Amortization	March 31, 2013 Net Book Value
2013 Discontinued Operations				
Land and water rights	\$ 4,252,146	\$ (4,252,146)	\$ -	\$ -
Plant and equipment	25,749,852	(25,749,852)	-	-
Buildings	165,959	(163,235)	(2,724)	-
Automobiles	11,262	(9,134)	(2,128)	-
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 30,179,219	\$ (30,174,367)	\$ (4,852)	\$ -

Land and water rights are in respect of properties in Nevada. The plant and equipment is comprised of the Springer Plant and Mill in Nevada which was sold to AMB as part of the binding LOI signed September 13, 2013.

6.MINERAL INTERESTS

March 31, 2014	Scandium and other	Tungsten	Total
Acquisition costs, continuing operations			
Balance, March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013	\$ 1,613,203	\$ -	\$ 1,613,203

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December 31, 2013	Scandium and other	Tungsten	Total
Acquisition costs, continuing operations			
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 554,719	\$ -	\$ 554,719
Additions	1,108,484	-	1,108,484
Write-off	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 1,613,203	\$ -	\$ 1,613,203
Acquisition costs, discontinued operations			
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ -	\$ 198,463	\$ 198,463
Disposal	-	(198,463)	(198,463)
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Title to mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral property interests. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties is in good standing.

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6. MINERAL INTERESTS (contd...)

SCANDIUM PROPERTIES

Nyngan, New South Wales Property

On February 5, 2010, the Company entered in to an earn-in agreement with Jervois Mining Limited (“Jervois”), whereby it would acquire a 50% interest in the Nyngan Scandium property (the “Nyngan Project”) located in New South Wales, Australia. The JV Agreement, as amended, gave the Company the right to earn a 50% interest in a joint venture with Jervois, for the purpose of holding and developing the Nyngan Project. On June 22, 2012, the Company received notice of a lawsuit filed against the Company with regard to the achievement of certain milestones required under the JV Agreement. On February 6, 2013, the Company announced agreement of an out of court settlement to the dispute with Jervois. The terms of the settlement transferred 100% ownership and control of the Nyngan Project to the Company, in return for AUD\$2.6 million cash payments and a percentage royalty payable to Jervois on sales of product from the project. A total of \$1,108,484 (AUD\$1.2 million) was paid in June 2013 as part of the settlement. A total of AUD\$1.4 million is due June 30, 2014.

Tørdal and Evje-Iveland properties, Norway

During fiscal 2012 the Company entered into an option agreement with REE Mining AS (“REE”) to earn up to a 100% interest in the Tørdal and Evje-Iveland properties pursuant to which the Company paid \$130,000 and issued 1,000,000 common shares valued at \$40,000. To earn its interest, the original agreement required the Company to pay REE an additional \$500,000, incur \$250,000 of exploration work and issue 250,000 common shares upon releasing the second of two full feasibility studies on the two properties. The Company subsequently renegotiated the payments required to earn the interest and the Evje-Iveland property was removed from the option agreement. Pursuant to the amendment, the Company earned a 100% interest in the Tørdal property by paying an additional \$35,000 and granting a 1% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) payable to REE.

Hogtuva property, Norway

During fiscal 2011 the Company entered into an option agreement with REE to earn a 100% interest in three scandium and beryllium exploration sites in Norway pursuant to which the Company paid \$50,000. To earn its interest, the original agreement required the Company to pay REE an additional \$100,000 and issue up to 200,000 common shares. During fiscal 2013, the Company renegotiated the payments required to earn the interest and removed two of the exploration sites from the agreement.

Pursuant to the amendment, the Company earned a 100% interest in the Hogtuva property in consideration for the \$50,000 original payment and the grant of a 1% NSR payable to REE. In early fiscal 2014 a decision was made by the Company not to renew its interest in the Hogtuva property and \$50,000 in acquisition costs were written off during the year ended December 31, 2013.

TUNGSTEN PROPERTY

Springer Property

On November 21, 2006, the Company acquired all outstanding and issued shares of Springer Mining Company ("Springer"). Included in the assets of Springer and allocated to property, plant and equipment (Note 5) are the Springer Mine and Mill located in Pershing County, Nevada. The Company agreed to sell Springer Mining Company on September 13, 2013 (see Note 1), for \$5 million, along with the Copper King Tungsten property and the Carlin Vanadium property. The transaction was completed and fully funded on December 31, 2013.

7.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Accounts payable on March 31, 2014 included \$97,000 owed to related parties. Accounts payable on December 31, 2013 included \$170,000 owed to related parties.

A total of \$350,000 from the loan financing completed on February 22, 2013, \$579,875 from the loan financing completed on June 24, 2013 and all of the \$100,000 financing completed on August 27, 2013, were funded from a combination of Directors, insiders, and independent shareholders. The Company has paid \$78,500 in interest to related parties relating to these loans.

The \$100,000 loan financing completed in 2013 was from directors and officers. The loan was repaid in full in 2013.

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

Of the \$30,000 interest expensed in the three months, \$14,375 was payable to a director of the Company.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company accrued a consulting fee of \$25,500 for one of its directors. There were no such expenses incurred during the three month period ended March 31, 2014.

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8.CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

On February 22, 2013, the Company completed a \$650,000 loan financing consisting of convertible debentures. The convertible debenture had a maturity date of February 22, 2014 and bore interest at 10% per annum. The lenders had the option to convert the loan into 13,000,000 common shares of the Company. There was no beneficial conversion feature associated with the conversion option. The loan was secured by an interest in the assets of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Wolfram Jack Mining Corp. and the Company's interest in the Hogtuva and Tørdal properties in Norway. This financing was repaid in full in February 2014.

On February 17, 2012, the Company completed a \$3,000,000 loan financing consisting of a term loan of \$1,000,000 (Note 9), a convertible debenture of \$2,000,000 and warrants to acquire 3,000,000 common shares. The convertible debenture had a maturity date of August 15, 2013 and bore interest at 7% per annum. The lender had the option to convert a maximum of \$2,000,000 of the principal amount of the loan into 10,000,000 common shares of the Company. The loan was secured by an interest in the assets of the Company's subsidiary, Springer Mining Company. There was no beneficial conversion feature associated with the conversion option. The warrants were exercisable at C\$0.20 per share expiring February 15, 2014. A relative fair value of \$217,267 was assigned to the warrants and recorded in additional paid in capital. The Company paid financing costs of \$249,827 and also issued 750,000 purchase warrants exercisable at C\$0.20 per share expiring February 15, 2014. These warrants were valued at \$58,716 with a volatility of 120%, expected life of 2 years, risk free rate of 1.0% and expected dividend yield of 0.0% and recorded in additional paid in capital. The financing costs were allocated between debt and the equity components. This resulted in a convertible debenture carrying amount of \$1,663,681 upon deducting a debt discount of \$336,319 from the principal balance of \$2,000,000. During fiscal 2013, the Company recognized \$138,627 in accretion through interest expense. During fiscal 2012, the Company recognized \$197,692 in accretion through interest expense. This financing was repaid in full on September 13, 2013.

9.PROMISSORY NOTES PAYABLE

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Promissory Note related to discontinued operations		
Promissory note with a principal balance of \$3,750,000, bearing interest at 6% per annum, maturing July 3, 2013 and secured by land and water rights. During fiscal 2008 the Company entered into a promissory note for \$6,750,000 as consideration for the acquisition of land and water rights. The Company subsequently made principal payments of \$3,000,000 consisting of a cash payment of \$1,000,000 and 4,728,000 units of the Company equity valued at \$2,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant exercisable at C\$0.75 each and exercisable for a period of two years. The note was secured by a First Deed of Trust on the Cosgrave property land and water rights. In June 2013 the Company returned, to the note holder, the Cosgrave Ranch for the value of the promissory note thereby extinguishing this debt. (Note 5)	\$ Nil	\$ Nil

Promissory Notes related to continuing operations

During the year ended December 31, 2012 the Company completed a \$3,000,000 loan financing which included a \$1,000,000 note payable bearing interest at 7% per annum maturing August 15, 2013. Presented is this principal balance, less financing and costs, which are amortized over the term of the debt using the effective interest method. This resulted in a carrying amount of \$831,841 upon deducting a debt discount of \$168,159 from the principal balance of \$1,000,000. During fiscal 2013, the Company recognized \$69,313 in accretion through interest expense. During fiscal 2012, the Company recognized \$98,847 in accretion through interest expense. The note payable is secured by an interest in the assets of the Company's subsidiary, Springer Mining Company. This financing was repaid in full on September 13, 2013.

\$ Nil \$ Nil

On June 24, 2013 the Company completed a \$1,204,875 financing consisting of a series of insider and non-insider loans. The loans have a maturity date in June 2014 and bear interest at 10% per annum. The loans are secured by the ownership interest the Company has or earns in the Nyngan Scandium Project. As an inducement to enter into this loan, the lenders received a royalty of 0.2% of average scandium sales value, produced from the Nyngan property, on the first 100 tonnes of scandium oxide product produced and sold. The royalty is capped at \$370,000 and EMC retains a right to buy back the royalty from the lenders or their assigns for \$325,000 at any time up to the commencement of first production, or three years from loan date, whichever occurs first.

Less current portion

	1,204,875		1,204,875
	(1,204,875)	(1,204,875
	\$ Nil		\$ Nil

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10. CAPITAL STOCK AND ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL

On March 25, 2014, the Company issued 8,533,260 common shares at a value of C\$0.025 per common share for total proceeds of \$192,000.

On December 20, 2012, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares at a value of \$40,205 for the Tørdal and Høgtuva projects in Norway.

On December 16, 2012, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at a value of C\$0.05 per common share for total proceeds of C\$100,000.

On July 24, 2012, the Company issued 11,679,624 common shares at a value of C\$0.06 per common share for total proceeds of C\$700,777.

On December 3, 2010, the Company issued 18,929,740 common shares at a value of C\$0.19 per common share for total proceeds of C\$3,596,651. A total of C\$210,249 was received during fiscal 2011.

On November 25, 2010, the Company issued 6,100,000 units at a value of C\$0.10 per unit for total proceeds of C\$610,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant exercisable at C\$0.18 expiring on November 25, 2011. The warrants have a calculated total fair value of C\$142,358 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with a volatility of 142.52%, risk-free rate of 1.73%, expected life of 1 year, and a dividend rate of 0%.

On June 30, 2010, the Company issued 2,947,702 units at a value of C\$0.10 per unit for total proceeds of C\$294,770. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant exercisable at C\$0.18 until June 30, 2011. The warrants have a calculated total fair value of C\$35,638 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with a volatility of 123.84%, risk-free rate of 1.39%, expected life of 1 year, and a dividend rate of 0%.

On February 17, 2010, the Company issued 2,275,000 units at a value of C\$0.20 per unit for total proceeds of C\$455,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant exercisable at C\$0.25 until February 17, 2011. The warrants have a calculated total fair value of C\$78,113 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with a volatility of 131.19%, risk-free rate of 1.34%, expected life of 1 year, and a dividend rate of 0%. All of the warrants were exercised during fiscal 2011.

On November 17, 2009, the Company issued 13,000,000 units at a value of C\$0.08 per unit for total proceeds of C\$1,040,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share at C\$0.15 per share until November 17, 2010.

On October 13, 2009, the Company issued 500,000 common shares at a value of C\$45,000 for the Fostung Tungsten project.

On August 27, 2009, the Company issued 1,500,000 units at a value of C\$0.10 per unit, pursuant to a non-brokered private placement for proceeds of C\$150,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share

purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share at C\$0.15 per share until August 27, 2010.

On May 13, 2009, the Company issued 89,254 common shares at a value of C\$0.12 per share to a consultant for settlement of consulting fees for Fury Explorations Ltd. ("Fury"), a subsidiary of GPD, under the plan of Arrangement of spin-out.

On April 21, 2009, the Company issued 51,859 common shares at a value of C\$0.10 per share for the Platte River property.

On January 21, 2009, the Company issued 66,784 common shares at a value of C\$0.20 per share for the Guijoso property for Fury.

On January 6, 2009, the Company issued 2,147,000 common shares at a value of \$250,000 for the Adelaide and Tuscarora projects for Golden Predator Mines US Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company prior to the spin out.

On November 17, 2008, the Company issued 76,274 common shares in connection with the acquisition of the subsidiary, Great American Minerals Inc.

On October 18, 2008, the Company issued 4,728,000 units to Cosgrave for repayment of a promissory note at a value of \$2,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant with a two year life and exercisable at C\$0.75.

In July 2008, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 2,500,000 common shares at C\$2.00 per share for proceeds of C\$5,000,000. In connection with this private placement the Company paid a finder's fee of \$250,000.

In January 2008, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 2,822,500 units at C\$2.00 per unit for gross proceeds of C\$5,645,000. Included in the proceeds was C\$3,620,000 received in advance as of December 31, 2007. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to acquire one additional common share at C\$3.00 for a period of 12 months.

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10. CAPITAL STOCK AND ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL (cont'd...)

In November 2007, the Company completed private placements consisting of 17,577,500 units at C\$2.00 per unit for proceeds of C\$35,155,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to acquire one additional common share at C\$3.00 for a period of 12 months following the closing of the placement.

In December 2007, the Company issued 5,390,000 common shares pursuant to the conversion of special warrants. The Company paid C\$1,016,074 and issued 100,000 common shares valued at C\$100,000 as issuance costs and finder's fees. The Company also granted warrants to acquire 300,000 common shares exercisable at C\$1.50 expiring September 22, 2008. The warrants were valued at C\$99,000 with the Black-Scholes option pricing model using an expected volatility of 115%, life of one year, a risk free interest rate of 4% and a dividend yield of 0%.

In December 2006, the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares at C\$0.70 per common share for gross proceeds of C\$3,500,000.

Stock Options and Warrants

The Company established a stock option plan (the "Plan") under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants and the number of options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 15% of the shares outstanding. Under the Plan, the exercise period of the options may not exceed five years from the date of grant and vesting is determined by the Board of Directors.

Stock option and share purchase warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Warrants		Stock Options	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price in Canadian \$	Number	Weighted average exercise price in Canadian \$
Outstanding, December 31, 2012	3,750,000	\$ 0.20	13,546,250	\$ 0.14
Granted	-	-	2,100,000	0.07
Cancelled	-	-	(1,477,500)	0.34
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	3,750,000	0.20	14,168,750	0.12
Granted	-	-	-	-
Cancelled	(3,750,000)	0.20	(1,070,000)	0.20
Exercised	-	-	-	-

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Outstanding, March 31, 2014	-	\$ -	13,098,750	\$ 0.11
Number currently exercisable	-	\$ -	12,951,750	\$ 0.11

As at March 31, 2014, incentive stock options were outstanding as follows:

	Number of options	Exercise Price in Canadian \$	Expiry Date
Options	1,020,000	0.160	June 16, 2014
	225,000	0.120	August 27, 2014
	200,000	0.105	December 16, 2014
	568,750	0.250	January 4, 2015
	500,000	0.050	May 9, 2015
	4,800,000	0.100	November 5, 2015
	250,000	0.315	May 4, 2016
	500,000	0.250	May 16, 2016
	300,000	0.155	September 15, 2016
	2,335,000	0.080	April 24, 2017
	1,400,000	0.070	August 8, 2017
	1,000,000	0.100	May 9, 2018
	13,098,750		

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10. CAPITAL STOCK AND ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL (cont'd...)

As at March 31, 2014, there were no warrants outstanding.

Stock-based compensation

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company recognized stock-based compensation of \$1,166 (March 31, 2013 - \$21,032) in the statement of operations as a result of incentive stock options granted and vested in the current period. There were no stock options issued during the three months ended March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2013 – 600,000).

The weighted average fair value of the options granted in the period was C\$Nil (2013 - C\$0.08).

The fair value of all compensatory options and warrants granted is estimated on grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average assumptions used in calculating the fair values are as follows:

	2014	2013
Risk-free interest rate	N/A	0.40 %
Expected life	N/A	5 years
Volatility	N/A	143.82 %
Forfeiture rate	N/A	0.00 %
Dividend rate	N/A	0.00 %

11. TREASURY STOCK

	Number	Amount
Treasury shares, March 31, 2014 and December 31 2013	1,033,333	\$ 1,264,194
	1,033,333	\$ 1,264,194

Treasury shares comprise shares of the Company which cannot be sold without the prior approval of the TSX.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's mineral properties are located in Norway and Australia. The Company's capital assets' geographic information is as follows:

March 31, 2014	Norway	Australia	United States	Total
Property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,320	\$ 9,320
Mineral interests	203,181	1,410,022	-	1,613,203

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	\$ 203,181	\$ 1,410,022	\$ 9,320	\$ 1,622,523
December 31, 2013	Norway	Australia	United States	Total
Property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,278	\$ 10,278
Mineral interests	203,181	1,410,022	-	1,613,203
	\$ 203,181	\$ 1,410,022	\$ 10,278	\$ 1,623,481

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13.SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	2014	2013
Cash paid during the three months for interest	\$ 30,000	\$ 56,250
Cash paid during the three months for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

There were no significant non-cash transactions in either of the three month periods ending March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013.

14.SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the Company issued a second tranche of financing of 4,122,150 shares at C\$0.025.

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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 EMC Metals Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "we", "us", "EMC", or the "Company") and its subsidiaries provides an analysis of the operating and financial results between December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014 and a comparison of the material changes in our results of operations and financial condition between the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and the three-month period ended March 31, 2014. 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 5, 2014 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 EMC Metals.

Overview

EMC 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. The Company currently trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "EMC".

In 2013, the Company sold the Springer Mining Company, a tungsten mine and mill in Imlay, Nevada. The sale of this asset allowed the Company to direct its efforts towards the development of its scandium properties.

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. Prior to January 1, 2014, the Company's principal asset was the Springer Tungsten mine and mill, held by the Springer Mining Company. On September 13, 2013, the Company signed a binding Letter of Intent to sell 100% of the Springer Mining Company entity, its assets and mineral and water rights to America Bullion Royalty Corp., for \$5 million cash. The transaction was closed on December 31, 2013.

On February 5, 2010, we entered into an Exploration Joint Venture Agreement ("JV Agreement") with Jervois Mining Limited ("Jervois") to develop the Nyngan scandium property in New South Wales, Australia, which is commonly referred to as the Nyngan Project. The JV Agreement, as amended, gave us the right to earn a 50% interest in a joint venture with Jervois, for the purpose of holding and developing the Nyngan Project. On June 22, 2012, we received notice of a lawsuit filed against the Company with regard to the achievement of certain milestones required under the JV Agreement. On February 6, 2013, we announced an agreement of an out of court settlement regarding the dispute with Jervois. The terms of the settlement transferred 100% ownership and control of the Nyngan Project to the Company in return for AUD\$2.6 million cash payments and a percentage royalty payable to Jervois on sales of

product from the project. We have paid AUD\$1.2 million of the required cash payments with the remaining AUD\$1.4 million due in June 2014. We have completed metallurgical test work and are pursuing further feasibility study and development options on the Nyngan Project.

Principal Properties Review

Nyngan Scandium: On February 5, 2010, EMC entered into an Exploration Joint Venture Agreement (“JV Agreement”) with Jervois Mining Limited (“Jervois”) of Melbourne, Australia (ASX: JRV) to co-develop the Nyngan scandium property in New South Wales, Australia which is commonly referred to as the Nyngan Scandium Project (“Nyngan”). The JV Agreement, as amended, gave us the right to earn a 50% interest in a joint venture with Jervois, for the purpose of holding and developing Nyngan, provided EMC did the following:

1. We spent a minimum of AUD\$500,000 in exploration and metallurgical test-work on the project within six months after signing, later extended to June 2011.
2. We delivered an independently prepared feasibility study (as defined in the JV Agreement) by February 28, 2012:
and
3. We made a cash payment of AUD\$1,300,000 plus taxes to Jervois, within 5 business days of the delivery of the feasibility study.

EMC met the minimum spending threshold (#1) with the specified and revised 2011 timeframe, and on February 24, 2012, delivered to Jervois both the feasibility study (#2) and the final cash payment (#3), required to complete the earn-in to the JV. Feasibility study delivery included extensive discussion and presentation of results to the Jervois Board and management.

On February 27, 2012, Jervois formally rejected EMC's claim to have met the earn-in conditions specified in the JV, based on inadequacy of the feasibility study, and returning the cash payment received. The parties discussed possible resolutions to the dispute for several months until Jervois formally filed a lawsuit demanding EMC relinquish all claims to the project. EMC vigorously defended its position with respect to the JV agreement, and in February 2013 the parties reached an out of court settlement that resolved all issues in dispute.

The terms of the settlement transferred 100% ownership and control of the Nyngan Project to the Company, in return for AUD\$2.6 million in future cash payments and a sales royalty payable to Jervois. Exploration tenements formally transfer on final cash payment in 2014, but EMC secured the right to proceed with development and implementation of the project immediately. Jervois retains a production royalty on the Nyngan project of 1.7% of sales for products produced from the site for a term of 12 years from first production date. A minimum annual royalty applies, based on 10 tpa scandium production.

The binding settlement entered into with Jervois brings to an end all court actions, claims and counterclaims, including claims for damages and legal and other costs. The settlement was subject to Australian FIRB approval of EMC's 100% ownership and that approval was secured on April 2, 2013.

Nyngan Project metallurgical test work has been completed and we are pursuing further feasibility study and development options.

Property Description and Location

The Nyngan scandium resource is located approximately 500 kilometers northwest of Sydney, Australia. The property consists of two exploration licenses, controlled by Jervois, which encompass over 9,000 hectares. Nyngan 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 location of the property is provided in Figure 2 below. The location of the exploration licenses that we may earn an interest in are provided in Figure 3 below.

Figure 2: Location of Nyngan Project

Figure 3: Location of the Exploration Licenses

Mineral Resource

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 resource estimate is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2**Nyngan Gilgai Scandium Project Resource Estimation**

Resource Category	Cut off Sc Total Tonnes Grade Sc			Overburden Ratio
	(ppm)	(kt)	(ppm)	
Measured	100	2,718	274	0.81:1
Indicated	100	9,294	258	1.40:1
Total	100	12,012	261	1.10:1

Current Program - Overview

In February of 2010, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement (the “JV”) with Jervois Mining Limited (“Jervois”) of Melbourne, Australia to develop the Nyngan scandium property. The terms of the JV require EMC to earn in to a 50% position through a two stage work program.

1. the first stage required EMC to spend a minimum of A\$500,000 on project exploration and metallurgical test work by mid December 2010, and
2. the second stage required the delivery of a feasibility study in the first quarter of 2012.

The stage I work timeframe were extended into 2011 and those first stage requirements were met during the second quarter of 2011. Second stage feasibility study work, was initiated in June 2011. To this end, we engaged SNC-Lavalin Inc. (Brisbane, Australia) to prepare a feasibility study for the partners on the economics of the project. To support process design, costing, and production level assumptions, the results of metallurgical test work done by Hazen Research Inc. together with previous test-work by the CSIRO and METCON Laboratories, were used directly by SNC-Lavalin Inc. in compiling their report.

On February 24, 2012, EMC delivered to Jervois the feasibility study for consideration of the earn-in requirement in our agreement as independently prepared by SNC-Lavalin.

No further technical work was accomplished during 2012 due to legal dispute proceedings with Jervois. Subsequent to our settlement of legal dispute with Jervois in February 2013, we are assessing near and mid-term technical work programs and project schedule. For further information on the legal dispute with Jervois, please refer to *Item 1. Business - Recent History - Nyngan Project*

Metallurgy Development

The first work phase of the metallurgy development program consisted of detailed metallurgical bench scale testing, and 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.

The Roberts & Schaefer report included capital and operating cost estimates, based on process flow sheets and technical reports done for Jervois or EMC on various metallurgical aspects of the resource. These technical/process reports were done by METCON Laboratories of Sydney, Australia, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization (CSIRO), Australia's national science agency, or by other research work, proprietary to or sourced by Jervois or EMC. 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 work was carried forward into the later metallurgical test work conducted by Hazen Research and the design work utilized in the SNC feasibility study presented to management in 2012.

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

In January 2011, EMC 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,
- 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 February, 2011 EMC 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 EMC 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 EMC announced that that key elements of environmental site work on the Nyngan Scandium Project have 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 by year end 2011:

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- 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 feasibility study.

Norway Scandium Property

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 central Norway properties, Tørdal and Evje-Iveland were entered into in April 2011 and an option agreement for the Hogtuva property, located in southern Norway, was signed in September 2011. Both of these agreements were subsequently renegotiated to secure 100% ownership positions for EMC.

Tørdal and Evje-Iveland Properties, Norway

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

In April of 2011, we entered into an option agreement with REE Mining AS of Norway, pursuant to which we acquired the option to earn 100% of the outstanding common shares in the capital of a Norwegian limited liability company which holds the exploration rights to two pegmatite properties, known as the Tørdal property and the Evje-Iveland property. The properties are both prospective for a grouping of specialty metals, and rare earth elements, including scandium, yttrium, tantalum, beryllium, niobium, zirconium, titanium, lithium, nickel and tin.

Terms of the REE Option Agreement provided for a two stage earn-in option including cash payments totalling \$650,000, work commitments totalling \$250,000, and an EMC share grant of 1 million EMC shares, with payments due in October 2012 and June 2013.

On January 16, 2013 we announced a renegotiated earn-in immediately accelerating our ownership of the Tørdal exploration licenses to 100%. The renegotiated agreement canceled all outstanding cash payments (\$500,000), and all remaining work commitments, in return for payment of certain property costs and other costs totalling \$65,000 in December/January 2013, the 1 million EMC share grant, and a 1% net smelter return (“NSR”) on production proceeds from the property. As part of the amended agreement, EMC relinquished all rights to the Evje-Iveland property, which were returned to REE Mining.

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, focussed 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.

Assay Results of Grab Samples at Tørdal

The 2011 summer exploration program on the Tørdal property 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.

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 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 EMC's website at www.emcmetals.com.

Reconnaissance Results – Extended Pegmatite Mapping Program at Tørdal

Following on from the 2011 work and the 2012 assay results, EMC 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 focussed 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. These observations led to the decision to drop Evje-Iveland, as part of an amended agreement which also enabled EMC to achieve an immediate 100% earn-in on Tørdal.

The exploration results of the 2012 work program also allowed EMC to selectively reduce property holdings at Tørdal in January 2013. The property has been reduced from 140 sq km to 90 sq km, with lower ongoing exploration license holding costs as a result.

Next Steps in Norway Exploration Program

EMC'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 underway.

Qualified Person and Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Sampling methods followed industry quality control standards. Mr. Kjell Nilsen, an independent geologist consultant currently employed by EMC, 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 EMC, is the Qualified Person who is responsible for the design and conduct of the exploration program, and reviewed the program results.

Other Developments

In February 2014 the Company repaid a \$650,000 loan financing consisting of convertible debentures taken out in February 2013. The loan was secured by an interest in the assets of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Wolfram Jack Mining Corp. and the Company's interest in the Hogtuva and Tørdal properties in Norway.

On March 25, 2014, the Company issued 8,533,260 common shares at a value of C\$0.025 per common share for total proceeds of \$192,000.

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 EMC's Nyngan Scandium Project and approximately 36 kilometers southwest from the town of Nyngan, NSW. The license area covers part of the Honeybugle geologic complex, and will carry that name in our future references to the property. The ground was released by the prior holder, and EMC intends to explore the property for scandium and other metals.

On May 7, 2014 the company announced completion of an initial program of 30 air core (AC) drill holes at its Honeybugle property (Exploration License: EL7977) in New South Wales (NSW), Australia, 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 the Nyngan Scandium property, also controlled by EMC, which is 24 kilometers north of Honeybugle.

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 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 To (meter depth)	Intercept Length (meters)	Total Scandium Grade (ppm)	
EHAC 1	Seaford	Explore (AC)	21	42	21	218
		including	27	36	9	262
EHAC 2	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	12	12	300
		including	0	9	9	333
EHAC 3	Seaford	Explore (AC)	3	12	9	295
		including	6	9	3	352
EHAC 5	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	15	15	244
		including	12	15	3	333
EHAC 6	Seaford	Explore (AC)	0	24	24	185
		including	0	9	9	214
		including	18	24	6	214
EHAC 7	Seaford	Explore (AC)	9	51	42	225
		including	15	42	27	220
		including	42	51	9	252
EHAC 9	Seaford	Explore (AC)	6	27	21	272
		including	9	24	15	350

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EHAC 10 Seaford	Explore (AC) 0	18	18	251
EHAC 11 Seaford	Explore (AC) 0	30	30	369
	including	9	15	6
	including	21	24	3
EHAC 12 Seaford	Explore (AC) 0	21	21	177
EHAC 26 Seaford	Explore (AC) 0	21	21	309
Seaford	including	3	18	15
EHAC 28 Seaford	Explore (AC) 0	18	18	344
Seaford	including	3	15	12
EHAC 29 Seaford	Explore (AC) 3	21	18	316
	including	9	18	9

Assumes 175 ppm
cut-off grade

The Honeybugle tenement contains lateritic material common to the region, and is situated some 24 kilometers south of EMC's Nyngan Scandium Project area. 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 other mining activity is evident, past and present. The area had been receiving significant rainfall, which affected the areas which could be accessed with the drill rig and ultimately some of the drill hole locations.

The tenement is large, encompassing 34.7 square kilometers, and 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 EMC, on each of the four areas, did detect anomalous scandium values that are well above background levels (20-30 ppm). The previous soil sampling work on the property is what led to EMC's interest in acquiring the Honeybugle exploration tenements, and in conducting a small and targeted drill program, starting with the Seaford anomaly.

Seaford is characterised 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 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 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.

Figure 1: 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 EMC's Nyngan property, where mineralization is typically covered by 10-20 meters of barren alluvium.

EMC takes the same interpretive view of Honeybugle that we have on our Nyngan resource, in that 100 ppm scandium values represent a good cut-off grade for targeting and ultimately for resource development. Grades between 50 and 100 ppm represent areas where weathering of the bedrock has been effective in upgrading scandium, and should garner exploration interest. Areas indicating 100 to 200 ppm scandium represent potentially attractive locations for soil sampling and targeted investigation, and areas that show 200 to 350 ppm scandium assays represent unusual concentration levels that should receive priority drill work programs.

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. The geologic consultants who designed the initial drill program have also recommended that a more complete sample analysis be undertaken, specifically where the 3-meter composite samples gave scandium grades ≥ 80 ppm. The stored bulk samples provide an opportunity to re-measure scandium grades on a 1-meter interval basis, for the same suite of elements.

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

	2014		2013		2012			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	(271,804)	(2,197,558)	(22,060,858)	(521,895)	(910,288)	(1,623,015)	(1,148,216)	(1,386,161)
Basic and diluted								
Net Income (Loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Results of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014

The net loss for the quarter was \$271,804, a decrease of \$638,484 from \$910,288 in the same quarter of the prior year. Details of the individual items contributing to the increased net loss are as follows:

Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013 - Variance Analysis

Item	Explanation
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	Variance Favourable / (Unfavourable)	
Exploration	\$254,315	In Q1 of 2013, the Company continued to spend funds on its Nyngan operation in Australia as it moved forward in its efforts to develop this project. In Q1 of 2014, expenditures were curtailed in efforts to conserve cash.
Interest expense	\$116,279	The Company has reduced its debt load from one year ago with the sale of the Springer operations in the second half of 2013. The lower debt resulted in lower interest costs in the current quarter.
Salaries and benefits	\$45,708	In Q1 2014 the Company reduced this cost by lowering certain salaries as well as the fact that in 2013 the staff count was higher.
Consulting	\$35,288	Consulting in the pursuit of the Springer mine and mill sale in Q1 2013 resulted in the higher consulting costs when compared to Q1 2014. No such costs were incurred in 2014.
General and administration	\$27,925	Decreased G&A expenses relate to the Company's continuing efforts to reduce costs in efforts to conserve capital.
Professional fees	\$25,800	In Q1 2013 the Company was involved in litigation surrounding its earn-in on the Nyngan project resulting in higher costs in that period. In Q1 2014 no such additional legal costs have been incurred.
Stock based compensation	\$19,866	Almost all options issued have been expensed heading in to 2014 resulting in a charge of only \$1,166 for this non-cash expense. In Q1 2013 options were issued which resulted in higher expensing costs. No options were issued in Q1 2014.
Foreign exchange	\$3,085	Lower overall spending in foreign currencies in the current quarter, resulted in a smaller exchange loss when compared to Q1 2013. The US dollar continued to strengthen against the Canadian and Australian dollars but because of lower dollar volumes, the impact was not as detrimental as it was one year ago.
Travel and entertainment	\$1,580	Q1 2014 travel expenses reflected lower activity levels when compared to Q1 2013.

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Insurance \$733

The Company was able to obtain better insurance rates in the current year when compared to one year ago due to fewer exploration holdings and less overall assets held.

Amortization \$117

Lower amortization is reflective of the fact that the assets held in our Sparks office are declining in value.

Cash flow discussion for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to March 31, 2013

The cash outflow for operating activities was \$93,172, a decrease of \$496,248 (March 31, 2013 – \$589,420), due to decreased activity levels as described in the variance analysis in addition to an increase in accounts payable and the collection of accounts receivable during the period.

Cash outflows for investing activities were \$Nil (March 31, 2013 – \$Nil)

Cash inflows from financing activities decreased by \$1,107,175 to (\$458,000) (March 31, 2013 - \$649,175), reflecting the repayment of a convertible debenture of \$650,000 which was partially offset by the issuance of share capital bringing in \$192,000. In Q1 2013, the Company took out the \$650,000 convertible loan.

Financial Position

Cash

The Company's cash position decreased during the three month period by \$551,172 to \$233,903 (December 31, 2013 - \$785,075) primarily due to the repayment of a convertible debenture in the amount of \$650,000. This was partially offset by the issuance of share capital netting the Company \$192,000.

Prepaid expenses and receivables

Accounts receivable decreased by \$108,102 to \$19,308 due primarily to the receipt of cash early in January on the finalization of the Springer sale (December 31, 2013 - \$127,410).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of office furniture and computer equipment at the Sparks, Nevada office. The decrease of \$958 to \$9,320 (December 2013 - \$10,278) is due to amortization of net fixed assets.

Mineral interests

Mineral interests remained the same at \$1,613,203 (December 31, 2013 - \$1,613,203).

Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable has increased by \$62,726 to \$310,339 (December 2013 – \$247,613) due to a deferral of salary payments for key staff members.

Convertible Debenture

Convertible debentures decreased by \$650,000 to \$Nil (December 31, 2013 - \$650,000) due to the repayment of a convertible debenture taken out in Q1 of 2013.

Promissory notes payable

The current promissory notes payable remained at \$1,204,875 (December 31, 201 - \$1,204,875).

Capital Stock

Capital stock increased by \$192,000 to \$87,502,708 (December 31, 2013 - \$87,310,708) as a result of a stock issuance in the quarter.

Additional paid-in capital increased by \$1,166, to \$2,109,493 (December 31, 2013 - \$2,108,327) as a result of expensing of stock options.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital of (\$1,262,003) including cash of \$233,903 as compared to a working capital of (\$1,190,003) including cash of \$785,075 at December 31, 2013.

At March 31, 2014, the Company had a total of 13,098,750 stock options exercisable between CAD\$0.05 and CAD\$0.315 that have the potential upon exercise to generate a total of \$1,493,438 in cash over the next four years. There is no assurance that these securities will be exercised.

Our major capital expenditure requirements in the next 12 months relate to certain payment requirements associated with our Nyngan project, and the maturity of certain loan facilities. Details on the loan maturity and payment to secure the Nyngan project is as follows:

- Promissory note, maturing in June 2014 - \$1,204,875
- Nyngan payment due in June 2014 – A\$1,400,000

We expect that these commitments will be funded by either additional debt or equity financing in the short term or restructuring certain obligations.

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 178,013,747 issued and outstanding common shares and 13,098,750 stock options currently outstanding at a weighted average exercise price of CAD\$0.11.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

At March 31, 2014, 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

Accounts payable on March 31, 2014 included \$97,000 owed to related parties. Accounts payable on December 31, 2013 included \$170,000 owed to related parties.

A total of \$350,000 from the loan financing completed on February 22, 2013, \$579,875 from the loan financing completed on June 24, 2013 and all of the \$100,000 financing completed on August 27, 2013, were funded from a combination of Directors, insiders, and independent shareholders. The Company has paid \$78,500 in interest to related parties relating to these loans.

A \$100,000 loan financing completed in 2013 was from directors and officers. The loan was repaid in full in 2013.

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

Of the \$30,000 interest expensed in the three months, \$14,375 related to a director of the Company.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company accrued expenses for consulting fees of \$25,500 payable to one of its directors. 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 capitalize 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 Springer and Nyngan projects 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.

Recently Adopted Accounting Policies

Accounting Standards Update 2013-05 - Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830) - Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity. This standard provides guidance with respect to the treatment of the cumulative translation adjustment upon the sale of a foreign subsidiary whereby the cumulative translation adjustment associated with that subsidiary are taken into net income of the parent company.

Accounting Standards Update 2013-11 - Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carry forward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carry forward Exists. This accounting standard deals with the treatment of tax loss carry forwards. The Company has reviewed this standard and has determined that it has little impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

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 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, restricted cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, convertible debentures 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.

Risk Factors

Prior to making an investment decision investors should consider the investment risks set out below and those described elsewhere in this document, which are in addition to the usual risks associated with an investment in a business at an early stage of development. The directors of the Company consider the risks set out below to be the most significant to potential investors in the Company, but are not all of the risks associated with an investment in securities of the Company. If any of these risks materialize into actual events or circumstances or other possible additional risks and uncertainties of which the Directors are currently unaware, or which they consider not to be material in relation to the Group's business, actually occur, the Group's assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations (including future results of operations), business and business prospects, are likely to be materially and adversely affected. In such circumstances, the price of the Company's securities could decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

EMC Will Require Significant Amounts of Additional Capital in the Future

The Company has limited financial resources. The Company will continue to make substantial capital expenditures related to exploration, development and production. In particular the Company is obligated to payment if a Promissory note, maturing in June 2014, in the amount of \$1,204,875 and a payment to secure our rights in the Nyngan project due in June 2014 of \$1,400,00 Australian dollars, The Company will have further capital requirements as it proceeds to expand its present exploration activities at its mineral projects, or to take advantage of opportunities for acquisitions, joint ventures or other business opportunities that may be presented to it.

In addition, the Company may incur major unanticipated liabilities or expenses. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain necessary financing in a timely manner on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

Volatile demand for metals and the volatile prices for metals may make it difficult or impossible for the Company to obtain debt financing or equity financing on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its tungsten and other mineral projects with the possible loss of the rights to such properties. If exploration or the development of any mine is delayed, such delay would have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation.

Stage of Development

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and the Company does not have an operating history. Exploration and development of mineral resources involves a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. The amounts attributed to the Company's interest in its properties as reflected in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration expenses and should not be taken to represent realizable value. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, and other conditions. As a result of the Company's lack of operating history, it also faces many of the risks inherent in starting a new business.

Profitability of Operations

The Company is not currently operating profitably and it should be anticipated that it will operate at a loss at least until such time as production is achieved from one of the Company's properties, if production is, in fact, ever achieved. The Company has never earned a profit. Investors also cannot expect to receive any dividends on their investment in the foreseeable future.

Mineral Industries Competition is Significant

The international mineral industries are highly competitive. The Company will be competing against competitors that may be larger and better capitalized, have state support, have access to more efficient technology, and have access to reserves of mineral that are cheaper to extract and process. As such, no assurance can be given that the Company will

be able to compete successfully with its industry competitors.

Fluctuations in Metal Prices

Although the Company does not hold any known mineral reserves of any kind, its future revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the future mining and sale of tungsten and other metals or interests related thereto. The prices of these commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of metal substitutes, metal stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the prices of tungsten and other metals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations, cannot be accurately predicted.

Depending on the price obtained for any minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

EMC Metals Corp.'s Operations are Subject to Operational Risks and Hazards Inherent in the Mining Industry

The Company's business is subject to a number of inherent risks and hazards, including environmental pollution; accidents; industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials; labor disputes; power disruptions; catastrophic accidents; failure of plant and equipment to function correctly; the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment; fires; blockades or other acts of social activism; changes in the regulatory environment; impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, underground floods, earthquakes, pit wall failures, ground movements, tailings, pipeline and dam failures and cave-ins; and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technical failure of mining methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the Company's tungsten and other mineral properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in the Company's exploration or development activities, costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates are Only Estimates and May Not Reflect the Actual Deposits or the Economic Viability of Tungsten, Scandium and/or Gold Extraction

Reserve and resource figures included for tungsten and other minerals are estimates only and no assurances can be given that the estimated levels of tungsten and other minerals will actually be produced or that the Company will receive the tungsten and other metal prices assumed in determining its reserves. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling and exploration results and industry practices. Estimates made at any given time may significantly change when new information becomes available or when parameters that were used for such estimates change. While the Company believes that the reserve and resource estimates included are well established and reflect management's best estimates, by their nature reserve and resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences which may ultimately prove unreliable. Furthermore, market price fluctuations in tungsten and other metals, as well as increased capital or production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render ore reserves containing lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. The extent to which resources may ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable reserves is dependent upon the demonstration of their profitable recovery. The evaluation of reserves or resources is always influenced by economic and technological factors, which may change over time.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risk

The exploration for and development of tungsten and other mineral properties involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body

may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical, drilling and other related costs which appear to be rising; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Currency Risk

The Company maintains accounts in Canadian and American currency. The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars but for the most part it incurs its expenditures in local currencies or in US dollars. The Company's operations are subject to foreign currency fluctuations and such fluctuations may materially affect the Company's financial position and results. The Company does not engage in currency hedging activities.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the general, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Reclamation costs are uncertain and planned expenditures estimated by management may differ from the actual expenditures required.

Government Regulation

The Company's mineral exploration and planned development activities are subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. Although the Company believes its exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development.

Many of the mineral rights and interests of the Company are subject to government approvals, licenses and permits. Such approvals, licenses and permits are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of applicable governments or governmental officials. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in maintaining any or all of the various approvals, licenses and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations or applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws and regulation governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

EMC has no History of Mineral Production or Mining Operations

The Company has never had mineral producing properties. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered at the Properties or other future properties nor is there any assurance that the Company's exploration program thereon will yield positive results. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where mineral resources can profitably be produced therefrom. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce mineral resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the spot prices of metals, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

The Company does not have a history of mining operations and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Future Sales of Common Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of Common Shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Common Shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of Common Shares. Substantially all of the Common Shares can be resold without material restriction in Canada.

No Assurance of Titles or Borders

The acquisition of the right to exploit mineral properties is a very detailed and time consuming process. There can be no guarantee that the Company has acquired title to any such surface or mineral rights or that such rights will be obtained in the future. To the extent they are obtained, titles to the Company's surface or mineral properties may be challenged or impugned and title insurance is generally not available. The Company's surface or mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Such third party claims could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations.

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 tungsten and other 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", "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 EMC 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 tungsten and other metals. While EMC 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. EMC 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

At the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). It is the responsibility of the Company's management for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company.

The Company took into consideration the following three characteristics common to companies of a similar size:

- The limited number of personnel in smaller companies, which constrains the Company's ability to fully segregate conflicting duties;
- The Company relies on an active Board and management with open lines of communication to maintain the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures; and
- The dynamic and evolving nature of smaller companies, which limits their ability to have static processes that are well-documented.

In addition, management has relied upon certain informal procedures and communication, and upon "hands-on" knowledge of senior management to maintain the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures.

Based on that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that: (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow for accurate and timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this report, there were no changes to internal control over financial reporting that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II – Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

11.1 Statement of Computation of Per Share Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2014.

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.

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 5, 2014

EMC METALS CORP.
(Registrant)

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

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

