

IRONBEAM

Disclosure Document

Last revised June 2, 2026

This Disclosure Document is intended to be a general guide covering Ironbeam, Inc.'s business, operations, risk profile, and affiliates as required by federal law. Please retain this information for future reference.



Table of Contents

Page 3	Business Name and Contact Information (1.55(k)(1))
Page 3	Principals (1.55(k)(2))
Page 5	Significant Types of Business Activities (1.55(k)(3))
Page 5	Ironbeam's Business on Behalf of its Customers (1.55(k)(4))
Page 6	Material Risks (1.55(k)(5))
Page 9	Ironbeam's Designated Self-Regulatory Organization (1.55(k)(6))
Page 9	Material Complaints or Actions (1.55(k)(7))
Page 9	Customer Funds Segregation (1.55(k)(8))
Page 14	Filing a Complaint (1.55(k)(9))
Page 15	Relevant Financial Data (1.55(k)(10))
Page 16	Current Risk Practices, Controls, and Procedures (1.55(k)(11))

A complete paper copy of this Disclosure Document will be provided to any Ironbeam, Inc. customer upon request in accordance with CFTC Regulation 1.55(j)(2).

**COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION REGULATION 1.55(k):
IRONBEAM, INC. DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT**

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) requires each futures commission merchant (“FCM”), including Ironbeam, Inc. (“Ironbeam”), to provide the following information to its customers. Except as otherwise noted below, the information set out is as of June 2, 2026. Ironbeam will update this information annually and as necessary to take account of any material changes to its business operations, financial condition, or other factors that Ironbeam believes may be material to a customer’s decision to do business with our firm. Nonetheless, Ironbeam’s business activities and financial data are not static and will change in non-material ways frequently throughout any 12 months.

At Ironbeam, we want all clients to be well-informed investors. During the account opening process and throughout your relationship with our firm, you will be provided with essential disclosures and documents that will give you detailed insight into your relationship with Ironbeam and the risks involved in trading futures and options. It is important that you take the time to read and thoroughly understand this information.

Business Name and Contact Information

Ironbeam maintains its principal place of business at 211 W. Wacker., 17th floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The firm’s main phone number is 1(800) 341-1941 and fax number is 1(312) 765-7201. Inquiries via email can be directed to clientservices@ironbeam.com.

Principals

Omid M. Farr

Founder, Chief Executive Officer & Chief Technology Officer

211 W. Wacker 17th Floor

Chicago, IL 60606

Mr. Farr began his career in the commodity futures and options industry in 1995, and it quickly became his passion and life’s work. He majored in economics, having received a Bachelor of Science degree from Santa Clara University (“SCU”), California’s oldest operating institution of higher learning. Mr. Farr graduated Summa Cum Laude with the distinct honor of having the highest GPA of the entire graduating class.

He focused his time and research on econometric models and leveraged SCU's prestigious agribusiness framework. This solidified his foundation in the commodity futures and options industry and ultimately led to the creation of an FCM in 2001. Mr. Farr founded the firm because he saw an industry need for a brokerage focused on technology and straight-through processing trade solutions, and he did so with a moral conviction in high service and utmost integrity. Mr. Farr is also the sole owner of Tavage, Inc.

As Ironbeam's Chief Technology Officer, Mr. Farr is responsible for the strategic vision and implementation of the firm's order-entry and back-office systems, as well as overall technology business development.

Donald L. Boettcher

Chief Financial Officer

211 W. Wacker 17th floor
Chicago, IL 60606

Mr. Boettcher joined Ironbeam in 2016 as its Controller and was installed as Chief Financial Officer in April 2024. He is responsible for all the firm's accounting, treasury, finance, and certain human resources activities. He has 19 years of industry experience, including 10 years as an auditor/examiner at CME Group. Mr. Boettcher is a graduate of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a Bachelor's and Master of Science Degrees in Accounting and is a registered CPA.

Edward E. Ryan

Chief Compliance Officer

211 W. Wacker 17th Floor
Chicago, IL 60606

Mr. Ryan joined Ironbeam in November 2024 as Chief Compliance Officer. Mr. Ryan is responsible for all firm compliance and regulatory initiatives. He has 35 years of experience in the Futures industry. Mr. Ryan began his career working on the floor at the Chicago Board of Trade for 10 years, in various roles, including desk manager, trade clerk, and trader in the 30-year US Bond pit. Before joining Ironbeam, Mr. Ryan held various roles with multiple FCMs throughout his career, including business development, Chief Compliance Officer, and Chief Marketing Officer.

Mr. Ryan earned a Bachelor's degree in History and Political Science from Northeastern Illinois University and holds a Series 3 License.

Tavage, Inc.

Principal

211 W. Wacker 17th Floor
Chicago, IL 60606

Tavage, Inc. is the sole stockholder of Ironbeam, Inc. and was incorporated in Delaware on October 8, 2009. Tavage, Inc. is in good standing with the state of Delaware.

Significant Types of Business Activities

Ironbeam's sole business is operating as an FCM registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and as a member of the National Futures Association ("NFA"). Ironbeam executes trades on most major exchanges worldwide for all types of traders, including institutional, commercial, and retail clients. We also specialize in servicing Introducing Brokers through independent and guaranteed relationships.

As a full-service FCM, our offerings are not limited to taking customer orders and executing futures and options transactions. Ironbeam provides various services relating to investments in futures and options, including investment and market research, executing trades, providing trading recommendations, and assisting with client service needs. All of Ironbeam's assets and capital are currently contributed to its business as an FCM, and at this time, Ironbeam does not participate in any other business activities or product lines.

Ironbeam's Business on Behalf of Its Customers

Ironbeam services U.S. and foreign-domiciled retail, commercial, and institutional clients engaged in speculative and bona fide hedging transactions. From the smallest individual investors to the largest institutional clients, and everything in between, we value our relationships with our customers and ensure top-of-the-line service for all.

Ironbeam is a clearing member of the CME Group (including CME, CBOT, NYMEX, and COMEX) and maintains a carrying broker relationship with Phillip Capital, Inc. (NFA ID#0422202), to facilitate client access to non-CME Group exchanges through our various trading platform offerings. Ironbeam provides access to approximately twenty global futures exchanges. Markets available to trade include agriculture, currencies, energies, soft commodities, metals, equity indices, cryptos, and fixed-income contracts.

To ensure that Ironbeam has selected appropriate bank depositories, custodians, and other counterparties for our customer-segregated assets, Ironbeam follows a substantive evaluation process that reviews specific criteria to properly assess the qualifications and financial stability of these entities. Ironbeam reviews the depository's capitalization, creditworthiness, operational reliability, and liquidity access for any depository we select to

hold our customer-segregated funds. Further, we analyze our concentration among our depositories and ensure that we have established multiple relationships to mitigate this risk. We also review the availability of FDIC deposit insurance at each depository and determine the regulatory and supervisory bodies responsible for monitoring each entity holding customer-segregated funds. Ironbeam also completes ongoing monitoring and a thorough due diligence review of each depository at least annually. Additionally, if Ironbeam elects to invest any customer-segregated funds in permitted investments in accordance with CFTC Regulation 1.25, we consider the market, credit, counterparty, operational, and liquidity risks associated with such investments and assess each individual investment to ensure that it complies with the requirements of CFTC Regulation 1.25, including managing any permitted investments consistent with the objective of preserving principal and maintaining liquidity.

Material Risks

Ironbeam faces various risks that may affect its operations or financial results, many of which are driven by factors it cannot control or predict. The following discussion addresses the risks that management believes are most significant, although other risks that may arise or prove more significant than expected may also affect Ironbeam's operations or financial results.

Ironbeam could have a material liquidity risk should the firm fail to maintain enough liquid assets to pay its debts (including obligations to the customer) in a timely manner. To ensure compliance with its regulatory capital requirements and maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its ongoing business obligations, Ironbeam holds a significant portion of its assets in cash. As of April 30, 2026, Ironbeam holds 99% of its total assets in cash and readily marketable securities. If we elect to invest customer segregated funds, Ironbeam will typically invest in U.S. Treasury Securities, which the U.S. Government guarantees as to principal and interest and Government Money Market Funds. Ironbeam invests its own funds in short-term, highly liquid instruments, such as Money Market Mutual funds and high-quality equities and corporate bonds, with a minimum Moody's rating of Baa2. The average weighted maturity of all firm-owned investments is less than one year; however, all investments can be liquidated within one business day without material loss. Without an equities component, we have no weighted coupon rate for firm-owned investments.

Ironbeam's leverage ratio is 1.12% as of April 30, 2026. This calculation methodology is consistent with Ironbeam's CFTC/NFA regulatory filing on the 1-FR-FCM, which is equal to [(Total Balance Sheet Assets Less Instruments Guaranteed by the U.S. Government and Held as an Asset to Collateralize an Asset (e.g., reverse repo agreements)) less Customer

Segregated Funds] divided by Total Capital, which is defined as the sum of stockholder's equity and subordinated debt. Our material principal liabilities include our equity in commodity accounts for customers trading on U.S. commodity exchanges and our subordinated loan agreements as of April 30, 2026.

Ironbeam has been in business since 2009 as a private firm. Since the firm has no debt other than subordinated loan agreements with its parent company, external parties have not evaluated its creditworthiness. We believe we have a sterling reputation in the futures industry and do not believe our creditworthiness to be a material risk. On 09/30/19, we wrote off \$893,357.41 in bad segregated funds debt. Therefore, our bad-debt-to-segregated-account balance ratio was 1.6%. We had no write-offs in either 30.7 or Cleared Swap funds. Ironbeam had no write-offs for the fiscal year ending 09/30/20 and \$1,593 in write-offs during the fiscal year ending 09/30/21, which was .003% of segregated funds. We had no write-offs during the fiscal year ending 9/30/22. We wrote off \$9,220 in the fiscal year ending 09/30/23, which was 0.01% of segregated assets. We wrote off \$2,863 in the fiscal year ending 09/30/24, which was 0.002% of segregated funds. We wrote off \$74,197 in the fiscal year ending 09/30/25, which was 0.04% of segregated funds. Our corporate office is at, 211 W. Wacker. We moved into the new space in the fall of 2025.

Ironbeam could have a material capital risk that would affect our customers and us if our excess net capital falls below the minimum required by industry regulators. Currently, the minimum net capital required is the greater of \$1,000,000 or 8% of the firm's risk-based requirement. Daily capital computations serve to mitigate risks associated with potential capital concerns.

In the normal course of business, Ironbeam may occasionally be subject to legal and regulatory actions that are deemed to have no material effect on the firm's financial condition or ability to house customer funds.

Ironbeam does not believe that any material risks are posed to our customers created by any affiliate relationships and activities, nor does Ironbeam invest any customer-segregated funds in an affiliated entity. Currently, the only material commitment between Ironbeam and its affiliates other than what is already disclosed is the subordinated debt between Ironbeam and its parent company, Tavage, Inc. As of April 30, 2026, the outstanding subordinated debt balance is \$0.

The general environment can adversely affect Ironbeam's business. Economic, corporate, futures, and options markets, regulatory, and geopolitical developments all play a role in client trading activity, interest rates, and overall investor engagement and are outside of Ironbeam's control.

As a participant in the futures and options brokerage industry, Ironbeam is subject to extensive regulation by federal and state governmental agencies, supervisory authorities, and SROs. Such regulation continues to grow more extensive and complex, and regulatory proceedings continue to become more frequent and sanctions more severe. The requirements imposed by Ironbeam's regulators are designed to ensure the integrity of financial markets, the safety and soundness of financial institutions, and the protection of clients. These regulations may often limit Ironbeam's activities through capital, customer protection, and market conduct requirements and restrictions on the business activities it may conduct. New legislation, rule changes, or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing federal, state, and SRO rules and regulations may directly affect the operations and profitability of Ironbeam or its specific business lines. In addition, the rules and regulations could result in limitations on the lines of business Ironbeam conducts, modifications to Ironbeam's business practices, increased capital requirements, or additional costs.

While Ironbeam devotes substantial attention and resources to the reliability, capacity, and scalability of its systems, trading through an electronic trading or order routing system exposes you to risks of 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. 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. 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. Other risks of trading futures and options are disclosed in Ironbeam's account-opening documents for customers who elect to proceed with trading.

Ironbeam's Designated Self-Regulatory Organization

Ironbeam's designated self-regulatory organization is the CME Group. The CME Group's website is cmegroup.com.

Material Complaints or Actions

There has been no material administrative, civil, enforcement, or criminal complaints or actions filed against the FCM where such complaints or actions have not concluded, and any enforcement complaints or actions filed against the FCM during the last three years.

Customer Funds Segregation

Customer Accounts. FCMs may maintain up to three different types of accounts for customers, depending on the products a customer trades:

- (i) a **Customer Segregated Account** for customers that trade futures and options on futures listed on U.S. futures exchanges;
- (ii) a **30.7 Account** for customers that trade futures and options on futures listed on foreign boards of trade; and
- (iii) a **Cleared Swaps Customer Account** for customers trading swaps that are cleared on a DCO registered with the CFTC. Ironbeam does not currently engage in Cleared Swaps Trading.

The requirement to maintain these separate accounts reflects the different risks posed by the various products. Cash, securities, and other collateral (collectively, **Customer Funds**) required to be held in one type of account, *e.g.*, the Customer Segregated Account, may not be commingled with funds required to be held in another type of account, *e.g.*, the 30.7 Account, except as the CFTC may permit by order. For example, the CFTC has issued orders authorizing ICE Clear Europe Limited, which is registered with the CFTC as a DCO, and its FCM clearing members: (i) to hold in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts Customer Funds used to margin both (a) Cleared Swaps and (b) foreign futures and foreign options traded on ICE Futures Europe, and to provide for portfolio margining of such Cleared Swaps and foreign futures and foreign options; and (ii) to hold in Customer Segregated Accounts Customer Funds used to margin both (c) futures and options on futures traded on ICE Futures U.S. and (d) foreign futures and foreign options traded on ICE Futures Europe, and to provide for portfolio margining of such transactions.

Customer Segregated Account. Funds that customers deposit with an FCM, or that are otherwise required to be held for the benefit of customers, to margin futures and options on

futures contracts traded on futures exchanges located in the U.S., *i.e.*, designated contract markets, are held in a Customer Segregated Account in accordance with section 4d(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC Regulation 1.20. Customer Segregated Funds held in the Customer Segregated Account may not be used to meet the obligations of the FCM or any other person, including another customer.

All Customer Segregated Funds may be commingled in a single account, *i.e.*, a customer omnibus account, and held with (i) a bank or trust company located in the U.S.; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside of the U.S. that has in excess of \$1 billion of regulatory capital; (iii) an FCM; or (iv) a DCO. Such commingled accounts must be properly titled to make clear that the funds belong to and are being held for the benefit of the FCM's customers. Unless a customer provides instructions to the contrary, an FCM may hold Customer Segregated Funds only: (i) in the U.S.; (ii) in a money center country;¹ or (iii) in the country of origin of the currency.

An FCM must hold sufficient U.S. dollars in the U.S. to meet all U.S. dollar obligations and sufficient funds in each other currency to meet obligations in such currency. Notwithstanding the foregoing, assets denominated in a currency may be held to meet obligations denominated in another currency (other than the U.S. dollar) as follows: (i) U.S. dollars may be held in the U.S. or in money center countries to meet obligations denominated in any other currency; and (ii) funds in money center currencies.² maybe held in the U.S. or in money-center countries to meet obligations denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

30.7 Account. Funds that 30.7 Customers deposit with an FCM, or that are otherwise required to be held for the benefit of customers, to margin futures and options on futures contracts traded on foreign boards of trade, *i.e.*, 30.7 Customer Funds, and sometimes referred to as the foreign futures and foreign options secured amount, are held in a 30.7 Account in accordance with CFTC Regulation 30.7.

Funds required to be held in the 30.7 Account for or on behalf of 30.7 Customers may be commingled in an omnibus account and held with (i) a bank or trust company located in the U.S.; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside the U.S. that has in excess of \$1 billion in regulatory capital; (iii) an FCM; (iv) a DCO; (v) the clearing organization of any foreign board of trade; (vi) a foreign broker; or (vii) such clearing organization's or foreign broker's designated depositories. Such commingled accounts must be properly titled to make clear that the funds belong to and are being held for the benefit of the FCM's 30.7 Customers. As

¹ Money center countries means Canada, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

² Money center currencies mean the currency of any money center country and the Euro.

explained below, CFTC Regulation 30.7 restricts the amount of such funds that may be held outside of the U.S.

Customers trading on foreign markets assume additional risks. Laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign jurisdiction in which the transaction occurs, and funds held in 30.7 Accounts outside of the U.S. may not receive the same level of protection as Customer Segregated Funds. If the foreign broker carrying 30.7 Customer positions fails, the broker will be liquidated in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized, which laws may differ significantly from the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Return of 30.7 Customer Funds to the U.S. will be delayed and likely will be subject to the costs of administration of the failed foreign broker in accordance with the law of the applicable jurisdiction, as well as possible other intervening foreign brokers if multiple foreign brokers were used to process the U.S. customers' transactions on foreign markets.

If the foreign broker does not fail but the 30.7 Customers' U.S. FCM fails, the foreign broker may want to ensure that appropriate authorization has been obtained before returning the 30.7 Customer Funds to the FCM's trustee, which may delay their return. If both the foreign broker and the U.S. FCM were to fail, potential differences between the trustee for the U.S. FCM and the administrator for the foreign broker, each with independent fiduciary obligations under applicable law, may result in significant delays and additional administrative expenses. Using other intervening foreign brokers by the U.S. FCM to process the trades of 30.7 Customers on foreign markets may cause additional delays and administrative expenses.

To reduce the potential risk to 30.7 Customer Funds held outside of the U.S., CFTC Regulation 30.7 generally provides that an FCM may not deposit or hold 30.7 Customer Funds in permitted accounts outside of the U.S. except as necessary to meet margin requirements, including prefunding margin requirements, established by rule, regulation, or order of the relevant foreign boards of trade or foreign clearing organizations, or to meet margin calls issued by foreign brokers carrying the 30.7 Customers' positions. The rule further provides, however, that, in order to avoid the daily transfer of funds from accounts in the U.S., an FCM may maintain in accounts located outside of the U.S. an additional amount of up to 20 percent of the total amount of funds necessary to meet margin and prefunding margin requirements to avoid daily transfers of funds.

Cleared Swaps Customer Account. Funds deposited with an FCM, or otherwise required to be held for the benefit of customers, to margin swaps cleared through a registered DCO, *i.e.*, Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral, are held in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account in accordance with the provisions of section 4d(f) of the Act and Part 22 of the CFTC's Regulations. Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts are sometimes referred to as LSOC

Accounts. LSOC is an acronym for “legally separated, operationally commingled.” Funds required to be held in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account may be commingled in an omnibus account and held with (i) a bank or trust company located in the U.S.; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside of the U.S. that has in excess of \$1 billion of regulatory capital; (iii) a DCO; or (iv) another FCM. Such commingled accounts must be properly titled to make clear that the funds belong to and are being held for the benefit of the FCM’s Cleared Swaps Customers. **Ironbeam does not currently engage in Cleared Swaps Trading.**

Investment of Customer Funds. Section 4d(a)(2) of the Act authorizes FCMs to invest Customer Segregated Funds in obligations of the United States, in general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof, and in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. Section 4d(f) authorizes FCMs to invest Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral in similar instruments.

CFTC Regulation 1.25 authorizes FCMs to invest Customer Segregated Funds, Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral, and 30.7 Customer Funds in instruments of a similar nature. CFTC Regulations further provide that the FCM may retain all gains earned and is responsible for investment losses incurred in connection with the investment of Customer Funds. However, the FCM and the customer may agree that the FCM will pay the customer interest on the funds deposited. Please reference Ironbeam’s customer agreement to determine applicability.

Permitted investments include:

- (i) Obligations of the United States and obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (U.S. government securities);
- (ii) General obligations of any State or any political subdivision thereof (municipal securities);
- (iii) Obligations of any United States government corporation or enterprise sponsored by the United States government (U.S. agency obligations);³
- (iv) Interests in government money market funds as defined in § 270.2a-7 of this title, provided that the government money market funds do not choose to rely

³ Obligations issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association are permitted only while these entities operate under the conservatorship or receivership of the Federal Housing Finance Authority with capital support from the United States.

on the ability to impose discretionary liquidity fees consistent with the requirements of 17 CFR 270.2a-7(c)(2)(i) (government money market fund).

- (v) Interests in exchange-traded funds, as defined in 17 CFR 270.6c-11, which seek to replicate the performance of a published short-term U.S. Treasury security index composed of bonds, notes, and bills with a remaining maturity of 12 months or less, issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (U.S. Treasury exchange-traded fund); and
- (vi) General obligations of Canada, France, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom (permitted foreign sovereign debt), subject to the following:
 - a. A futures commission merchant may invest in the permitted foreign sovereign debt of a country to the extent the futures commission merchant has balances in segregated accounts owed to its customers denominated in that country's currency; and
 - b. A derivatives clearing organization may invest in the permitted foreign sovereign debt of a country to the extent the derivatives clearing organization has balances in segregated accounts owed to its clearing members that are futures commission merchants denominated in that country's currency.

The average duration of the securities in which an FCM invests Customer Funds cannot exceed 2 years.

An FCM may also engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with non-affiliated registered broker-dealers, provided such transactions are made on a delivery versus payment basis and involve only permitted investments. All funds or securities received in repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with Customer Funds must be held in the appropriate Customer Account, *i.e.*, Customer Segregated Account, 30.7 Account, or Cleared Swaps Customer Account. Further, in accordance with CFTC Regulation 1.25, all such funds or collateral must be received in the appropriate Customer Account on a delivery-versus-payment basis in immediately available funds.⁴

⁴ As discussed below, NFA publishes twice-monthly a report, which shows for each FCM, *inter alia*, the percentage of Customer Funds that are held in cash and each of the permitted investments under CFTC Regulation 1.25. The report also indicates whether the FCM held any Customer Funds during that month at a depository that is an affiliate of the FCM.

Further, CFTC Regulations require Ironbeam to hold funds deposited to margin futures and options on futures contracts traded on U.S. designated contract markets in Customer Segregated Accounts. Similarly, Ironbeam must hold funds deposited for margin-cleared swaps and futures, and options on futures contracts traded on foreign boards of trade, in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account or a 30.7 Account, respectively. In computing its Customer Funds requirements under relevant CFTC Regulations, Ironbeam may only consider those Customer Funds actually held in the applicable Customer Accounts and may not apply free funds in an account under identical ownership but of a different classification or account type (*e.g.*, securities, Customer Segregated, 30.7) to an account's margin deficiency. In order to be used for margin purposes, the funds must actually be transferred to the identically owned under-margined account.

For additional information on the protection of customer funds, please see the Futures Industry Association's "Protection of Customer Funds Frequently Asked Questions" located at [FIA Customer Funds FAQ October 2025](#).

Filing a Complaint

At Ironbeam, our mission is to ensure our customers' happiness and positive experience in trading futures and options. We encourage any customer to file a complaint internally with Ironbeam's Compliance Department at compliance@ironbeam.com. If at any time you have an unresolved complaint with Ironbeam, you may elect to follow the instructions below for filing a complaint with our regulatory bodies.

A customer who wishes to file a complaint about Ironbeam or one of its employees with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") can contact the Division of Enforcement either electronically at <https://forms.cftc.gov/Forms/Complaint/Screen1> or by calling the Division of Enforcement toll-free at 866-FON-CFTC (866-366-2382).

A customer may file a complaint about Ironbeam or one of its employees with the National Futures Association (NFA) at <http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/Complaint.aspx> or by calling NFA directly at 800-621-3570.

A customer may file a complaint about Ironbeam or one of its employees with Ironbeam's DSRO, CME Group electronically at <http://www.cmegroup.com/market-regulation/file-complaint.html> or by calling the CME at 312-341-3286.

Relevant Financial Data

Ironbeam's annual audited financial statements can be viewed on our website at www.ironbeam.com/financial-information.

As of April 30, 2026, Ironbeam's total equity and net worth was \$20,615,896. Ironbeam's regulatory capital, in accordance with GAAP, can be defined as its net capital, adjusted net capital, net capital required, and excess net capital. As of April 30 2026, Ironbeam's net capital was \$19,586,639, its adjusted net capital was \$18,547,288, its net capital requirement was \$2,739,973, and its excess net capital was \$15,807,315.

Ironbeam does not currently engage in any proprietary trading activities, over-the-counter transactions, or illiquid financial products for which timely and accurate pricing is difficult to obtain. Further, Ironbeam does not maintain any unsecured lines of credit or similar short-term funding obtained but not yet drawn upon.

As of April 30, 2026, the number of customers that comprise 50% of Ironbeam's total funds requirement for:

- Segregated accounts – 30
- Cleared Swaps accounts - 0
- 30.7 accounts - 2

Additional financial information on all FCMs is also available on the CFTC's website at: <http://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/financialfcmdata/index.htm>

Customers should be aware that the NFA publishes certain financial information on its website concerning each FCM. The FCM Capital Report provides each FCM's most recent month-end adjusted net capital, required net capital, and excess net capital. (Information for a twelve-month period is available.) In addition, NFA publishes twice-monthly a Customer Segregated Funds report, which shows for each FCM: (i) total funds held in Customer Segregated Accounts, (ii) total funds required to be held in Customer Segregated Accounts, and (iii) excess segregated funds, *i.e.*, the FCM's Residual Interest. This report also shows the percentage of Customer Segregated Funds held in cash and each permitted investment under CFTC Regulation 1.25. Finally, the report indicates whether the FCM held any Customer Segregated Funds during that month at a depository that is an affiliate of the FCM.

The report shows the most recent semi-monthly information; however, the public will also have the ability to see information for the most recent twelve-month period. A 30.7

Customer Funds report and a Customer Cleared Swaps Collateral report provide the same information with respect to the 30.7 Account and the Cleared Swaps Customer Account. The above financial information reports can be found by searching for a specific FCM in NFA's BASIC system (<http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/>) and then clicking on "View Financial Information" on the FCM's BASIC Details page.

Current Risk Practices, Controls and Procedures

Ironbeam has established a detailed system of risk management policies and procedures designed to monitor and manage the risks associated with our firm's activities as an FCM. This Risk Management Program takes into account market, credit, liquidity, foreign currency, legal, operational, settlement, segregation, technological, capital, and other applicable risks of Ironbeam. We have also established specific risk tolerance limits that trigger further review by the firm's senior management. Our procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that all customer-segregated funds are separately accounted for at all times. Further, we have reviewed our automated financial management controls to prevent or mitigate the placement of erroneous orders, including those that exceed certain margin, credit, or volume thresholds or limits. Ironbeam has also established written procedures to ensure that we maintain sufficient capital to be in compliance with the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC and NFA rules and regulations, and that our firm maintains sufficient capital and liquidity to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of Ironbeam's operations as an FCM.

Ironbeam further manages its potential risks through its policies, procedures, and controls reasonably designed to achieve and/or monitor risk in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. These procedures also address issues such as business conduct, ethics, sales and trading practices, marketing and communications, books and records, anti-money laundering, client privacy, and employment policies.