AUTHORIZATION TO DEDUCT FEES FOR ACCT-RELATED SERVICES AND DATA FEED FEES

I hereby authorize Fenix Securities, LLC to deduct applicable monthly data feed fees and fees for related Services, client log in fees and anual debit fees from my broker account.

I hereby authorize Fenix Securities, LLC to deduct applicable monthly data feed fees and fees for related Services; conversion ADR's fees, DTC/Euroclear fees, cancel and re-bill fees, client log in fees, and annual fees from my brokerage account.
This authorization shall remain in full force until I notify Fenix Securities, LLC in writing at least 10 days prior of requested month of suspension or termination.

I hereby acknowledge that such deductions pursuant to this authorization may affect my day trading buying power and extended margin capabilities.

BY SIGNING BELOW, THE UNDERSIGNED AGREES TO THE FORGOING PROVISIONS

For use by Individuals, including Joint account:

x

Signature

Print Name

Title

Date

x

Signature, (if Joint Account.)

Print Name

Title

Date

For use by corporations:

x

Signature

Print Name

Title

Date

FENIX SECURITIES, LLC - DISCLOSURES

PRIVACY NOTICE

We are providing you this information as required by Regulation S-P adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Fenix Securities, LLC is committed to protecting confidentiality of the information furnished to us by our clients. We collect nonpublic personal information about you from the following sources:
information we receive from you on applications or other forms or through our Web Site and information we receive from a consumerreporting agency.

OUR USE OF INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

Fenix Securities, LLC does not share your non-public personal information with any unaffiliated third parties with whom we have no contractual business relationships, unless:

• You give us written permission
• It is vital to completing a transaction for your account
• It is required by to protect against fraud or comply with a subpoena or other court order.

We do not sell information about you to outside unaffiliated companies. Fenix Securities, LLC has policies that restrict access to non-public personal information about you to those employees who have need for that information to provide investment alternatives or services to you, or to employees who assist those who provide investment alternatives or services to you. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your non-public personal information.

MARGIN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

We are furnishing this document to you to provide some basic facts about purchasing securities on margin, and to alert you to the risks involved with trading securities in a margin account. Before trading stocks in a margin account, you should carefully review the margin agreement provided by your broker. Consult your broker regarding any questions or concerns you may have with your margin accounts.

When you purchase securities, you may pay for the securities in full or you may borrow part of the purchase price from your brokerage firm. If you choose to borrow funds from your firm, you will open a margin account with the firm. The securities purchased are the firms collateral for the loan to you. If the securities in your account decline in value, so does the value of the collateral supporting your loan, and as a result, the firm can take action, such as issue a margin call and/or sell securities in your account, in order to maintain the required equity in the account. It is important that you fully understand the risks involved in trading securities on margin. These risks include the following:

• You can lose more funds than you deposit in the margin account. A decline in the value of securities that are purchased on margin may require you to provide additional funds to the firm that has made the loan to avoid the forced sale of those securities or other securities in your account.

• The firm can force the sale of securities in your account. If the equity in your account falls below the maintenance margin requirements under the law, or the firms higher house requirements, the firm can sell the securities in your account to cover the margin deficiency. You also will be responsible for any shortfall in the account after such a sale.

• The firm can sell your securities without contacting you. Some investors mistakenly believe that a firm must contact them for a margin call to be valid, and that the firm cannot liquidate securities in their accounts to meet the call unless the firm has contacted them first. This is not the case. Most firms will attempt to notify their customers of margin calls, but they are not required to do so. However, even if a firm has contacted a customer and provided a specific date by which the customer can meet a margin call, the firm can still take necessary steps to protect its financial interest, including immediately selling the securities without notice to the customer.

• You are not entitled to choose which security in your margin account is liquidated or sold to meet a margin call. Because the securities are collateral for the margin loan, the firm has the right to decide which security to sell in order to protect its interests.

• The firm can increase its house maintenance margin requirement at any time and is not required to provide you advance written notice. These changes in firm policy often take effect immediately and may result in the issuance of a maintenance margin call. Your failure to satisfy the call may cause the member to liquidate or sell securities in your account.

• You are not entitled to an extension of time on a margin call. While an extension of time to meet margin requirements may be available to customers under certain conditions, a customer does not have a right to the extension.

TRADING RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RULE 2270 FINRA

You should consider the following points before engaging in a day-trading strategy. For purposes of this notice, a “day-trading strategy” means an overall trading strategy characterized by the regular transmission by a customer of intra-day orders to effect both purchase and sale transactions in the same security or securities. Day trading can be extremely risky. Day trading generally is not appropriate for someone of limited resources and limited investment or trading experience and low risk tolerance. You should be prepared to lose all of the funds that you use for day trading. In particular, you should not fund day-trading activities with retirement savings, student loans, second mortgages, emergency funds, funds set aside for purposes such as education or home ownership, or funds required to meet your living expenses. Further, certain evidence indicates that an investment of less than $50,000 will significantly impair the ability of a day trader to make a profit. Of course, an investment of $50,000 or more will in no way guarantee success.

Be cautious of claims of large profits from day trading. You should be wary of advertisements r other statements that emphasize the potential for large profits in day trading. Day trading can also lead to large and immediate financial losses.

Day trading requires knowledge of securities markets. Day trading requires in-depth knowledge of the securities markets and trading techniques and strategies. In attempting to profit through day trading, you must compete with professional, licensed traders employed by securities firms. You should have appropriate experience before engaging in day trading.

Day trading requires knowledge of a firm’s operations. You should be familiar with a securities firm’s business practices, including the operation of the firm’s order execution systems and procedures. Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position quickly at a reasonable price. This can occur, for example, when the market for a stock suddenly drops, or if trading is halted due to recent news events or unusual trading activity. The more volatile a stock is, the greater the likelihood that problems may be encountered in executing a transaction. In addition to normal market risks, you may experience losses due to system failures.

Day trading will generate substantial commissions, even if the per trade cost is low. Day trading involves aggressive trading, and generally you will pay commissions on each trade. The total daily commissions that you pay on your trades will add to your losses or significantly reduce your earnings. For instance, assuming that a trade costs $16 and an average of 29 transactions are conducted per day, an investor would need to generate an annual profit of $111,360 just to cover commission expenses.

Day trading on margin or short selling may result in losses beyond your initial investment. When you day trade with funds borrowed from a firm or someone else, you can lose more than the funds you originally placed at risk.

A decline in the value of the securities that are purchased may require you to provide additional funds to the firm to avoid the forced sale of those securities or other securities in your account. Short selling as part of your daytrading strategy also may lead to extraordinary losses, because you may have to purchase a stock at a very high price in order to cover a short position. Potential Registration Requirements. Persons providing investment advice for others or managing securities accounts for others may need to register as either an “Investment Advisor” under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 or as a “Broker” or “Dealer” under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Such activities may also trigger state registration requirements.

MARKET VOLATILITY AND TRADING PLATFORMS NOTICE

All trades are executed through Fenix Securities, LLC, Member of the FINRA and SIPC. System response, trade executions and account access may be affected by market conditions, system performance, quote delays and other factors. The risk of loss in electronic trading can be substantial. You should therefore consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your financial resources. Money Market Funds are not FDIC Insured. Read our Risk Disclosures.

AFTER-HOURS TRADING: There is no assurance that trades will be executed after the market closes

EXTENDED HOURS TRADING RISK DISCLOSURE

Risk of Lower Liquidity. Liquidity refers to the ability of market participants to buy and sell securities. Generally, the more orders that are available in a market, the greater the liquidity. Liquidity is important because with greater liquidity it is easier for investors to buy or sell securities, and as a result, investors are more likely to pay or receive a competitive price for securities purchased or sol d. There may be lower liquidity in extended hours trading as compared to regular market hours. As a result, your order may only be partially executed, or not at all.

Risk of Higher Volatility. Volatility refers to the changes in price that securities undergo when trading. Generally, the higher the volatility of a security, the greater its price swings. There may be greater volatility in extended hours trading than in regular market hours. As a result, your order may only be partially executed, or not at all, or you may receive an inferior price in extended hours trading than you would during regular market hours.

Risk of Changing Prices. The prices of securities traded in extended hours trading may not reflect the prices either at the end of regular market hours, or upon the opening the next morning. As a result, you may receive an inferior price in extended hours trading than you would during regular market hours.

Risk of Unlinked Markets. Depending on the extended hours trading system or the time of day, the prices displayed on a particular extended hours trading system may not reflect the prices in other concurrently operating extended hours trading systems dealing in the same securities. Accordingly, you may receive an inferior price in one extended hours trading system than you would in another extended hours trading system.

Risk of News Announcements. Normally, issuers make news announcements that may affect the price of their securities after regular market hours. Similarly, important financial information is frequently announced outside of regular market hours. In extended hours trading, these announcements may occur during trading, and if combined with lower liquidity and higher volatility, may cause an exaggerated and unsustainable effect on the price of a security.

Risk of Wider Spreads. The spread refers to the difference in price between what you can buy a security for and what you can sell it for. Lower liquidity and higher volatility in extended hours trading may result in wider than normal spreads for a particular security.

LOSS OF PRINCIPAL: Beware of the risk of trading. Trading stocks and other investments are subject to fluctuations in value and possibly entire loss of principle.

SIPC NOTICE: All accounts are SIPC Protected for $500,000 for securities and cash, including a $250,000 claims for cash only.The above coverage does not protect against loss of the market value of securities. For Details please see www.sipc.org

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Clients must be familiar with the following responsibilities and must agree to follow all regulatory and exchange rules:

ACCOUNT REVIEW

It is always the client’s responsibility to review their account daily, throughl StoneX (the clearing firm) at their website www.stonex.com/ and compare the information shown there versus the information displayed on the trading software. If there is any discrepancy of any kind, including but not limited to; current equity, buying power, or positions the client must contact Fenix Securites, LLC prior to acting on any information that does not match. Also if you ever believe for any reason that anything is incorrect in your account, please make sure you always contact us before acting. If a client acts before contacting us to verify the validity of their account information or fails to review their account on a daily basis, any issues that arise as a result of not reviewing their information or contacting our firm in a timely manner will be solely the client’s responsibility.

It is also the clients responsibility to review all their open orders daily, especially if you are placing GTC (good tillcancelled) orders. If you believe you had an order that for some reason is not showing on your software or have any other issue or problem with any order, you will need to contact us immediately. You will be responsible for this daily review of your open orders. Any issues caused by the failure to do this review and to contact us in a timely manner to resolve any discrepancies will be solely the client’s responsibility.

STOCK SPLITS & SYMBOL CHANGES & OPTIONS

It is the client’s responsibility to notify Fenix Securities, LLC if they hold any stock that has either a forward or reverse stock split and/or if any stock they own has a symbol change of any kind. The client will also need to contact us if you are holding an option that has expired or changed symbols. The trading software will NOT automatically adjust for these changes. The client will need to contact us and we will manually adjust their trading software toreflect these changes.

LENDING RULE DISCLOSURE

The Securities and Exchange Commission requires specific disclosure be made to a public customer at the time a margin account is established. These items summarize the required SEC disclosures:
1) An annual rate of interest is charged on the net debit balance in a margin account.
2) The applicable interest rate is based upon (but not equal to) the prevailing broker call money rate.
3) Adjustment and allowance in the percentage rate are frequently made depending upon the size of the debit balance and the activity in the account.
4) As the call money rate changes, so will the interest rate charge, without notice to the customer.
5) Interest is computed by taking the average daily balance, multiplying it by a rate over 100 and by the number of days the debit balance existed and dividing it by 360.
6) The customer must keep the prior period statement in order to compute the interest.
7) The firm has a lien on all securities in the account for any debit balance present in the account.
8) If the market value of the securities decline, the firm can request additional funds or collateral from the client. If not received, the firm can exercise its lien to sell securities in the account.

EQUITY REQUIREMENT

The amount of equity required to open and maintain a pattern day-trading account is $25,000. If your equity drops below this amount you must deposit additional funds to get your equity back up to $25,000. If you do not maintain the minimum equity, your account may be allowed to become a regular margin account with buying power determined by the clearing firm and limited to 3 day-trades in a five day period. Position held overnight does not count as day-trades.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The procedures and rules listed on this page are for informational purposes and may be subject to change, which may not be reflected on this page, or may be updated without notice. This is only a partial list of trader's responsibilities.
Traders need to understand that they have far more responsibilities than are or can be listed here. If you have any questions about any of your responsibilities, please contact us. *I have read and understand the Fenix Securities's Risk Disclosure and agree to its terms.*

ELECTRONIC DAY TRADING

THE RISK OF LOSS IN ELECTRONIC DAY TRADING CAN BE SUBSTANTIAL. YOU SHOULD, THEREFORE, CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER SUCH TRADING IS SUITABLE FOR YOU IN LIGHT OF YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES. IN CONSIDERING WHETHER TO TRADE, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING POINTS:
(1) The national securities markets are extremely efficient and competitive. Successful Electronic Day Trading typically requires skill as well as experience and knowledge of the capital markets. There is no guarantee that *a particular individual will be successful in implementing his or her investment strategy. A substantial number of Electronic Day Traders will not be successful*.
(2) Electronic Day Trading involves a high volume of trading activity. The number of transactions in an account may exceed 100 per day. Each trade generates a commission and the total daily commission on such a high volume of trading can be in excess of any earnings.
(3) Electronic Day Trading is designed to generate short-term profits. However, the activity also may result in losses that can exceed more than 100% of the customer's initial capital. The customer is solely responsible for any losses in his or her account.
(4) Placing contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders, will not necessarily limit your losses to the intended amounts, since market conditions on the exchange where the order is placed may make it impossible to execute such orders.
(5) Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur,for example, when the market reaches a daily price fluctuation limit.
(6) In addition to normal market risks, a customer may experience losses due to NASDAQ and other Exchanges'system failures. NASDAQ and other Exchanges' systems often malfunction. Customers may experience losses due to: system crashes during both peak and low volume periods; the loss of live customer orders on both, SOES, Select Net and other Exchanges' systems; and, delayed, conflicting and inaccurate quotes and confirmations on orders or cancellations initiated by the customer.
(7) The use of any margin or leverage in an account can work against you as well as for you. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains. You may sustain a total loss of the initial margin funds and any additional funds that you deposit with your broker to establish or maintain a position, and you may incur losses beyond your initial investment. If the market moves against your position, you may be called upon by your broker to deposit a substantial amount of additional margin funds, on short notice, in order to maintain your position. If you do not provide the required funds within the time required by your broker, your position may be liquidated at a loss, and you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.
(8) You should consult your broker concerning the nature of the protections available to safeguard funds or property deposited in your account.
You must have the necessary skills to operate the computer as well knowledge of the trading software utilized. By entering orders on your own behalf, you represent that you have necessary skills.

OPTIONS

(1) Variable degree of risk Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarize themselves with the type of option (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options must increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium and all transaction costs.
The purchaser of options may offset or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment, which will consist of the option premium plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable ordinarily is remote. Selling ('writing' or 'granting') an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options.
Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will be liable for additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavorably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.
Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, exposing the purchaser to liability for margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

ADDITIONAL RISKS COMMON TO OPTIONS

(2) Terms and conditions of contracts You should ask the firm with which you deal about the terms and conditions of the specific futures or options which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obligated to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract and, in respect of options, expiration dates andrestrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.
(3) Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or "circuit breakers") may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/ offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss. Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the future, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge "fair" value.
(4) Deposited cash and property You should familiarize yourself with the protections accorded money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property, which had been specifically identifiable as your own, will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes or distribution in the event of a shortfall.
(5) Commission and other charges Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commission, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.
(6) Transactions in other jurisdictions Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to regulation, which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade, you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected. You should ask the firm with which you deal for details about the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.
(7) Currency risks The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency. 10. Trading facilities Most open-outcry and electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms. Such limits may vary: you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.
(8) Electronic trading Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or is not executed at all.
(9) Off-exchange transactions In some jurisdictions, and only then in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarize yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.
THIS BRIEF STATEMENT CANNOT, OF COURSE, DISCLOSE ALL THE RISKS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF ELECTRONIC DAYTRADING. THESE STATEMENTS DO NO PURPORT TO BE COMPLETE. NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED WITH RESPECT TO ANY SUCH STATEMENT, NOR WITH RESPECT TO ANY EXPRESSION OF OPINION HEREIN CONTAINED. THE RISK OFELECTRONIC DAY TRADING MAY BE SUBSTANTIAL. ONLY RISK CAPITAL SHOULD BE USED FOR SUCH TRADING.

Client Name

Account Number

Date

✕

Client Signature

PRIVACY POLICY

The terms “Fenix Securities, LLC” (“FS”), as used herein, shall mean and include any and all subsidiaries, parent or sister corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or other entities or entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with said company, including, but not limited to Fenix Securities, LLC.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Regulation S-P, privacy rules promulgated under section 504 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. Section 504 requires the Commission and other federal agencies to adopt rules implementing notice requirements and restrictions on a financial institution's ability to disclose nonpublic personal information about consumers.

Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, a financial institution must provide its customers with a notice of its privacy policies and practices, and must not disclose nonpublic personal information about a consumer to nonaffiliated third parties unless the institution provides certain information to the consumer and the consumer has not elected to opt out of the disclosure.

This notice, in summary form, is intended to tell you where we obtain information about you and who has access to it once it is received by FS.

Source of Information.

The information gathered about you primarily originated directly from documents that you provided us. Such information came from forms that you complete in order to receive our services and in the records that we keep pertaining to each transaction. In addition, we maintain records of each of your transactions and holdings.

Third Party Sharing of Information.

FS does not sell client information. Client information derived from the aforementioned information source may be provided to outside parties under the following conditions:

1) Processing to facilitate client business. E.g. transmission of an account and transactional information to the client’s custodian. By agreement, third parties in this case are prohibited from using information about the client beyond the specified purpose.
2) As required or permitted by law or regulation. E.g. responses to a subpoena, court order or regulatory demand.
3) As authorized by Client. Client may, on occasion, direct FS to provide specific information to a third party.

Confidentiality and Security

FS considers its clients and all information it receives from the clients to be confidential, unless the clients state otherwise. Client information will only to be handled in the manner described in this notice. FS restricts access to information about its clients to those employees and authorized agents who need to know specific information to effectively deliver products or services to that client. FS has instituted measures to ascertain confidentiality of its clients’ information in compliance with federal standards.

Clients are free to ask FS about information with regard to client financial privacy.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES FOR OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

Fenix Securities, LLC (“FS”) recognizes that the USA PATRIOT Act, as amended from time to time (the “Act”), imposes important obligations on all financial firms for the detection, deterrence and reporting of money laundering activities. It has established the following policies to ensure compliance with all laws and regulations regarding money laundering.

Prior to the opening of any new account, FS will document the identity, nature of business, income, source of funds, and investment objectives of each prospective customer. Therefore, we will request your driver’s license, passport or other identifying documents.

On an on-going basis, FS will review account activity for evidence of transactions that may be indicative of money laundering activities. Every officer, employee, and associated person of FS is responsible for assisting in the firm’s efforts to uncover and report any activity that might constitute, or otherwise indicate or raise suspicions of, money laundering. To this end, FS provides continuing education and training of all such persons.

FS will comply with all trade and economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control against targeted foreign countries and shall cooperate fully with government agencies, self-regulatory organizations and law enforcement officials. As provided by the Act, FS may supply information about former, current or prospective customers to such bodies.