

Graystone Co  
Form 10-Q  
November 19, 2012

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

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: 000-54254

The Graystone Company, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State of Incorporation)

27-3051592  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2620 Regatta Drive, Ste 102, Las Vegas, NV  
(Address of principal executive offices)

89128  
(Zip Code)

(702) 438-4100  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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  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

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to submit and post such files). Yes  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" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer   
Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer   
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.

Title of Each Class	Outstanding as of November 19, 2012
Class A Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	304,625,354
Class B Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share	5,000,000

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THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.

FORM 10-Q  
September 30, 2012

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## PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	September 30, 2012 (unaudited)	December 31, 2011 (audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	63,053	\$793
Accounts receivable	-	17,120
Shareholders' subscription receivable	-	350,000
Total current assets	63,053	367,913
Plant, property & equipment (net of depreciation)		
Acquired intangible assets (net of amortization)	302,913	69,713
	-	14,000
Total assets	\$365,966	\$451,626

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	13,438	\$10,495
Accrued expenses	6,790	1,637
Notes from related party	281,372	
Other liabilities	120,795	
Loan from shareholders	115,373	
Current portion of long term debts	123,297	12,713
Total current liabilities	661,065	24,845
Long term debts		
Total liabilities	0	94,448
	661,065	119,293
Stockholders' (deficit) equity		
Class A Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 700,000,000 shares authorized, 285,604,200 and 19,056,000 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2012 and December, 2011, respectively.	285,604	19,056
Class B Common stock, \$.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized, 5,000,000 and 700,000 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.	5,000	1,400
Additional paid-in capital	3,420,614	2,476,773
Dividend paid	-	(46,764 )
Accumulated deficits	(4,006,317 )	(2,118,132 )
Total stockholders' (deficit) equity	(295,099 )	332,333
Total liabilities and stockholders' (deficit) equity	\$365,966	\$451,626

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Sales, net	\$ 46,008	\$ 37,782	\$ 88,478	\$ 112,631
Cost of goods sold	40,999	14,330	55,278	42,333
Gross profit	\$ 5,009	\$ 23,452	\$ 33,200	\$ 70,298
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
General and administrative	609,209	21,288	911,643	79,555
Legal and professional	182,611	239,073	737,803	487,000
Research and development	45,770	170,545	90,805	182,945
Total operating expenses	837,590	430,906	1,740,251	749,500
Loss from operations	(832,581)	(407,454)	(1,707,051)	(679,202)
<b>Other income (expense)</b>				
Interest income	-	-	-	100
Interest (expense)	(31,308)	-	(115,791)	-
Other income	-	-	0	(258)
(Loss) on sale of assets	(13,250)	-	(18,579)	-
Total other income (expense)	(44,558)	-	(134,370)	(158)
Loss before income taxes	(877,139)	(407,454)	(1,841,421)	(679,360)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-	-
Net loss	\$ (877,139)	\$ (407,454)	\$ (1,841,421)	\$ (679,360)
<b>Net loss per share of common stock:</b>				
Basic	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding</b>				
	211,143,069	96,059,066	115,142,328	58,759,063

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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## THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Income(loss)	\$(1,841,421 )	\$(679,360 )
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciations on fixed assets	1,800	-
Amortizations on intangible assets	750	-
Derivative expense	120,795	-
Interest BCF	109,501	-
Impairment of acquired intangible assets	13,250	-
Loss on sale of plant, property & equipment	18,579	-
Common stock issuances for services contributed	937,783	-
Notes issued for legal services contributed	31,250	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	17,120	(6,624 )
Accounts payable	2,943	9,374
Accrued expenses	5,153	22,445
Net cash used by operating activities	(582,497 )	(654,165 )
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant, property & equipment	(268,521 )	(70,742 )
Purchase of minority interest of entity	-	(1,700,000 )
Sale of plant, property & equipment	14,942	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(253,579 )	(1,770,742 )
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from notes payable	535,436	256,983
Proceeds from stock issuances	430,350	2,193,025
Repayment from notes payable	(67,450 )	-
Cash dividend paid	-	(30,000 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	898,336	2,420,008
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	62,260	(4,899 )
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of year	793	5,522
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of year	\$63,053	\$623
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$-	\$-
Income taxes	\$-	\$-
Supplemental non-cash investing and financing activities:		

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Issuance of common stock for services contributed	\$937,783	\$-
Issuance of notes for services contributed	\$31,250	\$-
BCF note discount	\$109,501	\$-
BCF note that converted to class A common stock	\$124,948	\$-
Common stocks cancelled with subscription receivable	\$(218,200 )	\$-
Subscription receivable compensated with professional service contributed	\$131,800	\$-

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements



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THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.  
CONDENSED NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Nature of Operations

The Graystone Company, Inc. (“Graystone”, “we”, “us”, “our”, the "Company" or the "Registrant") was originally incorporated in the State of New York on May 27, 2010 under the name of Argentum Capital, Inc. Graystone was reincorporated in Delaware on January 10, 2011 and subsequently we changed our name to The Graystone Company, Inc on January 14, 2011. Graystone is domiciled in the state of Delaware, and its corporate headquarters are located in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The Graystone Company, Inc. is a holding company whose primary operating activities involve acquiring and developing mining properties amenable to low cost production. In January 2012, the Company launched a new division that sells gold, silver and other precious metals to retail buyers. The Company also operates other divisions that include a marketing division, real estate division, and consulting division.

The Graystone Company, Inc. has two dormant subsidiaries as indicated below,

- Grupo Minero Inca S.A., - a Peru Corporation with equity interest of 100%
- Graystone Mining Company – a Nevada Corporation with equity interest of 100%

Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America or GAAP applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company does not have significant cash or other current assets, nor does it have an established source of revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and to allow it to continue as a going concern.

Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation, ceasing trading, or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to successfully accomplish the plan described in the preceding paragraph and eventually attain profitable operations. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

In the coming year, the Company’s foreseeable cash requirements will relate to continual development of the operations of its business, maintaining its good standing and making the requisite filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the payment of expenses associated with operations and business developments. The Company may experience a cash shortfall and be required to raise additional capital.

Historically, it has mostly relied upon internally generated funds such as shareholder loans and advances to finance its operations and growth. Management may raise additional capital by retaining net earnings or through future public or private offerings of the Company’s stock or through loans from private investors, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain such financing. The Company’s failure to do so could have a material and adverse effect

upon it and its shareholders.

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### Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies

#### Accounting Method

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting. The Company has elected a fiscal year ending on December 31.

#### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The Company believes that the recorded values of all of its other financial instruments approximate their fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations. The fair value of our long-term debt is determined by using estimated market prices. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorized based on whether or not the inputs are observable in the market and the degree that the inputs are observable. The categorization of financial instruments within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy is prioritized into three levels (with Level 3 being the lowest) defined as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are based on quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and/or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active near the measurement date.

Level 3: Inputs include management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The inputs are unobservable in the market and significant to the instrument's valuation.

The fair value of the majority of our cash equivalents was determined based on "Level 1" inputs. The Company does not have any marketable securities in the "Level 2" and "Level 3" category. The Company believes that the recorded values of all our other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective relatively short maturity dates or durations.

The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value is measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Financial assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis are those that are adjusted to fair value when a significant event occurs. The Company had no financial assets or liabilities carried and measured on a nonrecurring basis during the reporting periods. Financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis are those that are adjusted to fair value each time a financial statement is prepared. The Company does not have financial assets as an investment carried at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The availability of inputs observable in the market varies from instrument to instrument and depends on a variety of factors including the type of instrument, whether the instrument is actively traded, and other characteristics particular

to the transaction. For many financial instruments, pricing inputs are readily observable in the market, the valuation methodology used is widely accepted by market participants, and the valuation does not require significant management discretion. For other financial instruments, pricing inputs are less observable in the market and may require management judgment. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has assets and liabilities in cash, various receivables, property and equipments, and various payables. Management believes that they are being presented at their fair market value.

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Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 740, “Income Taxes” (“ASC 740”), the Company accounts for income taxes using an asset and liability approach, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements, but have not been reflected in the Company’s taxable income. A valuation allowance has been established to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value. Therefore, the Company provides a valuation allowance to the extent that the Company does not believe it is more likely than not that it will generate sufficient taxable income in future periods to realize the benefit of its deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents may at times exceed Federally-insured limits. To minimize this risk, the Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality institutions.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, if any, is carried at the expected net realizable value. The allowance for doubtful accounts, when determined, will be based on management’s assessment of the collectability of specific customer accounts and the aging of the accounts receivables. If there were a deterioration of a major customer’s creditworthiness, or actual defaults were higher than historical experience, our estimates of the recoverability of the amounts due to us could be overstated, which could have a negative impact on operations. As of September 30, 2012 and December 2011, the balances of accounts receivable were \$28,830 and \$17,120, respectively.

Notes Payable

Notes payable is classified as current if the maturity date is within 12 months after September 30, 2012, and otherwise it is classified as non-current.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has four different divisions. The revenue recognition methods for each division are indicated below.

Natural Resources Division - This division began operating in January 2011 and operates the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary Graystone Mining, Inc., a Nevada Company. This Division is engaged in the business of acquiring gold, silver, precious metal and gems and other mineral properties with proven and/or probable reserves. The Company has currently begun mining operations in Peru. The Company's Natural Resources Division is a mine processing entity whereby we locate and extract mineral deposits for refining. Revenue is recognized when products are shipped or delivered if not shipped.

Non-operating divisions:

Marketing Division - This division operates under d/b/a paypercallexchange.com. This division began operating in July 2010. The division serves as an advertising and customer acquisition firm for 3rd party entities. The Company places generic interactive advertisements through our proprietary process and technologies, in numerous mediums,

e.g. print, web, Skype and mobile. Revenue is recognized when the call is generated and transferred to one of the clients. The Company shut down this division during the 3rd quarter 2012.

Consulting Division - This division operates under d/b/a Graystone Ventures. Graystone Ventures began operating in November 2010. This division is a strategic, financial and operational consulting entity, which allows clients to outsource aspects of their business. This division focuses primarily on early staged companies and public companies in the nano-cap and micro-cap but also assists growth and mature companies as well. This division provides services in the areas of marketing, sales and operations. Revenue is recognized when consulting services are provided to clients. The Company shut down this division during the 3rd quarter 2012.

Real Estate Division - This division began operations in January 2011 and acquired its initial property on March 30, 2011. On March 30, 2011, the Company retained the services of a consultant to manage its properties and locate additional properties in the Fort Wayne, Indiana area. Revenue is recognized when management services are provided to clients. The Company shut down this division during the 3rd quarter 2012.

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### Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Equity Warrants

The Company has issued warrants to purchase shares of its common stock in connection with convertible notes. In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from the notes were allocated based on the relative fair values of the notes without the warrants issued in conjunction with the notes and of the warrants themselves at the time of issuance. The Company records the fair value of the warrants at the time of issuance as additional paid in capital and as a debt discount to the notes. The Company amortizes this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrants with the convertible notes, a beneficial conversion option is recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental conversion option intrinsic value of the conversion option provided to the holders of the notes. Company also amortizes this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the notes. The intrinsic value of each conversion option was calculated as the difference between the effective conversion price and the fair value of the common stock, multiplied by the number of shares into which the note is convertible.

#### Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based payments, including grants of stock options to employees, consultants and non-employees; moreover, the Company issues warrants to the consultants and related parties. The Company is required to estimate the fair value of share-based awards and warrants on the date of grant. The value of the award is principally recognized as expense ratably over the requisite service periods. The Company has estimated the fair value of stock options and warrants as of the date of grant or assumption using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which was developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and that are freely transferable. The Black-Scholes model requires the input of certain assumptions. Changes in the assumptions used in Black-Scholes model can materially affect the fair value estimates. The Company evaluates the assumptions used to value stock options on an annual basis. The expected term of stock options represents the weighted average period the stock options are expected to remain outstanding.

The expected term is based on the observed and expected time to exercise and post-vesting cancellations of options by employees. Upon the adoption of the accounting guidance, the Company continued to use historical volatility in deriving its expected volatility assumption as allowed under GAAP because it believes that future volatility over the expected term of the stock options is not likely to differ materially from the past. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on 5-year U.S Treasury zero-coupon rates appropriate for the expected term of the stock options. The expected dividend assumption is based on the history and expectation of dividend payouts. The fair values generated by the Black-Scholes model may not be indicative of the actual fair values of the equity awards, as the Company does not consider other factors important to those awards to employees, such as continued employment, periodic vesting requirements and limited transferability.

#### Litigation and Settlement Costs

Legal costs are expensed as incurred. The Company records a charge equal to at least the minimum estimated liability for a loss contingency when both of the following conditions are met: (i) information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and (ii) accrue the best estimate within a range of loss if there is a loss or, when there is no amount within a range that forms a better estimate, the Company will accrue the minimum amount in the range. The Company is not presently involved in any legal proceedings, litigation or other legal actions

#### Research and Development Costs

Costs associated with the development of the Company's products are charged to expense as incurred. \$90,805 and \$193,907 were incurred in the period ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Recently issued accounting standards

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-8, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) - Testing Goodwill for Impairment, that provides guidance on testing goodwill for impairment. The new guidance provides an entity the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If an entity determines that this is the case, it is required to perform the currently prescribed two-step goodwill impairment test to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recognized for that reporting unit (if any). If an entity determines that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount, the two-step goodwill impairment test is not required. The new guidance will be effective for us beginning January 1, 2012.



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In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income. The new standard requires the presentation of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The updated guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted the provisions of this guidance effective January 1, 2012, as reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income herein.

## Note 3 – Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets: Consist of trade secrets and technology cost pending further validation. Estimated useful lives are 15 years.

The Company reviews the carrying values of long-lived assets whenever events and circumstances, such as reductions in demand, lower projections of profitability, significant changes in the manner of our use of acquired assets, or significant negative industry or economic trends, indicate that the net book value of an asset may not be recovered through expected undiscounted future cash flows from its use and eventual disposition. If this review indicates that there is impairment, the impaired asset is written down to its fair value, which is typically calculated using: (i) quoted market prices and/or (ii) discounted expected future cash flows. The Company estimates regarding future anticipated revenue and cash flows, the remaining economic life of the products and technologies, or both, may differ from those used to assess the recoverability of assets. In that event, impairment charges or shortened useful lives of certain long-lived assets may be required, resulting in a reduction in net income or an increase to net loss in the period when such determinations are made. As of September 30, 2012 the Company wrote off the intangible assets since the Company ceased operations that used the intangible assets.

	2012	2011
Definite-lived intangibles	15,000	15,000
Accumulated amortization/Write off	(15,000)	1,000
Definite-lived intangibles, net	0	14,000
Total other intangible assets	\$ 0	\$ 14,000

Definite-lived intangibles approximate remaining weighted average useful life in years.

## Note 4 – Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 700,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, Class A, with a par value of \$0.001. The Company's board of directors and majority of its Class A Common Stock holders approved a reverse split of 400:1 for all shares issued and outstanding as of March 27, 2012. The reverse split will be effective at May 14, 2012. Therefore, in the period ended September 30, 2012, the company issued a total of 285,604,200 Class A Common Stock shares.

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Date	Category(in exchange for)	
5/14/2012	Reverse	(190,874,048)
5/14/2012	Services	64,100,000
5/31/2012	Services	200,000
6/5/2012	Cash/Services	3,000,000
6/11/2012	Convertible Notes	3,181,818
6/14/2012	Services	250,000
6/19/2012	Cash/Services	1,750,000
6/21/2012	Convertible Notes	3,214,286
	Subtotal	(115,177,944)
	Shares issued in the beginning balance	191,352,500
	Total Class A Common Stock Shares Issued in first Quarter 2012	(115,177,944)
	Shares issued as of June 30, 2012	76,174,556
7/5/2012	Services	25,000,000
7/5/2012	Services	25,000,000
7/5/2012	Convertible Notes	3,235,294
7/6/2012	Services	1,655,000
7/10/2012	Services	10,000,000
7/10/2012	Services	10,000,000
7/11/2012	Convertible Notes	3,235,294
7/11/2012	Services	2,000,000
7/11/2012	Cash/Services	5,000,000
7/13/2012	Convertible Notes	3,235,294
7/17/2012	Convertible Notes	3,235,294
7/24/2012	Convertible Notes	3,235,294
7/27/2012	Cash/Services	5,000,000
8/1/2012	Convertible Notes	3,235,294
8/7/2012	Convertible Notes	3,263,158
8/8/2012	Cash/Services	5,000,000
8/10/2012	Convertible Notes	3,263,158
8/13/2012	Cash/Services	5,000,000
8/15/2012	Services	200,000
8/15/2012	Services	1,655,000
8/15/2012	Services	200,000
8/15/2012	Cash/Services	5,000,000
8/21/2012	Services	8,000,000
8/21/2012	Services	8,000,000
8/21/2012	Convertible Notes	8,842,105
8/27/2012	Convertible Notes	4,105,263
8/28/2012	Convertible Notes	2,941,176
9/1/2012	Services	625,000
9/1/2012	Services	625,000
9/4/2012	Cash/Services	10,000,000
9/5/2012	Convertible Notes	4,947,368
9/11/2012	Convertible Notes	4,347,826
9/12/2012	Convertible Notes	6,521,739
9/13/2012	Convertible Notes	3,826,087
9/21/2012	Cash/Services	20,000,000

Subtotal	209,429,644
Shares issued in the beginning balance	76,174,556
Total Class A Common Stock Shares Issued in 3rd Quarter 2012	209,429,644
Shares issued as of September 30, 2012	285,604,200

The Company is authorized to issue 5,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, Par Value with a par value of \$0.001. The Class B shares do not have the right to convert into Series A. Additionally, the Series B votes with the Common A shareholders, unless prohibited by law, and have voting rights equal to 100 votes for each share of Class B Common Stock. In the period ended September 30, 2012, the company issued a total of 3,600,000 Class B Common Stock shares.

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## Note 5 – Dividends

The Company did not declare or issue any dividends in the quarter ending September 30, 2012.

## Note 6 – Commitments and legal proceedings

## Legal Proceedings

The Company is not presently involved in any legal proceedings and was not involved in any such legal proceedings during the year ended September 30, 2012.

## Indemnification

Under the indemnification provisions of the Company's customer agreements, the Company agrees to indemnify and defend its customers against infringement of any patent, trademark, or copyright of any country or the misappropriation of any trade secret, arising from the customers' legal use of the Company's services. Exposure to the Company under these indemnification provisions is generally limited to the total amount paid by the customers under pertinent agreements. However, certain indemnification provisions potentially expose the Company to losses in excess of the aggregate amount received from the customer. To date, there have been no claims against the Company or its customers pertaining to such indemnification provisions and no amounts have been recorded

## Note 7 – Fair Value Measurements

## Determination of fair value

Cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices.

## Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

As of June 30, 2012, none of the Company's cash balances were invested in financial instruments. The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis which were comprised of the following types of instruments as of June 30, 2012:

As of June 30, 2012

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash (1)	\$ 63,053	\$ 63,053	-	-

(1) Included in Cash and cash equivalents on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices. The types of instruments valued based on quoted market prices in active markets include money market securities. The Company reviewed its financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2012 and concluded that there were no material impairment charges during each of these periods.



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Note 8 – Convertible Notes Payable

Asher November 29, 2011 convertible note. On November 29, 2011 the Company received a note in the amount of \$42,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on September 5, 2012. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.03 per Optional Conversion Share.

In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$14,986 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$27,514, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. The convertible notes was converted to common stocks on June 5, 2012. We recorded zero interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note. As the convertible notes was converted prior to the maturity date on September 5, 2012, the unamortized discount of \$9,982 was reversed as a debt discount as of June 30, 2012.

Asher January 10, 2012 convertible note. On January 10, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on October 12, 2012. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.03 per Optional Conversion Share.

In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$11,691 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$20,809, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. The convertible notes was converted to common stocks on July 16, 2012. We recorded interest expense of \$2,891 and zero, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note. As the convertible notes was converted prior to the maturity date on September 5, 2012, the unamortized discount of \$10,641 was reversed as a debt discount as of September 30, 2012.

Asher February 28, 2012 convertible note. On February 28, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on November 30, 2012. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.03 per Optional Conversion Share.

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In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$11,708 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$20,792, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. The convertible notes was converted to common stocks on July 16, 2012. We recorded interest expense of \$14,601 and zero, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note. As the convertible notes was converted prior to the maturity date on September 3, 2012, the unamortized discount of \$10,362 was reversed as a debt discount as of September 30, 2012.

Asher April 26, 2012 convertible note. On April 26, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$47,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on January 30, 2013. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.01 per Optional Conversion Share.

In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$42,582 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$4,918, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. We recorded interest expense of \$15,663 and zero, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note.

Asher June 21, 2012 convertible note. On June 21, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on March 25, 2013. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.01 per Optional Conversion Share.

In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$30,631 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a



beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$1,869, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. We recorded interest expense of \$10,717 and zero, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note.

Asher August 7, 2012 convertible note. On August 7, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on May 9, 2013. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.01 per Optional Conversion Share.

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In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$6,609 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$25,891, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. The convertible notes was converted to common stocks on July 16, 2012. We recorded interest expense of \$6,500 and zero, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note.

Asher August 27, 2012 convertible note. On August 27, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on May 30, 2013. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Conversion Rights: At any time on or prior to the Maturity Date, subject to the written consent of the Company, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of the Notes may be converted (the "Optional Conversion") into a number of shares of the Company's common stock (the "Optional Conversion Shares") equal to the amount of the then outstanding Principal Amount plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be \$0.01 per Optional Conversion Share.

In accordance with ASC 470-20, Debt with conversions and other options, the proceeds from Asher Enterprises were allocated based on the relative fair value of the note without the warrant issued in conjunction with the note and of the warrant itself at the time of issuance. We recorded the relative fair value of the warrant issued to Asher Enterprise in the amount of \$6,670 as a debt discount upon issuance, and amortized this debt discount as interest expense over the life of the note. Additionally, as a result of issuing the warrant with the subordinated convertible promissory note, a beneficial conversion option was recorded as a debt discount reflecting the incremental intrinsic value benefit of \$25,830, at the time of issuance provided to the holder of the note, which was also amortized as interest expense over the life of the note. The convertible notes was converted to common stocks on July 16, 2012. We recorded interest expense of \$4,004 and zero, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 in connection with the Asher note.

The following table reflects the carrying values of our short-term notes payable as of September 30, 2012:

## Current notes payable

	Total loan	Loan conversion to common stocks	Debt Discount	Net notes payable
Asher Graystone note 1	\$(32,500.00 )	\$21,859.43	\$(10,640.57 )	\$-
Asher Graystone note 2	(32,500 )	22,138	(10,362 )	-
Asher Graystone note 3	(42,500 )	32,518	(9,982 )	-
Asher Graystone note 4	(47,500 )		20,771	(26,729 )
Asher Graystone note 5	(32,500 )		14,211	(18,289 )
Asher Graystone note 6	(32,500 )		26,000	(6,500 )
Asher Graystone note 7	(32,500 )		28,496	(4,004 )

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Total convertible notes payable	\$(252,500	)	\$76,515	\$58,493	\$(117,492	)
Notes from related parties					(281,372	)
Loans from shareholders					(115,373	)
Other loan					(5,805	)
Total short-term notes payable					\$(520,042	)

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For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2012, the total accrued interest and interest on beneficial conversion features was \$50,595 and \$109,501, respectively.

Moreover the following table summarizes the Future maturities of Loans Payable as of September 30, 2012 are as follows:

	Principal
12/31/2012	\$ 402,550
12/31/2013	117,492
12/31/2014	-
12/31/2015	-
12/31/2016	-
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 520,042

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## Note 9 – Segment Information

The Company has four (4) business segments: mining, paypercallexchange.com, consulting and real estate. The Company is currently winding down all of its operations in paypercallexchange.com, consulting and real estate and focusing its energy to its mining operations. The Company's chief operating decision-maker is its Chief Executive Officer. The Company's Chief Executive Officer reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of evaluating financial performance and allocating resources, accompanied by information about revenue by geographic regions. The Company's assets are primarily located in the United States of America and Peru and not allocated to any specific region and it does not measure the performance of its geographic regions based upon asset-based metrics. Therefore, geographic information is presented only for revenue. Revenue by geographic region is based on the ship to address on the customer order

The following present total revenue by geographic region for the period ended September 30, 2012.

Revenues:	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
U.S. Sales	\$ 79,348	\$ 125,728
Overseas Sales	\$ 9,294	\$ 4,990
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>\$ 88,422</b>	<b>\$ 130,718</b>

The decrease in US Sales is attributable to the fact that Company is winding down its operations related to paypercallexchange.com, real estate division and consulting division and redeploying those assets to its mining operations.

The following present total cost of goods sold by geographic region for the period ended September 30, 2012.

Sales by category	Period Ending September 30,	
	2012	2011
Paypercallexchange.com	\$ 14,023	\$ 31,472
Gold/Silver Sales	\$ 41,256	\$ 4,990
Other Income	\$ 0	\$ 1,320
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>\$ 55,278</b>	<b>\$ 37,782</b>

## Note 10 – Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to September 30, 2012 to the date of issuance in accordance with ASC 855 "Subsequent Event". We have had the following material subsequent event.

On November 13, 2012, the Company issued 4,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock at an applicable conversion price of \$0.004. Asher Enterprises converted \$16,000 of its note convertible in the amount of \$47,500. The agreement with Asher allows them to convert their debt after six (6) months at a conversion price equal to the average of the three (3) lowest closing bid prices ten (10) trading days prior to the conversion date. This draw is against the note dated April 26 2012 in the amount of \$47,500. There is \$16,500 remaining on the note.

On November 5, 2012, the Company issued 3,846,154 shares of Class A Common stock at an applicable conversion price of \$0.0039. Asher Enterprises converted \$15,000 of its note convertible in the amount of \$47,500. The agreement with Asher allows them to convert their debt after six (6) months at a conversion price equal to the average of the three (3) lowest closing bid prices ten (10) trading days prior to the conversion date. This draw is against the note dated April 26 2012 in the amount of \$47,500. .

On November 5, 2012, the Company and its CEO and CFO agreed to a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$100,000. The Company's CEO and CFO will provide a line of credit to the Company in the total amount of \$100,000 which shall be used for short term cash flows needs and shall bear no interest.

On October 5, 2012, the Company closed on a Securities Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement") with Asher Enterprises, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Asher"), relating to the issuance and sale to Asher of an unsecured convertible promissory note (the "Note") in a private transaction (the "Transaction") with a principal amount of \$32,500. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on July 10, 2013. The Company received net proceeds of \$30,000 from the Transaction, which will be used as general working capital. The Purchase Agreement includes customary representations, warranties and covenants. In connection with the Transaction, the Company issued Asher the Note. Interest on the Note accrues at a rate of 8% annually. The principal amount of the Note together with interest may be converted into shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 ("Common Stock"), at the option of the Asher at a conversion price equal to fifty-five percent (55%) of the Market Price (as defined in the Note) for the Common Stock during the ten trading days prior to the conversion.

On October 1, 2012, the Company received a loan from Renard Properties for \$40,000 which was used to purchase mining equipment in Peru.

On October 1, 2012, the Company received a loan from JW Group for \$40,000 which was used to purchase mining equipment in Peru.

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ITEM 2 – MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q may contain certain “forward-looking” statements as such term is defined in the private securities litigation reform act of 1995 and by the securities and exchange commission in its rules, regulations and releases, which represent the Company’s expectations or beliefs, including but not limited to, statements concerning the Company’s operations, economic performance, financial condition, growth and acquisition strategies, investments, and future operational plans. For this purpose, any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “believe”, “anticipate”, “intent”, “could”, “estimate”, “might”, “Plan”, “predict” or “continue” or the variations thereof or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond the Company’s control, and actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of important factors, including uncertainty related to acquisitions, governmental regulation, managing and maintaining growth, the operations of the company and its subsidiaries, volatility of stock price and any other factors discussed in this and other registrant filings with the securities and exchange commission. The company does not intend to undertake to update the information in this Form 10-Q if any forward-looking statement later turns out to be inaccurate.

The following discussion summarizes the results of our operations for the nine month period ended September 30, 2012, and compares those results to the nine month period ended September 30, 2011. It also analyzes our financial condition at December 31, 2011. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Management’s Discussion and Analysis, including the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and Notes to the financial statements, in our Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company’s interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. 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 the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Corporate Background and Our Business

The Graystone Company, Inc. (“Graystone”, “we”, “us”, “our”, the "Company" or the "Registrant") was originally incorporated in the State of New York on May 27, 2010 under the name of Argentum Capital, Inc. Graystone was reincorporated in Delaware on January 10, 2011 and subsequently changed our name to The Graystone Company, Inc on January 14, 2011. Graystone is domiciled in the state of Delaware, and its corporate headquarters are located in Lima, Peru and maintains it US executive office in Las Vegas, Nevada for mailing purposes. The Company selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

The Graystone Company, Inc. is a holding company whose primary operating activities involve acquiring and developing mining properties amenable to low cost production. In January 2012, the Company launched a new division that sells gold, silver and other precious metals to retail buyers. The Company also operates other divisions that include a marketing division, real estate division, and consulting division. Information about the Company, including a link to our most recent financial reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), can be viewed on our website at [www.graystone1.com](http://www.graystone1.com).

Natural Resources Division. This division began operating in January 2011 and operates through the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary Graystone Mining, Inc., a Nevada Company. This Division is engaged in the business of acquiring gold, silver, precious metal and gems and other mineral properties with proven and/or probable reserves. The Company has currently begun mining operations in Peru.

Graystone Mining focuses on acquiring properties that require a lower capital investment to begin mining operations. This approach may reduce the size of the deposits that the Company can acquire. However, by generating revenue from smaller mining ventures, the Company can build a solid foundation and the needed infrastructure to undertake larger and more costly ventures, such as hard rock projects. Thereby the Company is focusing initially on alluvial mining (surface mining) projects, the Company can begin generating a positive cash flow for a smaller capital investment. As such, the Company does not engage in general exploration activities. Exploration involves the prospecting, sampling, mapping, drilling and other work involved in searching for ore on properties. Exploration is time consuming and costly as it requires an evaluation of the land's geology, analyst of the geochemistry of soil sediment and water, and drilling of numerous test holes and testing these for the presence of minerals. The Company instead focuses on acquiring or entering into joint ventures with entities that have already found, through exploration, proven or probable mineral ore reserves. This allows the Company to focus its attention on processing mineral resources instead of having to also have exploration activities to locate new sites that may have mineral ore deposits.



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The Company currently owns the mining rights to 2,300 hectares. The Company is currently in the process of having the claims put in the name of the Company's subsidiary Grupo Minero Inca. One hectares equals 2.47 acres. The Company anticipates that its cost of acquiring properties with proven or probable reserves will cost between 20% and 25% of the total amount that is extracted from these properties. Additionally, the acquisition cost of the machinery needed to perform the extraction is expected to be between \$50,000 and \$500,000. The staffing costs related to the extraction of the mineral ore will be between 25% and 30% of the total amount that is extracted from these sites. Thereby, the Company anticipates the cost of property and equipment acquisition and the labor and mining operations related to extracting gold on its properties to be approximately 55% of the gross value of the gold extracted from its properties.

During 2011, the Company acquired Grupo Minero Inca S.A.C., a Peruvian Company (“GMI”). GMI is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. GMI provides the Company a local Peruvian entity. Acting through GMI, the Company can acquire concessions in its own name and directly hire employees and staff in Peru instead of using third parties for these purposes. The Company coordinates all of its activities in Peru through GMI. The corporate structure of this division is as follows:

Additionally, GMI provides the gold extraction services and the overall management for the Companies properties. GMI will be responsible for the day to day operations of the mining sites while Graystone will be responsible for financing the acquisition of the mining properties, the equipment necessary to extract the ore and building the camps for the workers.

### Mining Division in Peru

In November 2012, the Company has begun initial mining production in Peru. The Company has determined that it qualifies for a 2-year exemption from the Ministry of Mining in Peru. The exemption allows the Company to conduct full mining operations on its mining property for 2-years while completing the environmental impact study. The Company has filed for the exemption and expects to receive the exemption by the end of 2012. The Company is allowed to conduct limited production operations until it receives the exemption from the Ministry of Mining.

The Company’s mining operations in Peru consist of alluvial (or placer) mining. Placer mining refers to mining precious metal deposits (particularly gold and gemstones) found in alluvial deposits – which are deposits of sand and gravel in modern or ancient stream beds, or occasionally glacial deposits. The gold deposits are moved by stream flow from an original source such as a vein. Since heavy metals like gold are considerably more dense than sand, they tend to accumulate at the base of placer deposits.

The Company uses the term “System” to refer to its mining production operations. A “System” consists of the following:

- Mining production foreman
- Crew of 12 for mining (2 shifts of 8 hours each.)
  - Cook
- Water Pumps to move water to where mining operations are occurring
  - Rock pumps to move the dirt, rocks and water to sluice box
    - Sluice box
    - Shaker Tables

The Company expects the monthly expenses (monthly burn rate) associated to each system to be approximately \$20,000 - \$25,000. The Company expects the initial capital expenditures for system to be approximately \$100,000

and up to \$250,000 with heavier equipment. These expenses include the costs of the employees, food, gasoline, diesel, oil, grease, soda ash, travel, security, repairs to equipment, machine parts, and miscellaneous supplies. The Company expects its breakeven point to be approximately 20 grams of gold per day depending on the purity levels, refining fees and easement costs.

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### Mining Operations in 4th Quarter 2012

The Company began mining production operations in November 2012 and expects to slowly develop or expand its operations over the next 6 months. The Company's expectations are that it will run one System during the 4th quarter 2012 prior to adding heavy equipment to allow the flexibility to locate the optimal locations to mine. The Company expects to mine 22 days per month and to generate 15 – 20 grams per day.

The Company expects to increase its number of Systems by approximately 1 per quarter beginning in 2nd Quarter 2013. The Company also expects to increase its gold recovery to 50 grams per day per System with the addition of heavier equipment such as an excavator and trommel (replacing the sluice box). The Company's expects to recover approximately 850 – 900 ounces of gold in 2013 for revenue of approximately \$1,000,000.

### Oil & Gas Operations

In July 2012, the Company acquired the rights to 100 oil leases in Kansas. The Company acquired a 50% working interest in the oil wells and the other 50% was owned by an unrelated 3rd party (Martha Oil). The Company funded the initial oil well to be drilled to determine the feasibility of the oil wells. The initial drilling was conducted in August 2012. However, since then the Company has been disappointed by the lack of information coming from Martha Oil regarding the oil wells. As a result of the lack of information and other circumstances, the Company decided not to go forward with the oil operations. Thereby, in November 2012 the Company has reversed out the transaction involving the 100 oil leases it acquired in July 2012.

The Company also made this decision due to the increased activity in Peru regarding the Company's mining operations. The Company had hoped to diversify its revenue stream to include oil but determine that it was detracting from the Company's main business of mining.

### Previous Operations That Have Ceased During Fiscal Year 2012

#### Marketing Division.

The Company has completed the winding down of this Division and has written off the intangible assets associated to this division. By winding down the division the Company can redeploy its assets to its main business of mining.

Consulting Division. The company discontinued operating the consulting division and redeployed its assets to the natural resources division.

Real Estate Division. The company has ceased operating this division. The company sold its sole property and has redeployed its assets to the natural resources division.

#### Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company's interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. 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 the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

We have experienced recurring net losses from operations which losses have caused an accumulated deficit of (\$4,006,317) as of September 30, 2012. We had net losses of (\$1,841,421) for the period ended September 30, 2012. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to generate profits and are unable to continue to obtain financing to meet our working capital requirements, we may have to curtail our business sharply or cease operations altogether. Our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations on a timely basis to retain our current financing, to obtain additional financing, and, ultimately, to attain profitability. Should any of these events not occur, we will be adversely affected and we may have to cease operations.

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The ongoing execution of our business plan is expected to result in operating losses over the next twelve months. Management believes it will need to raise capital through stock issuances in order to have enough cash to maintain its operations for the next twelve months. There are no assurances that we will be successful in achieving our goals of obtaining cash through stock issuances or increasing revenues and reaching profitability.

In view of these conditions, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet our financing requirements, and to ultimately achieve profitable operations. Management believes that its current and future plans provide an opportunity to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event we cannot continue as a going concern.

## Office Facilities

The Company's operating offices are located in Lima, Peru through its subsidiary Grupo Mineral Inca. The Company uses its Las Vegas, NV address as its Executive Office address for US mailing purposes.

Corporate Entity	Address
The Graystone Company, Inc.	2620 Regatta Drive, Suite 102, Las Vegas, Nevada
Graystone Mining, Inc.	2620 Regatta Drive, Suite 102, Las Vegas, Nevada
Grupo Mineral Inca, S.A.C..	Camino Real 348 Torre El Pilar, San Isidro, Lima, Peru

## Mining Properties

The Company currently owns 2,300 hectares and is in the process of completing the transfer of these properties into the Company's wholly owned subsidiary in Peru. The properties include the following projects:

Name	Area (hectares)	Dept	Province	District
Gorilla	400	Loreto	Datem del Maranon	Manseriche
Graystone II	800	Loreto	Datem del Maranon	Manseriche
Graystone III	700	Amazonas	Condorcanqui	Rio Santiago
Graystone IV	400	Loreto	Datem del Maranon	Manseriche

## Results of Operations

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company generated the following revenue:

	Nine Month Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Sales, net	\$ 88,478	\$ 81,209
Cost of Goods Sold	55,278	30,079
Gross Profit	33,200	51,130

For Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company generated the following expenses:

Nine Month Ended September 30,

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	2012	2011
General and Administrative	\$ 911,643	\$ 23,694
Legal and Professional	737,803	263,259
Research and Development	90,805	170,545
	1,740,251	406,368

The Company's research and development expenses are related to the Company's mining activities in Peru and include exploration on the Company's mining properties.

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## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following is a summary of our balance sheet for the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Cash	\$ 63,053
Accounts receivable	
Other Long-term assets	302,913
Stockholders' Equity	(295,099)

In the opinion of management, available funds will not satisfy our growth requirements for the next twelve months. The Company expects that its current revenue will allow us to satisfy our current operations and our reporting requirement for the next twelve months. However, if our revenue decreases we may not be able to support our current operations and reporting obligations without obtaining additional funds. We believe our currently available capital resources will allow us to begin operations within our natural resource division and maintain its operation over the course of the next 12 months; however, our other expansion plans would be put on hold until we could raise sufficient capital. The Company expects that it needs to raise between \$200,000 and \$500,000 to acquire the necessary equipment to begin full mining operations in Peru. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to raise additional funds. Moreover, in the event that we can raise additional funds, we cannot guarantee that additional funding will be available on favorable terms.

## Going Concern

We have not attained profitable operations and are dependent upon obtaining financing to pursue any extensive exploration activities. For these reasons our auditors stated in their report that they have substantial doubt we will be able to continue as a going concern.

## Accounting and Audit Plan

We expect our audit fees to be approximately \$10,000 for the 10-K and \$1,500 - \$5,000 to review our 10-Q. In the next twelve months, we anticipate spending approximately \$30,000 to pay for our accounting and audit requirements.

## Off-balance sheet arrangements

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

## Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are impacted by the accounting policies used and the estimates and assumptions made by management during their preparation. A complete summary of these policies is included in Note 2 of the notes to our historical financial statements. We have identified below the accounting policies that are of particular importance in the presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows and which require the application of significant judgment by management.





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Winding Down Of Business Segments

The Company is currently in the process of winding down its business operations in the following business segments: paypercallexchange.com, consulting and real estate. The Company's Board of Directors believes that by winding down these operations it will free up necessary assets to be deployed in its main business segment: mining. The Company has completed the winding down of the consulting and real estate business segments. The Company expects that the winding up of the remaining business segments will be concluded by the December 2012.

Related party Transactions

For the period ending March 31, 2012, the Company's shareholders lent to the Company \$12,399 in cash used was used in general operations. The details are disclosed below,

On July, 5, 2012, the Company agreed to acquire the rights to 100 oil and gas leases from Avenill Ventures, LLC for \$700,000. Avenill is beneficially owned by Paul Howarth and Joseph Mezey, our officers and directors. The Company agreed to issue to \$100,000 in Company stock at the closing market price on July 5, 2012 which was \$.002. As such on July 9, 2012, the Company issued 25,000,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock to Renard Properties, LLC (which is beneficially owned by Paul Howarth) and 25,000,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock to JW Group, Inc. (which is beneficially owned by Joseph Mezey). The remaining \$600,000 is owed as a note in the amounts of: \$200,000 Renard Properties, LLC, \$200,000 to JW Group, Inc. and \$200,000 to an unrelated 3rd party.

On July 5, 2012, the Company issued 25,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to Renard Properties, LLC at a price of \$.002. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Paul Howarth our CEO.

On July 5, 2012, the Company issued 25,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to JW Group, Inc. at a price of \$.002. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Joseph Mezey our CFO.

On July 10, 2012, the Company issued 10,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to Renard Properties, LLC at a price of \$.0056. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Paul Howarth our CEO.

On July 5, 2012, the Company issued 10,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to JW Group, Inc. at a price of \$.0056. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Joseph Mezey our CFO.

On August 21, 2012, the Company issued 8,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to Renard Properties, LLC at a price of \$.0122. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Paul Howarth our CEO.

On August 21, 2012, the Company issued 8,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to JW Group, Inc. at a price of \$.0122. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Joseph Mezey our CFO.

On September 1, 2012, the Company issued 625,000 shares of Class A Common stock to Renard Properties, LLC at a price of \$.008. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Paul Howarth our CEO.

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On September 1, 2012, the Company issued 625,000 shares of Class A Common stock to JW Group, Inc. at a price of \$.008. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. Renard Properties is beneficially owned by Joseph Mezey our CFO.

On August 14, 2012, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of Class A Common stock to JW Group, Inc. at a price of \$.0195. The shares issued are restricted under Rule 144. JW Group is beneficially owned by Joseph Mezey our CFO.

On August 20, 2012, The Company's officers, Paul Howarth and Joseph Mezey, agreed to purchase on behalf of the company a sluice box. The officers agreed to pay the \$150,000 for the equipment in exchange for the shares purchase on August 9-14, 2012 and a promissory note for the remaining amount.

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During the three months ending September 30, 2012, the Company received short term loans in the total amount of \$273,330 from Renard Properties which includes the purchase of equipment for the company, short term loans for cash flow purposes and consulting fees. Consulting fees totaled \$31,500 for the \$15,625 per month the Company accrues.

During the three months ending September 30, 2012, the Company re-paid short term loans in the total amount of \$279,411 to Renard Properties. The note payable includes the purchase of equipment for the company, short term loans for cash flow purposes and consulting fees. The Company still owes Renard Properties \$122,207 as of September 30, 2012.

During the three months ending September 30, 2012, the Company received short term loans in the total amount of \$291,350 from JW Group, Inc. which includes the purchase of equipment for the company, short term loans for cash flow purposes and consulting fees. Consulting fees totaled \$31,500 for the \$15,625 per month the Company accrues.

During the three months ending September 30, 2012, the Company re-paid short term loans in the total amount of \$275,950 to JW Group. The note payable includes the purchase of equipment for the company, short term loans for cash flow purposes and consulting fees. The Company still owes JW Group \$3,165 as of September 30, 2012.

On October 1, 2012, the Company received a loan from Renard Properties for \$40,000 which was used to purchase mining equipment in Peru.

On October 1, 2012, the Company received a loan from JW Group for \$40,000 which was used to purchase mining equipment in Peru.

On September 30, 2012, the Company reversed the transaction on July 5, 2012 regarding the lease on the oil well.

## ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There has been no material change in the market risks discussed in Item 7A of The Graystone Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

## ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

### (a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our principal executive and principal financial officers have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a – 15(e) and 15d – 15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods required under the SEC’s rules and forms and that the information is gathered and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by our

registered public accounting firm pursuant to Rule 308(b) of Regulation S-K, which permits the Company to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

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### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with the authorization of our management and directors; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting as a result of the identified material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting described below. In making this assessment, management used the framework set forth in the report entitled Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO. The COSO framework summarizes each of the components of a company's internal control system, including (i) the control environment, (ii) risk assessment, (iii) control activities, (iv) information and communication, and (v) monitoring.

#### Identified Material Weakness

A material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Management identified the following material weakness during its assessment of internal controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012:

**Resources:** As of March 31, 2012, we had one part-time employee in general management and no full-time employees with the requisite expertise in the key functional areas of finance and accounting. As a result, there is a lack of proper segregation of duties necessary to insure that all transactions are accounted for accurately and in a timely manner.

**Written Policies & Procedures:** We need to prepare written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting to establish a formal process to close our books monthly on an accrual basis and account for all transactions,

including equity transactions, and prepare, review and submit SEC filings in a timely manner.

#### Management's Remediation Initiatives

As our resources allow, we will add financial personnel to our management team. We plan to prepare written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting to establish a formal process to close our books monthly on an accrual basis and account for all transactions, including equity transactions. We will also create an audit committee made up of our independent directors.

#### (b) Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We need to prepare written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting to establish a formal process to close our books monthly on an accrual basis and account for all transactions, including equity transactions, and prepare, review and submit SEC filings in a timely manner

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

The above statement notwithstanding, shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that certain risks exist with respect to the Company and its business, including those risk factors contained in our most recent Registration Statements on Form S-1 and Form 10, as amended. These risks include, among others: limited assets, lack of significant revenues and only losses since inception, industry risks, dependence on third party manufacturers/suppliers and the need for additional capital. The Company's management is aware of these risks and has established the minimum controls and procedures to insure adequate risk assessment and execution to reduce loss exposure.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALE OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On January 10, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on October 12, 2012. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share. As of June 30, 2012, the Company accrued \$1,592 interest on the unsecured convertible loan. The proceeds which were used for general operations.

On February 28, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on November 30, 2012. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share. As of June 30, 2012, the Company accrued \$1,159 interest on the unsecured convertible loan.

On March 2, 2012, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock for services rendered for its mining operations in Peru. The Company expensed \$140,000 in connection with the issuance.

On March 27, 2012, the Company issued 850,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock for services rendered for its mining operations in Peru. The Company expensed \$17,000 in connection with the issuance.

On April 26, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$47,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on January 30, 2013. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share. As of June 30, 2012, the Company accrued \$885 interest on the unsecured convertible loan. The proceeds which were used for general operations.

On June 21, 2012 the Company received a note in the amount of \$32,500 from Asher Enterprises, Inc. The note bears a simple interest of 8% per annum from the date hereof (the "Issue Date") until it becomes due and payable, whether at maturity date on March 25, 2013. The note is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share. As of June 30, 2012, the Company accrued \$85 interest on the unsecured convertible loan. The proceeds which were used for general operations.





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ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The shareholder voted on March 27, 2012 to approve a reverse split of 400:1 for all shares outstanding and issued as of March 27, 2012.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

There was no other information during the quarter ended June 30, 2012 that was not previously disclosed in our filings during that period.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1	<u>Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u>
31.2	<u>Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.1	<u>Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.2	<u>Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, there unto duly authorized.

THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY,  
INC.

Date: November 19, 2012

By: /s/ Paul Howarth  
Paul Howarth  
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 19, 2012

By: /s/ Joseph Mezey  
Joseph Mezey  
Chief Financial and Accounting  
Officer

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