Altruist

Trading Risk Disclosures Package

Altruist Financial LLC
3030 S La Cienega Blvd
Culver City, CA 90232

Altruist.com

hello@altruist.com

Extended Hours Trading Risk Disclosure Statement

Altruist Financial LLC

You should consider the following points before engaging in extended hours trading. "Extended hours trading" means trading outside of "regular trading hours." "Regular trading hours" generally means the time between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

- 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 sold. There may be lower liquidity in extended hours trading as compared to regular trading 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 trading hours. As a result, your order may only be partially executed, or not at all, or you may receive an inferior price when engaging in extended hours trading than you would during regular trading 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 trading hours, or upon the opening the next morning. As a result, you may receive an inferior price when engaging in extended hours trading than you would during regular trading 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 trading hours. Similarly, important financial information is frequently announced outside of regular trading 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.

Day Trading Risk Disclosure Statement

Altruist Financial LLC

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 in no way guarantees success.

Be cautious of claims of large profits from day trading

You should be wary of advertisements or other statements that emphasize the potential for large profits as a result of day trading. Day trading can 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, if 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 day trading 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 account 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 requirement.

Margin Risk Disclosure Statement
FINRA Rule 2264

Altruist Financial LLC

Altruist Financial LLC is furnishing this document to provide you with basic facts about purchasing securities on margin, and to alert you to the risks involved with trading securities in a margin account. Before trading 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 firm's 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 firm's 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.

- **The IRS requires Broker Dealers to treat dividend payments on loaned securities positions as a "substitute payment" in lieu of a dividend.**
  A substitute payment is not, a "qualified dividend" and is not taxed as ordinary income.

- **Industry regulations may limit, in whole or in part, your ability to exercise voting rights of securities that have been lent or pledged to others.**
  You may receive proxy materials indicating voting rights for a fewer number of shares than are in your account, or you may not receive any proxy materials.

Exchange Traded Products Risk Disclosure

Altruist Financial LLC

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are subject to market risk, including the loss of principal. The value of any ETF and thus the portfolio that holds an ETF will fluctuate with the value of the underlying securities in the ETF reference basket. ETFs trade with the same brokerage commissions associated with buying and selling equities unless trading occurs in a fee-based account. ETFs often trade for less than their net asset value.

Investors should consider an ETF's investment objective, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, which contains this and other important information, is available from your Financial Advisor and should be read carefully before investing.

Not all ETFs are diversified and certain ETFs contain significant concentration risks. Diversification does not ensure a profit and does not protect against loss in declining markets. Investors should refer to the individual ETF prospectus for a more detailed discussion of the specific risks and considerations for an individual ETF.

ETFs may have underlying investment strategy risks similar to investing in commodities, bonds, real estate, international markets or currencies, emerging growth companies, or specific sectors. When investing in bonds, it is important to note that as interest rates rise, bond prices will fall. Due to their narrow focus, sector-based investments typically exhibit greater volatility. There are special considerations associated with international investing, including the risk of currency fluctuations and political and economic events. Investing in emerging markets may involve greater risk and volatility than investing in more developed countries. When investing in real estate companies, property values can fall due to environmental, economic, or other reasons, and changes in interest rates can negatively impact the performance. The risk of loss in trading commodities and futures can be substantial. The high degree of leverage that is often obtainable in commodity trading can work against you as well as for you. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading in ETFs is suitable for you in light of your financial condition.

Nothing in this literature constitutes legal, accounting or tax advice. Since the levels and bases of taxation can change, any reference in this report to the impact of taxation should not be construed as offering tax advice on the tax consequences of investments. As with any investment having potential tax implications, clients should consult with their own independent tax adviser.

Exchange Traded Products (ETPs) are types of securities that derive their value from a basket of securities such as stocks, bonds, commodities or indices, and trade intra-day on a national securities exchange. Generally, ETPs take the form of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) or Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs).

- **ETFs** are open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts (UITs) whose shares represent an interest in a portfolio of securities.
- **ETNs** are senior unsecured debt obligations of an issuer, typically a bank or another financial institution; however, ETNs are not categorized as typical fixed income products.

Non-Traditional ETPs

Non-traditional ETPs employ sophisticated financial strategies and instruments, such as leverage, futures, and derivatives, in pursuit of their investment objectives. Leveraged and inverse ETPs are considered risky. The use of leverage and inverse strategies by a fund increases the risk to the fund and magnifies gains or losses on the investment. You could incur significant losses even if the long-term performance of the underlying index showed a gain. Typically, these products have one-day investment objectives, and investors should monitor such funds on a daily basis. Non-traditional ETPs are generally categorized as leveraged, inverse, or leveraged-inverse:

- **Leveraged** - Uses financial derivatives and debt to multiply the returns of an underlying index, commodity, currency, or basket of assets. Leveraged ETPs may include the terms "double," "ultra," "triple," or similar language in their security name/description.
- **Inverse** - Uses various derivatives to seek to profit from the decline in the value of an underlying index, commodity, currency, or basket of assets; used typically to hedge exposure to downward markets. Inverse ETPs may include the term "contra," "short," or similar language in their security name/description.
- **Leveraged-Inverse** - Uses swaps, futures contracts, options, and other derivative instruments to seek to achieve a return that is a multiple of the opposite performance of the underlying benchmark or index. Leveraged-inverse ETPs may include a combination of leveraged and inverse terms such as "ultra short" in their security name/description.
- The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) seek to warn retail investors of the risks associated with investing in non-traditional ETFs and issued an Investor Alert entitled "Leveraged and Inverse ETFs: Specialized Products With Extra Risks for Buy-and-Hold Investors," which is available on FINRA's and the SEC's web sites.

Investors who choose to invest in non-traditional ETPs should be aware of the risks, some of which are outlined below:

- Non-traditional ETPs are complex products that have the potential for significant loss of principal and are not appropriate for all investors. **Investors should consider their financial ability to afford the potential for a significant loss.**

- Non-traditional ETPs seek investment results for a single day only. The effect of compounding and market volatility could have a significant impact upon the investment returns. **Investors may lose a significant amount of principal rapidly in these securities.**
- Non-traditional ETPs may be volatile under certain market conditions. **Investors holding non- traditional ETPs over longer periods of time should monitor those positions closely due to the risk of volatility.**
- Non-traditional ETPs are focused on daily investment returns, and their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from their stated daily objective. **Investors may incur a significant loss even if the index shows a gain over the long term.**
- Non-traditional ETPs use a variety of derivative products in order to seek their performance objectives. **The use of leverage in ETPs can magnify any price movements, resulting in high volatility and potentially significant loss of principal.**
- Non-traditional ETPs may suffer losses even though the benchmark currency, commodity, or index has increased in value. **Investment returns of non-traditional ETPs may not correlate to price movements in the benchmark currency, commodity, or index the ETP seeks to track.**
- **Some non-traditional ETPs may have a low trading volume, which could impact an investor's ability to sell shares quickly.**
- **Non-traditional ETPs may be less tax efficient than other ETPs. As with any potential investment, an investor should consult with his or her tax advisor and carefully read the prospectus to understand the tax consequences of non-traditional ETPs.**

The specific risks associated with a particular ETP are detailed in the fund's prospectus. Additional risks may include adverse market condition risks, investment strategy risk, aggressive investment techniques risk, concentration risk, correlation risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and lower-quality debt securities risk, energy securities risk, equity securities risk, financial services companies risks, interest rate risk, inverse correlation risk, leverage risk, market risk, non-diversification risk, shorting risk, small and mid cap company risk, tracking error risk, and special risks of exchange traded funds, among others. **Investors should refer to the ETP's prospectus to obtain a complete discussion of the risks involved in that ETP before investing.**

Other resources

Third-Party Resources
By accessing the links below, you will be leaving the Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. website and entering a website hosted by other parties. Please be advised that you will no longer be subject to, or under the protection of, the privacy and security policies of the Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. website. The other parties are responsible for the content on their website. You are encouraged to read and evaluate the privacy and security policies on the specific site you are entering.

FINRA Non-Traditional ETFs FAQ

FINRA, SEC Warn Retail Investors About Investing in Leveraged or Inverse ETFs

SEC Investor Bulletin: Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

OTCBB Disclosure

Altruist Financial LLC

Low-priced securities (priced under $5) are associated with higher price volatility, which is more often associated with low-priced, rather than higher-priced, equity securities.

Low-priced equity securities tend to trade with bid/ask spreads that make up a greater percentage of the security's price. This is especially true for newer companies whose stock is priced low and whose earnings may be more volatile.

In addition, due to lower volumes, low-priced equity securities can experience large price swings during a given trading day, which translates into greater price risk.

Further, low-priced equity securities may be removed from an index, which can increase volatility and exacerbate the price risk.

Investing in low-priced securities is considered speculative.

Penny Stocks are generally considered stocks that are not traded on a major exchange or Nasdaq. Penny stocks are generally traded over-the-counter, on the OTC Bulletin Board or Pink Sheets.

Certain issuers of low-priced 'Penny Stocks' do not have an obligation to provide information to investors, and at times issuers may be delinquent on their reporting requirements to the SEC while still being available to trade. Shareholder information and prospectuses may be sparse as well.

There are generally no listing requirements for Penny Stocks, whereas stocks listed on major exchanges are subject to listing requirements in terms of total assets, and investor disclosures among others.

Penny stocks have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, and the SEC has not passed judgement upon the merits, fairness, accuracy, or adequacy of information provided by the issuer, company or broker-dealer of penny stocks.

Many Penny Stocks are not DTC eligible or have had their eligibility taken away. As a result, there may be additional pass-through charges and additional fees to settle transactions. These fees can include DTC fees, deposit fees, execution fees, New York Window fees and transfer agent fees.

These fees may be substantial, will increase the cost of trade execution and clearing expense, and can add up to many times the value of the trade. Customers who trade non-DTC eligible securities and Penny Stocks are responsible for and bare all additional charges. These pass-through charges may not be immediately applied to a customer account and notice of additional fees may not be received for several weeks following a transaction.

In addition, Penny Stocks are more likely to be subject to scams and investor fraud. For more information, please visit the SEC website.