

Santo Mining Corp.  
Form S-1/A  
August 28, 2013

*As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 28, 2013*

**Registration No. 333-189786**

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM S-1/A**

**Amendment No. 1**

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT**

**UNDER**

**THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

**SANTO MINING CORP.**

(Exact Name of Registrant in its Charter)

<b>Nevada</b>	<b>2860</b>	<b>27-0518586</b>
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**Ave. Sarasota #20, Torre Empresarial, Suite 1103  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic**

(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal

Executive Offices and Principal Place of Business)

**State Agent & Transfer Syndicate Inc.**

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**112 North Curry Street**

**Carson City, NV 89703-4934**

(Name, Address and Telephone Number of Agent for Service)

Copies of communications to:

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective. If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)



**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE**

<b>Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered</b>	<b>Amount to be Registered (1)</b>	<b>Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share (2)</b>	<b>Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price</b>	<b>Amount of Registration Fee (3)</b>
Common Stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, issuable pursuant to the Purchase Agreement	8,950,000	\$ 0.16	\$ 1,432,000	\$ 195.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,950,000</b>	<b>\$ 0.16</b>	<b>\$ 1,432,000</b>	<b>\$ 195.32</b>

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this Registration Statement shall be deemed to cover the additional securities (i) to be offered or issued in connection with any provision of any securities purported to be registered hereby to be offered pursuant to terms which provide for a change in the amount of securities being offered or issued to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions and (ii) of the same class as the securities covered by this Registration Statement issued or issuable prior to completion of the distribution of the securities covered by this Registration Statement as a result of a split of, or a stock dividend on, the registered securities.
- (2) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the average of the high and low prices of the common stock of the registrant as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on April 5, 2013.
- (3) Previously paid.

**The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the commission, acting pursuant to said section 8(a), may determine.**



**The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

**PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS**

**SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST [ ], 2013**

**8,950,000 Shares of Common Stock**

**SANTO MINING CORP, INC.**

This Prospectus relates to the resale of up to 8,950,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, which may be offered by the selling stockholder, Hanover Holdings I, LLC, a New York limited liability company, or Hanover. The shares of common stock being offered by the selling stockholder are issuable pursuant to a common stock purchase agreement dated as of June 20, 2013 between us and Hanover, or the Purchase Agreement. See the section of this Prospectus entitled “Equity Enhancement Program with Hanover” for a description of the Purchase Agreement and the section entitled “Selling Stockholder” for additional information regarding Hanover.

We are not selling any securities under this Prospectus and will not receive any of the proceeds from the resale of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholder under this Prospectus, however, we may receive gross proceeds of up to \$16,000,000 from sales of our common stock to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement.

Hanover may offer all or part of the shares for resale from time to time through public or private transactions, at either prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices. We provide more information about how Hanover may sell its shares of common stock in the section titled “Plan of Distribution” on page 83. We will pay the expenses incurred in connection with the offering described in this Prospectus, with the exception of brokerage expenses, fees, discounts and commissions, which will be paid by the selling stockholder. In addition, we issued 1,690,484 shares of our common stock to Hanover as an initial commitment fee for entering into the Purchase Agreement and we may issue additional commitment shares to Hanover under certain circumstances described in this Prospectus. 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. Hanover is an “underwriter” within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act.

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, or the OTCBB, under the ticker symbol “SANP.” On August 19, 2013, the closing price of our common stock was \$0.08 per share.

**Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 11 to read about factors you should consider before investing in shares of our common stock.**

**NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.**

The Date of This Prospectus Is: \_\_\_\_\_, 2013



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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that you should consider before investing in the common stock of Santo Mining Corp. (referred to herein as the “Company,” “we,” “our,” and “us”). You should carefully read the entire Prospectus, including “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the accompanying financial statements and notes before making an investment decision.*

### **Business Overview**

Santo Mining Corp. is a company which acquires 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.

### **Recent Developments**

*Equity Enhancement Program with Hanover Holdings I, LLC*

*Common Stock Purchase Agreement*

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

From time to time over the term of the Purchase Agreement, commencing on the trading day immediately following the date on which the initial registration statement is declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, as further discussed below, the Company may, in its sole discretion, provide Hanover with draw down notices, each a Draw Down Notice, to purchase a specified dollar amount of Shares, or the Draw Down Amount, over a 10 consecutive trading day period commencing on the trading day specified in the applicable Draw Down Notice, or the Pricing Period, with each draw down subject to the limitations discussed below. The maximum amount of Shares requested to be purchased pursuant to any single Draw Down Notice cannot exceed 300% of the average daily trading volume of the Company's common stock for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of the Draw Down Notice, or the Maximum Draw Down Amount.

Once presented with a Draw Down Notice, Hanover is required to purchase a pro rata portion of the applicable Draw Down Amount on each trading day during the applicable Pricing Period on which the daily volume weighted average price for the Company's common stock, or the VWAP, equals or exceeds an applicable floor price, or the Floor Price, equal to the product of (i) 0.70 and (ii) the VWAP over the 10 trading days immediately preceding the date the Draw Down Notice is delivered, subject to adjustment for any stock splits, stock combinations, stock dividends, recapitalizations and other similar transactions. If the VWAP falls below the applicable Floor Price on any trading day during the applicable Pricing Period, the Purchase Agreement provides that Hanover will not be required to purchase the pro rata portion of the applicable Draw Down Amount allocated to that trading day. The per share purchase price for the Shares subject to a Draw Down Notice shall be equal to 92.5% of the arithmetic average of the five lowest VWAPs that equal or exceed the applicable Floor Price during the applicable Pricing Period; provided, however, that if the VWAP does not equal or exceed the applicable Floor Price for at least five trading days during the applicable Pricing Period, then the per share purchase price shall be equal to 92.5% of the arithmetic average of all VWAPs that equal or exceed the applicable Floor Price during such Pricing Period. Each purchase pursuant to a draw down shall reduce, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, the Total Commitment under the Purchase Agreement.

The Company is prohibited from issuing a Draw Down Notice if (i) the amount requested in such Draw Down Notice exceeds the Maximum Draw Down Amount, (ii) the sale of Shares pursuant to such Draw Down Notice would cause the Company to issue or sell or Hanover to acquire or purchase an aggregate dollar value of Shares that would exceed the Total Commitment, or (iii) the sale of Shares pursuant to the Draw Down Notice would cause the Company to sell or Hanover to purchase an aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock which would result in beneficial ownership by Hanover of more than 4.99% of the Company's common stock (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder). The Company cannot make more than one draw down in any Pricing Period and must allow 24 hours to elapse between the completion of the settlement of any one draw down and the commencement of a Pricing Period for any other draw down.

Hanover has agreed that during the term of the Purchase Agreement, neither Hanover nor any of its affiliates will, directly or indirectly, engage in any short sales involving the Company's securities or grant any option to purchase, or acquire any right to dispose of or otherwise dispose for value of, any shares of the Company's common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for any shares of the Company's common stock, or enter into any swap, hedge or other similar agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, the economic risk of ownership of any shares of the Company's common stock. Except as disclosed below with respect to the Initial Commitment Shares and Additional Commitment Shares (each term as defined below), Hanover will not be prohibited from selling any of the shares of the Company's common stock that it owns or that it is obligated to purchase under a pending Draw Down Notice.

The Purchase Agreement contains customary representations, warranties and covenants by, among and for the benefit of the parties. The Purchase Agreement may be terminated at any time by the mutual written consent of the parties. Unless earlier terminated, the Purchase Agreement will terminate automatically on the earliest to occur of (i) the first day of the month next following the 36-month anniversary of the date on which the initial registration statement is declared effective by the Commission, (ii) the date on which Hanover purchases the Total Commitment worth of common stock under the Purchase Agreement and (iii) the date on which the Company's common stock ceases to be listed or quoted on a Trading Market (as defined in the Purchase Agreement). Under certain circumstances set forth in the Purchase Agreement, the Company and Hanover each may terminate the Purchase Agreement on one trading day's prior written notice to the other.

Additionally, prior to the Closing Date, Hanover deposited \$90,000, as an 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 in the form of 1,690,484 restricted shares of the Company's common stock, or the Initial Commitment Shares. The Initial Commitment Shares, together with the Additional Commitment Shares (as defined below), will be registered for resale in the Registration Statement, as discussed below, and are subject to a "dribble out" agreement between the Company and Hanover, whereby Hanover has agreed to sell no more than one-tenth of the Initial Commitment Shares and the Additional Commitment Shares, on a pro-rata basis, during the 10-week period immediately following the effective date of the initial registration statement; provided, however, that if the VWAP falls below \$0.10 for any trading day during such 10-week period, the dribble out will automatically cease to apply.

The Purchase Agreement also provides for indemnification of Hanover and its affiliates in the event that Hanover incurs losses, liabilities, obligations, claims, contingencies, damages, costs and expenses related to a breach by the Company of any of its representations and warranties under the Purchase Agreement or the other related transaction documents or any action instituted against Hanover or its affiliates due to the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement or other transaction documents, subject to certain limitations.

The Company agreed to pay up to \$10,000 of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses incurred by Hanover in connection with the preparation, negotiation, execution and delivery of the Purchase Agreement and related transaction documentation. Further, if the Company issues a Draw Down Notice and fails to deliver the shares to Hanover on the applicable settlement date, and such failure continues for 10 trading days, the Company agreed to pay Hanover, in addition to all other remedies available to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement, an amount in cash equal to 2.0% of the purchase price of such shares for each 30-day period the shares are not delivered, plus accrued interest.

#### *Registration Rights Agreement*

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 as of the Closing Date, or the Registration Rights Agreement. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company has agreed to file an initial registration statement, or the Registration Statement, with the Commission to register an agreed upon number of Shares, which shall not exceed 1/3 of the number of

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shares of the Company's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Company, on or prior to July 1, 2013, or the Filing Deadline, and have it declared effective at the earlier of (A) the 30th calendar day after the execution of the Addendum, defined below and (B) the fifth business day after the date the Company is notified by the Commission that such Registration Statement will not be reviewed or will not be subject to further review, or the Effectiveness Deadline.

If the initial Registration Statement is not declared effective by the Effectiveness Deadline, the Company is 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, or the Additional Commitment Shares. The initial Registration Statement was not declared effective by the Effectiveness Deadline, and on August 14, 2013, the Company and Hanover executed an Addendum to the Common Stock Purchase Agreement, or the Addendum, pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue 536,172 restricted shares of the Company's common stock on the date of the agreement, and an additional 536, 171 restricted shares of the Company's common stock if this Registration Statement is not deemed effective within thirty (30) calendar days from the execution of the Addendum, or the

Revised Effectiveness Deadline. We are registering the Additional Commitment Shares in the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part.

If at any time all of the Registrable Securities (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement) are not covered by the initial Registration Statement, the Company has agreed to file with the Commission one or more additional Registration Statements so as to cover all of the Registrable Securities not covered by such initial Registration Statement, in each case, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than the applicable filing deadline for such additional Registration Statements as provided in the Registration Rights Agreement.

The Company also agreed, among other things, to indemnify Hanover from certain liabilities and fees and expenses of Hanover incident to the Company's obligations under the Registration Rights Agreement, including certain liabilities under the Securities Act. Hanover has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Company and each of its directors, officers and persons who control the Company against certain liabilities that may be based upon written information furnished by Hanover to the Company for inclusion in a registration statement pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, including certain liabilities under the Securities Act.

#### *Termination Agreement*

On March 11, 2013, the Company entered into a common stock purchase agreement, or the Original Purchase Agreement and a registration rights agreement, or the Original Registration Rights Agreement and, together with the Original Purchase Agreement, the Original Agreements with Hanover whereby the Hanover was to purchase up to \$16,000,000 of the Company's common stock. As a result of comments received from the Commission with respect to the registration statement filed by the Company in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Original Agreements, the Company and Hanover entered into a termination agreement, dated June 20, 2013, or the Termination Agreement, to cancel the Original Agreements all of the transactions contemplated thereby.

#### **The Offering**

As of August 19, 2013, there were 69,967,441 shares of our common stock outstanding, of which 29,967,441 shares were held by non-affiliates of the Company, excluding the 1,690,484 Initial Commitment Shares and 536,172 Additional Commitment Shares that we have already issued to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement and Addendum. Although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to \$16,000,000 of our common stock to Hanover, only 8,950,000 shares of our common stock are being offered under this Prospectus, which represents (i) 1,690,484 shares of common stock that we issued to Hanover as Initial Commitment Shares, (ii) 536,172 shares of common stock that we may be required to issue to Hanover as Additional Commitment Shares and (iii) 6,723,344 shares of common stock that we may issue to Hanover as Shares pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement. If all of the 8,950,000 shares offered under this Prospectus were issued and outstanding as of August 19, 2013, such shares would represent approximately 12.79% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding and 29.87% of the total number of outstanding shares of our common stock held by non-affiliates, in each

case as of August 19, 2013.

At an assumed purchase price of \$0.074 (equal to 92.5% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013, and assuming the sale by us to Hanover of all of the 6,723,344 Shares, or 12.79% of our outstanding common stock, being registered hereunder pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement, we would receive only approximately \$497,527 in gross proceeds. Furthermore, we may receive substantially less than \$495,527 in gross proceeds from the financing due to our share price, discount to market, and other factors relating to the common stock of the Company. If we elect to issue and sell more than the 6,723,344 Shares offered under this Prospectus to Hanover, which we have the right, but not the obligation, to do, we must first register for resale under the Securities Act any such additional Shares, which could cause additional substantial dilution to our stockholders. Based on the above assumptions, we would be required to register an additional approximately 209,492,878 shares of our common stock to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment that would be available to us under the Purchase Agreement. We are currently authorized to issue 450,000,000 shares of our common stock.

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The number of shares of our common stock ultimately offered for resale by Hanover is dependent upon a number of factors, including the number of Shares we ultimately issue and sell to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement. The following table sets forth the amount of proceeds we would receive from Hanover from the sale of Shares under the Purchase Agreement that are registered in this offering at varying purchase prices (without accounting for certain fees and expenses):

<b>Assumed Average Purchase Price (1)</b>	<b>Number of Registered Shares to be Issued</b>	<b>Percentage of Outstanding Shares After Giving Effect to the Issuance to Hanover(2)</b>	<b>Proceeds from the Sale of Shares to Hanover Under the Purchase Agreement</b>
\$0.111(3)	139,661,919	67 %	\$15,502,473
\$0.0925(4)	167,594,303	71 %	\$15,502,473
\$0.074(5)	209,492,878	75 %	\$15,502,473
\$0.0555(6)	279,323,838	80 %	\$15,502,473
\$0.037(7)	418,985,756	86 %	\$15,502,473
\$0.0185(8)	837,971,514	92 %	\$15,502,473

(1) Under the Purchase Agreement, with respect to a Draw Down Notice, if the VWAP falls below the applicable Floor Price on any trading day during the applicable Pricing Period, the Purchase Agreement provides that Hanover will not purchase the pro rata portion of the applicable Draw Down Amount allocated to that trading day.

(2) The denominator is based on 69,967,441 shares outstanding as of August 19, 2013, including the 1,690,484 Initial Commitment Shares and 536,172 Additional Commitment Shares issued to Hanover as consideration for its commitment to purchase our common stock pursuant to the Purchase Agreement and Addendum, and the number of shares set forth in the adjacent column which we would have sold to Hanover. The numerator is based on the number of shares issuable under the Purchase Agreement at the corresponding assumed purchase price set forth in the adjacent column.

(3) 150% of 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013.

(4) 125% of 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013.

(5) 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013.

(6) 25% discount to 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013.

(7) 50% discount to 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013.



(8) 75% discount to 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013.

The Total Commitment of \$16,000,000 was determined based on numerous factors, including our estimated exploration and operating expenses for the next two years. While it is difficult to estimate the likelihood that the Company will need the full Total Commitment, we believe that the Company may need the full Total Commitment under the Purchase Agreement.

<b>Common stock offered by Selling Stockholder</b>	8,950,000 shares of common stock, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1,690,484 shares of common stock that we issued to Hanover as Initial Commitment Shares;</li><li>• 536,172 shares of common stock that we issued to Hanover as Additional Commitment Shares;</li><li>• 536,171 shares of common stock that we may be required to issue to Hanover ; and</li><li>• 6,723,344 shares of common stock that we may issue to Hanover as Shares pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement.</li></ul>
<b>Common stock outstanding before the offering</b>	69,967,441 shares of common stock.
<b>Common stock outstanding after the offering</b>	76,690,785 shares of common stock.
<b>Use of proceeds</b>	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholder. However, we will receive proceeds from the sale of Shares to Hanover pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. The net proceeds received under the Purchase Agreement will be used for general corporate and working capital purposes and acquisitions or assets, businesses or operations or for other purposes that the Board of Directors, in its good faith deem to be in the best interest of the Company.
<b>OTCBB Trading Symbol</b>	SANP
<b>Risk Factors</b>	The common stock offered hereby involves a high degree of risk and should not be purchased by investors who cannot afford the loss of their entire investment. See “Risk Factors”.

The number of shares of our common stock ultimately offered for resale by Hanover is dependent upon the number of shares we ultimately issue and sell to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement. The following table sets forth the amount of proceeds we would receive from Hanover from the sale of shares that are registered in this offering at varying purchase prices (without accounting for certain fees and expenses):

## **Corporate Information**

Our principal office is located at Ave. Sarasota #20, Torre Empresarial, Suite 1103, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Our telephone number is 1-809-535- 9443.

### **CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS PROSPECTUS**

When this Prospectus uses the words “we,” “us,” “our,” and the “Company,” they refer to Santo Mining Corp. “Commission” refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission. When this Prospectus uses the word “Property,” “Claim,” or “Mine”, it refers to a “metallic exploration concession application” which according to the Dominican Mining Law grants the holder with certain preferential rights. Upon issuance, an exploration concession grants the holder the exclusive right to explore within its boundary limits for up to a six year period. It also grants the holder the exclusive right to apply for an exploitation concession valid up to a seventy-five year period.

## **RISK FACTORS**

*You should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in this Prospectus before making an investment decision with regard to our securities. The statements contained in or incorporated into this Prospectus that are not historic facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by forward-looking statements. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.*

### **Risk Related to Our Business**

*We have a limited operating history with significant losses and there can be no assurance that we can achieve or maintain profitability.*

We have yet to establish any history of profitable operations. We have not generated any revenues since our inception and do not anticipate that we will generate revenues which will be sufficient to sustain our operations. We expect that our revenues will not be sufficient to sustain our operations for the foreseeable future. Our profitability will require the successful commercialization of our mining Property. We may not be able to successfully commercialize our mines or ever become profitable.

*Our independent registered public accounting firm has expressed doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.*

Our independent auditors have added an explanatory paragraph to their audit opinion issued in connection with the financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, with respect to their doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2012, we have generated operating losses since inception, and our cash resources are insufficient to meet our planned business objectives, which together raises doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

*We may not be able to secure additional financing to meet our future capital needs.*

We anticipate needing significant capital to conduct further exploration and development needed to bring our existing mining Property into production and/or to continue to seek out appropriate joint venture partners or buyers for certain mining properties. We may use capital more rapidly than currently anticipated and incur higher operating expenses than currently expected, and we may be required to depend on external financing to satisfy our operating and capital needs. We may need new or additional financing in the future to conduct our operations or expand our business. Any sustained weakness in the general economic conditions and/or financial markets in the United States or globally could adversely affect our ability to raise capital on favorable terms or at all. From time to time we have relied, and may also rely in the future, on access to financial markets as a source of liquidity to satisfy working capital requirements and for general corporate purposes. We may be unable to secure debt or equity financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all, at the time when we need such funding. If we do raise funds by issuing additional equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership percentages of existing stockholders would be reduced, and the securities that we issue may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock or may be issued at a discount to the market price of our common stock which would result in dilution to our existing stockholders. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt, we may be subject to debt covenants, which could place limitations on our operations including our ability to declare and pay dividends. Our inability to raise additional funds on a timely basis would make it difficult for us to achieve our business objectives and would have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Funding from our Purchase Agreement with Hanover may be limited or be insufficient to fund our operations or to implement our strategy.***

Under our Purchase Agreement with Hanover, upon effectiveness of the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part, and subject to other conditions, we may direct Hanover to purchase up to \$16,000,000 of our shares of common stock over a 36-month period. Although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to \$16,000,000 of our common stock to Hanover, only 8,950,000 shares of our common stock are being offered under this Prospectus, which represents (i) 1,690,484 shares of common stock that we issued to Hanover as Initial Commitment Shares, (ii) 536,172 shares of common stock that we may be required to issue to Hanover as Additional Commitment Shares and (iii) 6,723,344 shares of common stock that we may issue to Hanover as Shares pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement.

At an assumed purchase price of \$0.074 (equal to 92.5% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013), and assuming the sale by us to Hanover of all of the 6,723,344 Shares, or 12.79% of our outstanding common stock, being registered hereunder pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement, we would receive only approximately \$497,527 in gross proceeds. Furthermore, we may receive substantially less than \$495,527 in gross proceeds from the financing due to our share price, discount to market, and other factors relating to the common stock of the Company. If we elect to issue and sell more than the 6,723,344 Shares offered under this Prospectus to Hanover, which we have the right, but not the obligation, to do, we must first register for resale under the Securities Act any such additional Shares, which could cause additional substantial dilution to our stockholders. Based on the above assumptions, we would be required to register an additional approximately 209,492,878 shares of our common stock to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment that would be available to us under the Purchase Agreement. We are currently authorized to issue 450,000,000 shares of our common stock. The number of shares ultimately offered for resale by Hanover is dependent upon the number of shares we ultimately sell to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to receive all or any of the Total Commitment from Hanover because the Purchase Agreement contains certain limitations, restrictions, requirements, conditions and other provisions that could limit our ability to cause Hanover to buy common stock from us. For instance, the Company is prohibited from issuing a Draw Down Notice if the amount requested in such Draw Down Notice exceeds the Maximum Draw Down Amount or the sale of Shares pursuant to the Draw Down Notice would cause the Company to sell or Hanover to purchase an aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock which would result in beneficial ownership by Hanover of more than 4.99% of the Company's common stock (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder). Moreover, the Company cannot make more than one draw down in any Pricing Period and must allow 24 hours to elapse between the completion of the settlement of any one draw down and the commencement of a Pricing Period for any other draw down. Also, as discussed above, there must be an effective registration statement covering the resale of any Shares to be issued pursuant to any draw down under the Purchase Agreement, and the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part covers the resale of only 6,723,344 Shares that may be issuable pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement. These registration statements may be subject to review and comment by the staff of the Commission, and will require the consent of our independent registered public accounting firm. Therefore, the timing of effectiveness of these registration statements cannot be assured.

The extent to which we rely on Hanover as a source of funding will depend on a number of factors, including the amount of working capital needed, the prevailing market price of our common stock and the extent to which we are able to secure working capital from other sources. If obtaining sufficient funding from Hanover were to prove unavailable or prohibitively dilutive, we would need to secure another source of funding. Even if we sell all \$16,000,000 of common stock under the Purchase Agreement with Hanover, we will still need additional capital to fully implement our current business, operating plans and development plans.

For a tabular disclosure of the number of securities and percentage ownership to be issued assuming we sell all the securities on the registration statement see "The Offering" on page 9.

*At our current share price, it is unlikely that the Company will have access to the full \$16 million available under the Purchase Agreement.*

We arrived at an amount of \$16 million because that is approximately what excavation would cost us if the exploration on each of our properties was successful. The exploration concession application process in the Dominican Republic requires us to provide an estimate of what our costs would be should we make a strike on such property. Because of the number of claims owned by our Company, we have determined that if we were to make a strike on each claim, the cost to us would be approximately \$16 million. Therefore, even though the likelihood of uncovering minerals on each claim is low, we determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to have access to \$16 million should that information be required for approval of our exploration concession applications. Any excess funds available will be utilized by the company to mobilize its modular concentrating plant in Mexico.

Unless the share price and volume of our common stock increases during the course of the next three years, it is unlikely the Company will be able to raise the full amount available under the Purchase Agreement. It is anticipated the company would raise a minimum of \$3-\$5 million under the Purchase Agreement. The Company is taking steps to transition from a resource company into a producer and it is anticipated once the Company is able to generate revenues, there will be a corresponding increase in the share price and volume and the Company can exercise its right to sell shares to purchase process machinery.

*Our business and operating results could be harmed if we fail to properly manage our growth.*

Our business may experience periods of rapid change and/or growth that could place significant demands on our personnel and financial resources. To manage possible growth and change, we must continue to try to locate skilled geologists, mappers, drillers, engineers, technical personnel and adequate funds in a timely manner.

*The development and operation of our mining projects involve numerous uncertainties.*

Mine development projects, including our planned projects, typically require a number of years and significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible.

Development projects are subject to the completion of successful feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits and receipt of adequate financing. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as:

- estimation of reserves;
- anticipated metallurgical recoveries;
- future gold, copper, and silver prices; and
- anticipated capital and operating costs of such projects.

Our mine development projects may have limited relevant operating history upon which to base estimates of future operating costs and capital requirements. Estimates of proven and probable reserves and operating costs determined in feasibility studies are based on geologic and engineering analyses.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of a project:

- unanticipated changes in grade and tonnage of material to be mined and processed;
- unanticipated adverse geotechnical conditions;
- incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made;



- costs of constructing and operating a mine in a specific environment;
- availability and cost of processing and refining facilities;
- availability of economic sources of power;
- adequacy of water supply;
- adequate access to the site;
- unanticipated transportation costs;
- government regulations (including regulations relating to prices, royalties, duties, taxes, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation of minerals, as well as the costs of protection of the environment and agricultural lands);
- fluctuations in metal prices; and
- accidents, labor actions and force majeure events.

Any of the above referenced events may necessitate significant capital outlays or delays, may materially and adversely affect the economics of a given property, or may cause material changes or delays in our intended exploration, development and production activities. Any of these results could force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

***Mineral exploration is highly speculative, involves substantial expenditures, and is frequently non-productive.***

Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and exploration projects are frequently unsuccessful. Few prospects that are explored end up being ultimately developed into producing mines. To the extent that we continue to be involved in mineral exploration, the long-term success of our operations will be related to the cost and success of our exploration programs. We cannot assure you that our mineral exploration efforts will be successful. The risks associated with mineral exploration include:

- the identification of potential economic mineralization based on superficial analysis;
- the quality of our management and our geological and technical expertise; and
- the capital available for exploration and development.

Substantial expenditures are required to determine if a project has economically mineable mineralization. It may take several years to establish proven and probable reserves and to develop and construct mining and processing facilities. Because of these uncertainties, our current and future exploration programs may not result in the discovery of reserves, the expansion of our existing reserves or the further development of our mines.

***The price of gold, copper, and silver are highly volatile and a decrease in the price of gold, copper, or silver would have a material adverse effect on our business.***

The profitability of mining operations is directly related to the market prices of metals. The market prices of metals fluctuate significantly and are affected by a number of factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the rate of inflation, the exchange rate of the dollar to other currencies, interest rates, and global economic and political conditions. Price fluctuations of metals from the time development of a mine is undertaken to the time production can commence can significantly affect the profitability of a mine. Accordingly, we may begin to develop our mining property at a time when the price of metals makes such exploration economically feasible and, subsequently, incur losses because the price of metals decreases. Adverse fluctuations of the market prices of metals may force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

***Mining risks and insurance could have an adverse effect on our profitability.***

Our operations are subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incident to exploring for and developing mineral properties, such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, environmental pollution, personal injuries, flooding, cave-ins, changes in technology or mining techniques, periodic interruptions because of inclement weather and industrial accidents. Although maintenance of insurance to ameliorate some of these risks is part of our proposed exploration program associated with those mining properties we have an interest in, such insurance may not be available at economically feasible rates or in the future be adequate to cover the risks and potential liabilities associated with exploring, owning and operating our property. Either of these events could cause us to curtail or cease our business operations.

***We face significant competition in the mineral exploration industry.***

We compete with other mining and exploration companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than we do in connection with the acquisition of exploration properties and leases on prospects and properties and in connection with the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel. Such competition may result in our being unable to acquire interests in economically viable gold, copper, and silver exploration properties or qualified personnel.

***We may not have access to the supplies and materials needed for exploration, which could cause delays or suspension of our operations.***

Competitive demands for contractors and unforeseen shortages of supplies and/or equipment could result in the disruption of planned exploration activities. Current demand for exploration drilling services, equipment and supplies is robust and could result in suitable equipment and skilled manpower being unavailable at scheduled times in our exploration programs. Furthermore, fuel prices are rising. We will attempt to locate suitable equipment, materials, manpower and fuel if sufficient funds are available. If we cannot find the equipment and supplies needed for our various exploration programs, we may have to suspend some or all of them until equipment, supplies, funds and/or skilled manpower can be obtained.

***Attraction and retention of our qualified personnel is necessary to implement and conduct our mineral exploration programs.***

Our future success will depend largely upon the continued services of our Board members, executive officers and other key personnel. Our success will also depend on our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel with mining experience. Key personnel represent a significant asset for us, and the competition for qualified personnel is intense in the mineral exploration industry.

We may have particular difficulty attracting and retaining key personnel in the initial phases of our exploration programs. We do not have key-person life insurance coverage on any of our personnel. The loss of one or more of our key people or our inability to attract, retain and motivate other qualified personnel could negatively impact our ability to complete our exploration programs.

***Because of the speculative nature of exploration of mining properties, there is substantial risk that no commercially exploitable minerals will be found and our business will fail, and you could lose your entire investment.***

We have not yet started exploration of our Claims, and thus have no way to evaluate the likelihood that we will be successful in establishing commercially exploitable reserves of gold or other valuable minerals on our Claims. You should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by new mineral exploration companies and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The search for valuable minerals as a business is extremely risky. We may not find commercially exploitable reserves of gold or other minerals in any of our Claims. In such a case, we may be unable to continue operations, and you could lose your entire investment.

***If we discover commercial reserves of gold on our mineral property, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to successfully advance Claims into commercial production. If we cannot commence commercial production, we may not be able to achieve revenues.***

Our current mineral property does not contain any known bodies of gold. If our exploration program is successful in establishing gold of commercial tonnage and grade on our Claims, we will require additional funds in order to advance the Claims into commercial production. In such an event, we may be unable to obtain any such funds, or to obtain such funds on terms that we consider economically feasible, and we may be unable to generate revenues.

***As our business assets are located in the Dominican Republic and our directors and officers are outside of the United States you may be limited in your ability to enforce U.S. civil actions against our assets or our directors and officers. You may not be able to receive compensation for damages to the value of your investment caused by wrongful actions by our director.***

Our business assets are located in the Dominican Republic and our directors and officers are located outside of the United States. Consequently, it may be difficult for U.S. investors to affect service of process within the United States upon our assets or our directors or officers, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities under U.S. Federal Securities Laws. A judgment of a U.S. court predicated solely upon such civil liabilities may not be enforceable in the Dominican Republic by a Dominican Republic court if the U.S. court in which the judgment was obtained did not have jurisdiction, as determined by the Dominican Republic court, in the matter. There is substantial doubt whether an original action could be brought successfully in Dominican

Republic against any of our assets or our directors and officers predicated solely upon such civil liabilities. You may not be able to recover damages as compensation for a decline in your investment.

***Our chief executive officer and sole director is also our largest stockholder and controls a significant percentage of our common stock.***

Alain French, our President Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer and director beneficially owns approximately 51.25% of our issued and outstanding common stock. As a result, this stockholder is able to exercise significant influence over most matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and the approval of significant corporate transactions. Such a concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of us, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices.

***There is substantial doubt as to whether we will continue operations. If we discontinue operations, you could lose your investment.***

The following factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of our business to continue as a going concern: (i) the losses we incurred since our inception; (ii) our lack of operating revenues since inception through the date of this prospectus; and (iii) our dependence on the sale of equity securities to continue in operation. We have signed a Purchase Agreement with Hanover, for up to \$16,000,000 through sales of our common stock. We anticipate that we will incur increased expenses without realizing enough revenues from operations. We therefore expect to incur significant losses in the foreseeable future. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the uncertainty about our ability to continue our business. If we are unable to obtain additional financing from outside sources and eventually produce enough revenues, we may be forced to curtail or cease our operations. If this happens, you could lose all or part of your investment.

***We may not be able to compete with current and potential exploration companies, some of whom have greater resources and experience than we do in developing mineral reserves.***

The natural resource market is intensely competitive, highly fragmented and subject to rapid change. We may be unable to compete successfully with our existing competitors or with any new competitors. We will be competing with many exploration companies that have significantly greater personnel, financial, managerial and technical resources than we do. This competition from other companies with greater resources and reputations may result in our failure to maintain or expand our business.

***Our lack of any operating history makes it difficult for us to evaluate our future business prospects and make decisions based on those estimates of our future performance.***

We do not have any material operating history, which makes it impossible to evaluate our business on the basis of historical operations. Furthermore, we have pursued the business of mineral exploration and development for a short time, and thus our business carries both known and unknown risks. As a consequence, our past results may not be indicative of future results. Although this is true for any business, it is particularly true for us because of our lacking any material operating history.

***The prices of metals are highly volatile and a decrease in metal prices can have a material adverse effect on our business.***

The profitability of natural resource operations are directly related to the market prices of the underlying commodities. The market prices of metals fluctuate significantly and are affected by a number of factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the rate of inflation, the exchange rate of the dollar to other currencies, interest rates, and global economic and political conditions. Price fluctuations in the metals market from the time exploration for a mine is undertaken and the time production can commence can significantly affect the profitability of a mine. Accordingly, we may begin to develop a minerals property at a time when the price of the underlying metals make such exploration economically feasible and, subsequently, incur losses because metal prices have decreased. Adverse fluctuations of metals market prices may force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

***Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk.***

Mining operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of base or precious metals, including unusual and unexpected geological formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Mining operations could also experience periodic interruptions due to bad or hazardous weather conditions and other acts of God. Milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailing disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

If any of these risks and hazards adversely affect our mining operations or our exploration activities, they may: (i) increase the cost of exploration to a point where it is no longer economically feasible to continue operations; (ii) require us to write down the carrying value of one or more mines or a property; (iii) cause delays or a stoppage in the exploration of minerals; (iv) result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties or processing facilities; and (v) result in personal injury, death or legal liability. Any or all of these adverse consequences may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and future cash flows.

***Our properties are located in the Dominican Republic and are subject to changes in Dominican Republic political conditions and government regulations.***

The Claims are located in the Dominican Republic. Change and uncertainty in the Dominican Republic could lead to changes in existing government regulations affecting mineral exploration and mining. Our business activities in the Dominican Republic may be adversely affected by changing governmental regulations relating to the mining industry. More generally, shifts in political conditions may increase the cost of conducting our business or maintaining our properties. Finally, the Dominican Republic's status as a developing country may make it more difficult to obtain required financing for our projects.

### **Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock**

*If we are unable to adequately fund our operations, we may be forced to voluntarily file for deregistration of our common stock with the Commission.*

Compliance with the periodic reporting requirements required by the Commission consumes a considerable amount of both internal, as well external, resources and represents a significant cost for us. We estimate our annual reporting expenses to be \$55,000. If we are unable to continue to devote adequate funding and the resources needed to maintain such compliance, while continuing our operations, we may be forced to deregister with the Commission.

*The sale of securities by us in any equity or debt financing could result in dilution to our existing stockholders and have a material adverse effect on our earnings.*

Any sale of common stock by us in a future private placement offering could result in dilution to the existing stockholders as a direct result of our issuance of additional shares of our capital stock. In addition, our business strategy may include expansion through internal growth, by acquiring complementary businesses, by acquiring or licensing additional brands, or by establishing strategic relationships with targeted customers and suppliers. In order to do so, or to finance the cost of our other activities, we may issue additional equity securities that could dilute our stockholders' stock ownership. We may also assume additional debt and incur impairment losses related to goodwill and other tangible assets if we acquire another company and this could negatively impact our earnings and results of operations.

*We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.*

For the foreseeable future, we intend to retain any earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock. Accordingly, investors must be prepared to rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation to earn an investment return, which may never occur.



Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

***The application of the Securities and Exchange Commission's "penny stock" rules to our common stock could limit trading activity in the market, and our stockholders may find it more difficult to sell their stock.***

Our common stock is currently trading at less than \$5.00 per share and is therefore subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") 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.

***Because of the early stage of development and the nature of our business, our securities are considered highly speculative.***

Our securities must be considered highly speculative, generally because of the nature of our business and the early stage of its development. We are engaged in the business of exploring and, if warranted and feasible, developing natural resource properties. Our Claims are in the exploration stage only and are without proven reserves of natural resources. Accordingly, we have not generated any revenues nor have we realized a profit from our operations to date and there is little likelihood that we will generate any revenues or realize any profits in the short term. Any profitability in the future from our business will be dependent upon locating and developing economic reserves of natural resources, which itself is subject to numerous risk factors as set forth herein. Since we have not generated any revenues, we will have to raise additional monies through the sale of our equity securities or debt in order to continue our business operations.

***We may conduct further offerings in the future in which case investors' shareholdings will be diluted.***

Since our inception, we have relied on sales of our common stock and warrants to fund our operations. We have signed a Purchase Agreement with Hanover, for up to \$16,000,000 through sales of our common stock. Under the Purchase Agreement with Hanover, we may sell a substantial number of shares of our common stock to Hanover at prices that are at a discount to the then current market price of our common stock. We may conduct further equity offerings in the future to finance our current projects or to finance subsequent projects that we decide to undertake. If common stock is issued in return for additional funds, the price per share could be lower than that paid by our current stockholders. We anticipate continuing to rely on equity sales of our common stock in order to fund our business operations. If we issue additional stock, investors' percentage interests in us will be diluted. The result of this could reduce the value of current investors' stock.

***The sale or issuance of our common stock to Hanover may cause dilution and the sale of the shares of common stock acquired by Hanover, or the perception that such sales may occur, could cause the price of our common stock to fall.***

Under the Purchase Agreement with Hanover, upon effectiveness of the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part, and subject to other conditions, we may direct Hanover to purchase up to \$16,000,000 of our shares of common stock over a 36-month period. The number of shares ultimately offered for sale by Hanover under this Prospectus is dependent upon the number of shares ultimately purchased by Hanover under the Purchase Agreement. Depending on market liquidity at the time, the sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement, or the anticipation of such sales, could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline, could result in substantial dilution to existing stockholders and could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future.

We are registering an aggregate of 8,950,000 shares of common stock under this prospectus pursuant to the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement. Notwithstanding Hanover's beneficial ownership limitation set forth in the Purchase Agreement, if all of the 8,950,000 shares offered under this Prospectus were issued and

outstanding as of August 19, 2013, such shares would represent approximately 12.79% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding and 22.11% of the total number of outstanding shares of our common stock held by non-affiliates, in each case as of August 19, 2013. The resale of these shares into the public market by Hanover could depress the market price of our common stock and result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders.

Moreover, at an assumed purchase price of \$0.074 (equal to 92.5% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013), and assuming the sale by us to Hanover of all of the 6,723,344 Shares, or 12.79% of our outstanding common stock, being registered hereunder pursuant to draw downs under the Purchase Agreement, we would receive only approximately \$497,527 in gross proceeds. Furthermore, we may receive substantially less than \$495,527 in gross proceeds from the financing due to our share price, discount to market, and other factors relating to the common stock of the Company. If we elect to issue and sell more than the 6,723,344 Shares offered under this Prospectus to Hanover, which we have the right, but not the obligation, to do, we must first register for resale under the Securities Act any such additional Shares, which could cause additional substantial dilution to our stockholders. Based on the above assumptions, we would be required to register an additional approximately 209,492,878 shares of our common stock to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment that would be available to us under the Purchase Agreement. We are currently authorized to issue 450,000,000 shares of our common stock. Because the actual purchase price for the Shares that we may sell to Hanover will fluctuate based on the VWAP of our common stock during the term of the Purchase Agreement, we are not able to determine at this time the exact number of shares of our common stock that we will issue under the Purchase Agreement and, therefore, the exact number of shares we will ultimately register for resale under the Securities Act. The resale of such a substantial number of shares of our common stock relative to our current market capitalization into the public market by Hanover could significantly depress the market price of our common stock and cause substantial dilution to our existing stockholders.

Subject to certain conditions, we generally have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares to Hanover, except that the Purchase Agreement contains certain limitations, restrictions, requirements, conditions and other provisions that could limit our ability to cause Hanover to buy common stock from us. For instance, we are prohibited from issuing a Draw Down Notice if, among other things, the amount requested in such Draw Down Notice exceeds the Maximum Draw Down Amount or the sale of Shares pursuant to the Draw Down Notice would cause the Company to sell or Hanover to purchase an aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock which would result in beneficial ownership by Hanover of more than 4.99% of the Company's common stock (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder). The per share purchase price for the Shares subject to a Draw Down Notice will be equal to 92.5% of the arithmetic average of the VWAPs over a certain number of trading days during the applicable Pricing Period as set forth in the Purchase Agreement. Accordingly, Hanover will pay less than the then-prevailing market price for our common stock, and the actual purchase price for the Shares that we may sell to Hanover will fluctuate based on the VWAP of our common stock during the term of the Purchase Agreement. As a result, Hanover may ultimately purchase all, some or none of the shares of our common stock offered pursuant to this Prospectus and, after it has acquired shares, Hanover may sell all, some or none of those shares. The sale of these shares of our common stock to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement, or the anticipation of such sales, could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline, could result in substantial dilution to existing stockholders and could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future.

*You may experience immediate dilution in the book value per share of the common stock you purchase.*

Because the price per share of our common stock being offered may be substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our common stock, you may suffer substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the common stock you purchase in this offering. If you purchase shares of common stock in this offering at the current market value, you may suffer immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the common stock. See "Dilution" in this Prospectus for a more detailed discussion of the dilution which may incur in connection with this offering.

#### **SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This Prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements. When used in this Prospectus or in any other presentation, statements which are not historical in nature, including the words "anticipate," "estimate," "should," "expect," "believe," "intend," "may," "project," "plan" or "continue," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. They also include statements containing a projection of revenues, earnings or losses, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial terms.

The forward-looking statements in this Prospectus are based upon our management's beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future operations and economic performance, taking into account the information currently

available to them. These statements are not statements of historical fact. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, some of which are not currently known to us that may cause our actual results, performance or financial condition to be materially different from the expectations of future results, performance or financial condition we express or imply in any forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on our current plans and expectations and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could significantly affect current plans and expectations and our future financial condition and results.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this Prospectus might not occur. We qualify any and all of our forward-looking statements entirely by these cautionary factors. As a consequence, current plans, anticipated actions and future financial conditions and results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on our behalf. You are cautioned not to unduly rely on such forward-looking statements when evaluating the information presented herein.

### **USE OF PROCEEDS**

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholder. However, we will receive proceeds from the sale of Shares to Hanover pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. The net proceeds received from any such sales of Shares to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement will be used for general corporate and working capital purposes and acquisitions or assets, businesses or operations or for other purposes that the Board of Directors, in its good faith deem to be in the best interest of the Company.

## DILUTION

The following information is based upon the Company's unaudited balance sheet as filed in the Company's Form 10-Q on June 19, 2013, for the period ended April 30, 2013, the net tangible book value of the Company's assets as of April 30, 2013 is \$510,442.

"Dilution" as used herein represents the difference between the offering price per share of shares offered hereby and the net tangible book value per share of the Company's common stock after completion of the offering. Dilution in the offering is primarily due to the losses previously recognized by the Company.

The net book value of the Company at April 30, 2013 was \$510,442 or \$0.01 per share. Net tangible book value represents the amount of total tangible assets less total liabilities. Assuming that all of the shares offered hereby were purchased by investors (a fact of which there can be no assurance) as of April 30, 2013, the then outstanding 69,431,269 shares of common stock, which would constitute all of the issued and outstanding equity capital of the Company, would have a net tangible book value \$510,442 (after deducting commissions and offering expenses) or approximately 0.01 per share.

We determine dilution by subtracting the adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering from the public offering price per share of our common stock. The following items influence the dilution in net tangible book value per share:

	8,950,000
	shares issued
Offering price	\$ 0.12
Net Tangible Book Value Before Offering	\$ 510,442
Net Tangible Book Value Before Offering (per share)	\$ 0.01
Net Tangible Book Value After Offering	1,584,442
Net Tangible Book Value After Offering (per share)	0.02
Dilution per share to Investors	\$ 0.10
Dilution percentage to Investors	83%

At an assumed purchase price of \$0.074 (equal to 92.50% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013), we will be required to issue an aggregate of 216,216,216 shares of common stock, if the full amount of \$16,000,000 is exercised pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

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Assuming a 25% decrease to the purchase price of \$0.056 (equal to 92.50% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013), we will be required to issue an aggregate of 288,288,288 shares of common stock, if the full amount of \$16,000,000 is exercised pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

Assuming a 50% decrease to the purchase price of \$0.037 (equal to 92.50% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013), we will be required to issue an aggregate of 432,432,432 shares of common stock, if the full amount of \$16,000,000 is exercised pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

Assuming a 75% decrease to the purchase price of \$0.019 (equal to 92.50% of the closing price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013), we will be required to issue an aggregate of 864,864,865 shares of common stock, if the full amount of \$16,000,000 is exercised pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

	216,216,216	288,288,288	432,432,432	864,864,865
	shares issued	shares issued	shares issued	shares issued
Offering price	\$ 0.074	\$ 0.056	\$ 0.037	\$ 0.019
Net Tangible Book Value Before Offering (per share)	\$ 0.007	\$ 0.007	\$ 0.007	\$ 0.007
Net Tangible Book Value After Offering (per share)	\$ 0.05780	\$ 0.04656	\$ 0.03290	\$ 0.01813
Dilution per share to Investors	\$ 0.01620	\$ 0.00944	\$ 0.00410	\$ 0.00087
Dilution percentage to Investors	22%	17%	11%	5%

## SELLING STOCKHOLDER

This Prospectus relates to the possible resale from time to time by the selling stockholder of any or all of the shares of common stock that have been or may be issued by us to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement. For additional information regarding the issuance of common stock covered by this prospectus, see “Equity Enhancement Program with Hanover” below. We are registering the shares of common stock pursuant to the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement we entered into with Hanover on June 20, 2013 in order to permit the selling stockholder to offer the shares for resale from time to time. Except for the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, Hanover has not had any material relationship with us within the past three years.

The table below presents information regarding the selling stockholder and the shares of common stock that it may offer from time to time under this Prospectus. This table is prepared based on information supplied to us by the selling stockholder, and reflects holdings as of June 27, 2013. As used in this Prospectus, the term “selling stockholder” means Hanover. The number of shares in the column “Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock to be Offered Pursuant to this Prospectus” represents all of the shares of common stock that the selling stockholder may offer under this Prospectus. The selling stockholder may sell some, all or none of its shares in this offering. We do not know how long the selling stockholder will hold the shares before selling them, and we currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with the selling stockholder regarding the sale of any of the shares.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3(d) promulgated by the Commission under the Exchange Act, and includes shares of common stock with respect to which the selling stockholder has voting and investment power. The percentage of shares of common stock beneficially owned by the selling stockholder prior to the offering shown in the table below is based on an aggregate of 69,431,269 shares of our common stock outstanding on June 27, 2013. Because the purchase price of the shares of common stock issuable under the Purchase Agreement is determined on each settlement date, the number of shares that may actually be sold by the Company under the Purchase Agreement may be fewer than the number of shares being offered by this Prospectus. The fourth column assumes the sale of all of the shares offered by the selling stockholder pursuant to this Prospectus.

<u>Name of Selling Stockholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned Prior to Offering</u>		<u>Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock to be Offered Pursuant to this Prospectus (5)</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned After Offering</u>	
	<u>Number(1)</u>	<u>Percent(2)</u>		<u>Number(3)</u>	<u>Percent(2)</u>
	Hanover Holdings I, LLC (4)	2,226,656	3.18%	8,950,000	-0-

\* Represents beneficial ownership of less than one percent of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

(1) This number represents the 1,690,484 shares of common stock we issued to Hanover as Initial Commitment Shares in consideration for entering into the Purchase Agreement with us and 536,172 shares of our common stock issued to Hanover as Additional Commitment Shares pursuant to the Addendum. In accordance with Rule 13d-3(d) under the Exchange Act, we have excluded from the number of shares beneficially owned prior to the offering (i) all



of the shares that may be issued to Hanover as further additional commitment under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, because the issuance of such shares is dependent on whether the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is declared effective by the Revised Effectiveness Deadline and (ii) all of the shares that Hanover may be required to purchase under the Purchase Agreement, because the issuance of such shares is solely at our discretion and is subject to certain conditions, the satisfaction of all of which are outside of Hanover's control, including the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part becoming and remaining effective. Furthermore, the maximum dollar value of each put of common stock to Hanover under the Purchase Agreement is subject to certain agreed upon threshold limitations set forth in the Purchase Agreement. Also, under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, we may not issue shares of our common stock to Hanover to the extent that Hanover or any of its affiliates would, at any time, beneficially own more than 4.99% of our outstanding common stock.

(2) Applicable percentage ownership is based on 69,967,441 shares of our common stock outstanding as of August 19, 2013.

(3) Assumes the sale of all shares being offered pursuant to this Prospectus.

(4) The business address of Hanover is c/o Magna Group, 5 Hanover Square, New York, New York 10004. Hanover's principal business is that of a private investment firm. We have been advised that Hanover is not a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, or an independent broker-dealer, and that neither Hanover nor any of its affiliates is an affiliate or an associated person of any FINRA member or independent broker-dealer. We have been further advised that Joshua Sason is the Chief Executive Officer of Hanover and owns all of the membership interests in Hanover, and that Mr. Sason has sole power to vote or to direct the vote and sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of all securities owned directly by Hanover.

(5) At an assumed average purchase price of \$0.074, which represents 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013, we would be required to issue 209,492,878 shares of our common stock, in addition to the shares covered by this registration statement, to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment. At an assumed average purchase price of \$0.0555, which represents a 25% discount to 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013, we would be required to issue 279,323,838 shares of our common stock, in addition to the shares covered by this registration statement, to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment. At an assumed average purchase price of \$0.037 which represents a 50% discount to 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013, we would be required to issue 418,985,756 shares of our common stock, in addition to the shares covered by this registration statement, to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment. At an assumed average purchase price of \$0.0185 which represents a 75% discount to 92.5% of the closing sale price of our common stock of \$0.08 on August 19, 2013, we would be required to issue 837,971,514 shares of our common stock, in addition to the shares covered by this registration statement, to obtain the balance of \$15,502,473 of the Total Commitment. Please see the section titled "Prospectus Summary—The Offering" for a more detailed discussion of the number of shares we may be required to issue at various prices and the percentage of our outstanding shares that such shares would represent.

## **MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

### **Public Market for Common Stock**

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.

	<b>Fiscal July 31, 2013</b>		<b>Fiscal July 31, 2012</b>
	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
First Quarter (August 1– October 31)	11.00	0.47	--(1)
Second Quarter (November 1– January 31)	1.30	0.18	--(1)
Third Quarter (February 1- April 30)	0.21	0.13	--(1)
Fourth Quarter (May 1- July 31)	--	--	2.00

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

## Holders

As of August 8, 2013, we had 11 shareholders of record 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.

## **Equity Compensation Plans**

We have no equity compensation program, including no stock option plan, and none are planned for the foreseeable future.

## **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.

## **DESCRIPTION OF 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 pretreatment 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. The company anticipates purchasing these drill rigs together with some all terrain vehicles and a used utility helicopter utilizing funds from Hanover Holdings LLC following the approval of this Registration Statement.

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](http://www.drdentalspa.com), and [www.drredientesblancos.com](http://www.drredientesblancos.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](http://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 March 2, 2012, we 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 March 19, 2012, we filed a Certificate of Amendment to our Articles of Incorporation, or the Amendment, to change our name from “Santo Pita Corporation” to “Santo Mining Corp.” and to increase the authorized shares of our common stock from 100,000,000 to 450,000,000.

On March 26, 2012, we effected a 1-for-4.5 forward stock split for our common stock. On July 9, 2012 we effected a 4-for-1 reverse stock split for our common stock. Except as otherwise indicated, all of the share and per share information referenced in this Report has been adjusted to reflect the July 9, 2012 reverse stock split of our common stock.

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

During the year ended July 31, 2012, the Company agreed to issue 233,335 shares of common stock to a third party vendor for services. These shares were valued and recorded at their fair value of \$46,667.

On July 30, 2012, the “Acquisition Closing Date, we entered into a mineral property acquisition agreement, which we refer to as the Acquisition Agreement, with Gexplo, SRL, or 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, 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, referred to as the Alexia Claim, as described in the Acquisition Agreement, or the Acquisition.

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 sold 600,000 shares of common stock for \$300,000.

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 exercised its right of first refusal to purchase two additional metallic exploration concession applications, Walter, or the Walter Claim, and Maria, or 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, or the Acquisition Amendment, with GEXPLO, SRL 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, or the Henry Claim, Francesca, or the Francesca Claim, Eliza, or the Eliza Claim, and Nathaniel, or 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, Secretary, Treasurer and Director.

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 GEXPLO, SRL 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 (the "Richard Shares").

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 (the "Charles Shares").

On April 22, 2013, the Company closed a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement"), dated April 19, 2013 with Asher Enterprises, Inc. ("Asher"), pursuant to which Asher purchased, and the Company issued, a convertible promissory note dated April 19, 2013 as of the same date in the principal amount of \$53,000 (the "Note") with a maturity date of January 22, 2014 (the "Maturity Date"). The interest rate of the Note is 8% per annum through the maturity date.

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



consideration in the amount of \$60,000. JMJ may pay additional consideration, as chosen by the lender, up to an additional \$150,000. Thereafter, JMJ may pay additional consideration to the Company by mutual agreement up to a total consideration of \$300,000.

On March 11, 2013, Company entered into a common stock purchase agreement with Hanover, or the Original 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. After the SEC requested that the Company renegotiate certain terms in the Original Agreements, the Company and Hanover entered into a termination agreement, dated June 20, 2013 (the "Termination Agreement"), to cancel the Original Agreements all of the transactions contemplated thereby.

On June 20, 2013, the Company entered into an amended common stock purchase agreement with Hanover, or 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

## **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 section labeled “Property Descriptions.”
3. Searching for accretive merger and acquisition projects

## **Strategic Goals for 2012-2013**

- Commenced exploration program in September, 2012 with the objective of testing samples
- Test new target areas in early 2013 with the objective of outlining new gold resources
- Start drilling to test new surface discoveries and expand any found deposits
- Conduct additional metallurgical work
- Examine M&A and regional consolidation opportunities

## **Competitive Strengths**

o 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.

- o 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.
- o There have been some major and significant mineral discoveries in the Dominican Republic.o 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 Lember 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.
- o 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.
- o Our officers and directors include experienced and respected executives with experience in the junior mining industry.
- o 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 "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 prospecting; 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:

- o Protection of life and health of the workers;
- o Submission of semi-annual progress and annual operation reports;
- o Compliance with environmental standards;
- o Payment of annual patents, royalty fees and income taxes;
- o keeping of legal accounting books in accordance with applicable accounting rules;
- o Execution of works in accordance to methods and techniques avoiding damages to the landowner and to the adjoining concessionaires; and
- o 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:

- 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.

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 prospecting; 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 Superintendent 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.

## **DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

### **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 the first floor of the home of the CEO, 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: Alexia was acquired pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, defined below, on July 30, 2012, Walter, Maria were acquired on September 17, 2012, pursuant to the Company's right of first refusal in the Acquisition Agreement dated July 30, 2012; Henry, Francesca, Kato (formerly Eliza), and Nathaniel, were acquired on October 12, 2012; Charles was acquired on April 4, 2013; and Richard was acquired on March 25, 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 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:

<b>From Point</b>	<b>To Point</b>	<b>Open Direction</b>	<b>Distance</b> <b>( Meters)</b>	<b>UTM North</b> <b>(From Point)</b>	<b>UTM East</b> <b>(From Point)</b>
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 30 July 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.

**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.

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



**e. 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 $\mu$ ) 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:

<b>POINT OF BEGINNING</b>	<b>POINT OF ENDING</b>	<b>CARDINAL</b>	<b>DISTANCE IN METERS</b>	<b>UTM NORTH (FROM POB)</b>	<b>UTM EAST (FROM POB)</b>
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



**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 17 September 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.

**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 5 Oct 2010 and is identified solely by its name “Walter”.

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

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

b. **Two Public Notices of Claim Application in National Newspaper:** Completed.

c. **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.

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

**e. 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 $\mu$ ) 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: \$58,800.00 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:

<b>POINT OF BEGINNING</b>	<b>POINT OF ENDING</b>	<b>CARDINAL</b>	<b>DISTANCE IN METERS</b>	<b>UTM NORTH (FROM POB)</b>	<b>UTM EAST (FROM POB)</b>
PP	A	EAST	99	N2115880	E353201
A	B	SOUTH	280	N2115880	E353300
B	C	WEST	1,300	N2115600	E353300
C	D	SOUTH	600		