

Santo Mining Corp.
Form 10-Q
December 23, 2013

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended October 31, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 333-169503

SANTO MINING CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

27-0518586
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**Avenida Sarasota No. 20
Torre Empresarial AIRD, Suite # 1103
La Julia, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic**

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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

1-809-535-9443

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “non-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)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
YES **NO**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 87,661,142 as of December 20, 2013.

SANTO MINING CORP.

FORM 10-Q

As of and for the period ended

October 31, 2013

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING ON FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

When this Report uses the words “we,” “us,” “our,” and the “Company,” they refer to Santo Mining Corp. “SEC” refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission. When this report uses the word “Property” or “Claim”, it refers to an “exploration concession application” which according to the Dominican Mining Law grants the holder with certain preferential rights. Upon issuance an exploration concession it 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.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

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

| | October 31, 2013 | July 31, 2013 |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash | \$ 29,639 | \$ 20,653 |
| Prepaid expenses | 53,322 | 78,728 |
| Total Current Assets | 82,961 | 99,381 |
| Mineral claims | 186,915 | 186,915 |
| Website, net of amortization & impairment of \$3,102 and \$648, respectively | - | 3,102 |
| Deposits | 10,000 | 137,247 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 279,876 | \$ 426,645 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 121,106 | \$ 119,648 |
| Stock payable | 263,604 | 392,400 |
| Derivative liability | 221,993 | 149,451 |
| Related party payable | 149,696 | 149,696 |
| Convertible notes payable, net of discount of \$45,702 and \$31,140, respectively | 91,989 | 41,416 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 848,388 | 852,611 |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES | | |
| STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| Preferred stock, 450,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.00001 par value; none issued and outstanding | - | - |
| Common stock, 450,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.00001 par value; 70,133,141 and 67,577,489 shares issued and outstanding, respectively | 701 | 675 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 1,354,966 | 1,118,734 |
| Deficit accumulated during the development stage | (1,924,179) | (1,545,375) |
| TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | (568,512) | (425,966) |

| | | | | |
|--|----|---------|----|---------|
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | \$ | 279,876 | \$ | 426,645 |
|--|----|---------|----|---------|

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

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

| | Three Months Ended | | Period from |
|---|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | July 8, 2009 |
| | October 31, | October 31, | (Inception) to |
| | 2013 | 2012 | October 31, |
| | | | 2013 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: | | | |
| Consulting fees | \$ 4,000 | \$ 130,870 | \$ 450,859 |
| General and administrative | 282,149 | 61,025 | 1,093,878 |
| Legal and accounting fees | 12,475 | 14,261 | 243,969 |
| Impairment of assets | 2,859 | - | 2,859 |
| Total operating expenses | 301,483 | 206,156 | 1,791,565 |
| Other income (expense): | | | |
| Foreign currency transaction gain (loss) | - | - | (173) |
| Change in fair value of derivative liability | (17,209) | - | (31,436) |
| Loss on debt settlement | (8,250) | - | (8,250) |
| Interest expense | (51,862) | - | (92,759) |
| Interest income | - | - | 4 |
| Total other income (expense) | (77,321) | - | (132,614) |
| Net loss | \$ (378,804) | \$ (206,156) | \$ (1,924,179) |
| Basic and diluted loss per common share | \$ (0.01) | \$ (0.00) | |
| Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 68,381,801 | 63,967,586 | |

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

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

| | Three Months Ended | | From July 8, 2009 (Inception) to October 31, 2013 |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| | 2013 | October 31, 2012 | October 31, 2013 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (378,804) | \$ (206,156) | \$ (1,924,179) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 243 | 3,807 | 2,231 |
| Share-based compensation | 107,962 | 17,499 | 992,325 |
| Impairment of assets | 2,859 | - | 2,859 |
| Loss on derivative at issuance | 3,565 | - | 3,565 |
| Change in fair value of derivative liability | 17,209 | - | 31,436 |
| Loss on debt settlement | 8,250 | - | 8,250 |
| Amortization of debt discount | 46,608 | - | 78,020 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Prepaid expense and other assets | 127,247 | 16,826 | (44,349) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 18,847 | 48,505 | 138,495 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (46,014) | (119,519) | (711,347) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Purchase of mineral claims | - | (46,349) | (71,770) |
| Payments for website | - | (210) | (5,090) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | - | (46,559) | (76,860) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of common stock | - | 300,000 | 540,150 |
| Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes payable, net | 55,000 | - | 198,000 |
| Proceeds from related party payable | - | - | 79,696 |

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| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 55,000 | 300,000 | 817,846 |
| Net change in cash | 8,986 | 133,922 | 29,639 |
| Cash, beginning of period | 20,653 | 50,793 | - |
| Cash, end of period | \$ 29,639 | \$ 184,715 | \$ 29,639 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS DISCLOSURES: | | | |
| Interest paid | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4 |
| Income taxes paid | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Shares issued for prepaid expenses | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 108,000 |
| Shares transferred between related parties for mineral claims | \$ - | \$ 6,654 | \$ 10,796 |
| Liability accrued for purchase of mineral claims | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 70,000 |
| Fair value of derivative liability | \$ 52,629 | \$ - | \$ 187,853 |
| Shares issued for stock payable | \$ 167,400 | \$ - | \$ 167,400 |
| Shares issued for settlement of debt | \$ 18,250 | \$ - | \$ 18,250 |

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

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

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The summary of significant accounting policies presented below is designed to assist in understanding Santo Mining’s financial statements. Such financial statements and accompanying notes are the representations of the Company’s management, which is responsible for the integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting

principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) in all material respects and have been consistently applied in preparing the accompanying financial statements.

Use of Estimates

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

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

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

Reclassifications

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Mineral Exploration and Development Costs

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

Website

Website is carried at cost, with amortization provided on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives of five years. The Company determined in this quarter they will no longer use the website they previously purchased and impaired the remaining book value.

Income Taxes

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

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Derivative liability | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 221,993 | \$ 221,993 |

Stock-based Compensation

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

Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

The basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss adjusted on an “as converted” basis, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus potential dilutive securities. For all periods presented, there were no potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated events subsequent to October 31, 2013 through the date the financial statements were issued for disclosure considerations.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies Santo Mining will continue to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next twelve months. As of October 31, 2013, Santo Mining has not generated revenues, has working capital deficit and has accumulated losses of \$1,924,179 since its inception. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding Santo Mining's ability to continue as a going concern. The continuation of Santo Mining as a going concern is dependent upon financial support from its stockholders, the ability of Santo Mining to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations, and the attainment of profitable operations. Realization value may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should Santo Mining be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – MINERAL CLAIMS

When this report uses the word "property" or "claim" it refers to a "concession application" which according to the Dominican Mining Law grants the holder with certain preferential rights including future exclusive rights to prospect, explore and exploit metallic minerals within its designated boundaries.

On July 30, 2012, under the Acquisition Agreement, Ms. Ruiz agreed to transfer 6,456,600 shares of the Company's common stock she owned to GEXPLO SRL ("GEXPLO"), a company owned by Mr. Alain French, the Company's new President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, for a mineral right previously owned by GEXPLO. The Company recorded \$4,142 (original costs incurred by GEXPLO to obtain the claim) for the mineral right and the same amount in paid-in capital for the shares transferred as the result of this related party transaction.

On September 17, 2012, the Company exercised its right of first refusal to purchase two additional mineral properties, the Walter Claim and the Maria Claim, from GEXPLO 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 Director.

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

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

On March 25, 2013, the Company agreed to purchase from Alain French 100% right, title and interest in the "RICHARD" Mineral Exploration Concession Application in the Dominican Republic, consisting of 220 Hectares located in Dominican Republic, and any deposits of minerals on RICHARD for \$10,000 cash and 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.00001. As of July 31, 2013, the Company has recorded mineral claims of \$10,000 for the costs incurred by Mr. French. The Company also recorded stock-based compensation and a stock payable in the amount of \$167,400 for the 1,000,000 shares to be issued to Mr. French.

On April 3, 2013, the Company agreed to purchase from Alain French 100% right, title and interest in the "CHARLES" Mineral Exploration Concession Application in the Dominican Republic consisting of 220 Hectares located in Dominican Republic, and any deposits of minerals on CHARLES for an initial payment of \$10,000 at closing, a second payment of \$50,000 in 90 days, and 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.00001. As of July 31, 2013, the Company has recorded mineral claims of \$60,000 for the costs incurred by Mr. French. The Company also recorded stock-based compensation and a stock payable in the amount of \$225,000 for the 1,500,000 shares to be issued to Mr. French.

In 2013, the Company recorded \$6,654 (original costs incurred by GEXPLO to obtain the claim) for the mineral right and the same amount in paid-in capital for the shares transferred as the result of this related party transaction.

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of October 31, 2013 and July 31, 2013, the Company had payable of \$79,696 to Ms. Ruiz, a former officer and director of the Company, for the advances she made to the Company to cover incorporation costs of the Company and ongoing legal and accounting fees related to the Company's SEC reporting obligations. These advances bear no interest, are unsecured and are due on demand.

On May 31, 2012, the Company entered into a promissory note with GEXPLO, SRL, a company owned by the Company's then corporate secretary (and current President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director), Mr. Alain French. The total amount loaned was \$59,770 as of May 31, 2012 for exploration expenses that the Company paid on GEXPLO's behalf for Alexia Claim which was acquired by the Company in July 2012. The loan is non-interest bearing and matures on December 31, 2012. The loan was cancelled by the Company as consideration in the Acquisition Agreement, on July 30, 2012. See Note 4 for the shares transferred between Ms. Ruiz and GEXPLO.

Through October 31, 2013, the Company had made advances to GEXPLO, a company owned by the Company's President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director, for a total of \$140,142 for exploration expenses he was going to pay on the Company's behalf. These advances were originally recorded as deposit. During the three months ended October 31, 2013, GEXPLO paid the Company's exploration expense and the entire deposit amount was expensed by the Company.

As described in Note 4, as of October 31, 2013, the Company accrued related party payable of \$70,000 for mineral claims, RICHARD and CHARLES, the Company acquired from Alain French during the third quarter.

NOTE 6 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE

Asher Notes:

On April 16, 2013, the Company borrowed \$53,000 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. ("Asher") under a Convertible Promissory Note. The note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on January 22, 2014. The note is convertible into common stock of the Company and the conversion price shall equal the variable conversion price of 47% multiplied by the average of the lowest three (3) trading prices for the common stock during the thirty (30)

trading day period ending on the latest complete trading day prior to the conversion date.

On July 1, 2013, the Company borrowed \$32,500 from Asher under a Convertible Promissory Note. The note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on April 3, 2014. The note is convertible into common stock of the Company and the conversion price shall equal the variable conversion price of 50% multiplied by the average of the lowest three (3) trading prices for the common stock during the thirty (30) trading day period ending on the latest complete trading day prior to the conversion date.

On October 23, 2013, the Company borrowed \$32,500 from Asher under a Convertible Promissory Note. The note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on July 25, 2014. The note is convertible into common stock of the Company and the conversion price shall equal the variable conversion price of 50% multiplied by the average of the lowest three (3) trading prices for the common stock during the thirty (30) trading day period ending on the latest complete trading day prior to the conversion date.

The Company analyzed the Asher Notes for derivative accounting consideration under FASB ASC 470 and determined that the embedded conversion feature qualified for accounting treatment as a financial derivative (See Note 7). The Company recognized a discount of \$32,500 and \$85,500 for the period ended October 31, 2013 and July 31, 2013, respectively, on these notes as result of the embedded conversion feature being a financial derivative. The Company recognized \$3,565 and \$9,966 loss for the period ended October 31, 2013 and July 31, 2013, respectively, on derivative on the issuance date. The discount will be amortized by the Company through interest expense over the life of the note.

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A summary of value changes to the Convertible Promissory Notes for the period ended October 31, 2013 and July 31, 2013 are as follows:

| | First Asher Note | Second Asher Note | Third Asher Note | Total |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Carrying value at July 31, 2013 | \$ 19,993 | \$ 3,533 | \$ - | 23,526 |
| Additional borrowings | | | 32,500 | 32,500 |
| Less: discount related to fair value of the embedded conversion feature | | | (32,500) | (32,500) |
| Add: amortization of discount | 17,352 | 10,833 | 945 | 29,130 |
| Carrying value at October 31, 2013 | \$ 37,345 | \$ 14,366 | \$ 945 | 52,656 |

During the three months ended October 31, 2013, the Company recorded \$29,130 amortization of the debt discount on the Asher Notes.

JMJ Notes:

On June 12, 2013, the Company issued to MJJ Financial (“MJJ”) convertible promissory note in the principal amount of \$335,000 (the “Note”) with a maturity date of one year from the effective date of each payment for total consideration of \$300,000 (the “Consideration”) (there was an original issue discount (the “OID”) of \$35,000). As of July 31, 2013, the Company received \$60,000 cash from MJJ and recorded \$7,000 OID. The interest rate of the Note is 0% if repaid within the first 90 days, and shall increase to 12% after 90 days.

On September 25, 2013, MJJ advanced the Company additional \$25,000 and the Company recorded \$2,917 OID.

Pursuant to the terms of the Note, MJJ may elect to convert all or part of the outstanding unpaid principal and accrued interest into shares of the Company’s common stock (up to an amount that would result in MJJ Financial holding no more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company) at a conversion price of the lesser of: (i) \$0.138, or (ii) 60% of the lowest trade price in the 25 trading days preceding the conversion.

The Company analyzed the Convertible Promissory Notes for derivative accounting consideration under FASB ASC 470 and determined that the embedded conversion feature qualified for accounting treatment as a financial derivative (See Note 7). The Company recognized a discount \$20,129 and \$49,724 for the period ended October 31, 2013 and July 31, 2013, respectively, on this note as result of the embedded conversion feature being a financial derivative. The discount will be amortized by the Company through interest expense over the life of the note.

A summary of value changes to the Convertible Promissory Notes for the period from July 31, 2013 to October 31, 2013 are as follows:

| | | JMJ Note |
|---|----|----------|
| Carrying value at July 31, 2013 | \$ | 17,890 |
| Additional borrowings | | 27,917 |
| Less: discount related to fair value of the embedded conversion feature | | (20,129) |
| Less: discount related to OID | | (2,917) |
| Add: amortization of discount | | 16,572 |
| Carrying value at October 31, 2013 | \$ | 39,333 |

During the three months ended October 31, 2013, the Company recorded \$16,572 amortization of the debt discount on JMJ Notes.

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE LIABILITY

The Company has determined that the variable conversion price under its Asher and JMJ notes causes the embedded conversion feature to be a financial derivative. The Company may not have enough authorized common shares to settle its obligation if the note holder elects to convert the note to common shares when the trading price is lower than certain threshold.

The fair value of the conversion feature is recognized as a financial derivative at issuance and is measured at fair value at each reporting period. The fair values of the financial derivative were calculated using a modified binomial valuation model with the following assumptions at the loan origination date and October 31, 2013:

| | July 31, 2013 | Debt Origination Date | October 31, 2013 |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Market value of common stock on measurement date (1) | \$0.105 | \$0.072 - \$0.035 | \$0.028 |
| Adjusted conversion price (2) | 0.083 | 0.027 – 0.056 | 0.0204 |
| Risk free interest rate (3) | 0.04% - 0.08% | 0.05% - 0.11% | 0.03% - 0.08% |
| Life of the note in years | 0.48 - 0.86 | 0.75 – 1.0 | 0.23 – 0.90 |
| Expected volatility (4) | 192% | 192% | 207% |
| Expected dividend yield (5) | - | - | - |

- (1) The market value of common stock is based on closing market price as of July 31, 2013, September 25, 2013, October 23, 2013 and

October 31, 2013.

- (2) The adjusted conversion price is calculated based on conversion terms described in the note agreement.
(3) The risk-free interest rate was determined by management using the 1 year Treasury Bill as of the respective Offering or measurement date.
(4) The volatility factor was estimated by management using the historical volatilities of the Company's stock.
(5) Management determined the dividend yield to be 0% based upon its expectation that it will not pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

The following table provides a summary of the changes in fair value of the derivative financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs:

| | | Financial Derivatives |
|--|----|------------------------------|
| Fair value at July 31, 2013 | \$ | 149,451 |
| Fair value of new financial derivatives | | 52,629 |
| Change in fair value of derivative liability | | 19,913 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---------|
| Fair value at October 31, 2013 | \$ | 221,993 |
|--------------------------------|----|---------|

NOTE 8 – EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

On August 14, 2013, the Company and Hanover executed an addendum (the “Addendum”) to the Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which Hanover would receive 536,172 of the shares on August 14, 2013 and 536,171 of the shares if the registration statement was not deemed effective within 30 calendar days. The Company issued 536,172 additional commitment shares to Hanover on August 14, 2013. As of the date of this Report, the Registration Statement has not been declared effective. The remaining 536,171 shares have not been issued yet. The Company recorded \$38,604 in stock payable.

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

Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement approved by the Order, on October 3, 2013, the Company agreed to issue to IBC shares (the “Settlement Shares”) of the Company’s Common Stock. The Settlement Agreement provides that the Settlement Shares will be issued in one or more tranches, as necessary, sufficient to satisfy the Settlement Amount through the issuance of freely trading securities issued pursuant to Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, IBC may deliver a request to the Company which states the dollar amount (designated in U.S. Dollars) of Common Stock to be issued to IBC (the “Share Request”). The parties agree that the total amount of Common Stock to be delivered by the Company to satisfy the Share Request shall be issued at a forty-five percent (45%) discount to lowest price based upon the average of the volume weighted average price of the Common Stock over the ten (10) trading day period preceding the Share Request. Additional tranche requests shall be made as requested by IBC until the Settlement Amount is paid in full so long as the number of shares requested does not make IBC the owner of more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock at any given time. As of the October 31, 2013, the Company has issued 1,019,480 shares of the Company’s common stock to IBC to settle \$18,250 in debt and recorded \$8,250 loss on settlement of debt for the additional 250,000 shares issued to IBC pursuant to the agreement.

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

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In December 2013, the Company received additional \$30,000 from JMJ.

In November 2013, the Company made \$100,000 deposit to Campania Minera Los Angeles Del Desierto CA De CV, a Mexican company pursuant to the License Agreement entered in March 2013 to develop and mine three metallic concessions located in Mexico. The Company is required to make payments totaling \$210,000 and 1,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock.

From November 1, 2013 to the date of report, the Company issued 3,896,103 shares of the Company’s common stock to IBC to settle \$20,000 in debt, 9,631,898 shares of common stock to Asher to settle \$39,000 in debt, and 4,000,000 shares of common stock to JMJ to settle \$10,080 in debt.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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

Overview

Santo Mining Corp. (the "Company") is a development stage company and has not yet generated or realized any revenues from our business operations.

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

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

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

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

Plan of Operations

Exploration Plan in the Dominican Republic:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claim Status

Alexia Claim

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

Walter Claim

Since September 2012, the Santo Mining exploration team has conducted a series of surface geochemical survey of the Walter Exploration Concession Application. To date over 350 samples have been collected and 300 bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. A total of 251 samples were delivered to Acme Laboratories in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped. Several potential precious and base metal anomalies were identified from the suite Acme analyses and shallow diamond core drill targets have been defined. Costs to date are: Manpower \$29,000, Logistics and Equipment \$6,000, Acme Labs Analysis 8,800.00, Overhead 15,000. Total Costs to Date: \$58,800. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 2,000 meters shallow drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$155,000.

Maria Claim

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

Henry Claim

In 2012, the Santo Mining exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Henry Exploration Concession Application. To date no systematic exploration has been undertaken. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration. At this time the Henry property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

Francesca Claim

In 2012, the Santo Mining Exploration team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Francesca Exploration Concession Application. Later in 2012 a second reconnaissance of the area was conducted by geologist Salvador Brouwer. The exploration team plans to return to the area in 2014 for detailed exploration. Costs to date are: Manpower \$1,500, Logistics and Equipment \$1,450, Overhead \$4,100. Total Costs to Date: \$6,950. Budget estimate

to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 800 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$151,000. At this time the Francesca property is without known reserves and the proposed program is exploratory in nature.

Kato (fka Eliza)

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

Nathaniel Claim

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

Richard Claim

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

Charles Claim

Beginning in early 2013, staff geologist Elpidio Moronta assisted by seasoned gold scout Ramoncito Vasquez conducted three geochemistry rock, soil and stream sediment sampling expeditions on Charles Exploration Concession Application. To date 34 rock and stream sediment sample have been collected, bagged, tagged, sealed and delivered to secure storage in Santo Domingo. 23 Selected samples were periodically delivered to Acme Laboratories

in Maimon where they were dried, crushed (or sieved in the case of soils) and pulped and then sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver Canada. The splits of copper samples with results of 1% (maximum detection level of the test) will be retested by fire assay at Acme to determine the true grades. Additional work includes geophysical survey, trenching, diamond core drilling and preparation of a NI-43-101 and SEC equivalent report. Costs to date are: Manpower \$16,000 Logistics and Equipment \$8,000, Acme Labs \$1,150, Overhead \$7,000. Total Costs to Date: \$32,150. Budget estimate to complete geophysical investigation/interpretation, 300m trenching, 2,500 meters diamond core drilling, Laboratory analyses and preparation of a NI-43-101 / SEC equivalent report is \$487,000.

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

Success Overview: Economic grades of Gold and Silver have been successfully liberated in in-house mercury amalgamation batch and at local laboratory by roasting with chlorine gas. A portable chlorine gas reactor oven is being fabricated to repeat pretreatment process under certified conditions. Advanced metallurgy and mineralogy is continuing with the objective of identify precious metal “host” minerals. With this information it will be possible to specify and test a gravity and floatation concentration plant process for testing. All permits in place except for forestry permit expected to take 60-90 days allowing for near-term production to generate cash-flow.

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

Review of Testing to Date: We have conducted "industry standard" metallurgy and mineralogy testing which to date has not pinpointed precious metal “host” minerals. The reason for this is the mineral ore is "refractory" in nature and requires a pretreatment step to liberate the gold and silver. The gold and silver is submicroscopic and invisible under optical and electron microscopes which requires advanced mineralogy testing using higher resolution technology. To review third party testing during 2012 and 2013, numerous samples collected from “El Angel del Desierto” according to industry standards and protocols were dispatched to: (1) Acme Labs, Vancouver Canada for multi-element and fire assay analysis; (2) Garza Industrial Labs, Saltillo Mexico for pre-treatment for refractive gold, silver and platinum; (3) Inspectorate Labs, Reno Nevada for multi-element and fire assay of the pre-treated samples; and (4) SGS Labs, Tucson Arizona to for metallurgy scoping study and metal characterization; (5) Montana Tech for mineralogy profiling; (6) University of Western Ontario for nano scale analysis using D-SIMS technology; (7) Fairchild Laboratories in Monterrey Mexico to assay mercury amalgamation residues; and UANL for Hydrofluoric Acid digestion for Platinum Group Elements.

Host Minerals: Unlike successful in-house testing, the results from these standard and progressively advanced testing did not identify the “host” or “precious metal carrying minerals” so we can proceed to specify an efficient gravity, floatation or magnetic concentration process. However testing has been useful in that did eliminate several sulphides

including pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. It was a surprise to all when the testing indicated a low percent of total sulfides which led us to deduce that the economic levels of precious metals were likely: refractory; submicroscopic, locked in oxides, carbonaceous material or quartz; and encapsulated in silica.

Submicroscopic Gold: Submicroscopic gold is classified as being less than 0.01 micron in size whereas optical and electron scanning microscopes as used by Montana can only see grains of gold that are greater than 5 microns rendering submicroscopic gold invisible under standard testing. As with somewhat similar Carlin type mineralization more advanced D-SIMS technology was used to study the sulfides. However only trace quantities were detected in the sulfides indicating the precious metals were sequestered in one or more of the 35 remaining minerals identified by Montana Tech. The inconclusive results from the SGS Labs metallurgy and Montana Tech mineralogy received in July 2013 were due to the refractory nature of the ore material. Refractory or Rebellious ores are generally not amenable to standard metallurgy and mineralogy testing and can be quite complex. Unraveling all the nuances of the gold, sulphide and silica associations can be a challenge for process mineralogist especially when the gold is not visible under the microscope and dissolved in solids.

The Company has focused on repeating the two successful pretreatment processes being concentrated Hydrochloric Acid digestion followed by mercury amalgamation and more specifically the Garza Roasting/Chlorine Gas pretreatment process. This is so they may be duplicated under certified conditions. Also as funds become available the Company plans to complete more advanced testing such as D-SIMS on the remaining oxides, carbon, mineralized clays and quartz minerals.

Recent Exploration: The Company has focused on the near-term production opportunity in Mexico so the company may start producing revenues. The CEO has travelled on several occasions to El Angel del Desierto concession during 2012- 2013 the last trip being in early December 2013. CEO and licensed Mine Engineer, Juan Luis Castillo Velez supervised the collection, tagging and sealing of geochemical soil and rock samples in accordance to standard sampling practices. The samples were collected to confirm and verify previous analyses by ALS Labs, Fairchild Labs, University of Nuevo Leon, Met-Mex, and Platinum Investments.

Successful In-House Hydrochloric Acid Digestion: The results from these prior analyses indicate the logical probability of economic concentrations of gold, silver, and possibly even platinum metal group. On three separate occasions the CEO conducted concentrated hydrochloric acid digestion on bulk samples followed by mercury amalgamation of the colloid... the gold/silver/mercury residue was sent in August to Fairchild laboratories in Monterrey Mexico with positive results as high as 5.8 g/t gold and 17. g/t silver. This successful in-house HCl and mercury process was repeatedly performed under the supervision of the CEO, using all new chemicals, reagents, containers and fewer than 100% secure chain-of-custody. Again the positive results from solid support for the probability of economic levels of gold and silver mineralization.

Details of Successful In-House Hydrochloric Acid Digestion More specifically, on three separate occasions bulk samples were collected and processed at a pilot plant facility in Muzquiz operated by Mine Engineer Juan Luis Castillo. The samples were ground to 60-70 mesh passing at this facility and one batch 200 mesh passing at the laboratory of the Metallurgy Faculty, UANL in La Rosita. Splits from selected samples were concentrated using a standard cyclone concentrator and dried. Various samples weighing between 500gms and 60 kg were pretreated using a concentrated hydrochloric acid digestion for 24 hours and potassium permanganate and calcium chlorate reagents were added to assist in liberation of precious metals. The resulting liquid colloid was poured repeatedly over

mercerized copper plates to extract gold and silver. The HCl digestion and amalgamation was monitored by the CEO and on each occasion it was observed that the amalgamation plates immediately turned gold in color. The gold copper “dore” as collected and the residues were weighed and placed individually in new sterile glass containers for delivery by the CEO to Fairchild Labs in Monterrey Mexico for fire assay. The results were as high as 5.8 g/t gold and 17.0 g/t Silver.

Successful Roasting and Chlorine gas Pretreatment: Secondly, since 2009 a successful concentration and pretreatment process has been demonstrated by Chemist Carlos Garza of Saltillo Mexico initially working for the concessionaires. According to Garza he has previously concentrated various bulk samples including concentrating an 80 kg bulk samples to 1 kg using a gravity table. The concentrates were then pretreated by roasting at 500-700°C under a constant flow of chlorine gas and air. This was accomplished in a custom-built “fluid-bed” reactor oven of his design and construction. The pretreated concentrate was split into four 250 g samples which were sent to Mex-Met Penoles a major smelter/refinery in Mexico and ASL Chemex Labs for assay and all returned impressive results for the 80:1 concentrate in the range of 1,513 g/t gold and 600 g/t silver. Garza was also hired by the company to pretreat 18 samples collected from a mineralized hill at the “El Angel del Desierto” concession. These pretreated head samples were sent to Inspectorate Labs in Reno Nevada and returned impressive average grades of 3.7 g/t gold and 57.7 g/t silver.

Repeating Garza Processes Under Certified Conditions: The Company’s immediate focus is to duplicate Carlos Garzas Gravity Concentration and Roasting/Chlorine Gas pretreatment processes at a certified laboratory. In December 2013, the company together with the concessionaires started fabricating a portable 40% scale refractory kiln /gas chlorine reactor. This smaller scale oven has the advantage that it may be easily shipped around to certified labs to verify and certify the successful results obtained by Garza who has agreed to provide technical assistance in setting up the procedures. It is anticipated the new reactor oven will be operational in the second half of January 2013. Certification of these processes would permit Santo Mining to incorporate the results into a NI-43-101 or equivalent resource estimate and or bankable feasibility study.

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

Limited operating history; need for additional capital

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

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

Results of Operations

For the three months ended October 31, 2013 and 2012

Revenues

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

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased by \$95,327 to \$301,483 for the three months ended October 31, 2013, compared to \$206,156 for the three months ended October 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to expense for the operations in Mexico.

Other Income/Expense

Other expense for the three months ended October 31, 2013 was \$77,321 compared to \$-0- for the three months ended October 31, 2012. The increase in other expense was primarily due to increase in change in fair value of derivative, interest expense and loss on settlement of debt.

During the three months ended October 31, 2013, we recorded a loss of \$17,209 on the change in fair value of derivative liability instruments, compared to \$-0- three months ended October 31, 2012.

Interest expense amounted to \$51,862 and \$-0- during the three months ended October 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and the increase is a result of additional convertible debt funding. Additional amortization of debt

discount arose from the Asher Notes of \$29,130 and from the JMJ Note of \$16,572, along with additional interest charge of \$6,160.

During the three months ended October 31, 2013, we recorded a loss of \$8,250 for the additional shares issued to IBC pursuant to the agreement.

Net Income (Loss)

Net loss from operations for the three months ended October 31, 2013 was \$378,804 as compared to \$206,156 for the three months ended October 31, 2012. The reason for the change in operating losses is the same as explained in operating expenses.

From Inception on July 8, 2009 to October 31, 2013

On July 30, 2012, we entered into the Acquisition Agreement. As a result of the transfer of titles on certain mineral claims to us, we began operations and ceased to be a shell.

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

Our net loss since inception is \$1,924,179 as a result of incurring expenses of \$243,696 for accounting and legal fees, \$450,859 for consulting fees, \$1,093,878 for other general and administrative expenses, interest expense of \$92,759, loss on change in fair value of derivative liability of \$31,436, loss on debt settlement of \$8,250 and foreign currency translation loss of \$173.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of October 31, 2013, our total assets were \$279,876, comprised of cash, prepaid expense, deposits, amounts capitalized relating to the mineral claim, and our total liabilities were \$848,388, comprised of accounts payable and related party advances, stock payable, convertible notes payable and derivative liability.

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

| | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| Net cash used in operating activities | \$ | (711,347) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (76,860) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | | 817,846 |
| Net change in cash | \$ | 29,639 |

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to October 31, 2013 was \$711,347, which was primarily due to professional fees and share-based compensation incurred by the Company during this period.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the period from July 8, 2009 (inception) to October 31, 2013 was \$76,860, which was primarily due to \$71,770 payment for purchase of mineral claims and \$5,090 payment for purchase of website.

Financing Activities

On September 25, 2013, JMJ Financial (“JMJ”) loaned the Company additional \$25,000.

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

Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement approved by the Order, on October 3, 2013, the Company agreed to issue to IBC shares (the “Settlement Shares”) of the Company’s Common Stock. The Settlement Agreement provides that the Settlement Shares will be issued in one or more tranches, as necessary, sufficient to satisfy the Settlement Amount through the issuance of freely trading securities issued pursuant to Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, IBC may deliver a request to the Company which states the dollar amount (designated in U.S. Dollars) of Common Stock to be issued to IBC (the “Share Request”). The parties agree that the total amount of Common Stock to be delivered by the Company to satisfy the Share Request shall be issued at a forty-five percent (45%) discount to lowest price based upon the average of the volume weighted average price of the Common Stock over the ten (10) trading day period preceding the Share Request. Additional tranche requests shall be made as requested by IBC until the Settlement Amount is paid in full so long as the number of shares requested does not make IBC the owner of more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock at any given time. As of the date of this report, the Company has issued 4,915,583 shares of the Company’s common stock to IBC.

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

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We conducted an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act. Based on this Evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our Disclosure Controls were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

We are currently engaged in the review, documentation and remediation of its disclosure controls and procedures. Once our company is engaged in a business of merit and has sufficient personnel available, we will establish and implement the internal control procedures.

Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

On August 14, 2013, the Company issued 536,172 additional commitment shares to Hanover pursuant to the Addendum. These shares of common stock were issued in reliance upon the exemption provided, among others, by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as a transaction not involving any public offering. Our reliance on Section 4(2) of the Securities Act was based upon the following factors: (a) the transaction did not involve a public offering; (b) there were only a limited number of offerees; (c) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the securities by us; (d) the securities were not broken down into smaller denominations; and (e) the negotiations for the sale of the stock took place directly between the offeree and us.

On October 17, 2013, we issued 500,000 shares of our common stock to IBC in connection with the conversion of a court settled liability. These shares of common stock were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act as an issuance of securities in exchange for bona fide outstanding claims, where the terms and conditions of such issuance are approved by a court after a hearing upon the fairness of such terms and conditions at which all persons to whom it is proposed to issue securities in such exchange shall have the right to appear.

On October 25, 2013, we issued 519,480 shares of our common stock to IBC in connection with the conversion of a court settled liability. These shares of common stock were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act as an issuance of securities in exchange for bona fide outstanding claims, where the terms and conditions of such issuance are approved by a court after a hearing upon the fairness of such terms and conditions at which all persons to whom it is proposed to issue securities in such exchange shall have the right to appear.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Mine Safety and Health Administration Regulations

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

Our Dominican Republic exploration properties are not subject to regulation by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”). Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd Frank Act”), issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. During the quarter ended October 31, 2013 and the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, despite the fact Santo Mining Corp is outside the “Mine Act” jurisdiction, the Company had no such specified health and safety violations, orders or citations, related assessments or legal actions, mining-related fatalities, or similar events in relation to our United States operations requiring disclosure pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following documents are included herein:

| Exhibit No. | Document Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 31.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |

In accordance with SEC Release 33-8238, Exhibit 32.1 is being furnished and not filed.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SANTO MINING CORP.

Dated: December 23, 2013

BY: /s/ALAIN FRENCH

Alain French

President, Principal Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, Principal
Financial Officer

(Duly Authorized Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

