MOF Securities

MOF Disclosure Pursuant to FINRA Rule 5350 Regarding Stop and Stop-Limit Orders in U.S. Listed Stocks and Warrants

MOF Securities is furnishing this document to you to provide information about the manner in which stop and stop-limit orders that you submit to MOF to buy or sell stocks and warrants will be managed.

The U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has stated that a stop order, also referred to as a "stop-loss order", is "an order to buy or sell a stock once the price of the stock reaches a specified price, known as the stop price. When the stop price is reached, a stop order becomes a market order. A buy stop order is entered at a stop price above the current market price. A sell stop order is entered at a stop price below the current market price. Investors generally use a sell stop order to limit a loss or to protect a profit on a stock that they own."

The SEC has described a stop-limit order as "an order to buy or sell a stock that combines the features of a stop order and a limit order. Once the stop price is reached, a stop-limit order becomes a limit order that will be executed at a specified price (or better)."

Important notes concerning stop and stop-limit orders:

1. Native Stop or Stop-Limit Order Types Offered by Exchanges May Differ from the Traditional Order Type. Stop and stop-limit orders submitted using an exchange's native order type may have additional non-standard attributes or be managed in a way different than the traditional definition of a stop or stop-limit order. Please review the exchange's own website and/or contact the exchange for more information about how an exchange may handle a stop or stop-limit order submitted using the exchange's native order type. Among other things, exchanges may include attributes in native stop orders that result in the order not executing at all.

2. There is No Guarantee That a Stop or Stop-Limit Order Will Be Executed At or Near the Trigger Price or Will Be Executed At All. Please be aware that a stop or stop-limit order may not be triggered or be executed at or near the specified trigger price. Among other things, execution venues may fail to honor their posted prices or may experience delays or failures that may prevent or delay a stop order from being executed. In addition, market events may result in a stop order executing far from the customer's specified trigger price. For instance, in situations where many customers submit a stop order with a similar trigger point or there is a lack of liquidity in the market, a stop order may execute a significant amount away from the specified trigger price and a stop-limit order may not execute at all.