

Santo Mining Corp.
Form 10-K
November 13, 2013

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT UNDER TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013

or

**TRANSITIONIAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the transitional period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 333-169503**

SANTO MINING CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

27-0518586

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

Ave. Sarasota #20, Torre Empresarial, Suite 1103

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

(Address of principal executive offices) including zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 1-809-535-9443

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Class

None

Name of exchange in which registered

None

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes [] No [X]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act:
Yes [] No [X]

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

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

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 (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). **Yes** **No**

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulations S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. []

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	[]	Smaller reporting company	[X]

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). **Yes** [] **No** [X]

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, January 31, 2013 was \$6,026,628.20.

As of November 12, 2013, the registrant had 70,133,141 shares issued and outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PART I

- Item 1. Business.
- Item 1A. Risk Factors.
- Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.
- Item 2. Properties.
- Item 3. Legal Proceedings.
- Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

PART II

- Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholders Matters,
and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.
- Item 6. Selected Financial Data.
- Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of
Operation.
- Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.
- Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.
- Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial
Disclosure.
- Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.
- Item 9B. Other Information.

PART III

- Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.
- Item 11. Executive Compensation.
- Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.
- Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.
- Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

PART IV

- Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Signature Page

Exhibit Index

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements discuss matters that are not historical facts. Because they discuss future events or conditions, forward-looking statements may include words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “intend,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “may,” “seek,” “might,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “predict,” “project,” “forecast,” “potential,” “continue” negatives thereof or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, are based on various underlying assumptions and current expectations about the future and are not guarantees. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievement to be materially different from the results of operations or plans expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

We cannot predict all of the risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, such information should not be regarded as representations that the results or conditions described in such statements or that our objectives and plans will be achieved and we do not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K and include information concerning possible or assumed future results of our operations, including statements about potential acquisition or merger targets; business strategies; future cash flows; financing plans; plans and objectives of management; any other statements regarding future acquisitions, future cash needs, future operations, business plans and future financial results, and any other statements that are not historical facts.

These forward-looking statements represent our intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Many of those factors are outside of our control and could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than we have described. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of the Annual Report on Form 10-K. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning other matters addressed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, a change in events, conditions, circumstances or assumptions underlying such statements, or otherwise.

CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

When this report uses the words “we,” “us,” “our,” and the “Company,” they refer to Santo Mining Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries. “SEC” refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The words “Property” or “Claim” refer to a “concession application” which according to the Dominican Mining Law grants the holder with certain preferential rights including future exclusive rights to prospect, explore and exploit metallic minerals within its designated

boundaries.

4

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Santo Mining Corp. is a company which acquires various metallic exploration concession applications in the Dominican Republic for the purpose of exploration and extraction. We target near-term production opportunities in the Dominican Republic. Our vision is to define deposits and extract metals from both alluvial deposits that require minimal processing and bulk-tonnage, open-pit oxide and sulfide gold deposits where poly-metallic ores with economic concentrations of precious and base metals may be extracted and transported to local or offshore processing plants and refineries.

The Company plans to combine rapid exploration methodology with innovative operational and logistical approaches to ensure the efficient and effective extraction of gold and other metals in the future. It has use of a self-contained modular office facility which is currently parked in Santo Domingo and moved around the concessions as and when needed. As the properties are more or less in three clusters, we found this to be the most practical solution. The Company itself owns no vehicles which are provided to us by our CEO to tow Company owned enclosed cargo trailer to transport and park where we are conducting exploration operations. The exploration crew rents a local house or sleep in more remote areas sleep in acamp tents. Local porters, cooks and pack animals are hired on a daily basis. Helicopters are occasionally rented on an as needed basis. The Company has a pre-treatment laboratory consisting of electric kilns, chlorine gas generator, and chlorine gas reactor, leased rock crushing and grinding mills. The Company has identified two used Hydracore 2000 drill rigs which are man portable and ideally suited for our near-term exploration activities.

This swift mobilization and on-site sampling analysis capability was developed to drive growth and value in the near and long terms. Our Claims are 100% owned, and lie in the core of the mineral rich Hispaniola Gold-Copper Back-Arc.

History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 8, 2009. From our inception, we were engaged in the operation of a website portal, www.drdentalspa.com, and www.drdientesblancos.com where both dentists and patients could access dental information, as well as operating a teeth whitening business. Recently, our management decided to redirect our business focus towards identifying and pursuing options regarding the acquisition of mineral exploration property with the focus on gold and other precious metals. Our new operational website is www.santomining.com.

From July 8, 2009 through to the date of the acquisition of our first Claim we were a designated shell company with minimal operations. As described below, on July 30, 2012, we entered into an acquisition agreement and began operations and ceased to be a shell.

On July 30, 2012, (the “Acquisition Closing Date”), we entered into a mineral property acquisition agreement (the “Acquisition Agreement”), with Gexplo, SRL (the “Vendor”) and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz, an officer and director of the Company, whereby the Company agreed to acquire from the Vendor an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to a Claim known as Alexia (the “Alexia Claim”), which is located in the province of Dajabon, in the municipalities of Dajabon and Partido, specifically in the sections Chaucey, La Gorra and Partido Arriba, covering Los Indios, Pueblo Nuevo, Hatico Viejo, El Junco, La Gallina, Tahuique and Charo located in the Dajabon 5874-I (11) and Loma de Cabrera 5874-II (19) topographical sheets, complying with the terms of mining law No. 146 and its regulations, as described in the Acquisition Agreement, or the Acquisition. The Vendor is owned by Alain French, our President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director.

Pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, in consideration of an undivided 100% interest in and to the Alexia Claim, the Vendor received 6,456,600 shares of the Company’s common stock transferred from Ms. Ruiz and the cancellation of the promissory note for \$59,770 from the Company to the Vendor dated May 31, 2012. The loan was cancelled by the Company as consideration in the Acquisition Agreement, on July 30, 2012.

On September 17, 2012, the Company exercised its right of first refusal to purchase two additional metallic exploration concession applications, Walter (the “Walter Claim”), and Maria (the “Maria Claim”), from the Vendor pursuant to the “Acquisition Agreement”. In exchange for the Walter Claim and the Maria Claim, Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz, the Secretary of the Company, transferred 13,181,460 of her shares of the Company’s common stock to the Vendor.

On October 12, 2012, the Company amended the Acquisition Agreement (the “Acquisition Amendment”), with the Vendor and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz, an officer and director of the Company. Pursuant to the Acquisition Amendment, the Company would no longer have right of first refusal to purchase the Shalee and Daniel Claims and instead would have right of first refusal to purchase the Henry, Francesca, Eliza, and Nathaniel Claims.

On October 12, 2012, the Company exercised its right of first refusal to purchase four additional mineral properties, Henry (the “Henry Claim”), Francesca (the “Francesca Claim”), Kato (f/k/a Eliza) (the “Kato Claim”), and Nathaniel (the “Nathaniel Claim”), from the Vendor pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement. In exchange for the Claims, Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz transferred 12,644,943 of her shares of the Company’s common stock to the Vendor.

On March 13, 2013, the Company entered into a definitive long-term license agreement (the “License Agreement”) with Campania Minera Los Angeles Del Desierto CA De CV, a Mexican company (the “Concessionaire”), to develop and mine three metallic concessions (the “Concessions”) located in Ocampo, Coahuila in Mexico owned by the Concessionaire. Pursuant to the License Agreement, the Concessionaire will receive 40% of any royalty from the Concessions, and the remaining 60% will be retained by the Company. The Company is also required to make payments totaling \$210,000 (the “Initial Payment”) within a year of signing the License Agreement as well as issue 1,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock to the Concessionaire by June 14, 2013. \$100,000 of the Initial Payment will be advanced towards the royalty fee.

On March 25, 2013, the Company entered into a Mining Property Acquisition Agreement (the “Richard Acquisition Agreement”) with the Vendor pursuant to which the Company acquired an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to a mineral exploration concession application consisting of 220 hectares. in the Dominican Republic known as Richard (the “Richard Claim”) (the “Richard Acquisition”). In consideration for the Richard Acquisition, the Vendor will receive a payment of \$10,000 and 1,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock.

On April 3, 2013, the Company entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement (the “Charles Acquisition Agreement”) with the Vendor, pursuant to which the Company acquired from the Vendor an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to a mineral exploration concession application consisting of 278 hectares located in the Dominican Republic known as Charles (the “Charles Claim”) (the “Charles Acquisition”). In consideration for the Charles Acquisition, the Vendor will receive a \$10,000 upon closing, a second payment of \$50,000 within 90 days, and 1,500,000 shares of the Company’s common stock.

Asher Financing

On April 22, 2013, the Company closed a Securities Purchase Agreement, dated April 16, 2013 with Asher Enterprises, Inc. (“Asher”), pursuant to which Asher purchased, and the Company issued, a convertible promissory note dated April 16, 2013 as of the same date in the principal amount of \$53,000 (the “First Asher Note”) with a maturity date of January 22, 2014. The interest rate of the Asher Note is 8% per annum through the maturity date.

On July 1, 2013, the Company closed a Second Securities Purchase Agreement (the “Second Asher Agreement”), pursuant to which Asher purchased, and the Company issued, a convertible promissory note with a principal amount of \$32,500 (the “Second Asher Note”) with a maturity date of April 3, 2014. The interest rate of the Asher Note is 8% per annum through the maturity date.

On October 23, 2013, the Company closed a Third Securities Purchase Agreement (the “Third Asher Agreement”), pursuant to which Asher purchased, and the Company issued, a convertible promissory note with a principal amount of \$32,500 (the “Third Asher Note”) with a maturity date of January 25, 2014. The interest rate of the Asher Note is 8% per annum through the maturity date.

JMJ Financing

On June 12, 2013, the Company issued to MJM Financial (“MJM”), a convertible promissory note as of the same date in the principal amount of \$335,000 (the “MJM Note”), with a maturity date of June 11, 2012, for total consideration of \$300,000 (the “Note Consideration”). The interest rate of the MJM is 0% if repaid within the first 90 days, and shall increase to 12% after 90 days. Upon the closing on June 12, 2013, MJM paid to the Company consideration in the amount of \$60,000.

On September 25, 2013, MJM paid the Company additional \$25,000.

Equity Enhancement Program with Hanover

On June 20, 2013, Company entered into a common stock purchase agreement with Hanover Holdings I LLC (the “Purchase Agreement”). The Purchase Agreement provided that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, Hanover is committed to purchase up to \$16,000,000 (the “Total Commitment”), worth of the Company’s common stock, over the 36-month term of the Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued 1,690,484 shares of Common Stock to Hanover as initial commitment shares.

In connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, on the Closing Date, the Company and Hanover also entered into a registration rights agreement dated June 20, 2013 (the “Registration Rights Agreement”). Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company agreed to have an initial registration statement declared effective within a certain time frame. If the initial registration statement was not declared effective by the effectiveness deadline, the Company was required to issue to Hanover additional shares of the Company’s Common Stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (a) \$83,750 by (b) the arithmetic average of the VWAPs over the 10 trading day period immediately preceding the effectiveness deadline, rounded up to the nearest whole share. The mechanics triggering the issuance of those securities were fully negotiated and set forth in the Purchase Agreement. On the date of the trigger, the Company was required to issue 1,072,343 (based on the calculation described in the Purchase Agreement) to Hanover.

On August 14, 2013, the Company and Hanover executed an addendum (the “Addendum”) to the Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which Hanover would receive 536,172 of the shares on August 14, 2013 and 536,171 of the shares if the registration statement was not deemed effective within 30 calendar days. The Company issued 536,172 additional commitment shares to Hanover on August 14, 2013. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Registration Statement has not been declared effective. The remaining 536,171 shares have not been issued yet.

IBC Funds Settlement Agreement

On October 2, 2013, the Company entered into an Amended Settlement and Agreement and Release (the “Settlement Agreement”) with IBC Funds, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“IBC”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue common stock to IBC in exchange for the settlement of \$123,028 (the “Settlement Amount”) of past-due accounts payable of the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement approved by the Order, on October 3, 2013, the Company agreed to issue to IBC shares (the “Settlement Shares”) of the Company’s Common Stock in exchange for the Settlement Amount. The Settlement Agreement provides that the Settlement Shares will be issued in one or more tranches, as necessary, sufficient to satisfy the Settlement Amount through the issuance of freely trading securities issued pursuant to Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, IBC may deliver a request to the Company which states the dollar amount (designated in U.S. Dollars) of Common Stock to be issued to IBC (the “Share Request”). The parties agree that the total amount of Common Stock to be delivered by the Company to satisfy the Share Request shall be issued at a forty-five percent (45%) discount to lowest price based upon the average of the volume weighted average price of the Common Stock over the ten (10) trading day period preceding the Share Request. Additional tranche requests shall be made as requested by IBC until the Settlement Amount is paid in full so long as the number of shares requested does not make IBC the owner of more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock at any given time.

On October 11, 2013, the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit for Sarasota County, Florida (the “Court”), entered an order (the “Order”) approving, among other things, the fairness of the terms and conditions of an exchange pursuant to Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), in accordance with a stipulation of settlement, pursuant to the Settlement Agreement between the Company and IBC, in the matter entitled IBC Funds, LLC v. Santo Mining Corp. (the “Action”). IBC commenced the Action against the Company to recover an aggregate of \$123,028 of past-due accounts payable of the Company (the “Claim”), which IBC had purchased from certain vendors of the Company pursuant to the terms of separate receivable purchase agreements between IBC and each of such vendors (the “Assigned Accounts”). The Assigned Accounts relate to certain legal, accounting, and financial services provided to the Company. The Order provides for the full and final settlement of the Claim and the Action. The Settlement Agreement became effective and binding upon the Company and IBC upon execution of the Order by the Court on October 11, 2013.

Business Strategy

The Company's business strategies are as follows:

- Concentrating its exploration and mining efforts in regions that have favorable commercial and fiscal terms.
- Stable locations that provide extensive existing infrastructure.
- Regions that have an experienced and trained workforce.
- Santo Mining Corp. will use new technical advances in exploration.
- These exploration techniques will help Santo Mining Corp. identify structures and formations previously unidentified using older techniques.
- Focus on identifying further major gold deposits.
- Target bulk tonnage, open pit oxide and sulphide gold deposits.
- Fully committed to a "Fast Track" production taking advantage of gold's unprecedented prices.

Strategy

Santo Mining Corp. looks at creating shareholder value by:

1. Investing in our Claims to identify and to discover and delineate economic gold resources
2. Advancing promising gold deposits through to engineering and feasibility stage and partnering with leading mining companies and end user companies to finance and manage operations. For more details on the time frame and costs relating to the feasibility study, please refer to the description of El Angel Del Desierto under the "Item 2. Properties."
3. Searching for accretive merger and acquisition projects

Strategic Goals for 2013-2104

- Test new target areas with the objective of outlining new gold resources
- Start drilling to test new surface discoveries and expand any found deposits
- Conduct additional metallurgical testing and mineralogy balance and department
- Design process to concentrate gold and silver ore in Mexico project
- Set-up pilot gold and silver concentrating plant at Mexico project
- Install full size concentrating gold and silver processing plant at Mexico project
- Examine M&A and regional consolidation opportunities
- Plan to move from OTC to NASADQ or other stock exchange

Competitive Strengths

- The Company is located in The Dominican Republic which is experiencing an gold mining rush. During the last three years it is estimated total investment in the mining sector is between \$4-5 Billion. New exploration around Spanish Colonial metal workings and some Greenfield locations resulted in a proliferation of near-term gold production opportunities.
- The Company has Claims in the mineral rich Hispaniola Gold-Copper Back-Arc, rising to 10,000 feet, cuts a diagonal swath across the island where Taino Indians collected gold nuggets from the river and later Columbus was first to systematically extract gold. Today the island is peppered with historical gold, silver and copper works. Some of these former sites have been explored and resulted in major discoveries; while others have yet to be investigated.
- There have been some major and significant mineral discoveries in the Dominican Republic.

- The Dominican Republic is a democratic country with similar political structure to USA. Santo Domingo is a modern bustling city with all the amenities and technologies of its US counterparts. Following recent presidential elections, the new republican president installed his cousin Mr. Alexander Medina (Former Falconbridge executive) as the new Director of the Mining Management Office and Mr. Lisandro Lembert as Vice-Minister of Mines and Energy. Both appointments have been received well by the mining sector and both are making significant improvements to their respective agencies.
- The Company has precious and base metal Claims in the heart of the mineral rich geology, an agile exploration team with many years of local experience, a pipeline of highly prospective Claims, close ties with many community leaders, and field efforts supported by seasoned financial consultants.
- Our officers and directors include experienced and respected executives with experience in the junior mining industry.
- The Company has been financed to get it through its first stage of development.

Sources of Available Land for Mining and Exploration

Much of the desirable land for mining and exploration in the Dominican Republic has been claimed by international mining companies.

The Alexia Claim totals 2,775 mining hectares. The Walter Claim totals 200 mining hectare. The Maria Claim totals 1,486 mining hectares. The Henry Claim totals 1,900 mining hectares. The Francesca Claim totals 2,120 mining hectares. The Eliza Claim totals 243.75 mining hectares. The Nathaniel Claim totals 475 mining hectares. The Richard Claim has 200 mining hectares. The Charles Claim has 278 mining hectares.

Competition

We are a mineral resource exploration company. We compete with other mineral resource exploration companies for financing and for the acquisition of new mineral properties. Many of the mineral resource exploration companies with whom we compete have greater financial and technical resources than those available to us. Accordingly, these competitors may be able to spend greater amounts on acquisitions of mineral properties of merit, on exploration of their mineral properties and on development of their mineral properties. In addition, they may be able to afford more geological expertise in the targeting and exploration of mineral properties. This competition could result in competitors having mineral properties of greater quality and interest to prospective investors who may finance additional exploration. This competition could adversely impact on our ability to finance further exploration and to achieve the financing necessary for us to develop our mineral property.

Government Regulation

We are committed to complying with and are, to our knowledge, in compliance with, all governmental and environmental regulations applicable to our Company and our property. Permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of mine operation and reclamation. We cannot predict the extent to which these requirements will affect our company or our property if we identify the existence of minerals in commercially exploitable quantities. In addition, future legislation and regulation could cause additional expense, capital expenditure, restrictions and delays in the exploration of our property.

As per information obtained from the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic and the General Director of Mining, mining activities in the Dominican Republic focus mainly on mining of ferronickel and gold. The Dominican Republic has a very active mineral exploration sector, with the mining of minerals, both metallic and non-metallic, being an important aspect of the economy. The dominant producers are Perilya Gold and Falcondo Xstrata Nickel, which mine deposits in central Dominican Republic as well as Barrick Gold's scheduled production of gold at the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Cotui area. The government sees the mining industry as representing one of the main sources for socio-economic development of the Dominican Republic. Government policy concerning the mining industry is geared towards the protection of the environment and the integration of affected communities to the mining projects. The major mining opportunities in the Dominican Republic are found in ferronickel, marble, salt and plaster, construction aggregates (such as limestone), gold and silver. According to a speech in February 2012 by President Leonel Fernandez the Dominican Republic's economy expanded 4.5 percent in 2011 behind "astronomical growth" in the mining sector and further growth is expected in 2012 due to continued extraction expansion and of nickel at the Xstrata Plc Falcondo mine and the beginning of gold production this year at the Pueblo Viejo mine by the Barrick Gold Corp.

The legal framework that governs mining operations in the Dominican Republic is comprised of the following legal provisions: the Constitution of the Dominican Republic, and the various laws of the mining operations of the Dominican Republic, herein referred to as the "Law"; Law No. 146 of 1971, also known as the Dominican Mining Law, and its regulation for enforcement; and presidential decrees (Decree No. 613-00, regarding the creation of the National Council for Mining Development; Decree No. 839-00 dated 26 September 2000, regarding the declaration of mining as an activity of the highest priority of the Dominican state, thereby instructing the Corporate Mining Authority to enter into certain agreements regarding the development of certain mining sectors of the country; and Decree No. 947-01 dated 19 September 2001, regarding the creation of Industrial mining parks for whom the tax incentives of the Dominican Industrial Free Zone Law No. 8-90 are extended to). Law No. 123-71, along with its regulation of enforcement, also regulates certain mining activities, namely the extraction of sand, gravel, chippings, rocks and similar materials.

As in most nations, the Constitution of the Dominican Republic is the general framework that establishes broad norms for the functioning of the state. The Constitution enshrines the protection of property and the inviolability of such in article 51. However, article 17 of the same sets forth that "mining and hydrocarbon deposits and, in general, all non-renewable resources, may only be explored or exploited by private parties, under sustainable environmental criterion, in accordance with concessions, agreements, licenses, permits or quotas, under the conditions determined by law". Thus, any person seeking to undertake mining operations in the Dominican Republic must take into account that the Dominican state is a necessary participant in any mining operation, and that the property of the minerals is that of the state, although the entity awarded with a concession has the right to profit from the extracted minerals. Property of the state, as may be construed from the provisions set forth in Law No. 146's Regulation for Application refers to the mineral reserve, and not the extracted minerals which belong to the concessionaire. The Dominican Mining Law No. 146 of 4 June 1971, which we refer to as Law 146, is the legislation currently in force in the Dominican Republic relating to the exploration and exploitation of mining materials. The Law is complemented by its Regulation for enforcement number 207-98 of 3 June 1998, which clarifies certain aspects of the Law and establishes specific administrative processes in order to implement the norms contained in the Law.

Law 146, as well as its regulation, establish that the state is the owner of all mineral deposits, of any nature, on Dominican soil and that the exploitation or mining of such deposits are undertaken by means of concessions or agreements granted exclusively by the government. Furthermore, the Law is highly protective of the local legal regime providing that all concessions granted within national territory are exclusively governed by the laws and courts of the Dominican Republic, and when foreigners are the concessionaires, such concessionaires are deemed to have validly waived any right to diplomatic protection in relation to the concession. The Law also creates the General Mining Directorate, which is the administrative body in charge of implementing the Law and regulating mining activities in the Dominican Republic.

We should also point out that our General Environmental and Natural Resources Law No. 64-00 (Law 64-00), which governs all environmental related issues in the Dominican Republic also plays an important role with respect to mining activities in said country. The purpose of this law is to set the general rules towards the conservation, protection, improvement and restoration of the environment and the natural resources, intending to assure a sustainable use having unified segregated rules concerning environmental protection and creating a governmental authority - the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources - with wide authority to oversee and regulate the application of Law 64-00. Article 38 of Law 64-00 establishes the process of environmental evaluation, in order to prevent, control and mitigate the impacts over the environment and natural resources caused by works, projects and

other activities. According to the list published by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources regarding projects that require environmental impact studies in order to obtain an environmental license, the activities involving the mining sector are the following: development, exploitation and processing of metallic and non metallic mining; exploration and mining prospection; extractive metallurgy and mining parks.

Law 146 regulates investments in mining activities, although there is also a general foreign investment law (Law No. 16-95 and its amendments), which requires registration of foreign investments for statistical purposes. Under Law 146 mining rights may be acquired both by domestic and foreign parties; however, foreign investors in these activities are required to incorporate a Dominican subsidiary prior to holding exploration concessions over mineral rights. The possibility of operating through a branch, in lieu of a Dominican subsidiary may be reached through special agreements entered with the executive branch and subject to Congress approval. Although Law 146 provides for certain rules governing the exemption to foreign exchange requirements, such provisions are no longer relevant as per freedom of convertibility and transferability principles in force since 2002 with the enactment of our current Monetary and Financial Law No. 183-02. Accordingly, in connection with foreign exchange regulations, including the external debt service, no approvals are currently required from any governmental authorities for purposes of assuming debt in foreign currencies, accessing the currency exchange markets or transferring funds abroad, provided that such exchange and transfer activities are done through duly authorized financial and exchange intermediation entities of the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic is party to numerous international investments and free-trade treaties including DR-CAFTA; however, none apply specifically to mining activities, and such operations sometimes are excluded from these treaties in most cases. As to dispute resolution mechanisms we should point out that the Dominican Republic is a party to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention), and that arbitration clauses are not in contradiction of or subject to restrictions under the laws of the Dominican Republic, except for judicial homologation (exequatur) requirements.

Law 146 recognizes two distinct types of concessions that may be granted by the state: concessions for the exploration of mining materials; and concessions for the mining itself or exploitation of the mining materials. Article 17 allows additionally, the creation of 'fiscal reserves' by the executive branch, within a determined mining zone, and following such creation, allow the exploration and evaluation of mining sources, and allow exploitation activities through special contracts. The process of obtaining a mining concession is relatively straightforward, and is contained in articles 143 through 176 of Law 146, as well as certain other provisions of Regulation 207-98. In summary, the entity interested in mining a piece of land must fulfill the requirements established by Law 146, Regulation 207-98, and those of the General Mining Directorate. The General Mining Directorate then either approves the concession or rejects it. If approval is granted, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce proceeds to issue a resolution authorizing the concession. The General Mining Directorate also grants any and all rights of passage and rights of use of the land of third parties once the concession is granted, notwithstanding if the permit is granted either for exploration purposes or for mining operations. If a foreign entity seeks to receive a concession for exploration purposes only, then it is allowed to do so as a foreign entity, though it must prove its existence to the General Mining Directorate through the filing of certain documents. However, the Law expressly establishes that foreign entities that seek mining (or exploitation) concessions must do so through the incorporation of a Dominican company fulfilling all the requirements under Dominican law. Nevertheless, if the foreign entity had begun exploration operations as such, and requested the granting of a mining concession, while the incorporation of the Dominican company is being undertaken, the foreign entity may initiate mining activities. The concession granted is *intuitu personae*, and consequently, may not be assigned without prior written approval from Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 146, a mining concession gives the exclusive right over all substances found within the perimeter thereof, to explore, exploit or develop such substances in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws.

Among the obligations of the holder of a concession are the following, which may be construed as covenants to maintain its concession:

- Protection of life and health of the workers;
- Submission of semi-annual progress and annual operation reports;
- Compliance with environmental standards;

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

- Payment of annual patents, royalty fees and income taxes;
- keeping of legal accounting books in accordance with applicable accounting rules;
- Execution of works in accordance to methods and techniques avoiding damages to the landowner and to the adjoining concessionaires; and
- Starting the works within six months after the date of the granting of the concession, under sanction of forfeiture.

The executive branch may declare a mining zone as a fiscal reserve, and grant exploitation rights over such reserve through special contracts. The requirement for such exploitation rights, as per the provisions of article 19 of Law 146, is that any such mining exploitation within a fiscal reserve, must be granted by means of a public bidding process. Congress approval is not necessary for these purposes; however, such Congress approval becomes mandatory when tax incentives are provided through the special contract. The use of the fiscal reserve and 'special contract' combination, although not uncommon, is treated as the exception as opposed to the rule when it comes to the granting of mining concessions under Law 146. They simply allow for the executive branch to reach mining arrangements with private parties in conditions that may differ from those generally provided under Law 146. In general, this combination will have equivalent standing as compared to a concession, but following the amendment made to article 19 of Law 146, special agreements may provide for conditions or rights that are less favorable to those generally granted under Law 146 with respect to mining concessions in general.

As may be construed from the descriptions detailed above, the jurisdiction authority over mining activities is generally placed in the executive branch, comprised by the presidency and the Ministries of Industry and Trade, and Environment and Natural Resources.

Mining concessionaires must pay three distinct taxes or fees: royalty fees to the Dominican government; export fees; and income tax. First, the royalty fee contemplated by the law is calculated on the basis of the size of the land covered by the concession, as well as the type of concession granted. However, the amount paid in royalty is not very large, since in no case does any royalty payment exceed 45,000 Dominican Republic pesos. This fee is paid on a yearly basis, but in two installments. On the other hand, the second fee that must be paid is an export fee, equivalent to 5 per cent of the invoice value of the mineral exported, paid in full within three months of the export. Finally, we must note that in the concession and mining agreement executed between the state and the concessionaire, the parties are free to establish any royalty payment that is agreed upon, in addition to those contemplated by the law.

In addition to those taxes and royalties payable by mining concessionaires, which include a 25 per cent income tax, the latter would also need to consider and may be required to pay an annual asset tax of 1 per cent over the value of the assets of the concessionaire and tax withholding obligations over salaries paid to employees and dividends distributed to shareholders.

In case of non-renewable natural resources, parties are required to pay a 5 per cent contribution of their generated net profits produced from the exploitation activity to the municipality. Right holders of concession permits under Law No. 123-71 are required to pay the above mentioned income and municipal taxes. In addition, such right holders must pay a contribution equal to 4.10 Dominican Republic pesos per cubic meter of mineral extracted, removed or excavated. The above tariff may be increased from time to time.

Upon the occurrence of payment defaults, as a cause of forfeiture, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, before pronouncing the forfeiture must require, by means of a written notice, that the concessionaire rectify the fault within a period of 30 working days. After the expiration of said period, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce may dictate the forfeiture by means of a resolution which must be published in the Official Gazette. The concessionaire may also be penalized with a 10 per cent surcharge. There are no rules prohibiting a creditor to step in and cure in lieu of the mining company. Income tax payment defaults are subject also to penalties provided under the Dominican Tax Code.

Under Article 15 of the Dominican Constitution, water constitutes a strategic national heritage of public use, unalienable, imprescriptibly, not subject to attachments, and essential for life. Human consumption has priority over any other use, while the state must elaborate and implement effective policies towards the protection of country's water resources.

Several institutions are in charge of issuing required permits and authorizations for the use of waters resources. Law No. 5852 on the Distribution of Public Waters provides that any party wishing to use public waters must obtain a

water title. In accordance with article 48 of Law No. 5825, a petition in this sense must be filed before the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI). If granted, the water rights are subject to certain fees based on invested capital in installed facilities and annual permitting fees. Other authorizations or permits may be required from the Natural Potable Water and Sewage Institute (INAPA) particular in connection with the use or installation of water lines and sewers, or both. For the construction of wells and for the exploitation and use of underground waters, parties are required also to obtain a permit from the sub-ministry of soil and water of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Under article 6 of Law 146, the mining concession constitutes a different right than that of an owner of a real property, whether the mining concession and the ownership right over the property, belong to the same person. The usufruct of mining sources gives the right to the concessionaire to use also the surface of the land, whether it owns such land or not, provided however that the concessionaire must indemnify the corresponding third party for damages causes during the mining operations (article 63 of the Law 146). Article 78 of the Law 146 provides that concessionaires must reach agreements with the owners or occupants of land they require for their mining operations, or both. Such agreements must include provisions relating to the superficial extension of the land required for purposes of building dwellings, storage spaces, shops, plants, tailings deposits, water tanks, construction deposits, and other types of improvements. Easements relating to electric line routes are governed by our General Electricity Law No. 125-01, its amendments and rules of enforcement. Under said legislation easements are usually granted through the concession agreement required for purposes of distributing or transmitting energy; the use of the national grid transmission lines are subject to the payment of special tolls and other similar fees.

Subject to the obtainment of required permits or concession rights under our General Electricity Law No. 125-01 and its amendments and rules of enforcement, mining concessionaires may elect to procure their supply of electricity under different modalities that include total or partial self generation, the purchase of energy in the National Interconnected Electricity System of the Dominican Republic (national grid) under special contractual rights and as an Un-Regulated User (URU); or purchase of electricity from a third party outside the NIES, or national grid, under any contractual modality and as a URU, or both.

Pursuant to the Mining Law, exploitation concessions are granted for a maximum term of 75 years. The termination of the concession occurs upon expiration of the applicable tenure. Anticipated termination of rights under a mining concession may occur upon the following:

- Through a waiver or reduction upon request of the concessionaire.
- Upon a declaration of nullity or invalidity following a determination that:
 - The concession was granted to an unqualified person as per article 13 of Law 146.
 - That the concession was granted directly or indirectly to foreign governments.
 - That the concession was granted within the perimeter of an existing fiscal reserve or existent concessions.
 - That the concession was granted to the same person in excess of the maximum limits provided under articles 32 and 43 of Law 146.
- Upon termination pursued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade subject to the lawful causes detailed in Law 146, which include the following in connection with exploration concessions:
 - Failure to start exploration within six months following the issuance of the concession.
 - Interruption of exploration activities for more than six continuous months.
 - Carrying out exploitation activities during exploration tenures under an exploration concession.
 - Failure to pay mining fees, taxes and royalties.
 - Upon failure to comply with programmed works.
 - Failure to carry out reporting obligations as required under articles 72 and 192 of Law 146.

And the following causes in connection with exploitation concessions:

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

- Failure to initiate exploitation within a one-year term following issuance of the concession;
- Interruption of exploitation activities for more than two continuous years;
- Failure to pay applicable mining fees, royalties and taxes;
- Suspension of commercial production (defined as the sale of exploited metallurgic minerals without benefits for the state in the form of income tax for more than two consecutive years);
- Failure to incorporate a Dominican subsidiary within a six-month term following issuance of the concession; and
- Failure to comply with reporting requirements.

Upon the occurrence of the causes of termination specified above, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, before pronouncing the forfeiture must require, by means of a written notice, that the concessionaire rectify the fault within a period of 30 working days. Upon expiration of said period, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce may dictate the forfeiture by means of a resolution, which must be published in the Official Gazette.

Affected parties may file administrative appeals before the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and before the Administrative Courts of the Dominican Republic which are part of the Judicial Branch.

Concession rights granted by the Dominican government may be subject to pledges under Dominican law, provided that such granting party agrees to the awarding of the security interest. These types of securities are governed by the provisions set forth in articles 91 et al of the Commercial Code that relate to the commercial pledge. A commercial pledge is usually the type of security considered for purposes of pledging all types of intangible assets, in connection with international and domestic credit facilities or other finance arrangements. Applicable to all pledges over intangible assets, creation is done through the execution of a bilateral pledge agreement, signatures of which are usually certified by a local notary public (since the agreement will be subject to filings and public notices, it is important, as to all other collateral agreements aiming to create a security interest in local assets, to be drafted in Spanish, and as per conventional forms usually resorted to for such purposes). Perfection of the security takes place through a notice of the pledge agreement by an appointed local and territorially qualified bailiff. This notice is required under articles 91 of the Commercial Code, and article 2075 of the Civil Code. The notice documentation is registered by the bailiff before the Civil Registry, as required for all bailiff acts. When attempting to create a security interest over concession rights, prior approval from the governmental institution or agency providing such concession is required, as ordinarily, transfer restrictions are imposed in these concessions, or apply in the absence of any particular language, as a general rule deriving from administrative law principles. Other permits, such as environmental permits are not subject to pledges or prior approvals from the granting authority, as these permits are usually only issued once for the entire life of the approved project. In case of a foreclosure resulting in a change of control over the project, a notice of such change of control, and the responsible party named in the environmental license is to be served to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Similar creation and perfection requirements apply in connection with the granting of pledges over other intangibles, including rights under project agreements, onshore bank accounts and trademarks, insurance proceeds and share of local companies. All security agreements must be recorded also before the public registry maintained by the mining directorate. Mortgages may also be granted over real property owned by the concessionaire or an affiliate guarantor; non-possessory pledges (similar to

chattel mortgages) may also be granted over the concessionaire's inventory, its equipment and other personal property.

13

It is accepted practice for creditors financing mining projects and other major projects subject to governmental concessions to enter into direct agreement with the Government for further strengthening the step-in rights of such creditors, namely by allowing lenders to become qualified successor owners or operators following foreclosure procedures.

In general, the Dominican Republic laws governing security interests have organized certain special protection for the benefit of the credit itself, and also for the benefit of the debtor, when requiring a public auction: the creditor must proceed to the court so that it may order the sale, and give a chance to the debtor, since the latter may have means of defense to present against the proceedings. Accordingly, a creditor may not seize property directly; instead it must attempt to receive proceeds from the public sale of the pledged or mortgaged asset of its obligor.

In general, as per the provisions of our current Insurance Law No. 146-02, all insurance obtained for assets and interests located in the Dominican Republic must be obtained through duly authorized insurance companies or intermediaries of said jurisdiction. Risks assumed by local insurance companies may be reinsured with foreign insurance or reinsurance companies, although in practice, many projects resort to fronting policy schemes.

In accordance with Article 135 of the Dominican Labor Code, at least 80 per cent of the total number of employees of any local business must be made up of Dominican citizens. The salaries earned by Dominican employees must also amount to at least 80 per cent of the total sum of payments made by the employer to all its employees. Note that the salaries earned by employees that work in technical functions, as well as positions of direction and management are excluded from the calculation as to the above provision.

Company owners may be liable for labor and tax liabilities as per the provisions set forth in the Dominican Labor Code and the Dominican Tax Code. These liabilities should not extend beyond the mining project company to mortgagees or creditors, although the rights of employees for the payment of their salaries and the rights of the government in connection with the payment of applicable taxes benefit from a legal privilege that would allow for payment ahead of any other creditors of the mining concessionaire. Unless involved directly, environmental liabilities should not extend beyond the mining project company or its directors, to any other third party.

Special attention and due diligence efforts should always be carried out in connection with the financing of mining projects, mainly in connection with all environmental licensing and permitting requirements.

Although we may not rule out that mandated concession renegotiations may occur in light of increased commodity values, subject to compliance with general provisions of law, we are not aware of any activity in the Dominican Republic leading to such mandated renegotiation processes.

The General Mining Directorate's website, on which most mining laws and regulations may be found in electronic form, is <http://www.dgm.gov.do>.

Environmental Regulations

We are not aware of any material violations of environmental permits, licenses or approvals that have been issued with respect to our operations. We expect to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations relating to our business, and at this time, we do not anticipate incurring any material capital expenditures to comply with any environmental regulations or other requirements.

While our intended projects and business activities do not currently violate any laws, any regulatory changes that impose additional restrictions or requirements on us or on our potential customers could adversely affect us by increasing our operating costs or decreasing demand for our products or services, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition to the requirements for the obtainment of a mining concession there is also a requirement for an Environmental License. The applicant must file a preliminary application and if approved will require amongst other things an environmental impact study. Article 38 of Law 64-00 establishes the process of environmental evaluation, in order to prevent, control and mitigate the impacts over the environment and natural resources caused by works, projects and other activities. This evaluation is pursued in accordance with the following instruments:

- Environmental impact statement (DIA in Spanish);
- Strategic evaluation impact;
- Study of environmental impact;
- Environmental report;
- Environmental license;
- Environmental permit;
- Environmental audits; and
- Public consultation.

According to Law 64-00, any project which in nature entails a substantial alteration to the environment in which it is to be developed, shall follow an evaluation process, be it for the obtainment of an environmental permit or license, as the case may be, depending on the magnitude of the effects that the project may cause, destined to the prevention of negative impacts to the environment and natural resources. The criterion for the determination of whether a project requires an environmental license or an environmental permit is established by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Environmental permits and licenses must comply with the program from the environmental management and adaptation (PMAA in Spanish), which shall be executed by the person in charge of the activity or project, establishing the criteria to pursue such program and observe its terms. It is noteworthy that the environmental permits and licenses compel the beneficiary of the same to: assume the administrative, civil and criminal liabilities for the damages caused to the environment and natural resources; observe the provisions of the regulations and rulings in force; execute the PMAA; and allow the environmental control by the competent authorities. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources shall pursue audits for environmental evaluation. In order to assure compliance with the environmental license and permit, regarding the PMAA, the person in charge of the project must provide a compliance bond for an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the total costs of the physical works or investments that are required to comply with the PMAA. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will have a public record of the environmental permits and licenses granted, as well as the individuals or corporations that are punished under an administrative or judicial action. For the purpose of regulating the issuance of environmental permits and licenses,

the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources issued the Regulation for the System of Environmental Permits and Licenses as of June 2004, (the Regulation). According to the Regulation, projects and establishments that at the moment of its enforceability were already operating were required to initiate the relevant process for compliance with Law 64-00, in accordance with the procedure established for environmental permits for existing establishments or projects. These installations will have a term of one year after the issuance of the Regulation to complete the process of obtainment of the environmental permit, except in the event it is evidenced that such establishments or projects constitute an imminent danger to the health and security of people or the conservation of the ecosystem. In this latter case, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will decide the conditions for the operation of the establishments or projects or will order their cease in operations. The type of study required for existing establishments or projects is an environmental report, which is the result of a multidisciplinary diagnosis, which describes the project and its main impacts, from an environmental and socio-economic perspective, and identifies the relevant mitigating measures, by means of the creation of the PMAA for the same.

For existing projects and establishments, the evaluation of the environmental report and the PMAA will be carried out by the Directorate of Environmental Quality and the sub-ministry of environmental management of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. It is important to point out that the Regulation states in its article 8 that the environmental licenses and permits are of contractual nature and that are issued only one time during the enforceability of the project. Nonetheless, its validity will depend on the results arising from the application of the PMAA, which will be audited in the terms established by the relevant permit or license. Note that the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources can temporarily or permanently repeal the license in case of violation of its terms or damage to the environment. The violating party is subject to penal and civil liabilities. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will perform periodic inspections and audits regarding the compliance with the PMAA and in general, the compliance with the legislation in force. In this sense, in the cases where the inspections and audits demonstrate that the project complies with the PMAA and the relevant legislation, as well as with the conditions established in the permit or license, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will issue certifications of environmental compliance.

For the cases of projects with respect to which construction activities, installations or operations are initiated without obtaining the corresponding environmental permit or license, the activities undertaken in such projects must cease until the relevant process is fulfilled. This project may be penalized under the administrative procedure with the payment of fines, without prejudice of the criminal and civil sanctions that may arise from such violation. As mentioned before, according to the list published by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources regarding projects that require environmental impact study in order to obtain an environmental license, the activities involving the mining sector are the following: development, exploitation and processing of metallic and non-metallic mining; exploration and mining prospection; extractive metallurgy; mining parks and aggregate processing plants among others.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 126 of Environmental Law No. 64-00 water resources in general are owned by the Dominican state and are not subject to private ownership in any case. However, as per the provisions of Law 146, in general, all concessionaires of exploration and exploitation mining rights, subject to prior compliance with applicable legal provisions in force over water sources and environmental protection, have a non-exclusive right to use fluvial waters needed for such mining activities. They are also entitled to use the water that flows or is discovered during the mining operations, or water that is drained from the mines, or from Property of third parties (article 167 of law 64-00). Concessionaires are also entitled to use the water that freely flows through their concessions, whether to put into use for the production of hydraulic energy, or any other use necessary for exploration or extraction of mineral activities, provided that the water is restored to its bed following its use, once adequately purified and made free of any hazardous substances (article 134 of the Law). Should the water sources required by a concessionaire be available only in land owned by private third parties, the concessionaire may only resort to such sources upon an agreement with such third parties, or upon the initiation of expropriation proceedings with the explicit authorization of the general mining directorate. This expropriation would not be granted if resorting to water source would interrupt or result detrimental to the potable water sources of nearby towns or villages (Article 135).

Water rights may be subject to liens in the benefit of creditors of the concessionaire following prior authorization from the granting authority.

Other causes of termination may be found in Environmental Law No. 64-00, mostly in connection with the failure to comply with reporting requirements, and the requirements under applicable environmental licenses, permits and PMAAs. Water rights may be lost upon failure by the concession to pay applicable fees for the use of water or installation of water facilities, and failure to cure any environmental defaults within a six-month period. Finally, concessions for electricity generation, distribution or transmission are subject to termination upon the causes detailed in our General Electricity Law No. 125-01 and its amendments.

As per the provisions set forth in article 64 of Law 146, mining concession allow the concessionaire to build any infrastructure necessary in order to carry out the process, particularly ports and other systems of transportation. Installation of such essential infrastructure is however subject to numerous permitting requirements, involving the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Public Works and Communications and municipal permits, the Ports Authority and the Superintend of Electricity.

Research and Development

We have not incurred any research and development expenditures over the past two fiscal years.

Intellectual Property

We do not own, either legally or beneficially, any patents or trademarks.

Employees

Currently, we do not have any employees. Our directors, executive officers and certain contracted individuals play an important role in the running of our Company. We engage contractors from time to time to consult with us on specific corporate affairs or to perform specific tasks in connection with our exploration programs.

Legal Proceedings

We know of no material pending legal proceedings to which our Company is a party or of which any of our property is the subject. In addition, we do not know of any such proceedings contemplated by any governmental authorities.

We know of no material proceedings in which any director, officer or affiliate of our Company, or any registered or beneficial stockholder of our Company, or any associate of any such director, officer, affiliate, or stockholder is a party adverse to our Company or has a material interest adverse to our Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information under this item.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Headquarters and Administration Offices

We maintain our statutory registered agent's office at State Agent and Transfer Syndicate, Inc., 112 N. Curry Street, Carson City, Nevada 89703 and our business office is located at Avenida Sarasota No. 20, Torre Empresarial AIRD Local 1103, La Julia, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. This is also our mailing address. Our telephone number is (809) 535-9443. We are currently renting office space owned by Boyter Island Property Inc., where they are also a tenant. Boyter leases us office space on a contractual agreement basis. We have entered into a month to month rental contract for \$175.00 plus taxes. We have also secured a larger office facility in a central location utilizing about 1,000 sqft from the first floor of the home of our Chief Executive Officer, dedicated specifically to act as the Company's corporate head office.

Mineral Claims

The nine Dominican exploration concession applications were acquired from Gexplo SRL by mineral property acquisition agreements and an amendment to the mineral property acquisition agreements as follows: (1) Alexia was acquired on July 30, 2012, pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, dated July 30 2012 and amended on October 12, 2013; (2) Walter and Maria were acquired on September 17, 2012, pursuant to the Company's right of first refusal in the Acquisition Agreement; Henry, Francesca, Kato (formerly Eliza), and Nathaniel, were acquired on October 12,

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

2012 pursuant to Amendment No. 1 to the Acquisition Agreement, dated October 12, 2012; (3) Richard was acquired on March 25, 2013 pursuant to the Richard Acquisition Agreement, dated March 25, 2013; (4) and Charles was acquired on April 3, 2013, pursuant to the Charles Acquisition Agreement, dated April 3, 2013.

Each claim, date of acquisition, the agreement pursuant to which such claim was acquired, and its corresponding exhibit number under "Item 15. Exhibits" are as follows:

Claim	Date Acquired	Acquisition Agreement/Amendment	Exhibit No.
Alexia	July 30, 2012	Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated July 30, 201, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.7 (1)
Walter	September 17, 2012	Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated July 30, 201, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.7 (1)

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

Maria	September 17, 2012	Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated July 30, 201, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.7 (1)
Henry	October 12, 2012	Amendment No. 1 to Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated October 12, 2012, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.9 (2)
Francesca	October 12, 2012	Amendment No. 1 to Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated October 12, 2012, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.9 (2)
Kato (fka Eliza)	October 12, 2012	Amendment No. 1 to Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated October 12, 2012, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.9 (2)
Nathaniel	October 12, 2012	Amendment No. 1 to Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated October 12, 2012, by and between Santa Pita Corporation, Gexplo, SRL., and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz	10.9 (2)
Richard	March 25, 2013	Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated March 25, 2013, by and between Santo Mining Corporation and Gexplo SRL	10.13 (3)
Charles	April 3, 2013	Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement, dated April 3, 2013, by and between Santo Mining Corporation and Gexplo SRL	10.13 (4)

(1) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 31, 2012

(2) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 19, 2012

(3) Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 8, 2013

(4) Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 8, 2013

Surface Rights: According to Dominican mining law the surface rights owner or land owners have no rights to the sub-surface of minerals under their property. These are owned by the sovereign state who may grant concessions to explore and mine the sub-surface. The Company has not acquired or contracted any of the surface rights at this time because the area of the exploration concession applications is vast and the cost would be prohibitive until such time as potential mineral resources have been confirmed. Access to the exploration concession application area to conduct surface exploration and geochemical sampling is generally granted by the individual owners. Should a viable mineral reserve be discovered, the area is usually a fraction of the entire exploration concession area, and only the mineralized area would need to be contracted and not the entire concession. Again it is extremely rare that surface exploration on the land of the individual owners be denied.

The countryside is mostly low production pastoral or mountain grazing land and agreements to purchase, lease or royalty contract this type of land is positively received. The Dominican Mining law requires the land owner is fairly compensated to the appraised value of the surface land even in the case of expropriation.

ALEXIA

Location: The “**ALEXIA CLAIM**”, is located in the province of Dajabon, in the municipalities of Dajabon and Partido, specifically in the sections Chaucey, La Gorra and Partido Arriba, covering Los Indios, Pueblo Nuevo, Hatico Viejo, El Junco, La Gallina, Tahuique and Charo located in the Dajabon 5874-I (11) and Loma de Cabrera 5874-II (19) topographical sheets,complying with the terms of mining law No. 146 and its regulations. The Alexia Claim is located approximately 3.5 hours northwest of the capital city of Santo Domingo by car and immediately north of the town of Partido. The Alexia Claim has good asphalt paved road access and an internal network of graded clay roads. The total area covered by the exploration request is 2,775 mining hectares.

Boundary: The ALEXIA Claim boundaries will follow the direction of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90°, according to that outlined in the following table:

From Point	To Point	Open Direction	Distance (Meters)	UTM North (From Point)	UTM East (From Point)
PP	1	North	33.0	N2161967	E232742
1	2	East	1,258	N2162000	E232742
2	3	South	3,500	N2162000	E234000
3	4	East	1,000	N2158500	E234000
4	5	North	1,500	N2158500	E235000
5	6	East	1,500	N2160000	E235000
6	7	South	3,500	N2160000	E236500
7	8	West	5,500	N2156500	E236500
8	9	North	1,500	N2156500	E231000
9	10	West	1,000	N2158000	E231000
10	11	North	4,000	N2158000	E230000
11	12	East	2,742	N2162000	E230000

The data for the preparation of the map for this exploration Claim was taken from the topographic sheet named Dajabon 5874-I (11) and Loma de Cabrera 5874-II (19) on a scale of 1:50,000.

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Alexia exploration concession application was acquired by the Company from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated July 30, 2012. The property was duly transferred by way of the “Alexia Mining Concession Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on 19 September 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on 13th September 2013 and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on 13th Nov 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc.

Type of Claim or Rights: Alexia is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The Alexia exploration concession is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some

preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Alexia exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on 3 August 2010 and is identified solely by its name “Alexia”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Completed.

- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.
- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.
- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: In 2012 the Santo Mining exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey and preliminary stream sediment geochemical stream sediment survey of the 2,775 hectare area. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer. To date 12 stream sediment samples have been collected which were bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. 8 samples were delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. The processed samples were then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada (an ISO 9001 accredited facility) where they were crushed to 80% passing 2mm and split using a riffle splitter. A 250 gram sub-sample split was crushed to minus 200 mesh (74 μ) and a 15 gram sub-split from the resulting pulp was then subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-MS analysis. The unused splits were returned to Santo Domingo for storage. The streams proved to be contaminated and no anomalies were identified. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2013 for more detailed exploration.

Geology: The Alexia Claim area is dominated mainly by tonalitic intrusives of upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous age and by Dioritic and Gabbroic intrusive of similar age to the Tonalites. Both intruded the Duarte Complex and are in tectonic contact with rock of the upper Cretaceous Tiro Formation. This Tiro volcanic are present in the Concession in elongated NW-SE narrow strips in tectonic contact with the intrusives. A tectonized sliver of ultramafic rocks seems to allochthonous to the area probably pushed up to its present location by thrusting. Younger rocks of Cercado Fm. and the Bulla conglomerates occupy the Southwestern corner of the Concession.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$6,000, Logistics and Equipment \$3,300, Acme Labs \$650, Overhead \$5,300. Total Costs to Date: \$15,250. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 1,200 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$210,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Alexia property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

WALTER

Location and Access: The Walter Claim is situated in the central region of the country, located in the Sánchez Ramírez province, municipality of Cotui. More precisely 5 kms east of the town of Maimón, 15 kms east of Piedra Blanca and approximately 45 minutes northwest of the capital city of Santo Domingo. It has good asphalt paved road access and an internal network of graded clay roads and is marked on the USGS Hatillo topographic map number 6172-I, on a scale of 1:50,000; the boundaries are at coordinates UTM (19Q): 2'090,000 - 2'091,000 N and 370,500 - 372,500 E.

Boundary: The WALTER Claim boundaries will follow the direction of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90°, according to that outlined in the following table:

POINT OF BEGINNING	POINT OF ENDING	CARDINAL	DISTANCE IN METERS	UTM NORTH (FROM POB)	UTM EAST (FROM POB)
PP	A	EAST	10.00	N2090512	E372490
A	B	SOUTH	512.00	N2090512	E372500
B	C	WEST	2,000.00	N2089000	E372500
C	D	NORTH	1,000.00	N2089000	E370500
D	E	EAST	2,000.00	N2091000	E370500
E	A	SOUTH	488.00	N2091000	E372500

Stratigraphy - Maimón Formation – Owes its name to the Maimón village mapped by Bowin (1960, 1966). Mercier de Lepinay (1987), and Boisseau (1987) explain this formation as an integral part of the metamorphic base of the

island. The Maimón formation is presented as a band of some 300 km in length and between 5 and 15 km wide that extends in a NW-SE direction. The Maimón schists form the northern flank of the Metamorphic Intermediate Belt (Bowin, 1960, 1966) and by extension, of the Central Mountain Range.

Geologic map of the Walter Claim: From a lithological point of view, this unit consists of a group of schistose rocks, predominantly volcanic with sedimentary interspersing, that present a variable grade of deformation and metamorphism. The chemical analyses of representative lithology's range from basaltic to cuarzoqueratóficas compositions. All are highly related to Fe/Mg and with low K content. This formation is separated in the south from the Loma Caribe and Peralvillo Sur formations by a band of mylonites that are considered associated to a transpressive fault, and separated in the north from the Los Ranchos formation (that have as a sedimentary cover incongruous with the Hatillo and Las Lagunas formations) by the Hatillo thrusting. This formation small to large sized diorite bodies intrusions, principally in its southern area, without encountering foliation of these intrusions. Most of the surface is covered by quaternary fluvial sediments with numerous rock outcrops in the five creeks that meander through the area. The sediments are estimated to be 10 deep and the underlying bedrock is Maimón Schist, a bimodal metalvolcanic formation. Foliation is well developed and hydrothermal alterations were observed in The Lajas and Guaré creeks. On the banks of the Guaré Creek exits the remains of a Colonial Spanish Smelter where copper carbonates were observed probably originating from ore mined at the Loma La Mina deposit, 2 km north. According to Brouwer this concession has considerable potential of finding Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (VMS) deposits.

Mineral Deposits: The area of the Intermediate Belt can be considered favorable land for the occurrence of two types of metallic mineralization according to its origin:

- In the first place, the mineralization related to the end of the volcanism of the island arc. These mineralizations are located in the Maimón and Los Ranchos formations, presenting generally as disseminated sulfide complexes, with variable proportions of elements Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe; associated with these elements are silica and sulfur as final

products of a magmatic differentiation by chemical affinity.

- In second place, the existing mineralization in the Maimón formation is considered, with evidence at Cerro Maimón and Loma Potrero. These deposits correspond to the mineralization model in massive submarine basalts of the MORB type with associated sulfides.

Volcano-sedimentary mineralization of Cu-Zn (Au, Ag): Mainly in the Maimón formation, there appear diverse stratiform bodies of massive sulfides of low potency and tonnage, though with appreciable longitudinal development, and are related to acidic volcanoclastic rocks in the intermediate. They are of a pyritic composition and have Cu as a main substance of economic interest, with variable concentrations of Au and Zn; the Pb tends to be very scarce. They usually develop a hydrothermal alteration which is fundamentally of the silicification-chloritization type. Powerful ferruginous caps have developed on some of them.

Copper fits in its distribution to the Maimón formation, while the Los Ranchos formation shows lower sources of copper. Part of the distribution patterns of copper are due to overlapping of deposits responses. This explains content in large areas that exceed 100 ppm of Cu.

Fig. No.5.- Principal mining deposits next to the Walter concession

24

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Walter exploration concession application was acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated September 17, 2012. The property was duly transferred by way of the “Walter Mining Concession Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on 19 September 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on 13 November 2013 and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on 13th Nov 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc.

Type of Claim or Rights: Walter is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Walter exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on October 5, 2010 and is identified solely by its name “Walter”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Completed.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant is required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.
- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.

- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: Since September 2012 the Santo Mining exploration team has conducted a series of surface geochemical survey of the 200 hectare area of the Walter Exploration Concession Application. Preliminary reconnaissance was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer who collected rock and sediment samples at confluences and exit points. Later he supervised an active stream sediment sampling expedition conducted by geologist Professor Luz Iris Contreras who sampled the entire concession drainage basin at 100 meter spacing. Beginning in early 2013 staff geologist Elpidio Moronta assisted by seasoned gold scout Ramoncito Vasquez conducted a series of geochemistry soil sampling surveys starting on a 100 m grid and ending on a 25 m grid in areas anomalous for precious and base metals. To date over 350 samples have been collected and 300 bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. A total of 251 samples were delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. The processed samples were then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada (an ISO 9001 accredited facility) where they were crushed to 80% passing 2mm and split using a riffle splitter. A 250 gram sub-sample split was crushed to minus 200 mesh (74 μ) and a 15 gram sub-split from the resulting pulp was then subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-MS analysis. The unused splits were returned to Santo Domingo for storage. Several potential precious and base metal anomalies were identified from the suite Acme analyses and shallow diamond core drill targets have been defined.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$29,000, Logistics and Equipment \$6,000, Acme Labs Analysis 8,800.00, Overhead 15,000. Total Costs to Date: \$58,800. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 2,000 meters shallow drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$155,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Walter property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

MARIA

Location and Access: The Maria Claim is situated in the central region of the Dominican Republic, located between the La Vega and Monseñor Nouel provinces in the municipalities of Jima Abajo, La Vega and Bonaó. The Claim is located in the area of the village of Rincón and can be found in the Fantino USGS Topographic Map number 6173-II, on a scale of 1:50,000. The boundaries are defined by the UTM (19Q): 2011000 - 2016000 North and 348000 - 352000 East coordinates. The total area covered by the exploration request is 1,486 mining hectares.

Fig. No.1.- Geographic location of the Maria Mining Claim,

The principal access route to the Claim is the National Turnpike Number 1, or the Duarte Freeway, that connects the capital city of Santo Domingo with the city of Santiago. On this route, from the San Francisco de Macorís junction, turn right and continue eight kilometers to the town of Rincón.

Boundary: The MARIA concession boundaries will follow the direction of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90°, according to that outlined in the following table:

POINT OF BEGINNING	POINT OF ENDING	CARDINAL	DISTANCE IN METERS	UTM NORTH (FROM POB)	UTM EAST (FROM POB)
PP	A	EAST	99	N2115880	E353201
A	B	SOUTH	280	N2115880	E353300
B	C	WEST	1,300	N2115600	E353300
C	D	SOUTH	600	N2115600	E352000
D	E	WEST	500	N2115000	E352000
E	F	SOUTH	2,000	N2115000	E351500
F	G	EAST	1,500	N2113000	E351500
G	H	SOUTH	1,000	N2113000	E353000
H	I	WEST	500	N2112000	E353000
I	J	SOUTH	1,000	N2112000	E352500
J	K	WEST	500	N2111000	E352500
K	L	SOUTH	200	N2111000	E352000
L	M	WEST	200	N2110800	E352000
M	N	NORTH	700	N2110800	E351800
N	O	EAST	500	N2111500	E351800
O	P	WEST	1,400	N2111500	E352300
P	Q	NORTH	1,300	N2112900	E352300
Q	R	WEST	900	N2112900	E351000
R	S	SOUTH	1,000	N2112000	E351000
S	T	WEST	1,000	N2112000	E350000
T	U	NORTH	800	N2111000	E350000
U	V	WEST	1,900	N2111000	E349000
V	W	NORTH	700	N2112900	E349000
W	X	WEST	1,400	N2112900	E348500
X	Y	NORTH	500	N2114300	E348500
Y	Z	EAST	1,700	N2114300	E348000
Z	A	SOUTH	5,300	N2116000	E348000

Local Geology: The Maria Exploration Claim is located in the extreme northwest of the Intermediate Belt; the NW-SE alignments are products of transpressive movements, between the Maimón and Loma Caribe formations. In the Claim area, the principal outcroppings are rocks from the Maimón formation. In Maria the principal outcroppings are rocks from the Maimón formation. The Maimón formation is presented as a band of some 300 km in length and between 5 and 15 km wide that extends in a NW-SE direction. The Maimón schists form the northern flank of the Metamorphic Intermediate Belt (Bowin, 1960, 1966) and by extension, of the Central Mountain Range. From a lithological point of view, this unit consists of a group of schistose rocks, predominantly volcanic with sedimentary

interspersing, that present a variable grade of deformation and metamorphism. The chemical analyses of representative lithologies range from basaltic to quartz compositions. All are highly related to Fe/Mg and with low K content. The area of the Intermediate Belt can be considered favorable land for the occurrence of two types of metallic mineralization including Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe according to their origin: a) Mineralization related to the end of the volcanism of the Island Arc. These mineralizations are located in the Maimón and Los Ranchos formations, presenting generally as disseminated sulfide complexes, with variable proportions of elements Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe; associated with these elements are silica and sulfur as final products of a magmatic differentiation by chemical affinity. Corresponding to this group would be the Pueblo Viejo deposit and b) in second place, the existing mineralization in the Maimón formation is considered, with evidence at Cerro Maimón and Loma Potrero.

These deposits correspond to the mineralization model in massive submarine basalts of the MORB type with associated sulfides. Mainly in the Maimón formation, there appear diverse stratiform bodies of massive sulfides with appreciable longitudinal development, and are related to acidic volcanoclastic rocks in the intermediate. They are of a pyritic composition and have Cu as a main substance of economic interest, with variable concentrations of Au, Au and Zn; the Pb tends to be very scarce. They usually develop a hydrothermal alteration which is fundamentally of the silicification-chloritization type, though they also present phenomena of sericitization, coinciding with the general characteristics of hydrothermal alteration of these mineralizations. Copper distribution is encountered in the Maimon formation, while the Los Ranchos formation shows lower sources of copper. Part of the distribution patterns of copper are due to overlapping of deposits responses. This explains content in large areas that exceed 100 ppm of Cu.

Fig. No.4.-Geologic map of the Maria Exploration Claim zone

Stratigraphy: *Maimón Formation:* Owes its name to the Maimón village mapped by Bowin (1960,1966). Mercier de Lepinay (1987), and Boisseau (1987) explain this formation as an integral part of the metamorphic base of the island. The Maimón formation is presented as a band of some 300 km in length and between 5 and 15 km wide that extends in a NW-SE direction. The Maimón schists form the northern flank of the Metamorphic Intermediate Belt (Bowin, 1960,1966) and by extension, of the Central Mountain Range.

From a lithological point of view, this unit consists of a group of schistose rocks, predominantly volcanic with sedimentary interspersing, that present a variable grade of deformation and metamorphism. The chemical analyses of representative lithologies range from basaltic to quartz compositions. All are highly related to Fe/Mg and with low K content. This formation is separated in the south from the Loma Caribe and Peralvillo Sur formations by a band of

mylonites that are considered associated to a transpressive fault, and separated in the north from the Los Ranchos formation (that have as a sedimentary cover different from the Hatillo and Las Lagunas formations) by the Hatillo thrusting. This formation is intruded by small to large sized diorite bodies, principally in its southern area, without encountering foliation of these intrusions.

Gold, Silver, Copper & Zinc Mineral Deposits: The area of the Intermediate Belt can be considered favorable land for the occurrence of two types of metallic mineralization including Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe according to their origin. First, Mineralization related to the end of the volcanism of the Island Arc. These mineralizations are located in the Maimón and Los Ranchos formations, presenting generally as disseminated sulfide complexes, with variable proportions of elements Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe; associated with these elements are silica and sulfur as final products of a magmatic differentiation by chemical affinity. Corresponding to this group would be the Pueblo Viejo deposit.

Second, the existing mineralization in the Maimón formation is considered, with evidence at Cerro Maimón and Loma Potrero. These deposits correspond to the mineralization model in massive submarine basalts of the MORB type with associated sulfides.

Au, Ag, Cu & Zn Volcano-Sedimentary Mineralization: Mainly in the Maimón formation, there appear diverse stratiform bodies of massive sulfides with appreciable longitudinal development, and are related to acidic volcanoclastic rocks in the intermediate. They are of a pyritic composition and have Cu as a main substance of economic interest, with variable concentrations of Au, Au and Zn; the Pb tends to be very scarce. They usually develop a hydrothermal alteration which is fundamentally of the silicification-chloritization type, though they also present phenomena of sericitization, coinciding with the general characteristics of hydrothermal alteration of these mineralizations.

Copper distribution is encountered in the Maimon formation, while the Los Ranchos formation shows lower sources of copper. Part of the distribution patterns of copper are due to overlapping of deposits responses. This explains content in large areas that exceed 100 ppm of Cu.

Geochemistry: Between 1997 and 2000 se the “Geological Mapping” project of the SYSMIN program was conducted in the Dominican Republic, and included a sub-project of geochemical and metallogenic mapping of the Bonao and Constanza quadrants on a scale of 1:100,000. The study highlighted an exceptional density and variety of mineralizations. This trait is consistent with the geotectonic framework of the country, which is particularly favorable to the formation of diverse types of deposits, some of them of great economic significance and importance. Within these important mineral deposits can be mentioned the massive volcanogenic hydrothermal sulphides (VHMS), the epithermal and the cupriferous porphyry.

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Maria exploration concession application was acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated September 17, 2012. The property was duly transferred by way of the “Maria Mining Concession Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on 19 September 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on November 13, 2013 and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 13, 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can

be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc..

Type of Claim or Rights: Maria is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Maria exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on 5 October 2010 and is identified solely by its name “Maria”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Completed.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.
- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.
- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 1,400 hectare area. A new geological chart by Spanish Geological & Mining Institute (IGME) has been received. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,650, Logistics and Equipment \$1,100, Overhead \$2,100. Total Costs to Date: \$4,850. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 1,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$178,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Maria Claim is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

HENRY

Location & Access: The HENRY Claim is located in the province of Monsignor Nouel y Sánchez Ramírez, in the municipalities of Comedero Arriba (DM), Fantino y Bonaó, in the sections of Los Pinos, Los Cabries y El Verde, and in the villages of Yuro Arriba, Cabeza de Vaca y Los Cafeses, found in the Bonaó #6172-I (53) y Fantino 6173 – III (43) topographic maps, complying with the terms and regulations of Mining law #146. The base metal minerals are principally copper, lead, zinc and the precious metal minerals are gold and silver. The total area covered by the exploration Claim is 1,990 mining hectares.

Boundary: The HENRY Claim boundary will follow the cardinal direction of the UTM grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90 degrees, according to the description in the table below:

BEGINNING	POINT OF ENDING	CARDINAL DIRECTION	DISTANCE (METERS)	UTM NORTH (FROM PP)	UTM EAST (FROM PP)
PP=A	B	East	1,006	N2107500	E35994
B	C	South	2,500	N2107500	E361000
C	D	West	2,000	N2105000	E361000
D	E	South	2,000	N2105000	E359000
E	F	East	1,500	N2103000	E359000
F	G	South	1,300	N2103000	E360500
G	H	East	500	N2101700	E360500
H	I	South	2,700	N2101700	E361000
I	J	West	600	N2099000	E361000
J	K	North	1,000	N2099000	E360400
K	L	West	1,400	N2100000	E360400
L	M	North	2,400	N2100000	E359000
M	N	West	2,000	N2102400	E359000
N	O	North	1,600	N2102400	E357000
O	P	East	1,000	N2104000	E357000
P	Q	North	1,000	N2104000	E358000
Q	R	West	500	N2105000	E358000

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

R	S	North	500	N2105000	E357500
S	T	West	500	N2105500	E357500
T	U	North	2,000	N2105500	E357000
U	PP-A	East	2,994	N2107500	E357000

31

Henry Geological Map

Geology: In Henry the principal outcroppings are rocks from the Maimón formation. The Maimón formation is presented as a band of some 300 km in length and between 5 and 15 km wide that extends in a NW-SE direction. The Maimón schists form the northern flank of the Metamorphic Intermediate Belt (Bowin, 1960, 1966) and by extension, of the Central Mountain Range. From a lithological point of view, this unit consists of a group of schistose rocks, predominantly volcanic with sedimentary interspersing, that present a variable grade of deformation and metamorphism. The chemical analyses of representative lithologies range from basaltic to quartz compositions. All are highly related to Fe/Mg and with low K content. The area of the Intermediate Belt can be considered favorable land for the occurrence of two types of metallic mineralization including Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe according to their origin:

- a) Mineralization related to the end of the volcanism of the Island Arc. These mineralizations are located in the Maimón and Los Ranchos formations, presenting generally as disseminated sulfide complexes, with variable proportions of elements Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, and Fe; associated with these elements are silica and sulfur as final products of a magmatic differentiation by chemical affinity. Corresponding to this group would be the Pueblo Viejo deposit and
- b) In second place, the existing mineralization in the Maimón formation is considered, with evidence at Cerro Maimón and Loma Potrero. These deposits correspond to the mineralization model in massive submarine basalts of the MORB type with associated sulfides. Mainly in the Maimón formation, there appear diverse stratiformic bodies of massive sulfides with appreciable longitudinal development, and are related to acidic volcanoclastic rocks in the intermediate. They are of a pyritic composition and have Cu as a main substance of economic interest, with variable concentrations of Au, Ag and Zn; the Pb tends to be very scarce. They usually develop a hydrothermal alteration which is fundamentally of the silicification-chloritization type, though they also present phenomena of sericitization, coinciding with the general characteristics of hydrothermal alteration of these mineralizations. Copper distribution is encountered in the Maimón formation, while the Los Ranchos formation shows lower sources of copper. Part of the distribution patterns of copper are due to overlapping of deposits responses. This explains content in large areas that exceed 100 ppm of Cu.

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Henry exploration concession application acquired by the Company from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated October 12, 2012. The property was duly transferred by way of the “Henry Mining Concession Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on 10 October 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on November 13, 2013 and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 13, 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc.

Type of Claim or Rights: Henry is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Henry exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on January 4, 2012 and is identified solely by its name “Henry”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Waiting for DGM to issue the draft of a Declaration of the concession inviting public comment. The applicant is required to provide certification that the declaration was published twice over a period of not less than days inviting public comments or objections. Cost approximately \$250.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.

- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.
- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: In 2012 the Santo Mining exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 1,990 hectare area. To date no systematic exploration has been undertaken. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Francesca property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

FRANCESCA

Location and Access: The FRANCESCA Claim is located in the province of Santiago Rodríguez, in the municipalities of Monción and San Ignacio de Sabaneta, in the sections of Gurabo, Rodeo, Clavijo y Mata de Dajao, and in the villages of Banaderos, Monte de Gallina, El Ranchito y Alta de Gurabo, found in the Monción 5974-II (21) topographic maps, complying with the terms and regulations of Mining law #146. The base metal minerals are principally copper, lead, zinc and the precious metal minerals are gold and silver. The total area covered in exploration application is 2,120 mining hectares.

Boundary: The FRANCESCA Claim boundary will follow the cardinal direction of the UTM grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90 degrees, according to the description in the table below:

POINT OF BEGINNING	POINT OF ENDING	CARDINAL DIRECTION	DISTANCE (METERS)	UTM NORTH (FROM PP)	UTM EAST (FROM PP)
PP = 1	2	South	1,434	2147434	271000
2	3	East	500	2146200	271000
3	4	South	200	2146200	271500
4	5	East	1700	2146000	271500
5	6	South	1500	2146000	273200
6	7	West	1000	2144500	273200
7	8	North	1000	2144500	272200
8	9	West	1200	2145500	272200
9	10	North	500	2145500	271000
10	11	West	1000	2146000	271000
11	12	North	500	2146000	270000
12	13	West	2500	2146500	270000
13	14	South	1000	2146500	267500
14	15	West	1500	2145500	267500
15	16	North	2000	2145500	266000
16	17	West	500	2147500	266000
17	18	North	500	2147500	265500
18	19	West	1500	2148000	265500
19	20	North	1000	2148000	264000
20	21	East	2000	2149000	264000
21	22	South	1000	2149000	266000
22	23	East	4000	2148000	266000
23	24	North	1000	2148000	270000
24	25	West	2000	2149000	270000
25	26	North	2000	2149000	268000
26	27	East	2500	2151000	268000
27	28	South	1000	2151000	270500
28	29	East	500	2150000	270500
29	30	South	1000	2150000	271000
30	31	East	500	2149000	271000
31	32	South	1500	2149000	271500
32	33	West	500	2147500	271500
33	PP=1	South	66	2147500	271000

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Francesca exploration concession application was acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated October 12, 2012. The property was duly transferred by way of the “Francesca Mining Concession Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on 19 September 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on November 13, 2013 and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 13, 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc.

Type of Claim or Rights: Francesca is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Francesca exploration concession application was first registered by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, at DGM on June 14, 2012 and is identified solely by its name “Francesca”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Waiting for DGM to issue the draft of a Declaration of the concession inviting public comment. The applicant is required to provide certification that the declaration was published twice over a period of not less than days inviting public comments or objections. Cost approximately \$250.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.
- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.
- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 2,120 hectare area. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador

Brouwer. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2013 for detailed exploration.

Geology: Formation Amina-Maimon consisting of green schist, green chlorite schist, gneisses, sericites, metabasites and quartz-feldspar all of which can be associated with gold mineralization.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,500, Logistics and Equipment \$1,450, Overhead \$4,100. Total Costs to Date: \$6,950. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 800 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$151,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Francesca property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

KATO (Formerly ELIZA)

Location and Access: The KATO Claim is located in the province of Monsignor Nouel , in the municipality of Maimon, and San Ignacio de Sabaneta, in the section of Hato Viejo, and in the village of La Yautía, more precisely 1 km north of the town of Maimón, 10 kms east of Piedra Blanca and approximately 45 minutes northwest of the capital city of Santo Domingo. It has good asphalt paved road access and an internal network of graded clay roads. It is found in the Moncion 5974-II (21) topographic maps. The base metal minerals are principally copper, lead, zinc and the precious metal minerals are gold and silver. The total area covered in exploration application is 243.75 mining hectares.

Boundary: The KATO Claim boundary will follow the cardinal direction of the UTM grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90 degrees, according to the description in the table below:

	POINT OF BEGINNING	POINT OF ENDING	CARDINAL DIRECTION	DISTANCE (METERS)	UTM NORTH (FROM PP)	UTM EAST (FROM PP)
	P.P	1	East	2	N2092610	E365748
1		2	South	110	N2092610	E365750
2		3	West	750	N2092500	E365750
3		4	North	250	N2092500	E365000

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

4	5	West	1,500	N2092750	E365000
5	6	North	1,000	N2092750	E363500
6	7	East	2,250	N2093750	E363500
7	1	South	1,140	N2093750	E365750

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Kato (formerly Eliza) exploration concession application was acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated October 12, 2012 Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on October 26, 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on November 13, 2013, and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 13, 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc..

Type of Claim or Rights: Kato is classified as an exploration Concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Kato exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on January 4, 2012 as “Eliza”, however the was another prior claim with the same name and now it is identified solely by its name “Kato”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Waiting for DGM to issue the draft of a Declaration of the concession inviting public comment. The applicant is required to provide certification that the declaration was published twice over a period of not less than days inviting public comments or objections. Cost approximately \$250.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.
- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.

- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 243.75 hectare area. To date no exploration has been undertaken. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration.

Geology: Placer with undetermined underlying bedrock.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,100 and Overhead \$2,100. Total Costs to Date: \$3,200. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation / interpretation, 300m trenching, 1,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$158,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Kato property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

NATHANIEL

Location & Access: The NATHANIEL Claim is located approximately 2.5 hours northwest of the capital city of Santo Domingo in the provinces of Santiago Rodríguez and Santiago, in the municipality of Moncion, in the Municipal District of El Rubio, in the sections of El Mamoncito and Cañafistol, and in the village of Bulla, found in the Moncion 5974-II (21) topographic maps. The base metal minerals are principally Copper, Lead, Zinc and the precious metal minerals are Gold and Silver. The total area covered in exploration application is 475 mining hectares.

Boundary: The NATHANIEL Claim boundary will follow the cardinal direction of the UTM grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90 degrees, according to the description in the table below:

PPOINT OF BEGINNING	POINT OF ENDING	CARDINAL DIRECTION	DISTANCE (METERS)	UTM NORTH (FROM PP)	UTM EAST (FROM PP)
PP = A	B	South	102	2148102	282000
B	C	West	5000	2148000	282000
C	D	North	1400	2148000	277000
D	E	East	2000	2149400	277000
E	F	South	750	2149400	279000
F	G	East	3000	2148650	279000
G	PP = A	South	548	2148650	282000

39

Mining History: Of special interest, the village of “Bulla” on the eastern side of the Nathaniel Claim has a long history of gold panning and mining. As recently as the late 1950’s a former Director of Mining operated a successful alluvial gold mine on the banks and terraces of the Mao River. According to a recent study by the prestigious IGME or Spanish Geological and Mining Institute they list Bulla as a “Place of Geological Interest where this village located Northeast of Moncion on the River Mao terraces was famous for panning gold in the sands during decades past”. (<http://mapas.igme.es/sgn/docu/LIG%205974-II%20Moncion.pdf>).

Moncion also had its own mining co-operative whose members extracted gold from the surrounding ancient terraces. According to a report conducted by the Dominican Mining Office titled, "Analisis y Ordenacion de la Minería Artesanal," the cooperative processed black sand to the south of Moncion with a gold assay of 101 g/m gold.

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Nathaniel exploration concession application was acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated October 12, 2012. The property was duly transferred by way of the “Nathaniel Mining Concession Transfer Contract”. The transfer was signed and notarized on 19 September 2012 and deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 23, 2012, to be processed. . The original transfer documents required the additional word “Application” in the document headings and were signed and notarized on November 13, 2013 and re-deposited at the Dominican Mining Office (DGM) registry office for recording on November 13, 2013 to be processed.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc.

Type of Claim or Rights: Nathaniel is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Nathaniel exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on June 14, 2012 and is identified solely by its name “Nathaniel”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.

- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Waiting for DGM to issue the draft of a Declaration of the concession inviting public comment. The applicant is required to provide certification that the declaration was published twice over a period of not less than days inviting public comments or objections. Cost approximately \$250.

- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.

- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.

- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 475 hectare area. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer. The village of Bulla has a long history of gold panning and placer gold mining. In the 1950's a former director of mining operated a successful alluvial gold mine on the banks and terraces of the Mao River. A recent study by the prestigious Spanish Geological and Mining Institute lists Bulla as a "Place of Geological Interest" where during decades past it was renowned for panning gold in the sands of the River Mao terraces." The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration.

Geology: Formation Bulla, Magua and Amina-Maimon consisting of green chlorite schist and sericites both of which can be associated with gold mineralization.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,500, Logistics and Equipment \$1,450, Overhead \$4,100. Total Costs to Date: \$6,950. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 800 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$151,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time, the Nathaniel property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

RICHARD

Location: The Richard claim is located 12 kms northeast of the town of Maimon and 15 km South of Cotui, near the village of Las Lagunas in the province of Sanchez Ramirez, Dominican Republic. Access is excellent with paved 2 lane road. Travel time to Santo Domingo the Capital is 50 minutes. It is located in the topographical map Zambrana (Hatillo) #6172-I (55) complying with the terms of the mining law #146 and its regulations.

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

The total area of the exploration application is 220 mining hectares.

The PP is located 56.35 metros distance in the magnetic direction S41°-00'E from the PR. This PP is identified on the ground by a concrete monument with the initials "PP" and with a partially buried two inch diameter PVC tube filled with concrete. The PP is located at the UTM Coordinates UTM N2091800 y E381000 (Datum NAD27).

The PR is identified on the ground in the same manner as the PP and is located at the coordinates UTM N2091835 y E380950 (Datum NAD27).

The PR has been connected the Three (3) visuals with landmarks on the ground with the initials V1, V2, y V3 in the following manner:

FROM	TO	MAGNETIC DIRECTION	DISTANCE (METERS)	DIRECT POSITIVE ANGLE
PR	PP=A	S41°-00'E	56.35	00'-00"
PR	V1	S22°-00'E	24.10	19'-00"
PR	V2	S15°-00'W	14.10	56'-00"
PR	V3	N87 °-00'W	19.75	134'-00"

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

The Richard Claim boundaries will follow the direction on the Universal Mercator (UTM) grid, on vertices with incoming and outgoing angles of 90%, according to that outlined in the following:

FROM POINT	TO POINT	CARDINAL DIRECTION	DISTANCE METERS	UTM NORTH (FROM POINT)	UTM EAST (FROM POINT)
PP=A	B	South	535	N2091800	E381000
B	C	East	1,000	N2091300	E381000
C	D	South	300	N2091300	E382000
D	E	West	3,000	N2091000	E382000
E	F	North	500	N2091000	E379000
F	G	East	200	N2091500	E379000
G	H	North	500	N2091500	E379200
H	I	East	1,800	N2092000	E379200
I	PP=A	South	165	N2092000	E381000

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Richard property exploration concession application rights were acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated March 25, 2013.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc.

Type of Claim or Rights: Richard is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Richard exploration concession application was first registered at DGM by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, on August 3, 2010 and is identified solely by its name "Richard".

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Waiting for DGM to issue the draft of a Declaration of the concession inviting public comment. The applicant is required to provide certification that the declaration was published twice over a period of not less than days inviting public comments or objections. Cost approximately \$250.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.

- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.

- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: Since September 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team has conducted six campaigns of surface geochemical surveys of the 220 hectare area of the Richard Exploration Concession Application. Preliminary reconnaissance was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer who collected rock and sediment samples at confluences and exit points. Later he supervised an active stream sediment sampling expedition conducted by geologist Professor Luz Iris Contreras who sampled the entire concession drainage basin at 100 meter spacing. Beginning in early 2013 staff geologist Elpidio Moronta assisted by seasoned gold scout Ramoncito Vasquez conducted a series of geochemistry soil sampling surveys starting on a 100 m grid and ending on a 25 m grid in areas anomalous for precious and base metals. To date over 250 samples have been collected and 236 bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. Selected samples were periodically delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. The processed samples were then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada (an ISO 9001 accredited facility) where they were crushed to 80% passing 2mm and split using a riffle splitter. A 250 gram sub-sample split was crushed to minus 200 mesh (74 μ) and a 15 gram sub-split from the resulting pulp was then subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-MS analysis. The unused splits were returned to Santo Domingo for storage. Several potential precious and base metal anomalies were identified from the suite Acme analyses and shallow diamond core drill targets have been defined.

Geology: Richard is hosted by the Lower Cretaceous Los Ranchos Formation, a series of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks that extend across the eastern half of the Dominican Republic. It consists of a lower complex of pillowed basalt, basaltic andesite flows, dacitic flows, tuffs and intrusions, overlain by volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks and interpreted to be a Lower Cretaceous intra-oceanic island arc. The unit has undergone extensive seawater metamorphism (spilitization) and lithologies have been referred to as spilite (basaltic-andesite) and keratophyre (dacite). The geology is typical of the Los Ranchos formation consisting of fragmented volcanic rocks, breccias and hydrothermalized materials. There are areas of highly silicified breccias, quartz fragments and spilite phenocryst. In the Rio Cazonos you can observe outcrops of course grained, weathered, and laminated lithic tuffs with course grained keratophyre and quartz-keratophyre, small veins of quartz, copper and iron stockwork. Pyrophyllite and volcanic ashes are seen at the mouth of the Rio Cazonos. In the extreme NE area of the Rio Maguaca lithic tuffs and basalt rocks (lavas) outcrops are observed indicating a contact transition phase with the pyrite and chalcopyrite present. The entire area is covered with brown, reddish and yellow sedimentary soils containing quartz, silt and clay. Outcrops are generally rarely observed except in river and streams.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$29,000, Logistics and Equipment \$6,000, Acme Labs Analysis \$3,000, Overheads \$15,000. Total Costs to Date: \$53,000. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 200m trenching, 1,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$224,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Richard property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

CHARLES

Location: The Charles Claim is located the San Juan Province,, municipality of Sabaneta (DM), in the section Rio Arriba del Norte, village of Piedra Blanca, located in the topographic page Los Ladrillos (Arroyo Limon) 5973-III (39) in accordance with the mining law No. 146 and its regulations. The base metals are principally copper, lead and zinc and the precious metallic minerals are gold and silver. It is located 12 kms north north east of the town of Sabaneta, 30 km north of San Juan de LA Maguana in the province of San Juan, Dominican Republic.

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

The total area of the application is 278 mining hectares. The PP is located a distance of 51.30 metros on a magnetic bearing of S78°-00'W from the Reference point. This PP is marked on the ground with a concrete post marked with the initials PP with a partially buried 2" PVC post filled with concrete. The PP is located at the UTM N2113080 y E260500 coordinates (Datum NAD27).

The PR is marked on the ground in a similar manner tan the PP and can be located on the south side of the path from La Hilguera. The PR is located at UTM N2113090 y E260550 coordinates (Datum NAD27).

The PR can be localized by three (3) visuals with stakes marked with the initials V1, V2, y V3 in the following manner:

	MAGNETIC	DIRECT POSITIVE	
LINE	BEARING	ANGLE	DISTANCE (METERS)
PR – PP=A	S78°-00'W	00°-00'-00"	53.10
PR – V1	N62°-00'W	40°-00'-00"	23.30
PR – V2	N08°-00'W	94°-00'-00"	10.90
PR – V3	N45 °-00'E	147 °-00'-00"	22.20

Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Charles concession follow the cardinal direction of the Transverse Mercator described in the following table:

FROM	TO	CARDINAL DIRECTION	DISTANCE (METERS)
PP = A	B	North	1420
B	C	East	800
C	D	South	500
D	E	West	100
E	F	South	1000
F	G	West	100
G	H	South	800
H	I	East	100
I	J	South	400
J	K	East	300
K	L	South	500
L	M	East	400
M	N	South	300
N	0	West	1400
0	PP = A	North	2080

Type of Ownership: One hundred percent (100%) of the Charles exploration concession application was acquired by Santo Mining Corp. from Gexplo SRL via a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated April 3, 2013.

Ownership Interest: Santo Mining Corp. owns one hundred percent (100%) of the Charles property rights except Gexplo SRL has a 5% net smelter return.

Claim Rights: In the Dominican Republic mineral rights are obtained by filing a 30 day claim with the DGM. During this 30 day period the stake holder has the exclusive right to apply for an exploration concession which is valid for

three years and may be renewed for two consecutive 1 year periods. Finally, the holder may apply for an exploitation concession which is valid for 25 years with two 25 year renewal periods totaling 75 years. Surface rights are not included and are negotiated separately with the landowner. In the event a landowner will not provide access to the concession the applicant may request the DGM expropriation the property at fair market price. All claims including 30 day, exploration applications, exploration concessions, exploitation applications and exploitation concessions can be sold, transferred, mortgaged, leased, rented, etc..

Type of Claim or Rights: Charles is classified as an exploration concession application and is in the final stages of processing at the DGM. The claim is prospective for both placer and lode exploration. Some preliminary scoping and sampling has been performed by a Santo Mining geologist.

Claim Identification: The Charles exploration concession application was first registered by Gexplo SRL, the prior owner, at DGM on 28 June 2012 and is identified solely by its name “Charles”.

Claim Status at DGM: Completed and remaining processes in order to grant the exploration concession:

- **DGM Correction Letters from Legal, Auditing and Surveying:** All Completed.
- **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Waiting for DGM to issue the draft of a Declaration of the concession inviting public comment. The applicant is required to provide certification that the declaration was published twice over a period of not less than days inviting public comments or objections. Cost approximately \$250.
- **Field Inspection of Survey Monuments:** Pending scheduling. Verification the concession survey monuments are installed correctly. Applicant required to check monuments prior to verification. Estimated time to complete 1-3 months. Cost \$465 plus mileage.
- **Exploration Concession Document Drafted by DGM:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 3-6 months. No Cost.
- **Granting of Exploration Concession by Ministry of Mines and Energy:** Usually no further requirements by applicant. Estimated time to complete 6-12 months. Cost/Official Fee \$1,220.

It is noted that there has been historical backlog in processing exploration concession applications and claim transfers at DGM. Recently the mining sector has seen general improvements in processing under the new DGM leadership together with a departmental budget increase, staff changes and more efficient methods.

Work Completed and Condition: Beginning in early 2013 staff geologist Elpidio Moronta assisted by seasoned gold scout Ramoncito Vasquez conducted three geochemistry rock, soil and stream sediment sampling expeditions on the 274 hectares area. On the North side of the "Loma Del Gajo Pelon" mountain the team discovered a 600 meter long by 2 meter wide vein with silver, copper and gold mineralization. To date 34 rock and stream sediment sample have been collected, bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. 23 Selected samples were periodically delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. The processed samples were then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada (an ISO 9001 accredited facility) where they were crushed to 80% passing 2mm and split using a riffle splitter. A 250 gram sub-sample split was crushed to minus 200 mesh (74 μ) and a 15 gram sub-split from the resulting pulp was then subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-MS analysis and fire-assay analysis with the highest result being 10.79 g/t Gold and >1% Copper. The splits of copper samples with results of 1% (maximum detection level of the test) will be retested by fire assay at Acme to determine the true grades. Additional work includes geophysical survey, trenching, diamond core drilling and preparation of a NI-43-101 and SEC equivalent report.

Geology: The Tireo Formation consists of an Upper Cretaceous package of sedimentary and volcanic rocks including andersite, dacite, mineralized quartz veins, volcanic breccias, and diorite and volcanoclastic silicification striking a NW/SE diagonal swath in west Dominican Republic.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$16,000 Logistics and Equipment \$8,000, Acme Labs \$1,150, Overhead \$7,000. Total Costs to Date: \$32,150. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 2,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$487,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: Electrical service and water are available throughout the property. The exploration area is either hilly pastoral to remote mountainous laced with extensive drainage system of rivers and streams interspersed with ponds and small lakes all of which can be used for future core drilling and supply various processes. There is an extensive electrical power grid in Dominican and or a mining operation would generate its own electrical power.

Disclosure: At this time the Charles property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

GEOLOGY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The island of Hispaniola evolved as a complex island arc associated with bi-polar subduction through Cretaceous to Late Eocene time. Since then, the island has straddled the left-lateral strike-slip fault zone that separates the North American and Caribbean Plates and has largely been volcanically inactive. The Tertiary stratigraphic succession is dominated by sedimentary rocks. The most important rock units in terms of gold and base metal mineralization are the Los Ranchos, Maimon, Tiroo and Duarte Formations.

Model lead isotope ages and paleontological evidence yield early Cretaceous ages for both the Los Ranchos and Maimon Formations. Together, they constituted a composite arc associated with NW-directed subduction of the proto-Caribbean plate. The Maimon Formation represents a primitive, bimodal fore-arc assemblage composed of tholeiitic basalts and subordinate felsic volcanics and meta-sedimentary rocks whereas the Los Ranchos Formation represents the axial portion of the associated island arc. The Loma Caribe peridotite, which now hosts the nickel laterite mines, and the Duarte Formation amphibolite would have been part of the oceanic crust that floored the proto-Caribbean Sea.

The volcanic arc underwent a change in polarity in Mid-Cretaceous (Aptian to Early Albanian) time, likely triggered by the collision of the Caribbean Oceanic Plateau with Hispaniola. North-vergent obduction of the Loma Caribe peridotite also took place at this time and the arc was tectonically shortened by major thrust faulting. Shearing and metamorphism was stronger in the fore-arc (Maimon) than the island arc (Los Ranchos). Renewed calc-alkaline arc volcanism began in the Late Cretaceous (Cenomanian), associated with SW-directed subduction of the North Atlantic Plate beneath Hispaniola. This formed the volcanic arc now represented by the Tiroo and Duarte Formations of the Central Cordillera.

Calc-alkaline volcanism continued until Middle/Late Eocene time, when the Bahama Platform (North Atlantic Plate) collided with Hispaniola and the island underwent NE-SW contraction. The Loma Caribe peridotite was emplaced over Late Cretaceous basalts of the Peralvillo Formation. Earlier faults and penetrative fabrics were steepened and overprinted by folds and Mid-Cretaceous thrusts were re-activated.

The Maimon Formation is separated from Late Cretaceous basalts (Peralvillo Formation) and the Loma Caribe peridotite by the NW-striking, left-lateral Ozama Shear Zone which is Eocene or younger. From Late Eocene time until the present, Hispaniola has been subjected to left-lateral transpression and left-lateral strike-slip faulting.

EL ANGEL DEL DESIERTO, EL RELAMPAGO AZUL, AND LA VALERIA, MEXICO

Location: Located 250 kms northwest of the town of Muzquiz near the village of San Guillermo in the State of Coahuilla, Mexico. Access is good via paved 2 lane road and final 18 kms are graded dirt roads. Small and large vehicles can drive onto the concessions. Travel time to Muzquiz is 3½ hours.

Type Ownership: On March 12, 2013 entered into a Mineral Exploitation and Production License Agreement (Agreement) in Mexico with the concessionaire Compania Minera Angeles del Desierto SA de CV. The 15 year renewable agreement allows Santo Mining to exclusively mine the El Angel del Desierto, El Relampago Azul and La Valeria mineral concessions in Ocampo, State of Coahuilla, Mexico. Santo Mining will pay the concessionaire 40% net return resulting from the extraction, processing, and refining of minerals from the three concessions and Santo Mining will retain 60%.

Payments to Concessionaire: On 20 March 2013 Santo Mining has paid an initial payment of \$10,000. On or before 14 September 2013 Santo Mining will pay an additional \$100,000 and issue 1,000,000 shares of restricted common stock. On or before 14 March 2014 will pay \$100,000 as advanced payment of the 40% royalty. The Agreement can be recorded with the General Office of Mines. The above dates have been revised in accordance with a contract Extension sign by the Parties on July 15, 2013 where the Parties mutually agreed to extend all the terms of the contract by 60 days.

Claim Rights and Identification: Mexican mining concessions are valid for 50 years. The 147.8712 hectare “El Angel del Desierto” #232980 concession was granted on 25 November 2008 and expires on 24 November 2058. The 219.00 hectare “El Relampago Azul” #232961 concession was granted on 25 November 2008 and expires on 24 November 2058. The 360.00 hectare “La Valeria” #228996 concession was granted on 27 February 2007 and expires on 26 February 2057. The total concession area is 726.8712 hectares. On 6 September 2011 the owner of the surface rights granted the concessionaire the right to use the property for exploration and exploitation of minerals for a royalty of \$1.20 per ton of material extracted for a period of 10years renewable for a second term of 10 years.

Type of Claim or Rights: The exploitation concessions are in force and an environmental permit has been issued on five hectares which can be expanded to +/- 60 hectares or more. The property has all the other entitlements to allow mining except a forestry permit that takes 60 days to obtain at a cost of \$20,000 and a water well permit available over the counter from the local municipality. The claims are prospective for both placer and lode exploitation. The concessionaire has conducted geochemical testing and Santo Mining has completed a surface geochemical survey of approximately 60 hectares and is currently conducting metallurgy and mineralogy testing with SGS labs in Tucson and Montana Tech.

Claim Maintenance: The concessionaire is responsible for keeping the three concessions current with the General Mining Office however if they fail to do so Santo Mining is authorized to do so.

Work Completed and Condition: Since November 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team has conducted three surface geochemical survey of part of the 727 hectare area of the three Exploitation Concessions. Preliminary reconnaissance and geochemical survey was conducted by Mine Engineer Juan Luis Castillo who collected 18 rock soil samples from the base perimeter and summit of a mineralized hill. The samples were bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure Acme Laboratories in Guadalajara Mexico where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. 500 g of the processed samples were then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada (an ISO 9001 accredited facility) where they were crushed to 80% passing 2mm and split using a riffle splitter. A 250 gram sub-sample split was crushed to minus 200 mesh (74 μ) and a 15 gram sub-split from the resulting pulp was then subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-MS analysis. No precious and base metal anomalies were identified in the Acme analyses reportedly due to the refractory nature of the mineralization. Acme was instructed to send the 18 sample splits to Garza Laboratorio Industrial, Saltillo, Mexico for pre-treatment by heating to 400⁰ C under gas Chlorination according to Garza to transform the gold in Tellurium and Selenium into Chloroauric Acid and heated further to liberate the gold. These pre-treated samples were dispatched to Inspectorate Labs in Reno, Nevada for gravimetric and fire assay analysis. All the samples returned positive results with average results of 3.17 g/t Gold and 57.3 g/t silver. The highest results were 8.581 g/t gold and 148.1 g/t silver. In March 2013 three 50 kg samples were by Juan Luis Castillo from prior sample locations #3, #7 and #15. A 35kg split of each sample was tagged and sealed in new 5 gallon plastic buckets and dispatched to SGS laboratories in Durango, Mexico. From there they were forwarded to SGS in Tucson, Arizona for Metallurgy scoping initially on the #3 sample taken from the summit of the mineralized hill, the suite of tests included metallic assays, precious metal characterization, gravity concentration, cyanidation bottle roll tests, etc. SGS sub-contracted Montana Tech to conduct mineralogy on all three samples.

Metallurgy & Mineralogy Testing: The results of the SGS Labs metallurgy and Montana Tech mineralogy were inconclusive due to the refractory nature of the ore material. Refractory or Rebellious ores are not always amenable to standard metallurgy and mineralogy testing and can be extremely complex. Unraveling all the nuances of the gold, sulphide and silica associations can be a challenge for process mineralogist especially when the gold is not visible under the microscope and dissolved in solids.

Pretreatment Process: Having witnessed the liberation of gold and silver from samples using both mercury amalgamation and the Garza Labs roasting and gas chlorination process we recognize that there are indeed precious

metals in the mineral samples. Therefore the company's immediate priority is to establish a set procedure to readily analyze the "refractory" geochemical rock and soil. Our solution is to duplicate the Garza Laboratory's roasting and gas chlorination pretreatment process "in-house" consisting of roasting and gas-chlorination of the samples on company premises to liberate the precious metals prior to submitting for fire assay at ISO-9000 certified labs such as Acme of Vancouver or Inspectorate in Reno. This will enable us to proceed with our geochemical exploration without delay.

In-House Pretreatment Process Confirmation: Following this SMC has set up an in-house pretreatment laboratory in Santo Domingo that can duplicate the Garza roasting/gas chlorination process. On the 1st and 2nd of August 2013 splits of sample #3B and #7B were successfully pre-treated and silver and gold like mineralization in the form of abundant shiny metallic specs were clearly visible to the naked eye and the samples are being immediately dispatched for fire assay. Additionally SMC is in the final few days of completing a chlorine gas pretreatment pilot plant in Muzquiz Mexico to pretreat bulk samples. SMC is also currently conducting empirical testing of 50 kg samples in a mercury amalgamation pilot plant in Muzquiz Mexico. Our objective is to have a quick and effective means to be able to assay the refractory ore samples so we can proceed with the surface and sub-surface exploration at El Angel del Desierto. Samples are submitted to ISO 9000 certified labs for fire assay. We anticipate this process of pretreating samples and assaying to take 45-60 days and synchronized with the date we have committed to pay the concessionaire the second Payment of \$100,000. The results may then also be used by qualified US or Canadian consulting geologists to prepare a bankable feasibility study and if required the pretreatment process can be demonstrated.

Small Scale Concentration Plant limitations and Risks: If the above laboratory and pilot plant scale pretreatment processing clearly identifies a prospective gravity concentration and floatation process that SMC can utilize, we may proceed with acquiring or leasing a small modular concentrating plant to start gaining some experience with the material and sell the concentrate to one of several companies that have expressed interest. At this modular scale we consider the risk to be minimal. Our reasoning is part of the concession consists of a well-defined 25-30m high mineralized hill that has tested positive for precious metals around the entire perimeter of the its base and its summit leading us to consider that the precious metal grades are consistent throughout the material in the hill. During the next few months we hope to have sufficient capital resources to drill the target hill and immediate surrounding area to a minimum depth of 50m and if the grades are confirmed the drill results would be incorporated into the preliminary bankable feasibility study.

Mexican El Angel del Desierto and Area Geology: The Concessions are located on the south periphery of the extinct volcano Cerro Minerva and consist of a numerous tertiary intrusive igneous rocks whose composition varies from granite, granodiorite, gabbro, diorite, andesite porphyries, rhyolite, and syenite as stocks, sills and dikes, and are generally rolling hills and all are accessible by truck transport. A jagged metamorphic aureole formed in the areas of contact with limestone and shale intrusive bodies generally consisting of irregular garnet skarn, marble, hornfels and recrystallized limestone. The gold-silver mineralization is largely encapsulated in silica.

Total Costs to Date & Future Cost: Costs to date are: Manpower \$14,300, Logistics and Equipment \$9,200, Labs Analysis 1,800.00, Metallurgy testing \$8,300, Overhead \$12,200. Total Costs to Date: \$45,800. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation and interpretation, 2,000 meters shallow drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$235,000.

Utilities and Infrastructure: No electrical or water services are available at the property. Two 10" water wells have been drilled on site.

Disclosure: At this time the Walter property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

Item3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise, in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. We are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Mine Safety and Health Administration Regulations

We consider health, safety and environmental stewardship to be a core value for the Company.

Our Dominican Republic exploration properties are not subject to regulation by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”). Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, despite the fact Santo Ming Corp is outside the “Mine Act” jurisdiction, the Company had no such specified health and safety violations, orders or citations, related assessments or legal actions, mining-related fatalities, or similar events in relation to our United States operations requiring disclosure pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information**

Our common stock has been trading on the OTCBB under the symbol SANP since May 3, 2012. The OTCBB is a quotation service that displays real-time quotes, last-sale prices, and volume information in over-the-counter, or the OTC, equity securities. An OTCBB equity security generally is any equity that is not listed or traded on a national securities exchange. The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock as reported by the OTCBB quotation service. These bid prices represent prices quoted by broker-dealers on the OTCBB quotation service. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

Price range of common stock

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock as reported by the OTCBB quotation service. These bid prices represent prices quoted by broker-dealers on the OTCBB quotation service. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Fiscal July 31, 2013	
	High	Low
First Quarter (August 1, 2012 – October 31, 2012)	\$ 11.00	\$ 0.47
Second Quarter (November 1, 2012 – January 31, 2013)	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.18
Third Quarter (February 1, 2013 - April 30, 2013)	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.13
Fourth Quarter (May 1, 2013 - July 31, 2013)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.06

	Fiscal July 31, 2012	
	High	Low
First Quarter (August 1, 2011 – October 31, 2011)	\$ --(1)	\$ --(1)
Second Quarter (November 1, 2011 – January 31, 2012)	\$ --(1)	\$ --(1)
Third Quarter (February 1, 2012 - April 30, 2012)	\$ --(1)	\$ --(1)
Fourth Quarter (May 1, 2012 - July 31, 2012)	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00

(1) A public market for our common stock did not exist prior to May 3, 2012.

Holders

As of November 12, 2013, we had 69 shareholders of our common stock. Because shares of our common stock are held by depositaries, brokers and other nominees, the number of beneficial holders of our shares is substantially larger than the number of stockholders of record.

Dividends

To date, we have not declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. We currently do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future on our common stock, when issued pursuant to our offering. Although we intend to retain our earnings, if any, to finance the exploration and growth of our business, our Board of Directors will have the discretion to declare and pay dividends in the future.

Payment of dividends in the future will depend upon our earnings, capital requirements, and other factors, which our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

As of the end of the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, we do not have any compensation plan under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance.

Registration Rights

Registration Rights Agreement with Hanover Holdings I, LLC

Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement with Hanover, the Company agreed to have an initial registration statement declared effective within a certain time frame. If the initial registration statement was not declared effective by the effectiveness deadline, the Company was required to issue to Hanover additional shares of the Company's Common Stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (a) \$83,750 by (b) the arithmetic average of the VWAPs over the 10 trading day period immediately preceding the effectiveness deadline, rounded up to the nearest whole share. The mechanics triggering the issuance of those securities were fully negotiated and set forth in the Purchase Agreement. On the date of the trigger, the Company was required to issue 1,072,343 (based on the calculation described in the Purchase Agreement) to Hanover. On August 14, 2013, the Company and Hanover executed an addendum (the "Addendum") to the Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which Hanover would receive 536,172 of the shares on August 14, 2013 and 536,171 of the shares if the registration statement was not deemed effective within 30 calendar days. Pursuant to the Addendum, the Company issued 536,172 additional commitment shares to Hanover on August 14, 2013. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Registration Statement has not been declared effective.

Penny Stock Considerations

Our common stock is currently trading at less than \$5.00 per share and is therefore subject to the SEC's penny stock rules. Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00. Penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The broker-dealer must also make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity, if any, in the secondary market for a security that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. The additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by such requirements may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our securities, which could severely limit their market price and liquidity of our securities. These requirements may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to sell our common stock and may affect your ability to resell our common stock.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information under this item.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following provides information which management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read along with our financial statements and notes thereto. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ significantly from the results, expectations and plans discussed in these forward-looking statements. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements."

Overview

We are a development stage company and have not yet generated or realized any revenues from our business operations.

We acquire various metallic exploration concession applications in the Dominican Republic and royalty agreements in Mexico for the purpose of exploration and extraction. We target near-term production opportunities in the Dominican Republic and Mexico. Our vision is to define deposits and extract metals from both alluvial deposits that require minimal processing and bulk-tonnage, open-pit oxide and sulfide gold deposits where poly-metallic ores with economic concentrations of precious and base metals may be extracted and transported to local or offshore processing plants and refineries.

The Company plans to combine rapid exploration methodology with innovative operational and logistical approaches to ensure the efficient and effective extraction of gold and other metals in the future.

This swift mobilization and on-site sampling analysis capability was developed to drive growth and value in the near and long terms. Our metallic exploration concession applications are 100% owned, and lie in the core of the mineral rich Hispaniola Gold-Copper Back-Arc.

There is a going concern as to whether we can continue as an on-going business for the next twelve months unless we obtain additional capital to pay our bills. Our independent auditor has raised substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern. This is because we have not generated any revenues and no revenues are anticipated until we are able to go into production of gold. Accordingly, we must raise cash from sources other than operations. Our only other source for cash at this time is investments by others. We must raise cash to implement our project and begin our operations.

On June 20, 2013 the Company, entered into a Purchase Agreement with Hanover. The Purchase Agreement provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, the Investor is committed to purchase up to \$16,000,000 worth of the Company's common stock,, over the 36-month term of the Purchase Agreement.

Prior to the Closing Date, Hanover deposited \$90,000, as a nonrefundable Administrative Fee, into an escrow account, which has been disbursed to the Company. The Company paid to Hanover a commitment fee equal to \$249,450 (or 1.047% of the Total Commitment under the Purchase Agreement) in the form of 1,690,484 restricted shares of the Company's common stock, (the "Initial Commitment Shares"). On August 14, 2013, issued an additional 536,172 shares of our common stock to Hanover as additional commitment shares, pursuant to an Addendum to the Purchase Agreement with Hanover

In connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the Company and Hanover also entered into the Registration Rights Agreement. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company has agreed to file a Registration Statement with the Commission to register an agreed upon number of Shares, which shall not exceed 1/3 of the number of shares of the Company's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Company, on or prior to July1, 2013.

Exploration Plan in the Dominican Republic:

During the following three years Santo Mining will require between \$1-3 million to explore its nine exploration concession applications. Exploration expeditions are conducted by permanent, full-time staff consisting of Dominican geologist Elpidio Moronta, 35 year veteran gold scout Ramoncito Vasquez and a support team of porters and helpers all paid at the going Dominican rates. Professional geologists including Salvador Brouwer, Professor Luz Iris Contreras, Ricardo Baez, Ismael Martinez, Ernesto Rocamora Alvarez and Dr. Jose Luis Batista Silva and have been retained or hired on an as needed basis on a fee scale of \$300/day for Junior Geologist up to \$1,100 /day for Senior Geologists.

During the previous 9 month the exploration team has conducted extensive surface geochemical sediment, rock and soil sampling on the Walter, Richard and Charles properties. Areas anomalous for gold, silver and or base metals have been identified and detailed soil sampling completed on 25, 50 and 100 meter grids. As additional funding becomes available, the exploration team plans to immediately proceed with the geophysics studies, trenching, shallow drilling through sediment to underlying bedrock and core drilling estimated is estimate to begin in the last quarter of 2013 subject to funds being available.

Over one thousand additional samples have been collected and placed in storage pending assaying in the future. Company geologist Elpidio Moronta is of the opinion some of the VMS and sulphide samples would benefit from pretreatment by roasting and gas chlorination to liberate the precious metals for assaying. This pretreatment process has been confirmed by the exploration team on laboratory scale where samples are treated one by one in a purpose built stainless steel reactor. At the time of writing company is considering ways to prepare and pretreat multiple samples simultaneously using a corrosion resistant production scale titanium reactor.

In preparation of setting up the production pretreatment plant the company has acquired and renovated sample preparation machinery including a 5" Atlas Jaw Crusher, a Bico Disc Pulverizer, several kilns, a crucible and electronic scales. We are also assembling the equipment and consumables to perform fire assays for precious metals and have an experienced technician to work part time and also train staff on the procedure. This will enable the company to collect, prepare, pretreat, and fire assay samples much more quickly and economically potentially within 3 versus 15 days. The splits from any samples with promising grades would be dispatched to ISO 9001 labs for confirmation and certification which would qualify them for inclusion in a bankable feasibility study.

During the next 12 month the exploration team plans to conduct preliminary and detailed surface exploration consisting of collecting geochemical sediment, rock and soil samples from the remaining six concession areas in order of priority being Nathaniel, Henry, Maria, Kato, Francesca and Alexia. Also the company intends continue conducting due-diligence on several other prospective claims in the mineral rich San Juan de La Maguana Tiroo Formation and an area of historic gold and copper mines in San Cristobal.

At least until drill targets have been confirmed it is certainly not practical nor in the best interest of the company to begin negotiations with surface rights holders or land owners. Realistically only a small percentage of the exploration concession area will be viable and anticipate entering into these negotiations in approximately one year. Generally landowners are willing to give permission to conduct surface exploration , trenching and drilling for example during the last 5 years percent granting permission is estimated to me +98%. The DGM can order the owner to grant entry however the company would consider this as a last resort.

Claim Status

Alexia Claim

In 2012 the Santo Mining exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey and preliminary stream sediment geochemical stream sediment survey of the Alexia Exploration Concession Application. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer. To date 12 stream sediment samples have been collected which were bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. The streams proved to be contaminated and no anomalies were identified. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2013 for more detailed exploration. Costs to date are: Manpower \$6,000, Logistics and Equipment \$3,300, Acme Labs \$650, Overhead \$5,300. Total Costs to Date: \$15,250. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 1,200 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$210,000.

Walter Claim

Since September 2012 the Santo Mining exploration team has conducted a series of surface geochemical survey of the Walter Exploration Concession Application. To date over 350 samples have been collected and 300 bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. A total of 251 samples were delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. Several potential precious and base metal anomalies were identified from the suite Acme analyses and shallow diamond core drill targets have been defined. Costs to date are: Manpower \$29,000, Logistics and Equipment \$6,000, Acme Labs Analysis 8,800.00, Overhead 15,000. Total Costs to Date: \$58,800. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation,

2,000 meters shallow drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$155,000.

Maria Claim

In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Maria Exploration Concession Application. A new geological chart by Spanish Geological & Mining Institute (IGME) has been received. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration. Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,650, Logistics and Equipment \$1,100, Overhead \$2,100. Total Costs to Date: \$4,850. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 1,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$178,000.

Henry Claim

In 2012 the Santo Mining exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Henry Exploration Concession Application. To date no systematic exploration has been undertaken. The exploration team plans to return to the area later in 2013 for detailed exploration. At this time the Henry property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

Francesca Claim

In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Francesca Exploration Concession Application. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration. Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,500, Logistics and Equipment \$1,450, Overhead \$4,100. Total Costs to Date: \$6,950. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 800 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$151,000. At this time the Francesca property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

Kato (fka Eliza)

In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of Kato Exploration Concession Application. To date no exploration has been undertaken. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration. Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,100 and Overhead \$2,100. Total Costs to Date: \$3,200. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation / interpretation, 300m trenching, 1,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$158,000.

Nathaniel Claim

In 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Nathaniel Exploration Concession Application. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration. Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,500, Logistics and Equipment \$1,450, Overhead \$4,100. Total Costs to Date: \$6,950. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 800 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$151,000.

Richard Claim

Since September 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team has conducted six campaigns of surface geochemical surveys of the Richard Exploration Concession Application. Preliminary reconnaissance was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer who collected rock and sediment samples at confluences and exit points. To date over 250 samples have been collected and 236 bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. Selected samples were periodically delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. Several potential precious and base metal anomalies were identified from the suite Acme analyses and shallow diamond core drill targets have been defined. Costs to date are: Manpower \$29,000, Logistics and Equipment \$6,000, Acme Labs Analysis \$3,000, Overheads \$15,000. Total Costs to Date: \$53,000. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 200m trenching, 1,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$224,000.

Charles Claim

Beginning in early 2013 staff geologist Elpidio Moronta assisted by seasoned gold scout Ramoncito Vasquez conducted three geochemistry rock, soil and stream sediment sampling expeditions on Charles Exploration Concession Application. To date 34 rock and stream sediment sample have been collected, bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. 23 Selected samples were periodically delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped and then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada. The splits of copper samples with results of 1% (maximum detection level of the test) will be retested by fire assay at Acme to determine the true grades. Additional work includes geophysical survey, trenching, diamond core drilling and preparation of a NI-43-101 and SEC equivalent report. Costs to date are: Manpower \$16,000 Logistics and Equipment \$8,000, Acme Labs \$1,150, Overhead \$7,000. Total Costs to Date: \$32,150. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 2,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$487,000.

El Angel Del Desierto, El Relampago Azul and La Valeria Mexico

Since November 2012 the Santo Mining Exploration team has conducted three surface geochemical survey of part of the 727 hectare area of the three Exploitation Concessions. Preliminary reconnaissance and geochemical survey was conducted by Mine Engineer Juan Luis Castillo who collected 18 rock soil samples from the base perimeter and summit of a mineralized hill. The samples were bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure Acme Laboratories in Guadalajara Mexico where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. 500 g of the processed samples were then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver. No precious and base metal anomalies were identified in the Acme analyses reportedly due to the refractory nature of the mineralization. All the samples returned positive results with average results of 3.17 g/t Gold and 57.3 g/t silver. From there they were forwarded to SGS in Tucson, Arizona for Metallurgy scoping initially on the #3 sample taken from the summit of the mineralized hill, the suite of tests included metallic assays, precious metal characterization, gravity concentration, cyanidation bottle roll tests, etc. SGS sub-contracted Montana Tech to conduct mineralogy on all three samples. Costs to date are: Manpower \$14,300, Logistics and Equipment \$9,200, Labs Analysis 1,800.00, Metallurgy testing \$8,300, Overhead \$12,200. Total Costs to Date: \$45,800. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation and interpretation, 2,000 meters shallow drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$235,000.

We have conducted "industry standard" metallurgy and mineralogy testing which as unsuccessful in detecting precious metals. The reason for this is the mineral ore is "refractory" in nature and requires a pretreatment step to liberate the gold and silver. The gold and silver is submicroscopic and invisible under standard optical and electron microscopes which requires advanced mineralogy using higher resolution technology. We have commissioned a gold and silver mineralogical department with Joe Zhou the leading expert in this field to identify exactly which minerals carry the gold and silver and in what quantity. From this he will be able to provide some options for concentrating the ore for shipment to a contract smelter. According to Mr. Zhou, the precious metal grades may improve following his investigation.

Exploration Plan in Mexico:

Our CEO has travelled several times to the El Angel del Desierto concession in Mexico the last being in late April and early May 2013. On each exploration expedition, the CEO and Licensed Mine Engineer, Juan Luis Castillo Velez supervised the collection, tagging and sealing of geochemical soil and rock samples in accordance to standard sampling practices. The samples were collected to confirm and verify previous analyses by ALS Labs, Fairchild Labs, University of Nuevo Leon, Met-Mex, Platinum Investments. Results from these prior analyses indicated economic concentrations of gold, silver, and platinum metal group. The fresh samples were dispatched to: (1) Acme Labs, Vancouver Canada for multi-element and fire assay analysis; (2) Garza Industrial Labs, Saltillo Mexico for pre-treatment for refractive gold, silver and platinum; (3) Inspectorate Labs, Reno Nevada for multi-element and fire assay of the pre-treated samples; and (4) Bulk samples to SGS Labs, Tucson Arizona to metallurgy scoping study and metal characterization; and Montana Tech, Montana for mineralogy profiling. In addition bulk samples were delivered to a pilot plant in Muzquiz, Mexico for "uncertified" familiarization with the metal ore. In the presence of the CEO the pilot processing the material yielded a gold/silver dore alloy following amalgamation with mercury confirming the presence of an undetermined concentration of gold and silver. During the visits to the region the CEO met with potential suppliers, contractors, logistical contractors, government agencies, land owners, political and community leaders and other local mining companies.

The results of the SGS Labs metallurgy and Montana Tech mineralogy received in July 2013 were inconclusive due to the refractory nature of the ore material. Refractory or Rebellious ores are not always amenable to standard metallurgy

and mineralogy testing and can be extremely complex. Unraveling all the nuances of the gold, sulphide and silica associations can be a challenge for process mineralogist especially when the gold is not visible under the microscope and dissolved in solids.

Pretreatment Process: Having witnessed the liberation of gold and silver from samples using both mercury amalgamation and the Garza Labs roasting and gas chlorination process we recognize that there are indeed precious metals in the mineral samples. Therefore the company's immediate priority is to establish a set procedure to readily analyze the "refractory" geochemical rock and soil. Our solution is to duplicate the Garza Laboratory's roasting and gas chlorination pretreatment process "in-house" consisting of roasting and gas-chlorination of the samples on company premises to liberate the precious metals prior to submitting for fire assay at ISO-9000 certified labs such as Acme of Vancouver or Inspectorate in Reno. This will enable us to proceed with our geochemical exploration without delay.

In-House Pretreatment Process Confirmation: Following this SMC has set up an in-house pretreatment laboratory in Santo Domingo that can duplicate the Garza roasting/gas chlorination process. On the 1st and 2nd of August 2013 splits of sample #3B and #7B were successfully pre-treated and silver and gold like mineralization in the form of abundant shiny metallic specs were clearly visible to the naked eye and the samples are being immediately dispatched for fire assay. Additionally SMC is in the final few days of completing a chlorine gas pretreatment pilot plant in Muzquiz Mexico to pretreat bulk samples. SMC is also currently conducting empirical testing of 50 kg samples in a mercury amalgamation pilot plant in Muzquiz Mexico. Our objective is to have a quick and effective means to be able to assay the refractory ore samples so we can proceed with the surface and sub-surface exploration at El Angel del Desierto. Samples are submitted to ISO 9000 certified labs for fire assay. We anticipate this process of pretreating samples and assaying to take 45-60 days and synchronized with the date we have committed to pay the concessionaire the second Payment of \$100,000. The results may then also be used by qualified US or Canadian consulting geologists to prepare a bankable feasibility study and if required the pretreatment process can be demonstrated.

Small Scale Concentration Plant limitations and Risks: If the above laboratory and pilot plant scale pretreatment processing clearly identifies a prospective gravity concentration and floatation process that SMC can utilize, we may proceed with acquiring or leasing a small modular concentrating plant to start gaining some experience with the material and sell the concentrate to one of several companies that have expressed interest. At this modular scale we consider the risk to be minimal. Our reasoning is part of the concession consists of a well-defined 25-30m high mineralized hill that has tested positive for precious metals around the entire perimeter of the its base and its summit leading us to consider that the precious metal grades are consistent throughout the material in the hill. During the next few months we hope to have sufficient capital resources to drill the target hill and immediate surrounding area to a minimum depth of 50m and if the grades are confirmed the drill results would be incorporated into the preliminary bankable feasibility study.

Plan of Operations

Since we entered into the Acquisition Agreement, we have changed our plan of operations to focus on the exploration of our Claim in north western Dominican Republic. We plan on closing additional Claims other than Alexia in the near future as laid out in the Acquisition Agreement. Concurrently, we plan to undertake exploration on the property. Our exploration plan is detailed in the “Description of Property” section of this Current Report, under the subheading “Plan of Exploration”.

Limited operating history; need for additional capital

There is no historical financial information about us upon which to base an evaluation of our performance. We are a development stage company and have not generated any revenues to date. We cannot guarantee we will be successful in our business operations. Our business is subject to risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise, including limited capital resources and possible cost overruns due to price and cost increases in services and products.

We have no assurance that future additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms. If financing is not available on satisfactory terms, we may be unable to continue, develop or expand our operations. Equity financing could result in additional dilution to our existing stockholders.

Results of Operations

From Inception (July 8, 2009) to July 31, 2013

Revenues

As of the date of this report, we have yet to generate any revenues from our business operations.

Operating Expense

Operating expenses increased by \$999,270 to \$1,208,695 for the twelve months ended July 31, 2013, compared to \$209,425 for the twelve months ended July 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase legal and consulting expenses incurred by the Company.

Other Income/Expense

Other expense for the twelve months ended July 31, 2013 was \$55,124 compared to \$18 for the twelve months ended July 31, 2012. The increase in other expense was primarily due to increase in change in fair value of derivative and interest expense.

During the twelve months ended July 31, 2013, we recorded a loss of \$14,227 on the change in fair value of derivative liability instruments, compared to \$-0- during the twelve months ended July 31, 2012.

Interest expense amounted to \$40,897 and \$-0- during the twelve months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and the increase is a result of additional convertible debt funding. Additional amortization of debt discount arose from the Asher Notes of \$23,525 and from the JMJ Note of \$7,615, along with additional interest charge of \$9,759.

Net Loss

Our net loss since inception is \$1,545,375. Net loss increased by \$1,054,376 to a net loss of \$1,263,819 for the twelve months ended July 31, 2013, compared to a net loss of \$209,443 for the twelve months ended July 31, 2012. This increase was primarily due to increase of professional fees and stock compensation expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On July 30, 2010, we sold 37,500,000 shares of common stock to our sole officer and director, Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz for \$5,000. There were no other shares issued to Ms. Feliz Ruiz since our inception.

Since incorporation, Ms. Ruiz has been the Company's only promoter.

On July 31, 2010, the Company sold 25,462,499 shares of common stock for \$33,950. The shares were issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933 to forty (40) investors.

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

On March 2, 2012, the Company sold 337,500 shares of common stock for \$150,000 in a private placement transaction. The shares were issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Exchange Act of 1933.

On July 19, 2012, the Company sold 102,000 shares of common stock for \$51,000.

On May 31, 2012, we entered into a promissory note with Gexplo, SRL, a company owned by our corporate secretary, Mr. Alain French. The total amount loaned was \$59,770 as of May 31, 2012 for exploration and start-up expenses that we paid on GEXPLO's behalf. The loan is non-interest bearing and matures on December 31, 2012. The transactions have been recorded as loan to related party. The loan was cancelled by the Company as consideration in the Acquisition Agreement, on July 30, 2012.

In September 2012, 116,665 shares were issued to a third party vendor for services. These shares were valued at \$23,333.

On September 17, 2012, the Company sold 600,000 shares of common stock for \$300,000.

On September 17, 2012, the Company exercised its right of first refusal to purchase two additional mineral properties, the Walter Claim and the Maria Claim, from Gexplo, SRL pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement. In exchange for the Walter Claim and the Maria Claim, Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz, the Secretary of the Company, transferred 13,181,460 of her shares of the Company's common stock to the Vendor. The Vendor is owned by Alain French, our President, Chief Executive Officer and sole Director.

On October 12, 2012, we amended the Acquisition Agreement with Gexplo, SRL and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz, an officer and director of the Company. Pursuant to the Amendment, the Company would no longer have right of first refusal to purchase the Shalee and Daniel claims and instead would have right of first refusal to purchase the Henry, Francesca, Eliza, and Nathaniel claims.

On October 12, 2012, the Company exercised its right of first refusal to purchase four additional mineral properties, the Henry Claim, the Francesca Claim, the Eliza Claim and the Nathaniel Claim, from the Vendor pursuant to the “Acquisition Agreement. In exchange for the Claims, Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz transferred 12,644,943 of her shares of the Company’s common stock to the Vendor. The Vendor is owned by Alain French, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director.

On March 25, 2013, the Company entered into a Mining Property Acquisition Agreement with Gexplo, SRL, pursuant to which the Company acquired the Richard Claim from the Gexplo SRL. In consideration for the Richard Acquisition, the Seller will receive a payment of \$10,000 in cash.

On April 3, 2013, the Company entered into a Mining Property Acquisition Agreement with Gexplo, SRL, pursuant to which the Company acquired the Charles Claim from the Gexplo SRL. In consideration for the Charles Acquisition, the Seller will receive a payment of \$60,000 in cash.

As of the date of this Report, \$10,000 owed for the Richard Claim and \$60,000 owed for the Charles Claim have not been paid to Gexplo due to insufficiency of funds.

As of July 31, 2013, our total assets were \$426,645, comprised of cash, prepaid expense, deposits, amounts capitalized relating to the development of our websites and mineral claim, and our total liabilities were \$852,611, comprised of accounts payable and related party advances, convertible notes payable and derivative liability.

The following table sets forth selected cash flow information for the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013:

Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(665,333)
Net cash used in investing activities		(76,860)
Net cash provided by financing activities		762,846
Net change in cash	\$	20,653

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013 was \$665,333, which was primarily due to the legal and consulting expenses incurred by the Company.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013 was \$76,860, which was primarily due to \$71,770 payment made to purchase of mineral claims.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013 was \$762,846, which was primarily due to \$540,150 proceeds from sale of stock, \$143,000 proceeds from issuance of convertible note and \$79,696 advances from related parties.

On July 30, 2010, we sold 37,500,000 shares of common stock to our former officer and director, Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz for \$5,000. There were no other shares issued to Ms. Ruiz since our inception.

On July 31, 2010, the Company sold 25,462,499 shares of common stock for \$33,950. The shares were issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933 to forty (40) investors.

On March 2, 2012, the Company sold 337,500 shares of common stock for \$150,000 in a private placement transaction. The shares were issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act.

On July 19, 2012, the Company sold 102,000 shares of common stock for \$51,000 in a private placement transaction. The shares were issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act.

On May 31, 2012, the Company entered into a promissory note with GEXPLO, SRL, a company owned by our president, chief executive officer, secretary, treasurer and director, Mr. Alain French. The total amount loaned was \$59,770 as of May 31, 2012 for exploration and start-up expenses that we paid on GEXPLO's behalf. The loan was to be a non-interest bearing and was to mature on December 31, 2012. The transactions have been recorded as a loan to related party. The loan was cancelled by the Company as consideration in the Acquisition Agreement, on July 30, 2012.

On September 17, 2012, the Company sold 600,000 shares of common stock for \$300,000 in a private placement transaction. The shares were issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act.

On April 16, 2013, the Company borrowed \$53,000 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. under a Convertible Promissory Note.

As of July 31, 2013, the Company had \$79,696 payable owed to a related party.

On June 12, 2013, the Company borrowed \$60,000 from JMJ Financial under a Convertible Promissory Note.

On July 1, 2013, the Company borrowed \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. under a Convertible Promissory Note.

On September 25, 2013, the Company borrowed \$25,000 from JMJ Financial under a Convertible Promissory Note.

On October 17, 2013, the Company entered into the Settlement Agreement with IBC, pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue common stock to IBC in exchange for the settlement of \$123,028 of past-due accounts payable of the Company. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Company issued 500,000 shares of Common Stock to IBC on October 17, 2013, and 519,480 shares of Common Stock on October 24, 2013.

On October 24, 2013, the Company borrowed additional \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. under a Convertible Promissory Note.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies Santo Mining will continue to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next twelve months. As of July 31, 2013, Santo Mining has not generated revenues, has working capital deficit and has accumulated losses of \$911,062 since its inception. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding Santo Mining's ability to continue as a going concern. The continuation of Santo Mining as a going concern is dependent upon financial support from its stockholders, the ability of Santo Mining to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations, and the attainment of profitable operations. Realization value may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should Santo Mining be unable to continue as a going concern.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to stockholders.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

We have reviewed accounting pronouncements and interpretations thereof that have effectiveness dates during the periods reported and in future periods. The Company has carefully considered the new pronouncements that alter previous generally accepted accounting principles and does not believe that any new or modified principles will have a material impact on the corporation's reported financial position or operations in the near term. The applicability of any standard is subject to the formal review of our financial management and certain standards are under consideration. Those standards have been addressed in the notes to the audited financial statement and in this, our Annual Report, filed on Form 10-K for the period ended July 31, 2013.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information under this item.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Santo Mining Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
For the year ended July 31, 2013

	Index
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Balance Sheets</u>	F-2
<u>Statements of Operations</u>	F-3
<u>Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)</u>	F-4
<u>Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-5
<u>Notes to the Financial Statements</u>	F-6

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders

Santo Mining Corp.

(A Development Stage Company)

Bella Vista, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Santo Mining Corp. (the “Company”) as of July 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of operations, stockholders’ equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, and the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as of July 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, and the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has not generated revenues since inception

and has an accumulated deficit. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ GBH CPAs, PC

GBH CPAs, PC

www.gbhcpas.com

Houston, Texas

November 13, 2013

SANTO MINING CORP.**(A Development Stage Company)****BALANCE SHEETS**

	July 31, 2013	July 31, 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 20,653	\$ 50,793
Prepaid expenses	78,728	-
Total Current Assets	99,381	50,793
Mineral claims	186,915	63,912
Website, net of amortization of \$648 and \$972, respectively	3,102	3,540
Deposits	137,247	16,826
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 426,645	\$ 135,071
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 119,648	\$ 46,172
Stock payable	392,400	-
Derivative liability	149,451	-
Related party payable	149,696	79,696
Convertible notes payable, net of discount of \$31,140	41,416	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	852,611	125,868
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Preferred stock, 450,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.00001 par value; 0 shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, 450,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.00001 par value; 67,577,489 and 63,635,340 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	675	636
Additional paid-in capital	1,118,734	290,123
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(1,545,375)	(281,556)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	(425,966)	9,203
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 426,645	\$ 135,071

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

F-2

SANTO MINING CORP.**(A Development Stage Company)****STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended	Year Ended	Period from
	July 31, 2013	July 31, 2012	July 8, 2009 (Inception) to July 31, 2013
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Consulting fees	\$ 335,848	\$ 92,422	\$ 446,859
General and administrative	760,152	29,008	814,229
Legal and accounting fees	112,695	87,995	228,994
Total operating expenses	1,208,695	209,425	1,490,082
Other income (expense):			
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	-	(18)	(173)
Change in fair value of derivative liability	(14,227)	-	(14,227)
Interest expense	(40,897)	-	(40,897)
Interest income	-	-	4
Total other income (expense)	(55,124)	(18)	(55,293)
Net loss	\$ 1,263,819	\$ 209,443	\$ 1,545,375
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	65,233,383	63,105,091	

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

F-3

SANTO MINING CORP.**(A Development Stage Company)****STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)****For the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to July 31, 2013**

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balances, July 8, 2009 (inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -
Balances, July 31, 2009	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for cash on July 30, 2010	37,500,000	375	4,625	-	5,000
Shares issued for cash on July 31, 2010	25,462,505	255	33,695	-	33,950
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,135)	(2,135)
Balances, July 31, 2010	62,962,505	630	38,320	(2,135)	36,815
Net loss	-	-	-	(69,978)	(69,978)
Balances, July 31, 2011	62,962,505	630	38,320	(72,113)	(33,163)
Shares issued for cash on March 2, 2012	337,500	3	149,997	-	150,000
Shares issued for cash on	102,000	1	50,999	-	51,000

on July 19, 2012

Share issued for services	233,335	2	46,665	-	46,667
Shares transferred between related parties for mineral claims	-	-	4,142	-	4,142
Net loss	-	-	-	(209,443)	(209,443)
Balances, July 31, 2012	63,635,340	636	290,123	(281,556)	9,203
Shares transferred between related parties for mineral claims	-	-	6,654	-	6,654
Shares issued for services	2,442,149	24	521,772	-	521,766
Shares issued for cash	1,500,000	15	300,185	-	300,200
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,263,819)	(1,263,819)
Balance, July 31, 2013	67,577,489	\$ 675	\$ 1,118,734	\$ (1,545,375)	\$ (425,966)

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

SANTO MINING CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended	Year Ended	From
	July 31, 2013	July 31, 2012	July 8, 2009
			(Inception) to
			July 31, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (1,263,819)	\$ (209,443)	\$ (1,545,375)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Amortization expense	648	1,037	1,988
Share-based compensation	837,696	46,667	884,363
Amortization of debt discount	31,412	-	31,412
Change in fair value of derivative liability	14,227	-	14,227
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expense and deposit	(154,770)	(16,826)	(171,596)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	73,476	42,382	119,648
Net cash used in operating activities	(461,130)	(136,183)	(665,333)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of mineral claims	(12,000)	(59,770)	(71,770)
Payments for website	(210)	-	(5,090)
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,210)	(59,770)	(76,860)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of common stock	300,200	201,000	540,150
Proceeds from issuance of convertible note, net	143,000	-	143,000
Proceeds from related party payable	-	43,559	79,696
Net cash provided by financing activities	443,200	244,559	762,846
Net change in cash	(30,140)	48,606	20,653
Cash, beginning of period	50,793	2,187	-
Cash, end of period	\$ 20,653\$	50,793\$	20,653
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS DISCLOSURES:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4

Edgar Filing: Santo Mining Corp. - Form 10-K

Income taxes paid	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
-------------------	----	---	----	---	----	---

NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Shares issued for prepaid expenses	\$	108,000	\$	-	\$	108,000
Shares transferred between related parties for mineral claims	\$	6,654	\$	4,142	\$	10,796
Liability accrued for purchase of mineral claims	\$	70,000	\$	-	\$	70,000
Fair value of derivative liability	\$	135,224	\$	-	\$	135,224

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

SANTO MINING CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Santo Mining Corp. (referred to as we, the “Company” or “Santo Mining”) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 8, 2009.

The Company’s original business operations were divided into two segments: 1) through an informative and interactive website, where both dentists and patients can access dental information and have online consultations; and 2) mobile teeth whitening service.

In 2012, the Company’s management decided to redirect the Company’s business focus towards identifying and pursuing options regarding the acquisition of mineral exploration property with the focus on gold and other precious metals in north western Dominican Republic.

On July 30, 2012, the Company entered into a mineral property acquisition agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") with GEXPLO, SRL (the "Vendor") and Rosa Habeila Feliz Ruiz, an officer and director of the Company, whereby the Company agreed to acquire from the Vendor an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to a mineral claim known as Alexia, which is located in the province of Dajabon, in the municipalities of Dajabon and Partido, specifically in the sections Chaucey, La Gorra and Partido Arriba, covering Los Indios, Pueblo Nuevo, Hatico Viejo, El Junco, La Gallina, Tahuique and Charo located in the Dajabon 5874-I (11) and Loma de Cabrera 5874-II (19) topographical sheets. Pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, in consideration of an undivided 100% interest in and to the Alexia Claim, the Vendor will receive 6,456,600 shares of the Company’s common stock transferred from Ms. Ruiz and the cancellation of the promissory note for \$59,770 from the Company to the Vendor dated May 31, 2012.

After the Company completed its acquisition of Alexia, the Company began to operate in the mining business.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The summary of significant accounting policies presented below is designed to assist in understanding Santo Mining's financial statements. Such financial statements and accompanying notes are the representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for the integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") in all material respects and have been consistently applied in preparing the accompanying financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The Company prepares its financial statements in conformity with GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Adjustments—Functional Currency is the U.S. Dollar

The Company's functional currency for all operations worldwide is the U.S. dollar. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates and monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the end of the year. Income statement accounts are translated at average rates for the year. Any translation adjustments are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity and have no effect on current earnings. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in current results of operations. Aggregate foreign currency transaction gains and losses included in operations totaled a loss of \$0 in 2013 and a gain of \$18 in 2012.

Stock Split

On March 26, 2012, the Company effected a 1-for-4.5 forward stock split of our common stock. On July 9, 2012, the Company effected a 4-for-1 reverse stock split of our common stock. All share and per share amounts have been restated retroactively for the impact of the splits.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Santo Mining considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Mineral Exploration and Development Costs

All exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred. Costs of acquisition and option costs of mineral rights are capitalized upon acquisition. Mine development costs incurred to develop new ore deposits, to expand the capacity of mines or to develop mine areas substantially in advance of production are also capitalized once proven and probable reserves exist, and the property is determined to be a commercially mineable property. Costs incurred to maintain current production or to maintain assets on a standby basis are charged to operations. If the Company does not continue with exploration after the completion of the feasibility study, the cost of mineral rights will be expensed at that time. Costs of abandoned projects, including related property and equipment costs, are charged to mining costs. To determine if these costs are in excess of their recoverable amount, periodic evaluations of the carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property and equipment costs are performed. These evaluations are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value. And no impairment charges have been recorded by the Company. As of July 31, 2013, the Company capitalized \$186,915 of mineral claim acquisition costs.

Website

Website is carried at cost, with amortization provided on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives of five years. During the years ended July 31, 2013, 2012 and the period from July 8, 2009 (Inception) through July 31, 2013, the Company recorded amortization expense of \$648, \$1,037 and \$1,988, respectively.

Income Taxes

Potential benefits of income tax losses are not recognized in the accounts until realization is more likely than not. The Company computes a deferred tax asset for net operating losses carried forward. The potential benefit of net operating losses have not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future years.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company values its derivative instruments under FASB ASC 820 which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

As defined in ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The Company utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable. The Company classifies fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurement).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined by ASC 820 are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as exchange-traded derivatives, marketable securities and listed equities.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management’s best estimate of fair value. The Company uses Level 3 to value its derivative instruments.

The following table sets forth by level with the fair value hierarchy the Company’s financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on July 31, 2013.

		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Liabilities								
Derivative liability	\$		-	\$		149,451	\$	149,451

Stock-based Compensation

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option award at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and common shares based on the last quoted market price of the Company’s common stock on the date of the share grant. The fair value determined represents the cost for the award and is recognized over the vesting period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. As share-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards ultimately expected to vest, the Company reduces the expense for estimated forfeitures based on historical forfeiture rates. Previously recognized compensation costs may be adjusted to reflect the actual forfeiture rate for the entire award at the end of the vesting period. Excess tax benefits, if any, are recognized as an addition to paid-in capital.