

Equity Trust Company's ROTH IRA Disclosure Statement is a summary of the general requirements set forth by the Internal Revenue Service Regulations. These Regulations require that certain information is disclosed to individuals who are establishing a ROTH Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"). By executing the Equity Trust Company Application, you acknowledge receipt of this Disclosure Statement.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR ROTH IRA

If you receive this Disclosure Statement at the time you establish your Roth IRA, you have the right to revoke your Roth IRA within seven (7) days of its establishment. If revoked, you are entitled to a full return of the contribution you made to your Roth IRA. The amount returned to you would not include an adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses, or fluctuation in market value. You may make this revocation only by mailing or delivering a written notice to the Custodian at the address listed on the Application.

If you send your notice by first class mail, your revocation will be deemed mailed as of the postmark date.

If you have any questions about the procedure for revoking your Roth IRA, please call the Custodian at the telephone number listed on the Application.

REQUIREMENTS OF A ROTH IRA

- A. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS** - Your contribution must be in cash unless it is a rollover or conversion contribution.
- B. MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION** - The total amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$6,000 for 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, with possible cost of living adjustments in future years. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA (i.e., an IRA subject to the limits of Internal Revenue Code (Code) sections 408(a) or 408(b)), the maximum contribution to your Roth IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation. However, if you are an eligible qualified reservist who has taken penalty-free qualified reservist distributions from your Roth IRA Account, you may recontribute those amounts to your Roth IRA Account within a two-year period from your date of return.

As indicated by the chart below, your Roth IRA contribution is further limited if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) equals or exceeds certain threshold amounts depending upon whether you are a married individual filing a joint income tax return, or you are a single individual. If your modified adjusted gross income equals or exceeds the maximum level indicated for your category of taxpayer, you may not fund a Roth IRA.

Tax Year	Joint Filers Phase-out Range	Single Taxpayer Phase-out Range
	(minimum)(maximum)	(minimum)(maximum)
2016	\$184,000 - \$194,000	\$117,000 - \$132,000
2017	\$186,000 - \$196,000	\$118,000 - \$133,000
2018	\$189,000 - \$199,000	\$120,000 - \$135,000
2019	\$193,000 - \$203,000	\$122,000 - \$137,000
2020	\$196,000 - \$206,000	\$124,000 - \$139,000
2021	\$198,000 - \$208,000	\$125,000 - \$140,000
2022	\$204,000 - \$214,000	\$129,000 - \$144,000

Married individuals filing a separate income tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$10,000 may not fund a Roth IRA.

For 2020, if you are married filing a joint income tax return and your MAGI is between \$196,000 and \$206,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution is determined as follows: (1) Subtract your MAGI from \$206,000; (2) divide the difference by \$10,000; and (3) multiply the result in step (2) by the maximum allowable contribution for the year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 and your MAGI is \$200,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2020 is \$3,600. This amount is determined as follows: [(\$206,000 minus \$200,000) divided by \$10,000] multiplied by \$6,000.

For 2020, if you are single and your MAGI is between \$124,000 and \$139,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution is determined as follows: (1) Subtract your MAGI from \$139,000; (2) divide the difference by \$15,000; and (3) multiply the result in step (2) by the maximum allowable contribution for the year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 and your MAGI is \$127,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2020 is \$4,800. This amount is determined as follows: [(\$139,000 minus \$127,000) divided by \$15,000] multiplied by \$6,000.

- C. CONTRIBUTION ELIGIBILITY** - In order to make a contribution to an IRA for a year, you must receive compensation (or earned income) for that year. Earned income can be wages, salary, tips and other amounts for providing services but does not include earning and profits from property. You are eligible to make a regular contribution to your Roth IRA, regardless of your age, if you have compensation and your MAGI is below the maximum threshold. Your Roth IRA contribution is not limited by your participation in a retirement plan, other than a Traditional IRA.
- D. CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTION** - If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your Roth IRA. The maximum additional contribution to your Roth IRA is \$1,000 per year.
- E. NON-FORFEITABILITY** - Your interest in your Roth IRA is non-forfeitable.
- F. ELIGIBLE CUSTODIANS** - The Custodian of your Roth IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a person or entity approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- G. COMMINGLING ASSETS** - The assets of your Roth IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- H. LIFE INSURANCE** - No portion of your Roth IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- I. COLLECTIBLES** - You may not invest the assets of your Roth IRA in collectibles (within the meaning of Code section 408(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins, and certain state-issued coins are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in Code section 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as Roth IRA investments.
- J. BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS** - Upon your death, your beneficiaries of your Roth IRA Account are required to take distributions pursuant to Sections 401(a)(9) of the IRC and Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. These requirements are summarized as follows:
- 1. Death of IRA Owner Before January 1, 2020** - Your designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiary(ies) designated as of the date of your death who remains your beneficiary(ies) as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death. The entire amount remaining in your Account will, at the election of your beneficiary(ies), either,
 - (i) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or
 - (ii) be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of your designated beneficiary(ies).

Your designated beneficiary(ies) must elect either option (i) or (ii) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (2). In the case of distributions under option (2), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Generally, if your spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 72 (age 70 ½, if you would have reached age 70 ½ before 2020), if later. If a beneficiary(ies) other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary(ies) of your Roth IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year

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containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

A spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of your entire Roth IRA will be deemed to elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own by either (1) making contributions to your Roth IRA or (2) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your Roth IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA, a spouse beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own Roth IRA.

2. **Death of Roth IRA Owner or After January 1, 2020** - Upon your death, the entire amount in your IRA Account will be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death unless you have an eligible designated beneficiary under Treasury Regulations or you have no designated beneficiary for purposes of determining a distribution period. This requirement applies to beneficiaries regardless of whether you die before, on, or after your required beginning date. If your beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary, the entire amount in your IRA Account can be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of your eligible designated beneficiary (or a period not exceeding that life expectancy).

An eligible designated beneficiary under Treasury Regulations is a designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse; (2) your child who has not yet reached the age of majority; (3) disabled [determined by a physician that the impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued and indefinite duration]; or (4) chronically ill [defined as someone who is (1) unable to perform without substantial assistance from another individual at least two activities of daily living for an indefinite period due to a loss of functional capacity, (2) has a level of disability similar to the level of disability described above requiring assistance with daily living based on loss of functional capacity, or (3) requires substantial supervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.] Special rules apply to trust beneficiaries and distributions for those trust beneficiaries.

Life expectancy distributions to an eligible designated beneficiary must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If your spouse, however, is the eligible designated beneficiary, distributions need not begin until the year you would have reached the age of 72. If your eligible designated beneficiary is your minor child, the life expectancy payments must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your death and will continue until your child reaches the age of majority. Then, the eligible designated beneficiary will have 10 years from that date to distribute the IRA Account.

If you name a beneficiary other than a person (such as a trust, estate or charity), we will treat you as having not designated a beneficiary for your IRA Account for purposes of determining the distribution period. If you die before your required beginning date and there is no designated beneficiary of your IRA Account, the entire IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary date of your death. If you die on or after your required beginning date and there is no designated beneficiary of your IRA Account, distributions will begin using your single life expectancy, reduced by one in each subsequent year.

A spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of your entire IRA will be deemed to elect to treat your IRA as his or her own by either (i) making contributions to your IRA or (ii) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your IRA, a spouse beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own IRA.

If your beneficiary fails to take a required minimum distribution after your death, an additional penalty tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken but was not. Your beneficiary must file IRS Form 5329 with his or her income tax return to report and pay any additional penalty taxes to the IRS.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING A ROTH IRA

- A. **CONTRIBUTIONS NOT DEDUCTED** - No deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions, including transfers, rollovers, and conversion contributions.
- B. **CONTRIBUTION DEADLINE** - The deadline for making a Roth IRA contribution is your tax return due date (not including extensions). You may designate a contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year in a manner acceptable to us. For example, if you are a calendar year taxpayer, and you make your Roth IRA contribution on or before April 15, your contribution is

considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such.

- C. **TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS** - For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, you may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your Traditional or Roth IRA contributions. This credit will be allowed in addition to any tax deduction that may apply and may not exceed \$1,000 in a given year. You may be eligible for this tax credit if you are

- age 18 or older as of the close of the taxable year,
- not a dependent of another taxpayer, and
- not a full-time student.

The credit is based upon your income (see chart below) and will range from 0 to 50 percent of eligible contributions. In order to determine the amount of your contributions, add all of the contributions made to your Traditional or Roth IRA and reduce these contributions by any distributions that you have taken during the testing period. The testing period begins two years prior to the year for which the credit is sought and ends on the tax return due date (including extensions) for the year for which the credit is sought. In order to determine your tax credit, multiply the applicable percentage from the chart below by the amount of your contributions that do not exceed \$2,000.

For 2022: Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable
Joint Return	Head of Household	All Other Cases	%
\$1 - \$41,000	\$1 - \$30,750	\$1 - \$20,500	50 %
\$41,001 - \$44,000	\$30,751 - \$33,000	\$20,501 - \$22,000	20 %
\$44,001 - \$68,000	\$33,001 - \$51,000	\$22,001 - \$34,000	10 %
Over \$68,000	Over \$51,000	Over \$34,000	0 %

*Adjusted gross income includes foreign earned income and income from Guam, American Samoa, North Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico.

- D. **TAX-DEFERRED EARNINGS** - The investment earnings of your Roth IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your Roth IRA. In addition, distributions of your Roth IRA earnings will be free from federal income tax if you take a qualified distribution, as described below.

- E. **TAXATION OF DISTRIBUTIONS** - The taxation of Roth IRA distributions depends on whether the distribution is a qualified distribution or a non-qualified distribution.

1. **Qualified Distributions** - Qualified distributions from your Roth IRA (both the contributions and earnings) are not included in your income. A qualified distribution is a distribution which is made after the expiration of the five- year period beginning January 1 of the first year for which you made a contribution to any Roth IRA (including a conversion from a Traditional IRA), and is made on Account of one of the following events:

- attainment of age 59 1/2,
- disability,
- the purchase of a first home, or
- death.

For example, if you made a contribution to your Roth IRA for 2015, the five- year period for determining whether a distribution is a qualified distribution is satisfied as of January 1, 2020.

2. **Non-qualified Distributions** - If you do not meet the requirements for a qualified distribution, any earnings you withdraw from your Roth IRA will be included in your gross income and, if you are under age 59 1/2, may be subject to an early distribution penalty. However, when you take a distribution, the amounts you contributed annually to any Roth IRA Account will be deemed to be removed first, followed by conversion contributions made to any Roth IRA on a first-in, first-out basis. Therefore, your non-qualified distributions will not be taxable to you until your withdrawals exceed the amount of your annual contributions and your conversion contributions. However, the 10 percent early distribution penalty may apply to conversion contributions distributed within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion occurred. These "ordering rules" are complex. If you have any questions regarding the taxation of distributions from your Roth IRA,

please see a competent tax advisor.

- F. REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS** - You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA at age 72 (age 70 1/2, if you would have reached age 70 1/2 before 2020), as required for Traditional and SIMPLE IRAs. However, your beneficiary is generally required to take distributions from your Roth IRA after your death. See the section titled Beneficiary Payouts in this Disclosure Statement regarding beneficiary's required minimum distributions.
- G. ROLLOVERS AND CONVERSIONS** - Your Roth IRA may be rolled over to another Roth IRA of yours, may receive rollover contributions, or may receive conversion contributions provided that all of the applicable rollover or conversion rules are followed. Rollover is a term used to describe a tax-free movement of cash or other property to your Roth IRA from another Roth IRA. Conversion is a term used to describe the movement of Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA assets to a Roth IRA. A conversion is generally a taxable event. The rollover and conversion rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, please see a competent tax advisor.
- 1. Roth IRA to Roth IRA Rollovers** - Funds distributed from your Roth IRA may be rolled over to a Roth IRA of yours if the requirements of Code section 408(d)(3) are met. A proper Roth IRA to Roth IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. You may not have completed another Roth IRA to Roth IRA rollover from the distributing Roth IRA (or after 2014, from any other IRA of yours) during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. In the case of a distribution for a first-time homebuyer where there was a delay or cancellation of the purchase, the 60-day rollover period may be extended to 120 days.
 - 2. Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Conversions** - If you convert to a Roth IRA, the amount of the conversion from your Traditional IRA to your Roth IRA will be treated as a distribution for income purposes, and is included in your gross income. Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty shall not apply to conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty. If you are required to take a minimum distribution for the year, you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your Traditional IRA.
 - 3. SIMPLE IRA to Roth IRA Conversions** - You are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing SIMPLE IRA into your Roth IRA, provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. The amount of the conversion from your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA shall be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes and is includible in your gross income. Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty shall not apply to conversions from a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty.
 - 4. Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans** - Effective after 2007, if you satisfy certain requirements, you may directly roll over distributions from your employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity plan, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan into your Roth IRA.
 - 5. Written Election** - At the time you make a proper rollover or conversion to a Roth IRA, you must designate in writing to us your election to treat that contribution as a rollover or conversion. Once made, the election is irrevocable.
- H. TRANSFER DUE TO DIVORCE** - If all or any part of your Roth IRA is awarded to your spouse or former spouse in a divorce or legal separation proceeding, the amount so awarded will be treated as the spouse's Roth IRA (and may be transferred pursuant to a court-approved divorce decree or written legal separation agreement to another Roth IRA of your spouse), and will not be considered a taxable distribution to you. A transfer is a tax-free direct movement of cash and/or property from one Roth IRA to another.
- I. RECHARACTERIZATIONS** - If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and later recharacterize either all or a portion of the original contribution to a Roth IRA along with net income, you may elect to treat the original contribution as having been made to the Roth IRA. You can also recharacterize a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax filing deadline for the year for which the original contribution was made. You may not recharacterize a Roth IRA conversion.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. SPOUSAL ROTH IRA** - For contributions made for tax years beginning before 2020, if you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse, regardless of whether or not your spouse has compensation. For contributions made for 2020 and later tax years, you may contribute to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse regardless of your spouse's age if you are married and have compensation. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made. Your contribution may be further limited if your MAGI falls within the minimum and maximum thresholds.

The amount you may contribute to your Roth IRA and your spouse's Roth IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined compensation or \$12,000 for tax years 2021 and 2022. This amount may be increased with cost-of-living adjustments in future years. However, you may not contribute more than the individual contribution limit to each Roth IRA. Your contribution may be further limited if your MAGI falls within the minimum and maximum thresholds.

If your spouse is age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, and is otherwise eligible, you may make an additional contribution to your spouse's Roth IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 for years 2006 and beyond.

- B. GIFT TAX** - Transfers of your Roth IRA assets to a beneficiary made during your life and at your request may be subject to federal gift tax under Code section 2501.
- C. SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT** - Capital gains treatment and 10-year forward income averaging authorized by Code section 402 do not apply to Roth IRA distributions.
- D. INCOME TAX TREATMENT** - Any non-qualified withdrawal of earnings from your Roth IRA may be subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your Roth IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied to your withdrawal, not less than 10 percent of the amount withdrawn must be withheld.
- E. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** - If you or your beneficiary engages in a prohibited transaction with your Roth IRA, as described in Code section 4975, your Roth IRA will lose its tax-deferred or tax-exempt status, and you must generally include the value of the earnings in your Account in your gross income for the taxable year you engage in the prohibited transaction. The following transactions are examples of prohibited transactions with your Roth IRA: (1) taking a loan from your Roth IRA; (2) buying property for personal use (present or future) with Roth IRA funds; or (3) receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your Roth IRA.
- F. PLEDGING** - If you pledge any portion of your Roth IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution, and may be included in your gross income for the taxable year in which you pledge the assets to the extent it represents earnings.
- G. LISTED TRANSACTIONS AND REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS** - Certain transactions are or may be identified by the Internal Revenue Service as abusive tax shelter schemes or transactions. A prohibited tax shelter transaction, as described in Code section 4965, is a transaction that is a listed transaction (including a subsequently listed transaction), as described in Code section 6707A(c)(2), or a prohibited reportable transaction, which is either a confidential transaction or a transaction with contractual protection and which is a reportable transaction defined in Code section 6707A(c)(1). A listed transaction is a transaction that is the same as or substantially similar to any of the types of transactions that the IRS has determined to be a tax avoidance transaction and are identified by notice, regulation or other form of published guidance as a listed transaction. A confidential transaction is a transaction that is offered under conditions of confidentiality and for which a minimum fee was paid. A transaction with contractual protection is a transaction for which the party to the transaction has the right to a full or partial refund of fees if all or part of the intended tax consequences from the transaction are not sustained or with respect to which fees are contingent on the realization of tax benefits from the transaction.

As a type of tax-exempt entity subject to the prohibited tax shelter transaction rules, a Roth IRA is required to file IRS Form 8886-T to disclose information with respect to each prohibited tax shelter transaction, entered into after May 17, 2006, to which it is a party. If the Roth IRA participates in a reportable transaction (as defined in Treasury Regulations section 1.6011-4) the Roth IRA also may be required to file IRS Form 8886. These forms must be filed by the entity manager, who in the case of a self-directed Roth IRA, is the Roth IRA owner who approved or caused the Roth IRA to be a party to

the transaction. Code section 6011(g) also requires a taxable party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction to disclose to the Roth IRA Custodian that such transaction has occurred. In addition to the reporting and disclosure requirements, a Roth IRA entity manager may be liable for excise taxes in connection with the prohibited tax shelter transaction. IRS Form 5330 is to be used for reporting such excise taxes. Additional penalties are imposed by Code section 6662A for failure to disclose required information with respect to prohibited tax shelter transaction.

FEDERAL TAX PENALTIES

- A. **EARLY DISTRIBUTION PENALTY** - If you are under age 59 1/2 and receive a non-qualified Roth IRA distribution, an additional tax of 10 percent will generally apply to the amount includible in income in the year of the distribution. If you are under age 59 1/2 and receive a distribution of conversion amounts within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion occurred, an additional tax of 10 percent will generally apply to the amount of the distribution. The additional tax of 10 percent will generally apply, unless made on account of 1) death; 2) disability [with qualifying physician determination]; 3) qualified birth or adoption for distributions during the one-year period beginning on the date of birth of your child or the date on which your legal adoption of an eligible adoptee is finalized, up to \$5,000 for each birth or adoption; 4) a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary taken for the longer of five years or until you reach age 59 ½; 5) unreimbursed medical expenses allowable as a deduction under Code Section 213, 6) health insurance payments if you are separated from employment and have received unemployment compensation under a federal or state program for at least 12 weeks, 7) certain qualified education expenses, 8) first-time home purchases (up to a life-time maximum of \$10,000 and used within 120 days of receipt); 9) a levy issued by the IRS; or 10) being called to active duty if the distribution meets the requirements to be a qualified reservist distribution (i.e., called to active duty for at least 180 days or an indefinite period and made during the period from the date when ordered or called and ending at the close of the active duty period).
- B. **EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS AND PENALTY** - An additional tax of six percent is imposed upon any excess contribution you make to your Roth IRA which is not removed timely. This additional tax will apply each year in which an excess remains in your Roth IRA and not removed timely. An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your Roth IRA that exceeds the amount that you are eligible to contribute. An excess contribution may be corrected by withdrawing the excess amount, along with the earnings, attributable to the excess, before your tax filing deadline, including extensions, for the year for which the excess contribution was made. You must include the earnings attributable to the excess in your taxable income in the year in which the contribution was made and the six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be avoided. However, if you are correcting an excess contribution after your tax filing deadline, including extensions, remove only the amount of the excess contribution. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be imposed on the excess contribution for each year it remains in the Roth IRA Account. An excess withdrawal under this

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method will only be taxable to you if the total contributions made in the year of the excess exceed the annual applicable contribution limit. If you do not withdraw the excess contribution, you can carry forward the contribution for a subsequent tax year and you can under-contribute for that tax year on your tax return. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be imposed on the excess amount for each year that it remains as an excess contribution at the end of the year.

- C. **PENALTY REPORTING** - You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes.
- D. **PROHIBITED TAX SHELTER TRANSACTION EXCISE TAX** - For tax years beginning after May 17, 2006, if you, as entity manager of your Roth IRA, approve or otherwise cause your Roth IRA to be a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction during the taxable year and you know or have a reason to know the transaction is a prohibited tax shelter transaction, you must pay an excise tax under Code section 4965(b)(2). You must file IRS Form 5330 to report this tax.

OTHER INFORMATION

- A. **IRS PLAN APPROVAL** - Articles I through VIII of the Equity Trust Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement reflect the precise language of the corresponding articles of the IRS Model Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement (Form 5305-RA). Therefore, your Equity Trust Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement is treated as satisfying all applicable IRS requirements as to the form of the IRA, without the need for specific IRS approval. However, because this treatment relates to the form of the Roth IRA only, nothing in your Custodial Account Agreement constitutes an endorsement of, or a determination or opinion of the merits or consequences of, any action in connection with the operation of your Roth IRA or of any investments made.
- B. **NO PREDICTION, REPRESENTATION OR GUARANTEE OF FUTURE VALUE** - The value of your Roth IRA at any time will depend on the amount of contributions to it, the performance of its investments as selected by you or your Authorized Agent, and the time and amount of charges to and payments from it. Equity Trust does not predict, represent, or guarantee the value of your Roth IRA at any future time.
- C. **NON-DEPOSIT INVESTMENTS NOT INSURED BY FDIC** - Non-deposit investments, such as, but not limited to stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real property and private placements, of the IRA are not FDIC insured and are subject to investment risks, including the loss of principal.
- D. **DISASTER RELATED RELIEF** - If you qualify for disaster related relief as specifically provided by Congress, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions, rollovers and other transactions related to your Roth IRA Account. Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) from the IRS will provide additional information for you for these favorable tax treatment opportunities, as well as the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
- E. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** - You may obtain further information on Roth IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A and IRS Publication 590-B, Individual Retirement Arrangements, by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM, or by visiting www.irs.gov.