

Graystone Co
Form 10-Q
April 30, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended MARCH 31, 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 to submit and post such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer
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 April 30, 2012
Class A Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	191,352,500
Class B Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share	1,400,000

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THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.

FORM 10-Q
March 31, 2012

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,237	\$132,548
Accounts receivable	12,674	23,644
Other current assets	493	-
Total current assets	17,404	156,192
Long term securities		
Plant, property & equipment (net of depreciation)	-	1,725,000
Acquired intangible assets (net of amortization)	69,083	15,000
	13,750	15,000
Total assets	\$100,237	\$1,911,192
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$12,829	\$-
Accrued expenses	1,320	3,185
Current portion of long term debts	32,971	15,000
Total current liabilities	47,120	18,185
Long term debts		
Total liabilities	106,841	321,000
	153,961	339,185
Stockholders' (deficit) equity		
Class A Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 700,000,000 shares authorized, 191,352,500 and 88,250,000 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively.	19,135	8,825
Class B Common stock, \$.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized, 1,400,000 and 700,000 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively.	1,400	700
Additional paid-in capital	2,492,494	1,549,075
Dividend paid	(46,764)	(33,275)
Accumulated profits (deficits)	(2,519,988)	46,683
Total stockholders' (deficit) equity	(53,723)	1,572,008
Total liabilities and stockholders' (deficit) equity	\$100,238	\$1,911,193

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2012	2011
Sales, net	\$15,101	\$43,426
Cost of goods sold	5,340	15,778
Gross profit	\$9,761	\$27,648
Operating Expenses		
General and administrative	36,871	22,571
Legal and professional	320,174	4,021
Research and development	34,039	-
Total operating expenses	391,084	26,592
Loss from operations	(381,323)	1,056
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	8	100
Interest expense	(20,540)	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	-
Total other income (expense)	(20,532)	100
Loss before income taxes	(401,855)	1,156
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss	\$(401,855)	\$1,156
Net loss per share of common stock:		
Basic	\$(0.002)	\$0.000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	190,466,056	46,000,000

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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THE GRAYSTONE COMPANY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Income(loss)	\$(401,855)	\$1,156
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciations on plant, property & equipment	629	-
Amortizations on intangible assets	250	-
BCF note discount	(44,460)	-
Prepaid rent	-	370
Note payable for real estate	-	15,000
Issuance of common stock for services contributed	15,800	
Issuance of notes for services contributed		
Issuance from BCF note discount	65,000	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	4,446	(12,000)
Accounts payable	2,334	
Accrued expenses	(310)	
Stock based compensation	169,000	16,500
Net cash used by operating activities	(189,166)	21,026
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant, property & equipment	-	(15,000)
Purchase of GMI investment	-	(1,700,000)
Intangible assets	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	-	(1,715,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	(169,000)	1,527,000
Proceeds from notes payable	12,392	321,000
Repayment from notes payable	(782)	-
Subscription receivable paid	350,000	-
Cash dividend paid	-	(27,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	192,610	1,821,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	3,444	127,026
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of period	793	5,522
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of period	\$4,237	\$132,548
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$-	\$-
Income taxes	\$-	\$-

Supplemental non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock for services contributed	\$ 15,800	\$ 16,500
Issuance of notes for services contributed	\$-	\$-
Issuance of stock dividend	\$-	\$(27,000)
Subscription receivable	\$ 350,000	\$-

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 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 affect 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 March 31, 2012 and 2011, the balances of accounts receivable were \$12,674 and \$23,644, respectively.

Long Term Securities

In 2010, the Company acquired 2,500,000 shares from Avarus Inc. for consulting services rendered with a value of \$25,000. At the end of 2011, the management realized Avarus Inc. is no longer engaged in active operations, all shares are determined as having zero asset value. Therefore, the management wrote off all shares by having a total loss of 25,000 and recorded the loss on sale of assets under other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Year ended December 31, 2011.

Plant, Property and Equipment

Plant, property and equipment are carried at cost with depreciation and amortization provided over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful life of the improvement. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against operations. Renewals and betterments that materially extend the life of the assets are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period. The balance of plant, property and equipment, net of depreciation was \$69,084 and \$15,000 as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Plant, Property and Equipment (Continued)

For federal income tax purposes, depreciation is computed under the modified accelerated cost recovery system. For financial statements purposes, depreciation is computed under the straight-line method. As of March 31, 2011, depreciation expenses were \$629.

	Estimated Useful Lives
Land	Indefinite
Building	27.5 years
Equipment	5 years

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and more frequently if certain impairment indicators are identified.

The Company acquired the goodwill in Peru in the amount of \$1,269,343, related to the acquisition of Grupo Minero Inca (GMI). Refer to the Note 10 “Business combination” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details.

Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment on a quarterly basis in the fourth quarter of each year in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification No. 350 (“ASC 350”), Intangibles–Goodwill and Other, or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. Triggering events for impairment reviews may include adverse industry or economic trends, restructuring actions, lower projections of profitability, or a sustained decline in market capitalization. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step requires comparing the fair value of the each of our reporting units to its net book value, including goodwill. The Company has one reporting unit. A potential impairment exists if the fair value of the reporting unit is lower than its net book value. The second step of the process is only performed if a potential impairment exists, and it involves determining the difference between the fair values of the reporting unit’s net assets other than goodwill to the fair value of the reporting unit and if the difference is less than the net book value of goodwill, impairment exists and is recorded.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company evaluated the value of the goodwill. The Company considered this change as a triggering event and performed an interim impairment test of goodwill in accordance with ASC 350.

Based on the results of the first step of the goodwill analysis, it was determined that the Company’s net book value exceeded its estimated fair value as there is only highly limited potential for future revenue generated from the Company. As a result, the Company performed the second step of the impairment test to determine the implied fair value of goodwill. Under step two, the difference between the estimated fair value of the Company and the sum of the fair value of the identified net assets results in the residual value of goodwill. The results of step two of the goodwill analysis indicated that there would be no remaining implied value attributable to goodwill and accordingly, the Company wrote off the \$1,269,343 goodwill at the Company and recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$1,269,343 as “Goodwill impairment” under general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. For further information on goodwill and other intangible assets, see Note 5 “Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill” of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details.

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Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Notes Payable

Notes payable is classified as current if the maturity date is within 12 months after March 31, 2012, and otherwise it is classified as non-current.

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.

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.

The Company has total note payable to Asher equal to \$107,500

As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, the balances of notes payable including current and non-current were \$141,131 and \$339,185 respectively.

The remaining notes payable are all related to related parties transactions; see Note 3 “Related Party Transactions” of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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. \$34,039 and \$0 were incurred in the period ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recently issued accounting standards

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02, “Receivables (Topic 310) A Creditors Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring”. The update clarifies the guidance on a creditors evaluation of whether it has granted a concession as well as clarifying the guidance when a creditor’s evaluation of whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The guidance clarifies when a Company should record impairment due to concessions or the financial difficulties of the debtor. The new standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2011. The guidance should be applied retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, “Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements”. ASU 2011-03 applies to transactions where the seller transfers financial assets that both entitle and obligate the transferor to repurchase or redeem the financial assets before their maturity. The amendments in this guidance remove from the assessment of effective control the criteria requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms even in the event of default by the transferee and the collateral maintenance guidance related to that criterion. The new standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after December 15, 2011 and should be applied on a prospective basis. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS”. The amendment results in a consistent definition of fair value and ensures the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are similar between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). This amendment changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements. This amendment will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2012. Based on current operations, the adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2011-05, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220), and Presentation of Comprehensive Income”. ASU 2011-05 amends the presentation of other comprehensive income and the Statement of Consolidated Operations. Under this amendment, entities will be required to present the total 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. Regardless of which reporting option is selected, the Company is required to present on the face of the financial statements, reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statements where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. The current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity has been eliminated. This amendment will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2012 and full retrospective application is required. The Company does not anticipate that this amendment will have a material impact on its financial statements.

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Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recently issued accounting standards (Continued)

Effecting certain sections covered under ASU 2011-05, in December, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220)”, Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in ASU 2011-05”. The pronouncement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning January 1, 2012 with retrospective application for all comparative periods presented. The Company’s adoption of the new standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2011-08, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), Testing Goodwill for Impairment”. ASU 2011-08 amends the required annual impairment testing of goodwill by providing an entity an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test under Topic 350-24 and Topic 350-20-35-9 is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the impairment testing under Topic 350-24 by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the results with the carrying amount. If the fair value exceeds the carrying amount, then the entity must perform the second step test of measuring the amount of the impairment test under Topic 350-20-35-9.

An entity has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to the two step goodwill impairment test. Additionally, the entity has the option to resume with the qualitative testing in any subsequent period. The amendment will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2012. Based on current operations, the adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, “Balance Sheet (Topic 210), Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities”. The guidance in this update requires the Company to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The pronouncement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with retrospective application for all comparative periods presented. The Company’s adoption of the new standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 3 – Related Party Transaction

For the period ending March 31, 2012, the Company's shareholders lent to the Company \$12,393 in cash used was used in general operations.

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Note 4 – Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Goodwill: The Company acquired Grupo Minero Inca (GMI) as a subsidiary in fiscal 2011. GMI is the company the management used to establish all the relationships in Peru and to locate the mining properties. Goodwill was evaluated when the acquisition was complete. As of December 31, 2011, management does the impairment test by using discounted future cash flow method, and realized the impairments of \$1,269,343 under the general and administrative expense of the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Year ended December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company evaluated the value of the assets of GMI, and realized GMI had no real asset values. The Company considered this change a triggering event and performed an interim impairment test of goodwill in accordance with ASC 350 as of December 31, 2011.

Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment on an annual basis in the fourth quarter in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification No. 350 (“ASC 350”), Intangibles–Goodwill and Other, or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. Triggering events for impairment reviews may include adverse industry or economic trends, restructuring actions, lower projections of profitability, or a sustained decline in market capitalization. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step requires comparing the fair value of each of our reporting units to its net book value, including goodwill. We have one reporting unit. A potential impairment exists if the fair value of the reporting unit is lower than its net book value. The second step of the process is only performed if a potential impairment exists, and it involves determining the difference between the fair values of the reporting unit’s net assets other than goodwill to the fair value of the reporting unit and if the difference is less than the net book value of goodwill, impairment exists and is recorded.

Based on the results of the first step of the goodwill analysis, it was determined that the Company’s net book value exceeded its estimated fair value as there is only highly limited potential for future revenue generated from the Company’s revenue stream. As a result, the Company performed the second step of the impairment test to determine the implied fair value of goodwill. Under step two, the difference between the estimated fair value of the Company and the sum of the fair value of the identified net assets results in the residual value of goodwill. The results of step two of the goodwill analysis indicated that there the entire goodwill needs to be impaired and the Company recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$1,269,343 under “Impairment loss on goodwill” under general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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 March 31, 2012 there was no trigger event which caused the Company to impair the intangible assets.

2012

2011

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Definite-lived intangibles	15,000	15,000
Accumulated amortization	(1,250)	-
Definite-lived intangibles,net	13,750	15,000
Total other intangible assets	\$ 13,750	\$ 15,000

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

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Note 5 – 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. In the period ended March 31, 2012, the company issued a total of 191,352,500 Class A Common Stock shares.

Date	Category(in exchange for)	Shares issued(canceled)
3/2/2012	Services	1,000,000
3/28/2011	Services	(1,655,000)
3/30/2011	Services	1,450,000
	Subtotal	795,000
	Shares issued in the beginning balance	190,557,500
	Total Class A Common Stock Shares	
	Issued in first Quarter 2012	795,000
	Shares issued as of March 31, 2012	191,352,500

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 March 31, 2012, the company issued a total of 1,400,000 Class B Common Stock shares.

Note 6 – Dividends

The Company did not declare or issue any dividends in the quarter ending March 31, 2012

Note 7 – 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 March 31, 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

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Note 8 – 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 March 31, 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 March 31, 2012:

As of March 31, 2012	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash (1)	\$ 4,237	\$ 4,237		

(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 March 31, 2012 and concluded that there were no material impairment charges during each of these periods.

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Note 9 – Convertible Notes Payable

Graystone Convertible Notes:

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.

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, at the option of the Company in its sole discretion, all or any portion of the then outstanding Principal Amount and accrued but unpaid interest of this Note 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 Among plus the then accrued but unpaid interest to be converted, divided by the Conversion Price which shall be a percentage of the market price as of March 31, 2012.

\$ 107,500
(83,118) minus discount of beneficial conversion feature,
\$24,382

Note 10 – 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

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The following present total revenue by geographic region for the three period ended March 31, 2012.

Revenues:	Three Months Ending March 31,	
	2012	2011
U.S. Sales	\$ 15,045	\$ 43,835
Oversea Sales	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total Sales	\$ 15,045	\$ 43,835

The following present total cost of goods sold by its business segment for the three period ended March 31, 2012

Revenues:	Three Months Ending March 31,	
	2012	2011
Paypercallexchange.com	\$ 12,674	\$ 43,465
Gold/Silver Sales	\$ 2,371	\$ 0
Other Income	\$ 0	\$ 370
Total Sales	\$ 15,045	\$ 43,835

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 it mining operations.

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Note 10 – Segment Information (Continued)

The following present total cost of goods sold by geographic region for the three period ended March 31, 2012.

Cost of Goods Sold:	Three Months Ending March 31,	
	2012	2011
Paypercallexchange.com	\$ 3,137	\$ 11,023
Gold/Silver Sales	\$ 2,203	\$ 3,000
Other Income	\$ 0	\$ 1,755
Total Sales	\$ 5,340	\$ 15,778

Note 11 – Subsequent Events

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.

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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 three month period ended March 31, 2012, and compares those results to the three months ended March 31, 2012. 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, 2012.

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.

Overview

During our current Three Months Ended March 31, 2012, we generated sales of \$15,045 and incurred a net loss of \$381,084. We have received no substantial revenue (\$2,371) from the production of gold or other metals, and historically relied on our other divisions and equity and debt financings to finance our ongoing operations. Our operations generated a net loss of \$381,084 from for the Three Months Ending 31, 2012. In order to fund operations, we relied on proceeds received under the private placement sale in secured convertible debentures aggregating \$65,000 from Asher Enterprises, and proceeds received from notes payable of \$12,392 from our shareholders.

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 to acquire and develop 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.

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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, analysis 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.

The Company currently owns the mining rights to 1,900 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 expects to acquire 10,000 hectares by the end of 2012. 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.

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. These generic advertisements are placed for different services and products, e.g. cable & satellite services, mortgage refinancing, credit repair, travel agent services, auto insurance, substance abuse rehabilitation, 24-hour locksmith, website development, cosmetic surgery, timeshares, cruises and legal services. Each of these advertisements have a unique phone number for individuals interested in the products or services to call for more information. When an individual calls that specific phone number, the call is automatically forward to one of

our clients, which we refer to as a lead. The software tracks the time and date of the phone call, the duration of the phone call, the caller id, city and state of the caller, repeat calls from the same number, the number the call was transferred to and the advertisement that generated the call. The Company charges its clients for each call that is transferred to them in which the duration is over an agreed upon length (usually 15 seconds).

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Our proprietary process and software includes the knowledge of how to generate the maximum number of calls at the lowest cost possible, the type of advertisements placed, the days and hours of such advertisement placement, the medium such advertisements should be placed, the ability to track the advertisement's efficiency and to track the results of each advertisement placed. Through the use of these proprietary methods, the company provides lead sources to our clients at competitive pricing. The Company generated 18,234 leads/calls during the fiscal year of 2011.

The Company expects to wind this division down during the fiscal year 2012. By winding down the division the Company can redeploy its assets to its main business of mining.

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 an micro-cap but also assists growth and mature companies as well. This division provides services in the areas of marketing, sales and operations. We strive to create and manage combined cost-reduction/expansion strategies for our clients. The Company refers to nano-cap companies as those with a market capitalization if under \$10 Million and micro-cap companies as those with a market capitalization if under \$100 Million. The Company believes that these entities cannot afford internal staff to handle the services that we provide and therefore are looking for cost effective alternatives.

Operational Consulting: We assist companies in implementing strategies to achieve their business and corporate objectives through business and management consulting services, organizational transformation, and business communications. Clients can outsource certain aspects of their business to us such as review of staffing needs, plans for staff reduction or recruitment, coordinating with outside counsel, accountants (or auditors if the company is publicly traded) and other professionals. These activities may include assisting clients in creating and following budgets, expansion plans, acquisition plans, staff reduction plans, staff retention efforts, and coordinating communication with its clients, investors, and/or shareholders. This allows the client's management to focus on its business and the implementation of its business plan.

Marketing/Sales Consulting: We assist companies in the development and implementation of marketing plans and budgets to increase awareness of its brands and increase sales while reducing the expense associated with these activities. Many companies cannot afford to hire a marketing coordinator; as such we serve as an outsourced option whereby we coordinate advertising buying, creative design, and expansion of its marketing plan into areas such as TV and radio advertising. Additionally, if our clients marketing plan have a pay per call component we can service these needs through our marketing division, paypercallexchange.com.

The Company expects to wind this division down during the fiscal year 2012. By winding down the division the Company can redeploy its assets to its main business of mining.

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. In February 2012, the Company's Board of Directors decided to cease operating this division and redeploy the resources from this division to its natural resources division. The Company will maintain to rent out the property it owns until it can be sold.

Portfolio of Properties

Name	Type	Cost	Rent
Huestis	Single Family	\$15,000	\$450/month

The Company expects to wind this division down during the fiscal year 2012. By winding down the division the Company can redeploy its assets to its main business of mining.

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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 (\$1,012,224) as of December 31, 2011. We had net losses of (\$1,057,750) for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to a profit of \$45,526 for the year ended December 31, 2010 . 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.

As of December 31, 2011 the accumulated deficit attributable to stock issuances valued according to GAAP totals \$2,118,132 These totals are non-cash expenses which are included in the accumulated. These cash expenditures are also included in the accumulated deficit.

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, Camino Real 348 Torre El Pilar, San Isidro,
S.A.C.. Lima, Peru

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Results of Operations

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company generated the following revenue:

	Three Month Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Sales, net	\$ 15,101	\$ 43,426
Cost of Goods Sold	5,340	15,778
Gross Profit	9,760	27,648

For Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company generated the following expenses:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
General and Administrative	\$ 36,871	\$ 22,571
Legal and Professional	320,174	4,021
Research and Development	34,039	-
	391,084	26,592

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. Of the Company's total expenses of \$401,855 for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012, \$169,000 for services rendered where stock was issued in lieu of cash, \$131,800 were expenses paid by a Company's shareholder, and \$44,460 in discounts for notes payable issued. As a result the Company, had a net cash loss of \$57,366 compared to a net cash profit of \$21,026 for the Three Months Ending March 31, 2011 (please refer to the Financial Statements beginning on F-1 and the associated notes).

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following is a summary of our balance sheet for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash	\$4,237	\$132,548
Accounts receivable	12,674	23,644
Other Assets	83,326	1,755,000
Stockholders' Equity	(53,722)	1,572,008

The changes in the Company's assets reflect the fact that Company wrote off the shares of its wholly owned subsidiary GMI. The Company completed a goodwill analysis of GMI and the results of step two of the goodwill analysis indicated that there the entire goodwill needs to be impaired and the Company recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$1,269,343 under "Impairment loss on goodwill" under general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. Please refer to Note 4 above.

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 \$2,500 - \$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.

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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.

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 expects that the winding up of the business segments will be concluded by the December 2012.

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.

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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 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.

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.

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ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

There was no other information during the quarter ended March 31, 2012 that was not previously disclosed in our filings during that period.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

32.2 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

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: April 30, 2012

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

Date: April 30, 2012

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

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