EQUITY TRUST COMPANY®

Equity Trust Company's SIMPLE 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 an Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees ("SIMPLE IRA"). By executing the Equity Trust Company Application, you acknowledge receipt of this Disclosure Statement. This Disclosure Statement is not to be construed as giving or replacing legal advice. Please consult with a tax professional concerning any questions related to your SIMPLE IRA with us.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR SIMPLE IRA

If you receive this Disclosure Statement at the time you establish your SIMPLE IRA, you have the right to revoke your account within seven (7) days of its establishment. If you do not exercise this right within the seven days, we will assume that you have accepted the terms and conditions of the account you have established.

If revoked, you are entitled to a full return of the contribution you made to your SIMPLE 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 theCustodian 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 SIMPLE IRA, please call the Custodian at the telephone number listed on the application.

REQUIREMENTS OF A SIMPLE IRA - IRC Section 408(p)

A. **CASH CONTRIBUTIONS** - Your contribution must be in cash, unless it is arollover contribution.

B. **MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION** - The only contributions that may be made to your SIMPLE IRA are employee elective deferrals under a qualified salary reduction agreement, employer contributions, and other contributions allowed by the Code or related regulations, that are made under a SIMPLE IRA plan maintained by your employer.

   Employee elective deferrals may not exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation for the calendar year or $13,500 for 2021. The contribution limit increased to $14,000 for tax years 2022, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in future years. Your employer may make additional contributions to your SIMPLE IRA within the limits prescribed in Internal Revenue Code Section [IRC Section 408(p)]. Your employer is required to provide you with information that describes the terms of its SIMPLE IRA plan.

   Your employer is required to either contribute to your SIMPLE IRA through either a matching contribution or a non-elective contribution. For a matching contribution, the employer must make a dollar-for-dollar match, not to exceed 3% of your compensation (to a maximum of $14,000, or $17,000 for participants over the age of 50). For a non-elective contribution, your employer can make a contribution of 2% of your compensation, limited to $290,000 for 2021 and $305,000 for 2022, this limit is subject to cost-of-living adjustments in future years.

C. **CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTIONS** - If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your SIMPLE IRA. The maximum additional contribution to your SIMPLE IRA is $3,000 per year, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in each subsequent year.

D. **NON-FORFEITABILITY** - Your interest in your SIMPLE IRA is non-forfeitable.

E. **ELIGIBLE CUSTODIANS** - The Custodian of your SIMPLE IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a person or entity approved by theSecretary of the Treasury.

F. **COMMINGLING ASSETS** - The assets of your SIMPLE IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investmentfund.

G. **LIFE INSURANCE** - No portion of your SIMPLE IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.

H. **COLLECTIBLES** - You may not invest the assets of your SIMPLE IRA in collectibles[within the meaning of IRC 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 IRC Section 408(m)(3)] also are permitted as SIMPLE IRA investments.

I. **REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS** - You are required to take minimum distributions from your SIMPLE IRA at certain times in accordance with Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. Below is a summary of the SIMPLE IRA distribution rules.

   1. if you were born before July 1, 1949, you are required to take a minimum distribution from your SIMPLE IRA for the year in which you reach age 70 1/2 and for each year thereafter. You must take your first distribution by your required beginning date, which is April 1 of the year following the year youreach age 70 1/2. However, if you were born on or after July 1, 1949, youare required to a minimum distribution from your SIMPLE IRA for the year in which you reach age 72 and for each year thereafter. You must take your first distribution by your required beginning date, which is April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 72. The minimum distribution for a taxable year is equal to the amount obtained by dividing the SIMPLE IRA Account balance at the end of the prior year by the applicable divisor.

   2. The applicable divisor is generally determined using the uniform lifetime table provided by the IRS. If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, and is more than 10 years younger than you, the required minimum distribution is determined annually using joint life expectancy of you and your spouse obtained from the joint and last survivor table provided by the IRS, rather than the life expectancy divisor from the uniform lifetime table.

   We reserve the right to do any one of the following by the date in which you are required to take a distribution:

   (a) make no distribution until you give us a proper withdrawal request;

   (b) distribute your entire SIMPLE IRA to you in a single sum payment; or

   (c) determine your required minimum distribution from your SIMPLE IRA with us each year based on your life expectancy calculated using the uniform lifetime table and pay those distributions to you until you directotherwise.

   If you fail to take a required minimum distribution for the year in which you were required to take one, a penalty tax of 50 percent is imposed on theamount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken.You are required to file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to report and pay any additional taxes to the IRS.

J. **BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS** - Upon your death, your beneficiaries of your SIMPLE 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. **<u>Death of SIMPLE IRA Owner Before January 1, 2020</u>** - Your designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiaries designated as of the date of your death, who remain your beneficiaries as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death. If you die,

      (a) on or after your required beginning date, distributions must be madeto your beneficiaries over the longer of the single life expectancy of your designated beneficiaries, or your remaining life expectancy. If a beneficiary other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA, distributions will commence using your single life expectancy, reduced by one in each subsequent year.

      (b) before your required beginning date, the entire amount remaining in your Account will, at the election of your designated beneficiaries,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 beneficiaries.

      If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (i) or (ii) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing thefifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. Your designated beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, 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 (ii). In the case of distributions under option (ii), distributions mustcommence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death.Generally, if your spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions neednot commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 72 (age 70 1⁄2, if you would have reached age 70 1/2 before 2020), if later. If a beneficiary other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA for purposes of determining the distributionperiod. If there is no designated beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA, the entire SIMPLE IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

A spouse beneficiary will have all rights as granted under the Code or applicable Treasury Regulations to treat your SIMPLE IRA as his or her own.

If we so choose, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of our charter or bylaws), we may require that a beneficiary of a deceased SIMPLE IRA account owner take total distribution of all SIMPLE IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

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 along with his or her income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

You should consult a tax advisor and IRS Publication 590 for specific tax rules and consequences regarding your SIMPLE IRA.

2. **<u>Death of SIMPLE IRA Owner On or After January 1, 2020</u>** - Upon your death, the entire amount in your SIMPLE 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 SIMPLE 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 withdaily living based on loss of functional capacity, or (3) requires substantialsupervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.] Special rules apply to trust beneficiariesand 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, distributionsneed 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 dateto distribute the SIMP 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 SIMPLE IRA Account, the entire SIMPLE 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 SIMPLE 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 SIMPLE IRA will be deemed to elect to treat your SIMPLE IRA as his or her own by either (i) making contributions to your SIMPLE IRA or (ii) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your SIMPLE IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your SIMPLEIRA, a spouse beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own SIMPLE 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.

K. **QUALIFYING LONGEVITY ANNUITY CONTRACTS AND RMDs** – A qualifying longevity annuity contract (QLAC) is a deferred annuity contract that, among other requirements, must guarantee lifetime income starting no later than age 85. The total premiums paid to QLACs in your IRAs must not exceed 25 percent (up to $130,000) of the combined value of your IRAs (excluding Roth IRAs). The $130,000 limit is subject to cost-of-living adjustments each year.

When calculating your RMD, you may reduce the prior year end account valueby the value of QLACs that your SIMPLE IRA holds as investments.

For more information on QLACs, you may wish to refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov/Form1098Q.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING A SIMPLE IRA

A. **DEDUCTIBILITY FOR SIMPLE IRA CONTRIBUTIONS** - You may not take a deduction for the amounts contributed to your SIMPLE IRA as either employee elective deferrals or employer contributions. However, employee elective deferrals to a SIMPLE IRA will reduce your taxable income. Further, employer SIMPLE IRA contributions, including earnings, will not be taxable to you until you take a distribution from your SIMPLE IRA.

Participation in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan renders you an active participant for purposes of determining whether or not you can deduct contributions to a Traditional IRA.

B. **CONTRIBUTION DEADLINE** – SIMPLE IRA deferral contributions must be deposited into the SIMPLE IRA as soon as administratively possible, but inno event later than 30 days following the month in which you would have otherwise received the money in cash. Employer matching or nonelective contributions must be deposited no later than the due date for filing the employer's tax return, including extensions.

C. **TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS** – You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your SIMPLE IRA deferrals. You may be eligible for this tax credit if you are (1) age 18 or older as of the close of the taxable year; (2) not a dependent of another taxpayer; and (3) not a full-time student. This credit may be up to $1,000 but is subject to limitations based upon modified adjusted gross incomeand filing status. The credit is based upon your income and will range from 0 to 50 percent of eligible contributions. In order to determine the amount of your contributions, please refer to IRS Form 8880 to determine your credit rate.

D. **TAX-DEFERRED EARNINGS** – The investment earnings of your SIMPLE IRA are not subject to federal income tax until distributions are made (or, in certain instances, when distributions are deemed to be made).

E. **EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS** – If you contribute more than the maximum allowable limit for the tax year, you have an excess contribution and must correct it. Excess deferrals, adjusted for earnings, must be distributed from yourSIMPLE IRA.

If your employer mistakenly contributes too much to your SIMPLE IRA as an employer contribution, your employer may effect distribution of the employer excess amount, adjusted for earnings through the date of distribution. The amount distributed to the employer is not includible in your gross income.

Excess contributions not returned could subject you to an excise tax.

F. **INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING** – Any withdrawal from your SIMPLE IRA is subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your SIMPLE IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied toyour withdrawal, not less than 10 percent of the amount withdrawn must be withheld from your SIMPLE IRA.

G. **EARLY DISTRIBUTION PENALTY TAX** – Generally, if you receive a distribution from your SIMPLE IRA before you attain age 591⁄2, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent (25 percent if less than two years have passed sinceyou first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer) will apply to the taxable amount of the distribution. However, you will not receive an early distribution penalty tax if the if distribution is due to: (1) death [no penalty payment for your beneficiary]; (2) a disability [evidenced by physician attestation that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration]; (3) substantially equal periodic payments at least annually by you over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of your designated beneficiary so long as you continue these payments for the longer of five years or until you reach age 591⁄2; (4) unreimbursed medical expenses in excess of 10% of your adjusted gross income; distribution penalty tax. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse, or any dependent listed on your tax return; (5) health insurance premiums paid by qualified unemployed individuals; (6) qualified higher education expenses; (7) acquisition costs for a first-time homebuyer for a principal residence subject to certain requirements; (8) an IRS levy; or (9) qualified reservist distributions if youare called to active duty for more than 179 days or an indefinite period.

You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes or to claim a penalty tax exception.

H. **ROLLOVERS AND CONVERSIONS** – Your SIMPLE IRA may be rolled over to another SIMPLE IRA, Traditional IRA, or an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan of yours, may receive rollover contributions, or may be converted to a Roth IRA, so long as you comply with the applicable rollover andconversion rules established by the IRS. A rollover occurs when your cash or assets are moved to a SIMPLE IRA from another SIMPLE IRA, Traditional IRA, or from your employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity plan, 403(b) tax- sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan. The amount rolled over is not subject to taxation or the additional

10 percent early distribution penalty tax. Conversion on the other hand is a taxable eventwhere assets in a SIMPLE IRA are moved to a Roth IRA. As the requirements can be complicated, you should see a tax advisor if you have questions.

1. **SIMPLE IRA to SIMPLE IRA Rollover.** Assets distributed from your SIMPLE IRA may be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA if you meet the requirements of IRC Section 408(d)(3). For example, a SIMPLE IRA rollover to a SIMPLE IRA is required to be completed within 60 days after the distribution is received.

   Regardless of the number of IRAs you own, you are only permitted to roll over one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period.

2. **Traditional IRA to SIMPLE IRA Rollovers.** Funds distributed from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA if you meet the requirements of IRC Section 408(d)(3) and two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. A Traditional IRA rollover to SIMPLE IRA must occur within 60 days after youreceive the distribution.

   Regardless of the number of IRAs you own, you are only permitted to roll over one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period.

3. **Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan to SIMPLE IRA Rollovers.** You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to a SIMPLE IRA provided two years have passed since you first participated in the SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. An eligible rollover distribution is defined generally as any distribution from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan unless it is a required minimum distribution, hardship distribution, part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions and any income allocable to the excess, deemed loan distribution, dividends on employer securities, the cost of life insurance coverage, or a distribution of Roth elective deferrals from a 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b), or federal Thrift Savings Plan.

   If you elect to receive your rollover distribution prior to placing it in a SIMPLE IRA, thereby conducting an indirect rollover, your plan administrator generally will be required to withhold 20 percent of your distribution as a payment of income taxes. When completing the rollover, you may make up out of pocket the amount withheld, and roll over the full amount distributed from your employer-sponsored retirement plan. To qualify as a rollover, your eligible rollover distribution must be rolled over to your SIMPLE IRA not later than 60 days after you receive the distribution. Alternatively, you may claim the withheld amount as income, and pay the applicable income tax, and if you are under age 59 1⁄2, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax (unlessan exception to the penalty applies).

   As an alternative to the indirect rollover, your employer generally must give you the option to directly roll over your employer-sponsored retirement plan balance to a SIMPLE IRA. If you elect the direct rollover option, your eligible rollover distribution will be paid directly to the SIMPLE IRA (or other eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan) that you designate. The 20 percent withholding requirements do not apply to direct rollovers.

4. **SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA Rollovers.** Assets distributed from yourSIMPLE IRA may be rolled over to your Traditional IRA without IRS penalty tax, provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. As with SIMPLE IRA-to-SIMPLE IRA rollovers, the requirements of IRC Section 408(d)(3) must be met. A SIMPLE IRA to-Traditional IRA rollover must be completed within 60 days after youreceive the distribution.

   Regardless of the number of IRAs you own, you are only permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period.

5. **SIMPLE IRA-to-Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan Rollovers.** You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from a SIMPLE IRA to an employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. The employer-sponsored retirement plan, however, must allow for such rollover contributions. A SIMPLE IRA may not receive rollovers from employer-sponsored retirement plans.

6. **SIMPLE IRA to Roth IRA Conversions.** You are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing SIMPLE IRA(s) into your Roth IRA(s), provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. If you convert to a Roth IRA, the amount of the conversion from your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA will be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income. Although the conversion amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to conversionsfrom a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for anyexceptions to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. If you are age 701⁄2 or older you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your SIMPLE IRA.

7. **Written Election.** At the time you make a rollover to a SIMPLE IRA, you must designate in writing to the Custodian your election to treat thatcontribution as a rollover. Once made, the rollover election is irrevocable.

I. **RECHARACTERIZATIONS** – If you make a contribution to a SIMPLE 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 SIMPLE 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

J. **NOT TAX ADVICE** - Nothing contained within this Disclosure Statement or Custodial Agreement should be construed as tax or investment advice. Due to the specific and complex tax rules under Publication 590 and other regulations, you should seek advice from your tax or investment advisor for details on thespecific rules and the tax treatment of your assets.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

A. **DEDUCTION OF ROLLOVERS AND TRANSFERS** – A deduction is not allowed for rollover or transfer contributions.

B. **GIFT TAX** – Transfers of your SIMPLE IRA assets to a beneficiary made during your life and at your request may be subject to federal gift tax under IRC Section2501.

C. **SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year income averaging authorized by IRC Sec. 402 do not apply to SIMPLE IRA distributions.

D. **PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** – If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your SIMPLE IRA, as described in IRC Section 4975,your entire account will lose its tax-deferred status, and you must include the fair market value of your account in your gross income for that taxable year. You may also incur a tax penalty. Examples of a prohibited transaction include using your SIMPLE IRA assets to buy property for personal use, lending money from your SIMPLE IRA to a disqualified person and taking a loan from your SIMPLE IRA. Please refer to a tax consultant for advice on questions of prohibitedtransactions.

E. **PLEDGING/SECURITY** – If you pledge any portion of your SIMPLE IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and will be included in your gross income for that year.

OTHER INFORMATION

A. **IRS PLAN APPROVAL** – The agreement used to establish this SIMPLE IRA has been approved by the IRS. The IRS approval is a determination only as to form. It is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.

B. **NO PREDICTION, REPRESENTATION OR GUARANTEE OF FUTURE VALUE** - The value of your SIMPLE 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 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 SIMPLE 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 SIMPLE 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. Qualified disaster relief may include penalty-tax free early distributions made during specified time frames for each disaster, the ability to include distributions in your gross income ratably over multiple years, the ability to roll over distributions to an eligible retirement plan without regard to the 60-dayrollover rule, and more.

E. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** – You may obtain further information on SIMPLE IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM, by visiting any district office of the Internal Revenue Service or by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.

TRUSTEE FEE SCHEDULE
For Traditional, Roth, SEP and SIMPLE

Annual Fee	
Annual Fee per Account	$ 15

Annual fees are charged on a calendar year basis and are not pro-rated.

Services Include:

- IRS approved retirement plans and trust/custodial documents. Maintain such trust/custodial documents in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations.
- Maintaining customer data, including beneficiary designation.
- Annual required minimum distribution notices and, upon request, calculate required minimum distribution amounts.
- Remit and report tax withholding to appropriate agencies under our taxpayer ID.
- Provide IRS Forms 1099 and 5498, as required.
- Report fair market value of assets to IRS, as required.

Other Charges	
Account Closing Fee / Transfer	$ 20
Outgoing Wire Processing	$ 25
Tax Form Corrections	$ 25
Processing on Terminated Trust *Processing on terminated accounts after the account has been closed more than 6 months*	$ 25
Reinstatement of Closed Account	$ 50
Special services not otherwise provided above	As agreed

Please Note: In the event account fees become delinquent and it becomes necessary to collect the balance through the services of a collection agency, you will be held responsible for their fees.

Trustee fees are dependent on the Brokerage Firm who services your account. Please contact your Brokerage Firm for all fees applicable to your account. If you should transfer your account to another Brokerage Firm, a current schedule of fees should be requested.

P. O. BOX 45274 | WESTLAKE, OH 44145 | PHONE: 800-209-9010 | FAX: 302-999-9554 | EMAIL: DTS@EQUITYINSTITUTIONAL.COM