

General Moly, Inc
Form 10-Q/A
December 09, 2009

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

Amendment No. 1

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

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

For the transition period from **to**

Commission File Number: 001-32986

General Moly, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

91-0232000

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1726 Cole Blvd., Suite 115

Lakewood, CO 80401

Telephone: (303) 928-8599

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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 at least the past 90 days. **YES x NO o**

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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). **YES o NO o**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

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 o NO x**

The number of shares outstanding of registrant's common stock as of July 31, 2009 was 72,376,538.

GENERAL MOLY, INC.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

General Moly, Inc. (the Company) is filing this amendment to its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 4, 2009 to restate its presentation of noncontrolling interest in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As disclosed in the Company s Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 9, 2009, the Company determined that its unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 contained an error with respect to the balance sheet classification of the POS-Minerals interest in Eureka Moly, LLC (the LLC). We classified the POS-Minerals interest as noncontrolling interest as of June 30, 2009 (and as minority interest within temporary equity as of December 31, 2008 prior to our implementation of FASB guidance for Noncontrolling Interests). After completion of a recent review and evaluation of the related LLC agreement with POS-Minerals, management determined that POS-Minerals interest in the LLC is more appropriately classified as temporary equity because of a provision in the LLC Agreement that permits POS-Minerals the option to put its interest in the LLC to the Company s subsidiary, Nevada Moly, upon a change of control of the Company, as defined in the LLC agreement, followed by (i) failure to begin full construction at the LLC by the Company or the surviving entity before December 31, 2010, or (ii) failure to use standard mining industry practice in connection with development and operation of the project as contemplated by the parties for a period of twelve months after December 31, 2010. If POS-Minerals put its interest, Nevada Moly would be required to purchase the interest for 120 percent of POS-Minerals contributions to the LLC plus 10 percent interest.

The following items of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009 are being amended:

- Part I Item 1. Financial Statements

- Part I Item 2. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

- Part I Item 4. Controls and Procedures

- Part II Item 6. Exhibits

All other information contained in the Company s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009 remains unchanged. As the Company adopted FASB-issued guidance for Subsequent Events for the interim period ended June 30, 2009, all subsequent events have been evaluated through December 9, 2009, the filing date of this Form 10-Q/A. Without limitation to the foregoing, this filing does not purport to update the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009 or any information, uncertainties, transactions, risks, events or trends occurring, or known to management. For updated information about the Company, refer to the Company s most recent filings with the SEC. Those filings contain important information regarding events, developments and updates to certain expectations of the Company that have occurred since the original filing of the Quarterly Report.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**GENERAL MOLY, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in thousands except per share amounts)

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	June 30, 2009 Unaudited As Restated, Note 1A		December 31, 2008	
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	69,968	\$	78,462
Restricted cash Eureka Moly, LLC		131		13,915
Deposits, prepaid expenses and other current assets		319		326
Total Current Assets		70,418		92,703
Mining properties, land and water rights (Note 4)		95,894		79,292
Deposits on project property, plant and equipment		32,468		31,499
Restricted cash held for electricity transmission		12,286		12,545
Restricted cash held for reclamation bonds		1,133		1,133
Non-mining property and equipment, net		658		763
Other assets		2,994		2,994
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	215,851	\$	220,929
LIABILITIES, CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST, AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	7,038	\$	6,692
Current portion of long term debt		126		128
Total Current Liabilities		7,164		6,820
Provision for post closure reclamation and remediation costs		586		731
Deferred revenue		100		
Long term debt, net of current portion		267		330
Total Liabilities		8,117		7,881
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 9)				
CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST		99,761		100,000
EQUITY				
General Moly, Inc. stockholders equity				
Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding				
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized, 72,376,538 and 71,852,646 shares issued and outstanding, respectively		72		72
Additional paid-in capital		185,858		185,179
Accumulated deficit before exploration stage		(213)		(213)
Accumulated deficit during exploration and development stage		(77,744)		(71,990)
Total Equity (Note 7)		107,973		113,048
TOTAL LIABILITIES , CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST, AND EQUITY	\$	215,851	\$	220,929

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

GENERAL MOLY, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited - In thousands, except per share amounts)

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	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended				January 1, 2002 (Inception of Exploration	
	June 30, 2009		June 30, 2008		June 30, 2009		June 30, 2008		Stage) to June 30, 2009	
REVENUES	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
OPERATING EXPENSES:										
Exploration and evaluation		166		1,662		364		4,187		37,068
General and administrative expense		2,724		2,690		5,637		5,914		44,920
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		2,890		4,352		6,001		10,101		81,988
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(2,890)		(4,352)		(6,001)		(10,101)		(81,988)
OTHER INCOME										
Interest and dividend income				503		8		1,033		3,940
Other income										65
TOTAL OTHER INCOME				503		8		1,033		4,005
LOSS BEFORE TAXES		(2,890)		(3,849)		(5,993)		(9,068)		(77,983)
INCOME TAXES										
CONSOLIDATED NET LOSS	\$	(2,890)	\$	(3,849)	\$	(5,993)	\$	(9,068)	\$	(77,983)
LESS: NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST		136				239				239
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENERAL MOLY, INC.	\$	(2,754)	\$	(3,849)	\$	(5,754)	\$	(9,068)	\$	(77,744)
BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENERAL MOLY PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK	\$	(0.04)	\$	(0.05)	\$	(0.08)	\$	(0.13)		
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING BASIC AND DILUTED		72,104		70,957		72,034		68,805		

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

GENERAL MOLY, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited In thousands)

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	Six Months Ended		January 1, 2002 (Inception of Exploration Stage) to June 30, 2009
	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Consolidated Net loss	\$ (5,993)	\$ (9,068)	\$ (77,983)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:			
Services and expenses paid with common stock			1,990
Writedown of deposits on property, plant and equipment	378		378
Depreciation and amortization	173	149	726
Equity compensation for employees and directors	257	1,580	12,241
Decrease (increase) in deposits, prepaid expenses and other	5	301	(229)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash held for electricity transmission	259		(12,286)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	346	3,125	7,016
(Decrease) increase in post closure reclamation and remediation costs	(145)	88	377
Net cash used by operating activities	(4,720)	(3,825)	(67,770)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for the purchase of equipment		(168)	(1,324)
Purchase of securities			(137)
Purchase and development of mining properties, land and water rights	(16,312)	(17,461)	(90,066)
Deposits on property, plant and equipment	(1,346)	(19,374)	(32,845)
Proceeds from option to purchase agreement	100		100
(Increase) in restricted cash held for reclamation bonds		(351)	(642)
Cash provided by sale of marketable securities			246
Net cash used by investing activities	(17,558)	(37,354)	(124,668)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of stock, net of issuance costs	63	20,172	165,168
Cash proceeds from POS-Minerals Corporation		100,000	100,000
Cash paid to POS-Minerals Corporation for purchase price adjustment			(2,994)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash Eureka Moly, LLC	13,784	(73,621)	(131)
Net (decrease) increase in debt	(63)	2	317
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,784	46,553	262,360
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(8,494)	5,374	69,922
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	78,462	78,371	46
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 69,968	\$ 83,745	\$ 69,968
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Equity compensation capitalized as development	\$ 358	\$ 1,071	\$ 4,487
Restricted cash held for reclamation bond acquired in an acquisition			491
Post closure reclamation and remediation costs and accounts payable assumed in an acquisition			263
Common stock and warrants issued for property and equipment			1,586

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

GENERAL MOLY, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

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General Moly, Inc. (we , us , our , the Company , or General Moly) is a Delaware corporation originally incorporated as General Mines Corporation on November 23, 1925. In 1966, the Company amended its articles of incorporation to change its name to Idaho General Petroleum and Mines Corporation, and amended its articles again in 1967 changing its name to Idaho General Mines, Inc. On October 5, 2007, we reincorporated in the State of Delaware (the Reincorporation) through a merger involving Idaho General Mines, Inc. and General Moly, Inc., a Delaware corporation that was a wholly owned subsidiary of Idaho General Mines, Inc. The Reincorporation was effected by merging Idaho General Mines, Inc. with and into General Moly, with General Moly being the surviving entity. For purposes of the Company 's reporting status with the Securities and Exchange Commission, General Moly is deemed a successor to Idaho General Mines, Inc.

We were in the exploration stage until October 4, 2007 when our Board of Directors (the Board) approved the development of the Mt. Hope molybdenum property (the Mt. Hope Project) in Eureka County, Nevada. The Company is now in the development stage and is currently proceeding with the development of the Mt. Hope Project. We are also in a care and maintenance mode on our Liberty molybdenum property (the Liberty Property) in Nye County, Nevada. In addition, we have certain other, non-core, mineral interests in the Western United States that we are currently evaluating for potential development or sale.

Certain amounts for the period ended December 31, 2008 have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation.

The Mt. Hope Joint Venture. From October 2005 to January 2008, we owned the rights to 100% of the Mt. Hope Project. Effective as of January 1, 2008, we contributed all of our interest in the assets related to the Mt. Hope Project, including our lease of the Mt. Hope Project into a newly formed entity, Eureka Moly, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Eureka Moly), and in February 2008 (the Closing Date) entered into a joint venture for the development and operation of the Mt. Hope Project (the Joint Venture) with POS-Minerals Corporation (POS-Minerals) an affiliate of POSCO, a large Korean steel company. Under the Joint Venture, POS-Minerals owns a 20% interest in Eureka Moly and General Moly, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, owns an 80% interest. These ownership interests and/or required contributions under the Joint Venture can change as discussed below.

Pursuant to the terms of the Joint Venture, POS-Minerals made its first and second cash contributions to the Joint Venture totaling \$100.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 (the Initial Contributions). Additional amounts will be due from POS-Minerals within 15 days after the date (the ROD Contribution Date) that specified conditions (the ROD Contribution Conditions) have been satisfied. The ROD Contribution Conditions are the receipt of major operating permits for the project, that the Record of Decision (the ROD) from the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the project has become effective, and any administrative or judicial appeals with respect thereto are final. We are currently targeting the effectiveness of the ROD and the satisfaction of the ROD Contribution Conditions to occur in mid-year 2010, but circumstances beyond our control, including BLM or other agency delays or requests for additional information or studies, and requests for review or appeals of the BLM decision, could cause the effectiveness of the ROD and/or the satisfaction of the ROD Contribution Conditions to be delayed.

Our current forecast of the ROD Contribution Date occurring after December 31, 2009 allows POS-Minerals to elect to either retain its 20% share by contributing an additional \$56.0 million plus its 20% share of all Joint Venture costs incurred from the Closing Date to the ROD Contribution Date or reduce its ownership interest to 13% and fund its remaining 13% share of all Joint Venture costs incurred from the Closing Date to the ROD Contribution Date. Such an election has not been made by POS-Minerals, but is required to be made prior to January 31, 2010.

In addition, if commercial production at the Mt. Hope Project is not achieved by December 31, 2011 for reasons other than a force majeure event, Eureka Moly may be required to return to POS-Minerals a portion of its contributions to the Joint Venture, with no corresponding reduction in POS-Minerals' ownership percentage, based on its election prior to January 31, 2010 as to its third contribution. Based on our current plan and expected timetable, it is unlikely the Mt. Hope Project will achieve commercial production by December 31, 2011. If POS-Minerals elects to retain its 20% interest and makes its additional \$56.0 million contribution, the return of contributions will be \$36.0 million. If POS-Minerals elects to retain its 20% interest but does not make its additional \$56.0 million contribution, the return of contributions will be zero. If POS-Minerals elects to reduce its ownership interest to 13%, the return of contributions will be \$33.0 million. Such return of contributions is required to be made on or prior to January 27, 2012. Our subsidiary that holds our interest in the Joint Venture is obligated under the terms of the Joint Venture to make capital contributions to fund the return of contributions to POS-Minerals, if required. If our subsidiary does not make these capital contributions, our interest in the Joint Venture is subject to dilution by a percentage equal to the ratio of 1.5 times the amount of the unpaid contributions over the aggregate amount of deemed capital contributions (as determined under the Joint Venture agreement) of both parties to the Joint Venture (the Dilution Formula). At June 30, 2009, the aggregate amount of deemed capital contributions of both parties was \$950 million.

Furthermore, a provision in the LLC Agreement permits POS-Minerals the option to put its interest in the LLC to the Company's subsidiary, Nevada Moly, upon a change of control of the Company, as defined in the LLC agreement, followed by (i) failure to begin full construction at the LLC by the Company or the surviving entity before December 31, 2010, or (ii) failure to use standard mining industry practice in connection with development and operation of the project as contemplated by the parties for a period of twelve months after December 31, 2010. If POS-Minerals put its interest, Nevada Moly would be required to purchase the interest for 120 percent of POS-Minerals contributions to the LLC plus 10 percent interest.

Of the Initial Contributions of \$100.0 million that were made by POS-Minerals during 2008, \$0.1 million remain available to fund the Mt. Hope Project Joint Venture costs. We are required, pursuant to the terms of the Joint Venture, to advance funds required to pay costs for the development of the Mt. Hope Project that exceed the Initial Contributions until the ROD Contribution Date, at which point the contributions described above to be made by POS-Minerals will be applied to reimburse us for POS-Minerals' share of such development costs. All costs incurred after the ROD Contribution Date will be allocated and funded pro rata based on each party's ownership interest. The interest of a party in the Joint Venture that does not make its pro rata capital contributions to fund costs incurred after the ROD Contribution Date is subject to dilution based on the Dilution Formula.

NOTE 1A RESTATEMENT

On November 9, 2009, the Company determined that its unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 contained an error with respect to the balance sheet classification of the POS-Minerals interest in Eureka Moly, LLC (the LLC). We classified the POS-Minerals interest as noncontrolling interest as of June 30, 2009 (and as minority interest within temporary equity as of December 31, 2008 prior to our implementation of FASB guidance for Noncontrolling Interests). After completion of a recent review and evaluation of the related LLC agreement with POS-Minerals, management determined that POS-Minerals interest in the LLC is more appropriately classified as temporary equity because of a provision in the LLC Agreement that permits POS-Minerals the option to put its interest in the LLC to the Company's subsidiary, Nevada Moly, upon a change of control of the Company, as defined in the LLC agreement, followed by (i) failure to begin full construction at the LLC by the Company or the surviving entity before December 31, 2010, or (ii) failure to use standard mining industry practice in connection with development and operation of the project as contemplated by the parties for a period of twelve months after December 31, 2010. If POS-Minerals put its interest, Nevada Moly would be required to purchase the interest for 120 percent of POS-Minerals contributions to the LLC plus 10 percent interest.

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The following table reflects the impact of the reclassification on the Company's balance sheet for the quarter ended June 30, 2009:

	As of June 30, 2009	
	As Originally Reported	As Restated
Total Liabilities	8,117	8,117
Contingently Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest	0	99,761
EQUITY		
Noncontrolling Interest	99,761	0
Total Equity	207,734	107,973
TOTAL LIABILITIES, CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST, AND EQUITY	\$ 215,851	\$ 215,851

The restatement has no impact on net loss attributable to the Company or to cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

NOTE 2 LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRUCTURING

Our cash balance at June 30, 2009 was \$70.0 million compared to \$78.5 million at December 31, 2008. Additionally we have \$0.1 million of restricted cash that represents the unspent amount of the Initial Contributions from POS-Minerals that is available for the continuing development of the Mt. Hope Project compared to \$13.9 million at December 31, 2008.

The cash needs for the development of the Mt. Hope Project require that we or Eureka Moly obtain project financing or other significant financing in addition to the capital contributions anticipated to be received from POS-Minerals. The aggregate amount of additional financing required for the development of the Mt. Hope Project, minus the amounts anticipated to be received from POS-Minerals on the ROD Contribution Date is anticipated to range between \$715 million and \$850 million, depending on the election made by POS-Minerals to either retain its current 20% interest or reduce its interest in the Joint Venture to 13%. These amounts do not include financing costs or amounts necessary to fund operating working capital.

During 2008, we engaged Barclays Capital and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC to assist in our efforts to pursue project financing for the Mt. Hope Project. Additionally, the Company has engaged Cutfield Freeman & Co., a London-based financial advisory firm, to assist the Company in primarily seeking bi-lateral agency and off-take related financing to potentially augment the projected bank financing. Our ability to obtain such project and / or agency financing depends on the effectiveness and the timing of the ROD, the anticipated price of molybdenum, our projected operating costs and the overall state of the economy and the credit markets.

The 2008 disruptions in national and international credit markets have led to very illiquid and volatile conditions. There is a scarcity of credit and lenders are imposing tighter lending standards and higher interest costs for loans. Our ability to obtain the necessary funding for the Mt. Hope Project as well as the terms for such funding may be adversely affected by these disruptions in the credit markets. We may not be able to obtain the necessary financing for the Mt. Hope Project in a timely manner, on customary or favorable terms, or at all.

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Given the continued uncertainty in the project finance market, low molybdenum prices at the time, and a longer than expected timeframe to receive the federal permits to begin construction at the Mt. Hope project, on March 26, 2009, we implemented a cash conservation plan to reduce expenditures and conserve cash for 2009 and 2010 in order to maximize financial flexibility. With our June 30, 2009 consolidated cash balance of \$70.1 million, we have the capacity to continue our current level of permitting efforts, maintain efforts to secure project financing, and secure and hold the most critical long lead equipment for the ultimate construction of the Mt. Hope project.

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The Company has purchase orders for two types of equipment – milling process equipment and mining equipment. Most equipment orders for the custom-built grinding and other milling process equipment will be completed by the manufacturers and stored. The grinding and milling process equipment require the longest lead times and maintaining these orders is critical to the Company's ability to re-start the development of Mt. Hope rapidly. With respect to the remaining milling process equipment, the manufacturers have agreed to suspend fabrication of the equipment. The Company has negotiated with the manufacturers regarding equipment fabrication costs incurred to date, storage costs, and the expected timing of restarting fabrication.

Based on our current plan, expected timetable, and the results of such negotiations, we expect to make additional payments of approximately \$45 million under milling process equipment orders through the end of 2010, and \$6 million in 2011. As additional financing is secured and equipment procurement is restarted, agreements that were suspended will be renegotiated under new market terms and conditions. For the gyratory crusher, SAG and ball mills and related electric mill drives, and some other long-lead equipment, we will own the equipment with final payments occurring throughout 2009 and 2010. This strategy will allow for a rapid restart of the project development at anytime in 2010.

Some orders for mining equipment have been cancelled, and discussions with the remaining suppliers to either cancel or suspend existing agreements are ongoing. The lead times and costs associated with many of these items have declined in recent months. Once sufficient financing is secured, the Company anticipates placing orders for this mining equipment again. The Company will continue to evaluate all options to decrease Mt. Hope's initial capital requirement and facilitate a rapid re-start of the project development.

The cash conservation plan will reduce our total cash utilization for general administration and overhead to approximately \$1 million per month by the fourth quarter of this year. Based on our current cash on hand, the Company expects it will have adequate liquidity for operations through the end of 2010. Engineering efforts, approximately 60% complete, were suspended in the second quarter of 2009, pending the completion of financing.

The cash conservation plan also impacted General Moly employees and contractor support. In March 2009, the Company initiated plans to reduce administrative expenses by \$5 million per year through a combination of compensation restructuring and position eliminations. The majority of costs associated with termination benefits were recognized in March, 2009 although additional costs of \$0.1 million were recognized during the second quarter for a few affected employees who rendered services beyond 60 days.

We also incurred approximately \$0.7 million in equipment contract cancellation costs during the second quarter of 2009. Such costs were a combination of deposits forfeited and costs to cancel contracts. At June 30, 2009, the majority of equipment contracts had been settled with vendors to buyout (critical equipment), cancel or suspend. We expect that the remaining outstanding contracts that are still pending final resolution, for both process and mining equipment, will be settled by the end of the third quarter of 2009.

While we do not expect to achieve full project financing until credit markets and the outlook for molybdenum prices improve, we are continuing to evaluate a number of potential sources for capital, including the possibility of a sale of another minority interest in the Mt. Hope Project, additional support from current strategic partners, off-take related debt, and debt from private investment groups, as well as the capital markets.

Once the ROD is effective, additional capital will be required through the commencement of commercial production at the Mt. Hope Project. Our ability to develop the project is dependent on, among other things, our ability to raise the necessary capital to fund the Mt. Hope Project both in sufficient amount and in a timely manner. Additionally, if the currently estimated costs of the Mt. Hope Project are exceeded we will need to raise additional capital to fund such overruns. The Company is currently, and will on an ongoing basis be, pursuing the most efficient sources of funding for the project including, but not limited to, the equity markets, the bank project finance markets, bi-lateral agency financing

and the high yield capital debt markets.

We also require additional capital to maintain our mining claims and other rights related to the Liberty Property, as well as continue payment of ongoing general and administrative costs associated with supporting our operations.

NOTE 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The interim Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments and disclosures necessary for a fair presentation of these interim statements have been included. All such adjustments are, in the opinion of management, of a normal recurring nature except for the adoption of the new accounting standards discussed below. The Company has evaluated all subsequent events through December 9, 2009, the filing date of this Form 10-Q/A, and the issuance of our financial statements. The results reported in these interim Consolidated Financial Statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be reported for the entire year. These interim Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

This summary of significant accounting policies is presented to assist in understanding the financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

Our financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. At December 31, 2007, all of our subsidiaries were wholly owned. In February 2008, we entered into the Joint Venture which establishes our ownership interest in Eureka Moly at 80%. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the consolidated financial statements include all of our wholly owned subsidiaries and our majority owned Joint Venture Eureka Moly.

Contingently Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

On January 1, 2009, we adopted FASB issued authoritative guidance related to Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, the provisions of which, among others, require the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (previously referred to as minority interest), as a component of equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity for all periods presented. In addition, the amount of net income or loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest is included in consolidated net income or loss on the face of the consolidated statement of operations. Under GAAP, certain noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities meet the definition of mandatorily redeemable financial instruments if the ability to redeem the interest is outside of the control of the consolidating entity. As described in Note 1, the LLC Agreement permits POS-Minerals the option to put its interest in the LLC to Nevada Moly upon a change of control, as defined in the LLC Agreement, followed by (i) failure to begin full construction at the LLC by the Company or the surviving entity before December 31, 2010, or (ii) failure to use standard mining industry practice in connection with development and operation of the project as contemplated by the parties for a period of twelve months after December 31, 2010. As such, the contingently redeemable noncontrolling interest has continued to be shown as a separate caption between liabilities and equity (mezzanine section). The carrying value of the contingently redeemable noncontrolling interest reflects the investment of the noncontrolling interest, less losses attributable to the interest.

Estimates

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The process of preparing consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, upon settlement, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The restricted cash of Eureka Moly represents the unspent amount of the POS-Minerals contributions, which are available for the continuing development of the Mt. Hope Project. The Company's cash equivalent instruments are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy established by SFAS No. 157 because they are valued based on

quoted market prices in active markets. These cash instruments included \$60.0 million in U.S. Treasury securities at June 30, 2009.

Exploration and Development Stage Activities

We were in the exploration stage from January 2002 until October 4, 2007. On October 4, 2007, our Board of Directors approved the development of the Mt. Hope Project as contemplated in the Bankable Feasibility Study and we then entered into the Development Stage. We have not realized any revenue from operations. We will be primarily engaged in development of the Mt. Hope Project and exploration and evaluation of the Liberty Property until we enter the production stage.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Net loss per share was computed by dividing the net loss attributable to General Moly, Inc. by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares was calculated by taking the number of shares outstanding and weighting them by the amount of time that they were outstanding. Outstanding warrants to purchase 7,455,434 and 7,560,434 shares of common stock, options to purchase 3,377,156 and 4,267,500 shares of common stock and awards totaling 175,000 and 255,000 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 because to do so would have been antidilutive. Therefore, basic loss per share is the same as diluted loss per share.

Mineral Exploration and Development Costs

All exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred. Significant property acquisition payments for active exploration properties are capitalized. If no economic ore body is discovered, previously capitalized costs are expensed in the period the property is abandoned. Expenditures to develop new mines, to define further mineralization in existing ore bodies, and to expand the capacity of operating mines, are capitalized and amortized on a units-of-production basis over proven and probable reserves.

Should a property be abandoned, its capitalized costs are charged to operations. The Company charges to the consolidated statement of operations the allocable portion of capitalized costs attributable to properties sold. Capitalized costs are allocated to properties sold based on the proportion of claims sold to the claims remaining within the project area.

Mining Properties, Land and Water Rights

Costs of acquiring and developing mining properties, land and water rights are capitalized as appropriate by project area. Exploration and related costs and costs to maintain mining properties, land and water rights are expensed as incurred while the property is in the exploration and evaluation stage. Development and related costs and costs to maintain mining properties, land and water rights are capitalized as incurred while the property is in the development stage. When a property reaches the production stage, the related capitalized costs are amortized using the units-of-production basis over proven and probable reserves. Mining properties, land and water rights are periodically assessed for impairment of value, and any subsequent losses are charged to operations at the time of impairment. If a property is abandoned or sold, a gain or loss is

recognized and included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Depreciation and Amortization

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Property and equipment are depreciated using the following estimated useful lives: field equipment five years; office furniture, fixtures, and equipment five years; vehicles three to five years; leasehold improvements three years; residential trailers ten to twenty years; and buildings and improvements ten years.

Provision for Taxes

Income taxes are provided based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (hereinafter SFAS 109). Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end. A valuation allowance is recorded against the deferred tax asset if management does not believe the Company has met the more likely than not standard imposed by SFAS 109 to allow recognition of such an asset.

Reclamation and Remediation

Expenditures for ongoing compliance with environmental regulations that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures resulting from the remediation of existing conditions caused by past operations that do not contribute to future revenue generations are expensed. Liabilities are recognized when environmental assessments indicate that remediation efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of such liabilities are based upon currently available facts, existing technology and presently enacted laws and regulations taking into consideration the likely effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors, and include estimates of associated legal costs. These amounts also reflect prior experience in remediating contaminated sites, other companies' clean-up experience and data released by The Environmental Protection Agency or other organizations. Such estimates are by their nature imprecise and can be expected to be revised over time because of changes in government regulations, operations, technology and inflation. Recoveries are evaluated separately from the liability and, when recovery is assured, the Company records and reports an asset separately from the associated liability.

Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation represents the fair value related to stock-based awards granted to members of the board of directors, officers and employees. The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of stock-based awards under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*. For stock-based compensation that is earned upon the satisfaction of a service condition, the cost is recognized on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the requisite vesting period (up to three years). Awards expire five years from the date of vesting. Further information regarding stock-based compensation can be found in Note 6 Equity Incentives. Stock compensation costs related to services associated with the Mt. Hope project are capitalized as development costs.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 157-4 Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 Fair Value Measurements. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company has adopted this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. The adoption of FAS 157-4 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (APB) 28-1 Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments . The FSP amends SFAS No. 107 Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments to require an entity to provide disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company has adopted this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, Subsequent Events (SFAS 165), which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 also requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated as well as the rationale for why that date was selected. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted the provisions of FAS 165 for the interim period ended June 30, 2009. The adoption of FAS 165 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB approved the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. GAAP to be launched on July 1, 2009. The Codification does not change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification will be considered nonauthoritative. The Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Codification is effective for the Company in the interim period ending September 30, 2009 and the Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 4 MINING PROPERTIES, LAND AND WATER RIGHTS

We currently have interests in two mining properties that are the primary focus of our operations. The Mt. Hope Project is currently in the development stage and the Liberty Property is in the exploration and evaluation stage. The following is a summary of mining properties, land and water rights at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

Mining Properties, Land and Water Rights	At June 30, 2009		At December 31, 2008	
Mt. Hope Project:				
Development costs	\$	71,332	\$	54,722
Mineral, land and water rights		10,253		10,253
Advance Royalties		3,650		3,650
Total Mt. Hope Project		85,235		68,625
Total Liberty Property		9,770		9,778
Other Properties		889		889
Total	\$	95,894	\$	79,292

On June 26 2009, the Company and Josephine Mining Corp. (JMC), a privately-owned Canadian company whose president is a related party to one of the Company's Board members, entered into an Option to Purchase Agreement for the Company's Turner Gold property, a multi-metallic property located in Josephine County, Oregon. The Company acquired the property in 2004. JMC paid \$0.1 million upon entering into the agreement, which allows JMC certain exploratory rights through the option period. Each option is non-refundable. The \$0.1 million has been recorded as deferred revenue pending completion of the purchase. At JMC's option, \$0.3 million will be due December 26, 2010 and \$1.6 million on or before December 26, 2011 if JMC decides to complete the purchase. The Company has also retained a Production Royalty of 1.5% of all net smelter returns on future production from the property.

NOTE 5 COMMON STOCK AND COMMON STOCK WARRANTS

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During the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009, we issued 363,663 and 492,225 shares of common stock, respectively, pursuant to stock awards.

At June 30, 2009, we had warrants outstanding totaling 7,455,434 of which 6,455,434 are exercisable at \$3.75 per warrant and expire February 2011 and 1,000,000 are exercisable at \$10.00 per share once General Moly has received financing necessary for the commencement of commercial production at the Mt. Hope Project and will expire one year afterwards.

NOTE 6 EQUITY INCENTIVES

In 2006, the Board and shareholders of the Company approved the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2006 Plan) which replaced the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2003 Plan). In 2007, the shareholders approved an amendment to the 2006 Plan to increase the number of shares that may be issued under the 2006 Plan. The 2006 Plan authorizes the Board, or a committee of the Board, to issue or transfer up to an aggregate of 5,460,000 shares of common stock, including the unissued shares available under the 2003 Plan, of which 449,485 remain available for issuance. Awards under the Plan may include incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock units, restricted stock awards, and stock appreciation rights. Stock appreciation rights may be settled with cash or common shares. The Company settles the exercise of other stock-based compensation with newly issued common shares.

Stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the award s fair value as calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognized as compensation ratably on a straight-line basis over the requisite vesting/service period. As of June 30, 2009, there was \$2.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based compensation arrangements, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 years.

Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights

All stock options and stock appreciation rights (SARS) are approved prior to or on the date of grant. Stock options and SARS are granted at an exercise price equal to or greater than the Company s stock price on the date of grant. Awards vest over a period of zero to three years with a contractual term of five years after vesting. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options and SARS using the Black-Scholes valuation model, consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Key inputs and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options and SARS include the grant price of the award, expected option term, volatility of the Company s stock, the risk-free rate and the Company s dividend yield. The following table presents the weighted-average assumptions used in the valuation and the resulting weighted-average fair value per option or SAR award granted:

Stock Option and SARS Valuation Assumptions

Expected Life *	3.5 to 5.5 years
Interest Rate	0.44% to 5.05%
Volatility **	66% to 123%
Dividend Yields	
Weighted Average Fair Value of Stock Appreciation Rights Granted During the Six Months ended June 30, 2009	\$0.84

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* The expected life is the number of years that the Company estimates, based upon history, that options or SARS will be outstanding prior to exercise or forfeiture.

* * The Company's estimates of expected volatility are principally based on the historic volatility of the Company's common stock over the most recent period commensurate with the estimated expected life of the Company's stock options or SARS and other relevant factors.

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The following table summarizes option activity under the Plans for the six months ended June 30, 2009:

		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares Under Option
Stock Option Activity			
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$	5.27	3,855,490
Options Granted	\$	1.69	40,000
Options Exercised	\$	2.10	(30,000)
Options Forfeited	\$	7.99	(248,334)
Options Expired	\$	3.20	(240,000)
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$	5.20	3,377,156
Exercisable at June 30, 2009			2,703,830

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, there were 450,000 SARS granted at a weighted exercise average price of \$0.84 per right, and 61,260 SARS were forfeited. No SARS were exercised, none expired, and none were exercisable during the six months ended June 30, 2009. At June 30, 2009, the aggregate intrinsic value of exercisable (fully vested) options was \$0.3 million and had a weighted-average remaining contractual term of 3 years.

Stock Awards

Grants of stock awards have been made to Board members, officers, and employees. Stock awards have been granted as performance based, earned over a required service period or to Board members for services. Incentive based grants generally vest and stock is received without restriction to the extent of one-third of the granted stock for each year following the date of grant. Performance based grants are recognized as compensation based on the probable outcome of achieving the performance condition. Compensation for stock awards issued to Board members that are earned based on a required service period is recognized over the vesting period of one to two years. Stock awards issued to Board members that have no required service period are recognized as compensation upon grant of the award.

The compensation expense recognized by the Company for stock awards is based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, a total of 363,663 shares were granted to employees with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$2.64 per share, while a total of 128,562 shares were granted to Board Members and the Secretary of the Company with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$1.16 per share.

Summary of compensation recognized under equity incentives

The following is a summary of compensation recognized under equity incentives for the six months ended June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

Stock-Based Compensation Summary

Stock Options	\$	928
SARS		223
Forfeitures related to the restructuring		(567)
Stock Awards:		
Vesting over time		123
Board members and Secretary		455
Total	\$	1,162
The compensation recognized under equity incentives for the six months ended June 30, 2009 is recorded as follows:		
Capitalized as Development	\$	358
Expensed		804
	\$	1,162

Taxes

A portion of the Company's granted options qualify as incentive stock options (ISO) for income tax purposes. As such, a tax benefit is not recorded at the time the compensation cost related to the options is recorded for book purposes due to the fact that an ISO does not ordinarily result in a tax benefit unless there is a disqualifying disposition. Stock option grants of non-qualified options result in the creation of a deferred tax asset, which is a temporary difference, until the time that the option is exercised.

NOTE 7 CHANGES IN EQUITY

Changes in Equity	Activity for Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Total Equity December 31, 2008 & 2007, respectively	\$ 113,048	\$ 102,105
Common stock:		
At beginning of period	72	66
Exercised warrants		5
Exercised options	0	0
At end of period	72	71
Additional paid-in capital:		
At beginning of period	185,179	159,828
Exercised warrants		19,937
Exercised options	63	299
Stock based compensation	616	2,651
Unvested shares earned		(69)
At end of period	185,858	182,646
Accumulated deficit:		
At beginning of period	(72,203)	(57,789)
Net loss	(5,754)	(9,068)
At end of period	(77,957)	(66,857)
Total Equity June 30, 2009 & 2008, respectively	\$ 107,973	\$ 115,860

NOTE 8 INCOME TAXES

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At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had deferred tax assets principally arising from the net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes multiplied by an expected rate of 35%. As our management cannot determine that it is more likely than not that we will realize the benefit of the deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance equal to the deferred tax asset has been established at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The significant components of the deferred tax asset at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were as follows (in thousands):

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Operating loss carryforward	\$	114,140	\$	94,004
Unamortized exploration expense		7,147		8,126
Deductible stock-based compensation		2,779		2,779
Deductible temporary difference		124,066		104,909
Taxable temporary difference development costs		(51,943)		(38,674)
Net deductible temporary difference		72,123		66,235
Deferred tax asset	\$	25,243	\$	23,182
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$	(25,243)	\$	(23,182)
Net deferred tax asset	\$		\$	

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$114.1 million and \$94.0 million, respectively, which expire in the years 2022 through 2029.

NOTE 9 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Mt. Hope Lease Agreement

The Mt. Hope Lease may be terminated upon the expiration of its 30-year term, earlier at the election of Eureka Moly, or upon our material breach and failure to cure such breach. If Eureka Moly terminates the lease, termination is effective 30 days after receipt by Mount Hope Mines, Inc. (MHMI) of written notice to terminate the Mt. Hope Lease and no further payments would be due to MHMI. In order to maintain the lease, Eureka Moly must pay certain deferral fees and advance royalties as discussed below.

The Mt. Hope Lease Agreement requires a royalty advance (the Construction Royalty Advance) of 3% of the construction capital cost estimate upon the earliest of Eureka Moly securing project financing in sufficient amounts to develop and put into operation the Mt. Hope property at a production level of at least 10 million pounds of annual production or October 19, 2008.

Eureka Moly has the right to defer the Construction Royalty Advance for one or two years by payment of a deferral fee (the Deferral Fee) in the amount of \$0.4 million on or before October 19, 2008 and October 19, 2009 in the event project financing for the project has not been secured by each of the dates. On October 17, 2008 Eureka Moly paid the \$0.4 million Deferral Fee of October 19, 2008 discussed above to MHMI thereby deferring the Construction Royalty Advance. Through June 30, 2009 we have paid \$3.7 million of the total Construction Royalty Advance. Any remaining unpaid Construction Royalty Advance amounts on October 19, 2011 must be paid 50% on October 19, 2011 with the other 50% due on October 19, 2012.

Once the Construction Royalty Advance has been paid in full, Eureka Moly is obligated to pay an advance royalty (the Annual Advance Royalty) each October 19 thereafter in the amount of \$0.5 million per year. The Construction Royalty Advance and the Annual Advance Royalty are collectively referred to as the Advance Royalties . All Advance Royalties are credited against the Production Royalties once the mine has achieved commercial production. The Deferral Fees are not recoverable against Production Royalties.

Eureka Moly is obligated to pay the Construction Royalty Advance each time capital is raised for the Mt. Hope Project. Based on the current estimate of raising capital and developing and operating the mine, we believe Eureka Moly's contractual obligations under the Mt. Hope Lease Agreement will be as shown in the following table (in thousands). This estimate is based on our current estimates of the timing of securing project financing and construction capital costs.

Deferral Fee and Advance Royalty Commitments

Year	Deferral Fees	Advance Royalties	Total
2009	350		350
2010		22,150(1)	22,150
2011		500	500
2012 (2)		500	500
Total	\$ 350	\$ 23,150	\$ 23,500

(1) Assumes project financing is completed by the Company in 2010.

(2) After the mine begins production, Eureka Moly estimates that the Production Royalties will be in excess of the Annual Advance Royalties for the life of the project and, further, the Construction Royalty Advance will be fully recovered (credited against MHMI Production Royalties) by the end of 2014.

Deposits on project property, plant and equipment

As a continuing part of the development of the Mt. Hope Project, Eureka Moly has placed orders for mining and milling equipment that must be built to specification and requires a long lead time for engineering and manufacturing. Contractual commitments for long lead items require progress payments during the engineering and fabrication of the equipment and have cancellation penalties in the event Eureka Moly cancels the contract.

At June 30, 2009, we have contracts to purchase mining equipment comprised of two electric shovels and 24 haul trucks and milling process equipment comprised of two 230kV primary transformers, a primary crusher, a semi-autogenous mill, two ball mills, various motors for the mills, two multi-hearth molybdenum roasters, 16 flotation cells and other milling process equipment.

We have maintained equipment orders for custom-built grinding and other milling process equipment as a result of negotiations with vendors related to construction schedule, delivery timelines, storage and payment terms, largely completed during the second quarter of 2009. We have cancelled some mining equipment purchase contracts, and expect to complete the renegotiations for cancellation or suspension of the remaining mining equipment contracts during the third quarter of 2009. The following table sets forth Eureka Moly's cash commitments under mining and milling equipment contracts (collectively, Purchase Contracts) at June 30, 2009 (in thousands), inclusive of mining equipment contracts that are still being renegotiated.

Cash Commitments under Purchase Contracts

Year	As of June 30, 2009	
2009 Remainder	\$	10,965
2010		65,003
2011		48,207
2012		30,371
Total	\$	154,546

NOTE 10 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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As described in Note 3, the Company has evaluated all subsequent events through December 9, 2009, the filing date of this Form 10-Q/A, and the issuance of our financial statements. Subsequent to the original filing of the Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009, Eureka Moly has continued to renegotiate and update cash commitments under purchase contracts. As of the date of this filing, we have substantially completed all renegotiations for mining and milling equipment.

The following table sets forth Eureka Moly's cash commitments under mining and milling Purchase Contracts at December 9, 2009 (in thousands).

Cash Commitments under Purchase Contracts

Period	As of December 9, 2009
2009 Remainder	0
2010	34,956
2011	12,350
2012	21,121
2013	2,406
Total	\$ 70,833

Cash commitments under Purchase Contracts are inclusive of \$39.1 million under milling process equipment orders (\$35.0 million due through the end of 2010, and \$4.1 million in 2011), and \$31.7 million in mining equipment orders.

**ITEM 2.
OPERATIONS**

MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF

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References made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to we, our, us, or the Company, refer to General Moly, Inc.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations constitutes management's review of the factors that affected our financial and operating performance for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which was filed on February 27, 2009. The disclosures in this item have been updated to reflect

the restatement discussed in the Explanatory Note to this Form 10-Q/A and in Note 1A to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this document.

Overview

We are a development stage company and began the development of the Mt. Hope Project on October 4, 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2008 we also completed work on a pre-feasibility study of our Liberty Property. We continue to approach the Liberty Property in a care and maintenance mode, and do not expect to spend appreciable amounts of capital on the Liberty Property until market conditions warrant its development.

On October 4, 2007, our Board of Directors approved the development of the Mt. Hope Project as contemplated in our Bankable Feasibility Study. The Company completed basic engineering of the Mt. Hope Project during the year ended December 31, 2008 and updated its capital cost estimate related to the Mt. Hope Project based upon having completed 30% of the detailed engineering.

The development of the Mt. Hope Project has an estimated total capital requirement of \$1,154.0 million including development costs of approximately \$1,039.3 million (in 2008 dollars) and \$114.7 million in cash bonding requirements and pre-payments. These amounts do not include financing costs or amounts necessary to fund operating working capital. Through the six months ended June 30, 2009 we have spent approximately \$122.3 million and have \$70.1 million remaining cash on hand for use in the development of the Mt. Hope Project and other cash requirements.

Given the continued uncertainty in the project finance market, low molybdenum prices at the time, and a longer than expected timeframe to receive the federal permits to begin construction at the Mt. Hope project, on March 26, 2009, we implemented a cash conservation plan to reduce expenditures and conserve cash for 2009 and 2010 in order to maximize financial flexibility. In addition to conserving cash, the plans implemented will retain the ability to start construction at the Mt. Hope project pending improvements in the molybdenum and capital markets. With our June 30, 2009 consolidated cash balance of \$70.1 million, we have the capacity to continue our current level of permitting efforts, maintain efforts to secure project financing, and secure the most critical long lead equipment for the ultimate construction of the Mt. Hope project.

Once financing is obtained and we have received the major operating permits and the ROD from the BLM, it is expected that Mt. Hope can be constructed and in production within 20 months. In the interim, our permitting efforts are continuing full-time. The Company has maintained its orders for grinding, milling, and other specialty long lead equipment, although other engineering, administrative and third-party work has been slowed or suspended.

We will continue to work with Credit Suisse and Barclays to seek project financing. The Company has also engaged Cutfield Freeman & Co., a London-based financial advisory firm, to assist the Company in primarily seeking bi-lateral agency and off-take financing to potentially augment the projected bank financing. We will continue evaluating all sources of capital, including equity partners at the asset level and vendor financing. Given our strong off-take agreements and other preparatory work completed, we believe the Company is well positioned to execute a project finance facility once credit conditions improve and as the molybdenum price continues to recover.

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Over the second quarter of 2009, spot molybdenum (moly) prices rose from approximately \$7.70 per pound in April to over \$10.50 per pound by June 30, 2009 and have traded as high as \$17 per pound more recently. Higher prices have been caused by a number of factors, including Chinese moly imports, increasing steel capacity utilization rates in developing nations, modestly improving steel capacity utilization rates in the United States and Europe, an end to global inventory de-stocking, and moly supply reductions.

Restructuring and Suspension of Project Development

As discussed above, we implemented a cash conservation plan whereby total cash utilization other than equipment purchases is anticipated to decline to approximately \$1 million per month by the fourth quarter of this year. Based on our current cash on hand and our cash conservation plan, the Company expects it will have adequate

liquidity for operations, as modified, through the end of 2010. Engineering efforts, approximately 60% complete, have been suspended pending the completion of financing.

The Company has purchase orders for two types of equipment – milling process equipment and mining equipment. Most equipment orders for the custom-built grinding and other milling process equipment will be completed by the manufacturers and stored. The grinding and milling process equipment require the longest lead times and maintaining these orders is critical to the Company's ability to re-start the development of Mt. Hope rapidly. With respect to the remaining milling process equipment, the manufacturers have agreed to suspend fabrication of the equipment. The Company has negotiated with the manufacturers regarding equipment fabrication costs incurred to date, storage costs, and the expected timing of restarting fabrication. Based on our current plan, expected timetable, and the results of such negotiations, we expect to make additional payments of approximately \$45 million under milling process equipment orders through the end of 2010, and \$6 million in 2011. As additional financing is secured and equipment procurement is restarted, final pricing terms in the agreements that were suspended will be renegotiated under current market terms and conditions.

Some orders for mining equipment have been cancelled, and discussions with the remaining suppliers to either cancel or suspend existing agreements are ongoing. The lead times and costs associated with many of these items have declined in recent months. Once financing is secured, the Company anticipates placing orders for this mining equipment again. The Company will continue to evaluate all options to decrease Mt. Hope's initial capital requirement and facilitate a timelier re-start of the project development.

The cash conservation plan also impacted General Moly employees and contractor support. In March 2009, the Company initiated plans to reduce administrative expenses by \$5 million per year through a combination of compensation restructuring and position eliminations.

Permitting Update

Major operating permits required for the Mt. Hope Project are the ROD, the water pollution control permit and reclamation permit from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR), and an air quality permit from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Air Pollution Control (BAPC).

The ROD for the Mt. Hope Project will be effective on the date the BLM has recorded its decision to approve the plan of operations for the Mt. Hope Project. We currently expect to receive the ROD approximately mid-year 2010. In September 2006, the BLM determined that the plan of operations met the regulatory requirements with respect to completeness and comprehensiveness. Since that time, additional updates have been submitted to accommodate additional detail based on progression of project design. The BLM is preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) analyzing the environmental impacts of the Mt. Hope Project and alternatives in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Preparation of this EIS requires the completion of certain hydrologic studies of both pit lake geochemistry and regional hydrology. Following the completion of these studies and the EIS and any remaining BLM requirements, the BLM will make a decision on whether to approve the plan of operations. The ROD and the related decision of the BLM to approve the plan of operations may not be appealed until BLM approval.

Following March of 2009 discussions with the BLM related to the Company's hydrologic studies of both pit lake geochemistry and regional hydrology, the Company determined that additional analysis and data acquisition will be conducted to improve the technical adequacy of the studies, largely focused on the hydrogeology of the open pit area. We believe this further work, which comprises additional pump tests and analysis in the open pit mining area, does not indicate a concern related to ultimate permit receipt; however, this work is the primary reason for the delay in the expected receipt of the ROD from the fourth quarter of 2009 to approximately mid-year 2010.

The application for the air quality permit was submitted to BAPC in the third quarter 2008. The application for the water pollution control permit was submitted to BMRR in the third quarter 2008. The application for the reclamation permit is included with the plan of operations for the project, and was submitted to the BLM and BMRR as part of the most recent update in January, 2009. Although the reclamation permit is administered by BMRR, BLM review is required and the reclamation cost estimate must be approved in conjunction with BLM approval of

the Company's plan of operations. We believe these major operating permits will be received on or prior to the effective date of the ROD.

Although we currently are targeting the effectiveness of the ROD and the receipt of all major operating permits to occur in approximately mid-year 2010, circumstances beyond our control, including BLM or other agency delays or requests for additional information or studies, and requests for review or appeals of the BLM decision, could cause the effectiveness of the ROD to be delayed. The occurrence of any or a combination of these adverse circumstances may increase the estimated costs of development, require us to obtain additional interim financing, and delay our ability to consummate project financing or other significant financing. A delay in the ROD or the receipt of major operating permits also affects the satisfaction of the ROD Contribution Conditions, extends the time for the receipt of POS-Minerals third contribution, and may affect the contingent obligation of Eureka Moly to refund capital contributions to POS-Minerals and the amount of any such refund. See "The Mt. Hope Joint Venture" below.

Water Rights Update

On March 26, 2009, the Nevada State Engineer approved the Company's previously filed water applications that requested mining and milling use of 11,300 acre feet annually of water to be drawn from a well field near the Mt. Hope project in Kobeh Valley. This ruling, combined with actual pump tests conducted in late 2008 that confirmed well pumping rates in Kobeh Valley, is anticipated to meet the Mt. Hope project's life-of-mine water requirements of approximately 7,000 gallons per minute.

Subsequent to that ruling and the Company's announcement thereof, two appeals have been filed with the Seventh Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada to challenge the State Engineer's decision. Although the Company and its attorneys believe these appeals to be without merit and unlikely to succeed, a successful appeal could have a material negative impact on the Mt. Hope project. District Court dates associated with the appeals have not been set, pending the release of the Record on Appeal by the Nevada Attorney General's office. A Stipulation and Order for the proceedings has now been established providing a 40-day period for the Petitioners to provide their opening briefs following receipt of the Record on Appeal. This 40-day period will then be followed by a combined 60 days for reply briefs. We fully expect the Attorney General to release the Record on Appeal in early August 2009, and then anticipate that the appeal will be ruled upon by the District Judge late in the fourth quarter of 2009 or early 2010.

Although the water application approvals are under appeal, the State Engineer issued the Company all water permits on July 21, 2009, providing the legal and regulatory authority to the use of the 11,300 acre feet annually of water for our mining operations.

The Mt. Hope Joint Venture

Effective as of January 1, 2008, we contributed all of our interest in the assets related to the Mt. Hope Project, including the Mt. Hope Lease, to Eureka Moly, and in February 2008 entered into the Mt. Hope Project Joint Venture with POS-Minerals. Under the terms of the Joint Venture, POS-Minerals owns a 20% interest in Eureka Moly, and General Moly, through a subsidiary, owns an 80% interest. These ownership interests and/or the required contributions under the Joint Venture can change as discussed below.

Pursuant to the terms of the Joint Venture, POS-Minerals made its Initial Contributions to the Joint Venture totaling \$100.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2008. Additional amounts will be due from POS-Minerals within 15 days after the date the ROD Contribution

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Conditions have been satisfied. The ROD Contribution Conditions are the receipt of major operating permits for the project, that the ROD has become effective, and any administrative or judicial appeals with respect thereto are final. See [Permitting Update](#) above for a discussion of the status of permitting.

Our current forecast of the ROD Contribution Date occurring after December 31, 2009 allows POS-Minerals to elect to either retain its 20% share by contributing an additional \$56.0 million plus its 20% share of all Joint Venture costs incurred from the Closing Date to the ROD Contribution Date or reduce its ownership interest to 13% and fund

its remaining 13% share of all Joint Venture costs incurred from the Closing Date to the ROD Contribution Date. Such an election has not been made by POS-Minerals, but is required to be made prior to January 31, 2010.

In addition, if commercial production at the Mt. Hope Project is not achieved by December 31, 2011 for reasons other than a force majeure event, Eureka Moly may be required to return to POS-Minerals a portion of its contributions to the Joint Venture, with no corresponding reduction in POS-Minerals' ownership percentage, based on its election prior to January 31, 2010 as to its third contribution. Based on our current plan and expected timetable, it is unlikely the Mt. Hope Project will achieve commercial production by December 31, 2011. If POS-Minerals elects to retain its 20% interest and makes its additional \$56.0 million contribution, the return of contributions will be \$36.0 million. If POS-Minerals elects to retain its 20% interest but does not make its additional \$56.0 million contribution, the return of contributions will be zero. If POS-Minerals elects to reduce its ownership interest to 13%, the return of contributions will be \$33.0 million. Such return of contributions is required to be made on or prior to January 27, 2012. Our subsidiary that holds our interest in the Joint Venture is obligated under the terms of the Joint Venture to make capital contributions to fund the return of contributions to POS-Minerals, if required. If our subsidiary does not make these capital contributions, our interest in the Joint Venture is subject to dilution based on the Dilution Formula, calculated as a percentage equal to the ratio of 1.5 times the amount of such unpaid contributions, over the aggregate amount of deemed capital contributions (as determined under the Joint Venture agreement) of both parties to the Joint Venture. At June 30, 2009 the aggregate amount of deemed capital contributions of both parties was \$950 million.

Furthermore, a provision in the LLC Agreement permits POS-Minerals the option to put its interest in the LLC to the Company's subsidiary, Nevada Moly, upon a change of control of the Company, as defined in the LLC agreement, followed by (i) failure to begin full construction at the LLC by the Company or the surviving entity before December 31, 2010, or (ii) failure to use standard mining industry practice in connection with development and operation of the project as contemplated by the parties for a period of twelve months after December 31, 2010. If POS-Minerals put its interest, Nevada Moly would be required to purchase the interest for 120 percent of POS-Minerals' contributions to the LLC plus 10 percent interest.

Of the Initial Contributions of \$100.0 million that were made by POS-Minerals during 2008, \$0.1 million remain available to fund the Mt. Hope Project Joint Venture costs. We are required, pursuant to the terms of the Joint Venture, to advance funds required to pay costs for the development of the Mt. Hope Project that exceed the Initial Contributions until the ROD Contribution Date, at which point the contributions described above to be made by POS-Minerals will be applied to reimburse us for POS-Minerals' share of such development costs. All costs incurred after the ROD Contribution Date will be allocated and funded pro rata based on each party's ownership interest. The interest of a party in the Joint Venture that does not make its pro rata capital contributions to fund costs incurred after the ROD Contribution Date is subject to dilution based on the Dilution Formula.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Capital Requirements

For the period from December 31, 2008 to June 30, 2009

Our cash balance at June 30, 2009 was \$70.0 million compared to \$78.5 million at December 31, 2008. Additionally, at June 30, 2009 we have \$0.1 million of restricted cash that represents the unspent amount of the Initial Contributions from POS-Minerals that is available for the continuing development of the Mt. Hope Project compared to \$13.9 million at December 31, 2008. Our total consolidated cash balance at June 30, 2009 was \$70.1 million compared to \$92.4 million at December 31, 2008. The decrease in our cash balances for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was due primarily to development costs incurred of \$15.4 million, deposits on property plant and equipment totaling \$1.3 million, and general and administrative costs of \$5.6 million. Deposits on property, plant and equipment relate primarily to scheduled payments for long lead time equipment for the Mt. Hope Project. See Contractual Obligations below.

Total assets as of June 30, 2009 decreased to \$215.9 million compared to \$220.9 million as of December 31, 2008 primarily as a result of the increase in the accumulated deficit of \$5.8 million during the six month period ended June 30, 2009 and the changes discussed in the preceding paragraph.

As discussed above under **Permitting and Water Rights Update**, we currently anticipate the effectiveness of the ROD and the satisfaction of the ROD Contribution Conditions to occur in mid-year 2010, but circumstances beyond our control could cause the effectiveness of the ROD and / or the satisfaction of the ROD Contribution Conditions to be delayed. We estimate that this will delay the achievement of the ROD Contribution Date to the second half of 2010 and allow POS-Minerals to elect to pay \$56.0 million plus its 20% share of Joint Venture costs incurred from the Closing Date to the ROD Contribution Date to retain its 20% share of the Joint Venture or alternatively, to reduce its interest from 20% to 13%, in which case we would only receive reimbursement for Joint Venture costs for the resulting 13% ownership retained by POS-Minerals.

As discussed above under **Restructuring and Suspension of Project Development**, we have suspended engineering efforts and mining and most milling process equipment purchases for the Mt. Hope Project until such time as we can obtain additional financing. While we do not expect to achieve full project financing until credit markets and the outlook for molybdenum prices improve, we are continuing to evaluate a number of potential sources for capital, including the possibility of a sale of another minority interest in the Mt. Hope Project, additional support from current strategic partners, off-take related debt, and debt from private investment groups, as well as the capital markets.

With our cash conservation plan, our non-equipment related cash requirements are expected to decline to approximately \$1 million per month by the fourth quarter of this year. Based on our current plan and expected timetable, we expect to make additional payments of approximately \$45 million under milling process equipment orders through the end of 2010, and \$6 million in 2011. As additional financing is secured and equipment procurement is restarted, agreements that were suspended will be renegotiated under current market terms and conditions. Accordingly, based on our current cash on hand and our cash conservation plan, the Company expects it will have adequate liquidity for operations, as modified and based on successful renegotiation of mining equipment contracts, through the year ended December 31, 2010.

Once the ROD is effective, additional capital will be required through the commencement of commercial production at the Mt. Hope Project. Our ability to develop the project is dependent on, among other things, our ability to raise the necessary capital to fund the Mt. Hope Project both in sufficient amount and in a timely manner. Additionally, if the currently estimated costs of the Mt. Hope Project are exceeded we will need to raise additional capital to fund such overruns. The Company is currently, and will on an ongoing basis be, pursuing the most efficient sources of funding for the project including, but not limited to, the equity markets, the bank project finance markets and the high yield capital debt markets.

The cash needs for the development of the Mt. Hope Project require that we or Eureka Moly obtain project financing or other significant financing in addition to the capital contributions anticipated to be received from POS-Minerals. The aggregate amount of additional financing required for the development of the Mt. Hope Project, minus the amounts anticipated to be received from POS-Minerals on the ROD Contribution Date is anticipated to range between \$715 million and \$850 million depending on the election made by POS-Minerals to either retain its current 20% interest or reduce its interest in the Joint Venture to 13%. These amounts do not include financing costs or amounts necessary to fund operating working capital. During 2008, we engaged Barclays Capital and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC to assist in our efforts to pursue project financing for the Mt. Hope Project. The Company has also engaged Cutfield Freeman & Co., a London-based financial advisory firm, to assist the Company in primarily seeking bi-lateral agency and off-take financing to potentially augment the projected bank financing. Our ability to obtain such project and / or agency financing depends on the effectiveness and the timing of the ROD, the anticipated price of molybdenum, our projected operating costs and the overall state of the economy and the credit markets.

The 2008 disruptions in national and international credit markets have led to very illiquid and volatile conditions. There is a scarcity of credit and lenders are imposing tighter lending standards and higher interest costs for loans. Our ability to obtain the necessary funding for the Mt. Hope Project as well as the terms for such funding may be adversely affected by these disruptions in the credit markets. We may not be able to obtain the necessary financing for the Mt. Hope Project in a timely manner, on customary or favorable terms, or at all.

We also require additional capital to maintain our mining claims and other rights related to the Liberty Property, as well as continue payment of ongoing general and administrative costs associated with supporting our planned operations.

Results of Operations

Six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to six months ended June 30, 2008

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 we had a consolidated net loss of \$6.0 million compared with a net loss of \$9.1 million in the same period for 2008.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, exploration and evaluation expenses were \$0.4 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2008 we incurred exploration and evaluation costs on the Liberty Property as we completed a pre-feasibility study on the Liberty Property in April 2008. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 the Liberty Property has been on a care and maintenance status, and, accordingly, the resulting exploration and evaluation expenses are considerably lower for the period.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, general and administrative expenses were \$5.6 million and \$5.9 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 restructuring costs resulting from the implementation of our cash conservation plan are included in general and administrative expenses. In March 2009 we incurred costs related to one-time employee termination benefits totaling \$0.8 million. The majority of the affected employees were not required to render service beyond 60 days, and accordingly, costs associated with these one-time termination benefits were recognized in March 2009. Additional costs of \$0.1 million were recognized during the second quarter, for those few affected employees who rendered services beyond 60 days.

We also incurred approximately \$0.7 million in equipment contract cancellation costs during the second quarter of 2009. Such costs were a combination of deposits forfeited and costs to cancel contracts.

Interest income was nil for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared with \$1.0 million in 2008 as a result of substantially lower interest rates, and lower cash balances in 2009 compared with the corresponding periods in 2008.

Contractual Obligations

As a continuing part of the development of the Mt. Hope Project, Eureka Moly has placed orders for mining and milling equipment that must be built to specification and require long lead times for engineering and manufacturing. Contractual commitments for long lead items require progress payments during the engineering and fabrication of the equipment and have cancellation penalties in the event Eureka Moly cancels the contract.

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At June 30, 2009, we have contracts to purchase mining equipment comprised of two electric shovels and 24 haul trucks and milling process equipment comprised of two 230kV primary transformers, a primary crusher, a semi-autogenous mill, two ball mills, various motors for the mills, two multi-hearth molybdenum roasters, 16 flotation cells and other milling process equipment.

As described above in Restructuring and Suspension of Project Development, we are maintaining equipment orders for custom-built grinding and other milling process equipment as a result of negotiations with vendors related to construction schedule, delivery timelines, storage and payment terms. We have cancelled some mining equipment orders, and expect to cancel or suspend the remaining mining equipment purchase contracts during the third quarter of 2009.

The following table sets forth Eureka Moly's cash commitments under mining and milling Purchase Contracts at June 30, 2009 (in millions), inclusive of mining equipment contracts that are still being renegotiated.

Cash Commitments under Purchase Contracts

Period	As of June 30, 2009	
3rd Quarter 2009		6.7
4th Quarter 2009		4.3
Total 2009		11.0
2010		65.0
2011		48.2
2012		30.3
Total	\$	154.5

Cash commitments under Purchase Contracts are inclusive of \$51 million under milling process equipment orders (approximately \$45 million due through the end of 2010, and \$6 million in 2011), and \$103.5 million in mining equipment orders that are being renegotiated as described below.

We also incurred approximately \$0.7 million in equipment contract cancellation costs during the second quarter of 2009. Such costs were a combination of deposits forfeited and costs to cancel contracts. At June 30, 2009, the majority of contracts had been cancelled or suspended. We expect that the remaining contracts, related to mining equipment, will be cancelled or suspended by the end of the third quarter of 2009.

As we continue the renegotiation or cancellation of Purchase Contracts that have not already been successfully renegotiated, cancelled or suspended, we will take all appropriate action to minimize any losses, but could be subject to claims or penalties under the contracts or applicable law. The cancellation or suspension of certain contracts could cause a delay in the commencement of operations, have ramifications under the Joint Venture with POS-Minerals and could add to the cost to develop our interest in the Mt. Hope Project.

We also estimate that we will be required to pay approximately \$2.3 million in additional handling, storage, freight and insurance costs related to the custom-build grinding and other milling process equipment. Based on our current plan, expected timetable, and the results of such negotiations, we expect to make additional payments of approximately \$45 million under these milling process equipment orders through the end of 2010, and \$6 million in 2011. As additional financing is secured and equipment procurement is restarted, agreements that were suspended will be renegotiated under current market terms and conditions.

Contingently Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

On January 1, 2009, we adopted FASB issued authoritative guidance related to Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, the provisions of which, among others, require the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (previously referred to as minority interest), as a component of equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity for all periods presented. In addition, the amount of net income or loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest is included in consolidated net income or loss on the face of the consolidated statement of operations. Under GAAP, certain noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities meet the definition of mandatorily redeemable financial instruments if the ability to redeem the interest is outside of the control of the consolidating entity.

ITEM 3.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Commodity Price Risk

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We are a development stage company in the business of the exploration, development and mining of properties primarily containing molybdenum. As a result, upon commencement of production, our financial performance could be materially affected by fluctuations in the market price of molybdenum and other metals we may mine. The market prices of metals can fluctuate widely due to a number of factors. These factors include fluctuations with respect to the rate of inflation, the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar and other currencies, interest rates, global or regional political and economic conditions, banking environment, global and regional demand, production costs, and investor sentiment.

In order to better manage commodity price risk and to seek to reduce the negative impact of fluctuations in prices, we will seek to enter into long term supply contracts. On December 28, 2007, we entered into a molybdenum supply agreement with ArcelorMittal that provides for ArcelorMittal to purchase 6.5 million pounds of molybdenum per year, plus or minus 10%, once the Mt. Hope Project commences commercial operations at minimum specified levels. The supply agreement provides for a floor price along with a discount for spot prices above the floor price and expires five years after the commencement of commercial production at the Mt. Hope Project. Both the floor and threshold levels at which the percentage discounts change are indexed to a producer price index.

Additionally, on May 14, 2008, we entered into a molybdenum supply agreement with SeAH Besteel Corporation (SeAH Besteel), Korea's largest manufacturer of specialty steels, which provides for SeAH Besteel to purchase 4.0 million pounds of molybdenum per year, plus or minus 10%, once the Mt. Hope Project commences commercial operations at minimum specified levels. Like the ArcelorMittal supply agreement, the supply agreement with SeAH Besteel provides for a floor price along with staged discounts for spot prices above the floor price and expires five years from the date of first supply under the agreement. Both the floor and threshold levels at which the percentage discounts change are indexed to a producer price index.

On August 8, 2008, the Company entered into a molybdenum supply agreement (the Sojitz Agreement) with Sojitz Corporation. The Sojitz Agreement provides for the supply of 5.0 million pounds per year of molybdenum for five years, beginning once the Mt. Hope Project reaches certain minimum commercial production levels. One million annual pounds sold under the Sojitz Agreement will be subject to a per-pound molybdenum floor price and is offset by a flat discount to spot moly prices above the floor. The remaining 4.0 million annual pounds sold under the Sojitz Agreement will be sold with reference to spot moly prices without regard to a floor price.

All three long term supply agreements provide for supply only after commercial production levels are achieved, and no provisions require the Company to deliver product or make any payments if commercial production is never achieved, or drops off in later periods. The agreements require that monthly shortfalls be made up only if the Company's portion of Mt. Hope production is available for delivery, after POS-Minerals has taken its share. In no event do these requirements to make up monthly shortfalls become obligations of the Company if production does not meet targeted levels.

Furthermore, each of the agreements have take-or-pay provisions that require the buyers to either take delivery of product made available by the Company, or to pay as though they had taken delivery pursuant to the term of the agreements.

While we have not used derivative financial instruments in the past, we may elect to enter into derivative financial instruments to manage commodity price risk. We have not entered into any market risk sensitive instruments for trading or speculative purposes and do not expect to enter into derivative or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2009, we had a balance of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$70.1 million. If and to the extent that these funds were invested in interest bearing instruments during the entire six month period ended June 30, 2009, a hypothetical 1% point decrease in the rate of interest earned on these funds would affect our income for the six month period ended June 30, 2009 by approximately \$0.4 million.

ITEM 4.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Evaluation Date). Based on the foregoing, our management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Subsequent to the Evaluation Date, as reported under Item 4.02 of the Form 8-K filed by the Company on November 9, 2009, on November 3, 2009, the management of the Company concluded that the Company's financial statements as of and for the period ended June 30, 2009 as included in the Company's Reports on Form 10-Q for such period should no longer be relied upon and should be restated to correct for errors detected by management.

Accordingly, subsequent to the Evaluation Date, management of the Company re-evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report and identified a deficiency in our disclosure controls and procedures. We determined that our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 contained an error with respect to the balance sheet classification of the POS-Minerals interest in Eureka Moly, LLC (the LLC). We classified the POS-Minerals interest as noncontrolling interest as of June 30, 2009 (and as minority interest within temporary equity as of December 31, 2008 prior to our implementation of FASB guidance for Noncontrolling Interests). After completion of a recent review and evaluation of the related LLC agreement with POS-Minerals, management determined that POS-Minerals interest in the LLC is more appropriately classified as temporary equity because of a provision in the LLC Agreement that permits POS-Minerals the option to put its interest in the LLC to the Company's subsidiary, Nevada Moly, upon a change of control of the Company, as defined in the LLC agreement, followed by (i) failure to begin full construction at the LLC by the Company or the surviving entity before December 31, 2010, or (ii) failure to use standard mining industry practice in connection with development and operation of the project as contemplated by the parties for a period of twelve months after December 31, 2010. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management concluded the reason for this error primarily related to the lack of technical accounting expertise relating to interpretation of GAAP with respect to equity instruments with redemption characteristics and accordingly there was a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as at June 30, 2009.

We have taken measures to establish effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, including reviewing all equity instruments to identify any securities that may have to be classified between liabilities and equity (in the mezzanine section), as contingently redeemable noncontrolling interests, and implementing policies and procedures for the accounting of these securities.

There were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved from time to time in litigation incidental to our business. We believe that the outcome of current litigation is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS.

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Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, including the discussion under the heading "Risk Factors" therein, and this report describe risks that may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and this report are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operations.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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Certain statements in this report may constitute forward-looking statements, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of our Company, the Mt. Hope Project, Liberty Property and our other projects, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. We use the words may, will, believe, expect, anticipate, intend, future, plan, estimate, potential and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and assumptions are described in the Risk Factors section included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and this report, and include, among other things:

- our dependence on the success of the Mt. Hope Project;
- the ability to obtain all required permits and approvals for the Mt. Hope Project and the Liberty Property;
- issues related to the management of the Mt. Hope Project pursuant to the Mt. Hope Joint Venture;
- risks related to the failure of POS-Minerals to make contributions pursuant to the Mt. Hope Joint Venture;
- fluctuations in the market price of, and demand for, molybdenum and other metals;
- the estimation and realization of mineral reserves, if any;
- the timing of exploration, development and production activities and estimated future production, if any;
- estimates related to costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures;
- requirements for additional capital and the possible sources of such capital;
- government regulation of mining operations, environmental conditions and risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses;
- title disputes or claims; and
- limitations of insurance coverage.

You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those set forth above. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, our actual results could differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements, and any events anticipated in the forward-looking statements may not actually occur. Except as required by law, we undertake no duty to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform those statements to actual results or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. We qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this report by the foregoing cautionary statements.

ITEM 2.

UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3.

DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4.

SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

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We held our Annual Meeting of Stockholders on June 18, 2009 (the Annual Meeting) to (1) elect three Class II members to our Board of Directors and (2) ratify the selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent auditor.

At the time of the record date for our Annual Meeting, April 22, 2009, there were 71,977,875 shares of our common stock outstanding. At our Annual Meeting, a total of 40,612,230, or approximately 56% of our total outstanding shares, were represented in person or by proxy.

The results of our Annual Meeting were as follows:

(1) Election of Three Class II Members to our Board of Directors

Our stockholders elected the following three Class II Members to serve as members of our Board of Directors:

Name	Votes Cast For	Votes Withheld
Ricardo M. Campoy	40,098,647	513,583
R. David Russell	39,934,256	677,974
Andrew G. Sharkey, III	39,637,515	974,715

The terms of office of directors Bruce D. Hansen, Jean-Pierre M. Ergas, Gary A. Loving, Mark A. Lettes and Richard F. Nanna continued after the Annual Meeting.

(2) Ratification of the Selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our Independent Auditor

Our stockholders ratified the selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent auditor by the following vote:

For	40,229,970
Against	273,971
Abstain	108,289
Broker Non-Votes	2,296,358
Bank Non-Votes	4,922,383

ITEM 5.

OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6.

EXHIBITS

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Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.46	Form of Stay Bonus Agreement (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 12, 2009)
10.47	Daniel G. Zang Waiver and Release Agreement (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 20, 2009)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Previously filed as indicated and incorporated herein by reference.

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.

Dated: December 9, 2009

GENERAL MOLY, INC.

By: /s/ David A. Chaput
David A. Chaput
Chief Financial Officer and
Duly Authorized Officer