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Risk Disclosure Statements

Customer Copy

To open an account, you acknowledge having read and understood the following:

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR FUTURES & OPTIONS

ELECTRONIC TRADING AND ORDER ROUTING SYSTEMS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

NOTICE TO FOREIGN BROKERS AND FOREIGN TRADERS

(Not applicable to U.S. Customers)

First Capitol Group, LLC also doing business as
efutures.com, First Capitol Ag, Futures Express

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RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS

This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in futures and options. In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationships) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Trading in futures and options is not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether trading is appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

FUTURES

1. EFFECT OF 'LEVERAGE' OR 'GEARING'

Transactions in futures carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are 'leveraged' or 'geared'. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionally larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit: this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the time prescribed, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit.

2. RISK-REDUCING ORDERS OR STRATEGIES

The placing of certain orders (e.g. 'stop-loss' orders, where permitted under local law, or 'stop-limit' orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as 'spread' and 'straddle' positions may be as risky as taking simple 'long' or 'short' positions.

OPTIONS

3. 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 option is on a future, the purchaser will acquire a futures position with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). 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 options 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 on a future, the seller will acquire a position in a future with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the option is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest of a future 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 FUTURES AND OPTIONS

4. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACTS

You should ask the firm with which you deal about the term 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 and restrictions 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 clearinghouse to reflect the changes in the underlying interest.

5. 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.

6. 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 specified 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 of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

7. COMMISSION AND OTHER CHARGES

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

8. 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 inquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of the regulatory authorities of 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.

9. CURRENCY RISKS

The profit or loss in transaction in foreign currency-denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in the currency rates where there is need to convert 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.

11. 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 risk 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.

12. 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 exiting 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.

ELECTRONIC TRADING AND ORDER ROUTING SYSTEMS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Electronic trading and order routing systems differ from traditional open outcry pit trading and manual order routing methods. Transactions using an electronic system are subject to the rules and regulations of the exchange(s) offering the system and/or listing the contract. Before you engage in transactions using an electronic system, you should carefully review the rules and regulations of the exchange(s) offering the system and/or listing contracts you intend to trade.

DIFFERENCES AMONG ELECTRONIC TRADING SYSTEMS

Trading or routing orders through electronic systems varies widely among the different electronic systems. You should consult the rules and regulations of the exchange offering the electronic system and/or listing the contract traded or order routed to understand, among other things, in the case of trading systems, the system's order matching procedure, opening and closing procedures and prices, error trade policies, and trading limitations or requirements; and in the case of all systems, qualifications for access and grounds for termination and limitations on the types of orders that may be entered into the system. Each of these matters may present different risk factors with respect to trading on or using a particular system. Each system may also present risks related to system access, varying response times, and security. In the case of internet-based systems, there may be additional types of risks related to system access, varying response times and security, as well as risks related to service providers and the receipt and monitoring of electronic mail.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEM FAILURE

Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system exposes you to risks associated with system or component failure. In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that, for a certain time period, you may not be able to enter new orders, execute existing orders, or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority.

SIMULTANEOUS OPEN OUTCRY PIT AND ELECTRONIC TRADING

Some contracts offered on an electronic trading system may be traded electronically and through open outcry during the same trading hours. You should review the rules and regulations of the exchange offering the system and/or listing the contract to determine how orders that do not designate a particular process will be executed.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Exchanges offering an electronic trading or order routing system and/or listing the contract may have adopted rules to limit their liability, the liability of FCMs, and software and communication system vendors and the amount of damages you may collect for system failure and delays. These limitations of liability provisions vary among the exchanges. You should consult the rules and regulations of the relevant exchange(s) in order to understand these liability limitations.

*Each exchange's relevant rules are available upon request from the industry professional with whom you have an account. Some exchange's relevant rules also are available on the exchange's internet home page.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN BROKERS AND FOREIGN TRADERS

Designation of First Capitol Group, LLC as Agent for Customer
(Not applicable to U.S. Customers)

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") has issued regulations which require the designation of Futures Commission Merchants ("FCM") as the agents of foreign brokers and foreign traders. First Capitol Group, LLC ("FCG") is required to notify all foreign brokers and foreign traders of the requirements of these regulations.

CFTC Regulation 15.05 provides that upon execution by an FCM of commodity interest transactions on a United States contract market for the account of a foreign trader or foreign broker, the FCM will be considered to be the agent of the foreign trader or foreign broker, as well as of Customers of the foreign brokers who have positions in the foreign broker's accounts carried by the FCM, for purposes of accepting delivery and service of communications and legal process issued by or on behalf of the CFTC. FCG is required under such regulation to retransmit any such communications or process to the foreign broker or trader that is its Customer. A foreign broker or trader should be aware that this regulation also permits the foreign broker or trader to designate an agent other than FCG. Such alternate designation of agency must be evidenced by written agreement which the foreign broker or trader must provide to FCG and which FCG must forward to the CFTC. If the foreign broker or trader wishes to designate an agent other than FCG, you must notify FCG in writing. In the event another agent is not so designated, FCG will be the foreign broker's or foreign trader's designated agent for CFTC communications. CFTC Regulation 15.05 is available upon request from FCG.

In addition, the CFTC has issued Regulation 21.03 requiring FCMs, foreign brokers and foreign traders to respond to special calls made by the CFTC for information regarding their futures and options trading. FCG is also required by this regulation to notify all foreign brokers and foreign traders of the requirements of this regulation.

CFTC Regulation 21.03 provides for the issuance of a special call by the CFTC for information from foreign brokers or traders for whom an FCM makes or causes to be made a futures or option on futures transaction, including any foreign futures and foreign options. These special calls are generally limited to instances where the CFTC requires information and where the books and records of the FCM, trader or broker upon whom the special call is made are not open at all times to inspection in the United States by any representative of the CFTC. For the purposes of this regulation, FCG will be considered the agent of the Customer and may be required to submit such special call by telex or a similarly expeditious means of communication, unless the Customer has made an alternative designation as above for CFTC Regulation 15.05. Foreign brokers and traders are required to provide the CFTC with the information requested in such special call. The regulation permits the CFTC to prohibit the foreign broker or trader from further trading in the contract market and in the delivery months or option expiration dates specified in the call, except for liquidation if the special call is not responded to at the place and within the time required by the CFTC. The special call shall be limited to information relating to futures or options positions of the foreign broker or trader in the United States.

FCG would also like to inform you of certain additional regulations regarding FCMs and foreign brokers and traders. In Regulation 15.03 the CFTC has established specific reportable position levels for all futures contracts. These levels are subject to change at any time and you should consult your account executive to determine the present levels.

Part 17 of CFTC Regulations require FCMs and foreign brokers to submit a report to the CFTC with respect to each account carried by such FCM or foreign broker which contains a reportable futures position. In addition, Part 18 of CFTC Regulations requires all traders, including foreign traders, who own or control a reportable futures or options position and who have received a special call from the CFTC to file a Large Trader Reporting Form (Form 102) with the CFTC within one day after the special call upon such trader by the CFTC. A foreign broker or trader should review Parts 17 and 18 of the CFTC Regulations for more complete information.