American CuMo Mining Corporation

TSX.V: MLY
OTCQX: MLYCF
82.3 M shares outstanding
$20 M market cap

A NEW FOCUS

IN OCTOBER 2012, AMERICAN CUMO MINING CORPORATION (CUMOCO) COMPLETED A MANAGEMENT CHANGE WITH A NEWLY-ELECTED BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND A NEW FOCUS ON ITS 100% OWNED CUMO PROJECT.

CuMo SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

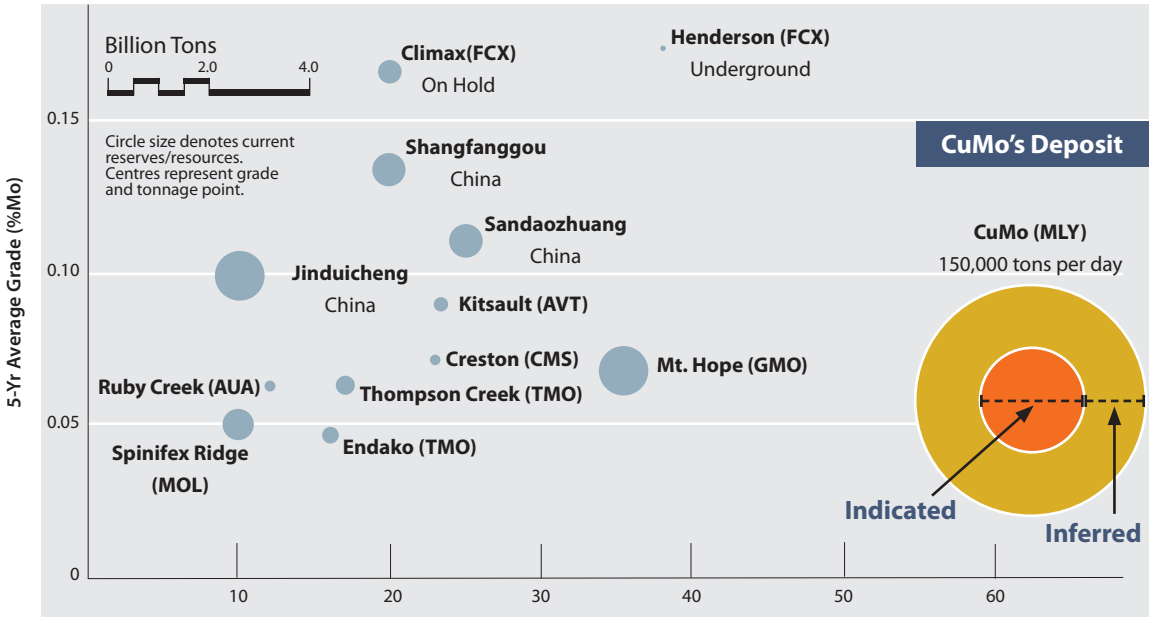
The CuMo Project is an advanced stage exploration project near Boise, Idaho, USA, looking to establish itself as one of the largest, lowest-cost and most profitable molybdenum, silver and copper deposits in the world. CuMoCo is working towards feasibility with a strong belief in ethical, sustainable exploration. With a dedicated team of professionals and new funding, management is confident it is on the path of realizing the full potential of the CuMo Project.

Q1 2013

Developing the largest un-mined molybdenum deposit in the world.

CuMoCo has discovered one of the largest deposits of molybdenum, copper and silver in North America near Boise, Idaho, USA. The Company is advancing its CuMo Project towards feasibility and its goal is to establish itself as one of the world's largest and lowest-cost primary producers of molybdenum.

CuMoCo's management and Board of Directors have diverse multi-national backgrounds with extensive skills in mine management, development and optimization.



CuMoCo owns 100% of the CuMo Project, which is not only rich in molybdenum, but also contains very significant credits of silver and copper; in fact, enough silver to place it among the Top 25 silver deposits on the planet.

The CuMo Project has two distinct layers of diversification: the upper half contains higher grades of silver and copper compared to molybdenum; the lower half is rich in molybdenum, with lower grades of silver and copper. The total recoverable value of both layers is what gives the CuMo Project such excellent economic potential. An independent NI 43-101 preliminary economic analysis prepared in 2009 by Ausenco points to the CuMo Project's potential to become the world's lowest-cost molybdenum producer.

located in
stable business
and political environment

only 60%
of CuMo's identified mineralized zone drilled

environmental
approvals
up-to-date

economies of scale are possible with
high-tonnage
mining rates

	Indicated >$15 RCV recovered lbs				
	tons	**Mo Oxide Millions**	**Mo Millions**	**Cu Millions**	**Ag Millions**
Zone	millions	lbs (MoS2%)	lbs (Mo%)	lbs (Cu%)	ounces
Oxide+CuAg	47.4	35.9 (0.050%)	23.9 (0.030%)	180.4 (0.26%)	6.7 (0.21 oz/t)
CuMo (transition)	511.3	589.7 (0.075%)	393.1 (0.045%)	1251.3 (0.17%)	48.4 (0.14 oz/t)
Mo+MSI	914.8	1585.2 (0.113%)	1056.8 (0.068%)	933.1 (0.08%)	43.9 (0.10 oz/t)
Total	**1,473.5**	**2210.7 (0.098%)**	**1191.2 (0.059%)**	**2364.8 (0.12%)**	**99.0 (0.11 oz/t)**
	Indicated $7.50 to $15 RCV				
Additional Resource	558.5	281.3 (0.038%)	187.5 (0.025%)	1038.2 (0.09%)	50.6 (0.09 oz/t)

	Inferred >$15 RCV recovered lbs				
	tons	**Mo Oxide Millions**	**Mo Millions**	**Cu Millions**	**Ag Millions**
Zone	millions	lbs (MoS2%)	lbs (Mo%)	lbs (Cu%)	ounces
Oxide+CuAg	18.6	14.3 (0.052%)	9.5 (0.031%)	63.7 (0.24%)	2.3 (0.18 oz/t)
CuMo (transition)	571.5	746.9 (0.085%)	497.9 (0.051%)	1109.1 (0.13%)	39.6 (0.10 oz/t)
Mo+MSI	582.3	852.3 (0.095%)	568.2 (0.057%)	238.4 (0.05%)	24.0 (0.08 oz/t)
Total	**1,172.4**	**1613.4 (0.090%)**	**1075.6 (0.054%)**	**1411.2 (0.09%)**	**65.9 (0.10 oz/t)**
	Inferred $7.50 to $15 RCV				
Additional Resource	1,240.5	771.2 (0.035%)	514.2 (0.021%)	1578.5 (0.08%)	81.9 (0.11 oz/t)

(Source: Resource Tables in Snowden's NI 43-101 Resource Estimate Update June 2011 dated June 13, 2011 and amended June 20, 2012. RCV is Recovered Value and is based on the prices of: molybdenum-oxide $16/lb, copper $2.10/lb, and silver $12/ounce.)

Potential low-cost producer.

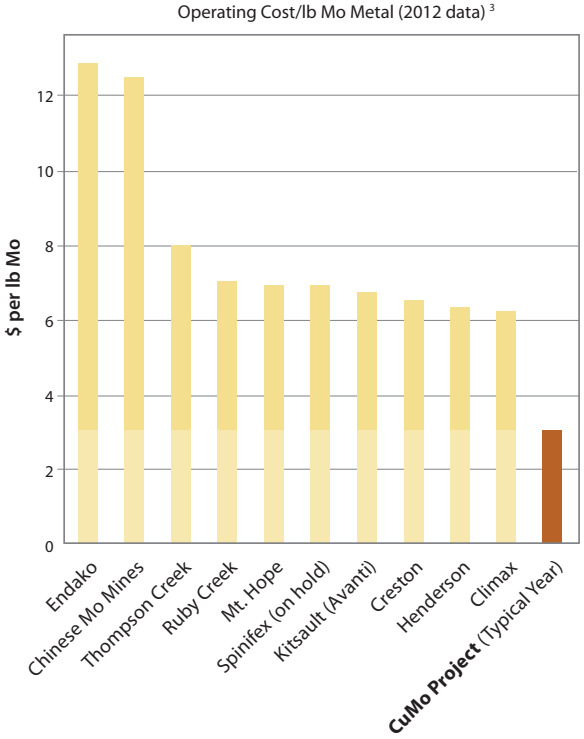
CuMoCo has identified significant quantities of molybdenum, copper and silver at the CuMo Project. The Company anticipates that project cash and total costs could be significantly reduced from steady by-product credits from these well-priced and in-demand metals, potentially making the CuMo Project profitable in most metal-market price conditions. Production costs are estimated to be less than $4/lb molybdenum or $0.51/lb of copper equivalent[1].

As a potential low-cost, primary molybdenum producer, the CuMo Project is expected to have significant advantages over high-cost underground or remote producers.

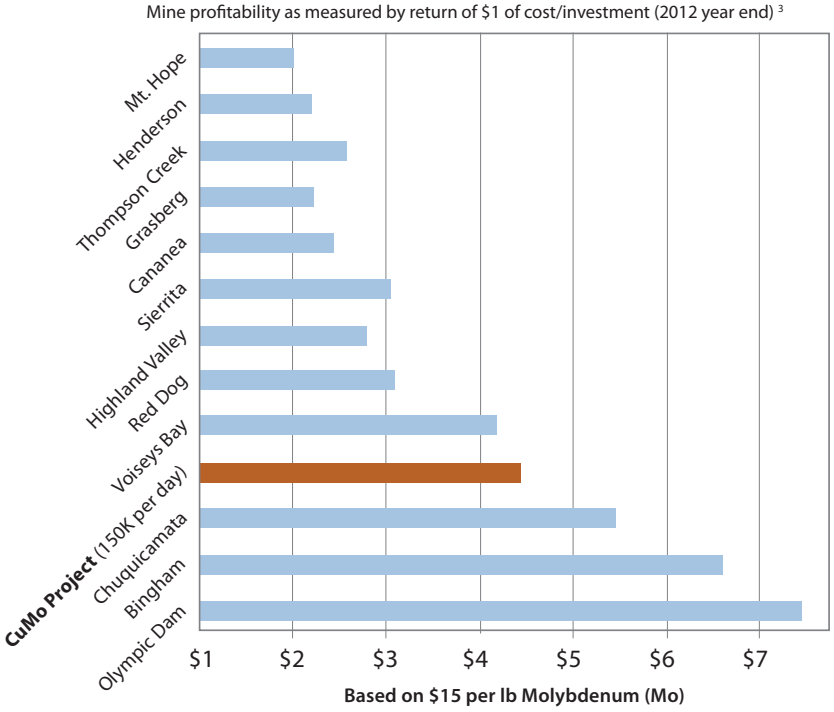
Strong economic potential.

To fully appreciate the potential profitability of the CuMo Project, we must challenge our ideas of molybdenum mining. Instead of developing small-sized, high-grade projects, we need to adopt the practices of the larger copper and gold porphyry deposit miners. Despite changing ore grade values within projects, these mines provide huge economies of scale, higher production rates and return significant profits to investors. Examples of this low-cost, high-profitability model include: Highland Valley, Morenci, and Sierrita. Highland Valley was placed into production to mine material worth $8 per ton for a cost of $4. Using large-scale mining infrastructure, the CuMo Project is targeting mining material with a recovered value per ton in excess of $15 (the cut-off in the resource tables)[2] for $8 or less per ton (Ausenco 2009 mining costs).[1]

CuMo Project Operating Cost Compared to Primary Molybdenum Producers



CuMo Project Profitability Compared to Some of the World's Most Profitable Mines



Molybdenum – The Multi-Use Alloy

Since it was discovered in the late 18th century, molybdenum has come to be used in numerous industrial products. Molybdenum is tough, durable and enhances steel in harsh environments where heat, pressure and corrosion are present. Due to its low toxicity, molybdenum is also a catalyst in energy production.

Molybdenum: The in-demand safe and strong metal

Molybdenum concentrate, or sulfide, is usually roasted and converted to an oxide. The oxide, known as Technical Molybdic Oxide, is a corrosion-resistant, steel super-alloy that is used in pipelines, off-shore drilling, aerospace manufacturing, ship building and tar sands. The use of such Advanced High Strength Steel (AHSS) increases safety and efficiency in construction, while acting as a catalyst, reducing sulfur content in diesel, and boosting crop yields by as much as 30%.

"With demand for molybdenum forecast to increase by 100 million pounds by 2015, the CuMo Project with its billions of pounds of low-cost molybdenum has assets in a class by itself."

Shaun Dykes, CEO
American CuMo
Mining Corporation

[1] Ausenco, CuMo Property Preliminary Economic Assessment throughput Scoping Study Report, November 18, 2009

[2] Snowdon, Resource Estimate Update June 2011 dated June 13, 2011 and amended June 20, 2012

[3] Company Financial Statements and Costing Reports, CPM group and mining cost data. CuMo Project (Typical Year) and CuMo Project (150K per day) are based upon the Ausenco PEA net of credits for copper and silver.[1]

DISCLAIMER: The preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature, and includes inferred resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized. Mr. Shaun M. Dykes, M.Sc. (Eng), P.Geo., CEO and Director of CuMoCo is the designated qualified person for the CuMo Project, and prepared the technical information contained in this disclosure.

RESPECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

AS THE CUMO PROJECT ADVANCES, CUMOCO INTENDS TO AID IN REPAIRING THE DAMAGE LEFT BEHIND BY THE PREVIOUS MINING ACTIVITY, THUS ELIMINATING THE CONTAMINATION CREATED BY OUTDATED MINING PRACTICES.

CuMoCo is committed to the sustainable development of natural resources. Environmental stewardship and responsible practices will guide all stages of exploration and development. With a long-term vision and proactive approach to addressing environmental issues, the Company is acting with integrity, meeting and exceeding all required permits and regulations, and is in full cooperation with state and federal regulatory agencies. CuMoCo is engaging an inter-agency task force to fully address any environmental concerns.

The CuMo exploration team maintained best management practices with respect to groundwater, hydrogeology and environmental protection in conducting its federally approved activities on private and public lands during previous exploration programs, and will continue these same practices into the future.

CuMoCo
modern
mining practices
and ethics

strong
world demand
for silver, copper
and molybdenum

readily
accessible approved
infrastructure
surrounds
property

The CuMo Project

Permit Status

North American project development is governed by three levels of increasingly stringent analyses to evaluate the environmental impacts of proposed projects.

The CuMo Project and exploration team have completed the lower level permits and are currently working under the middle level permit. CuMoCo is currently in the process of gathering the required scientific information to advance to the next permit level, and to make informed, responsible and intelligent decisions.

Lower Level (CE)	No significant effect on the quality of environment (generally less than 5 acres disturbance).
Middle Level (EA)	Involves an analysis of the environmental effects and a determination of the significance of these effects (generally involves exceeding the initial 5 acres of disturbance).
Highest Level (EIS)	Actual mine permit. Mine impact and disturbance are mitigated through reclamation and reasonable alternatives.

Financials

To obtain its mining permit for the CuMo Project, CuMoCo requires approximately $100 million USD to complete the project's Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement. With a positive Feasibility Study, close to 80% of the $2.5 B production financing could be funded by loan devices and arrangements, with an additional $400M to be obtained through self-equipment financing from major vendors. It is estimated that CuMoCo would need to source approximately $100 to $200M of the funding requirements.

There are multiple financing arrangements under consideration for the Feasibility Study. Among those being considered are the following: off-take arrangements (based on achievement of defined goals); equity plus direct interest; joint venture earn-in; and convertible debentures.

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