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OMB Number: 3235-0123

Expires: April 30, 2013

Estimated average burden  
hours per response..... 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER

8- 68266

**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT  
FORM X-17A-5  
PART III**

FACING PAGE

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/10 AND ENDING 12/31/10  
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

**A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION**

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:  
Tiger Securities LLC

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)  
164 Hance Rd.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRM I.D. NO.

Fair Haven (No. and Street) NJ 07704

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT  
Thomas F Flynn 732-842-9450  
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

**B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION**

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report\*  
Acquavella Chiarelli Shuster Berkower & Co., LLP

517 Route One South (Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) Iselin NJ 08830

(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

**CHECK ONE:**

- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

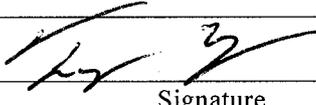
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JD 3/30

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Tyrone S Fay, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Tiger Securities LLC, as of December 31, 2010, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

None



Signature

Managing Member

Title



Notary Public

THOMAS F. FLYNN  
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEB. 1, 2013

This report \*\* contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Facing Page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
- (o) Supplemental Report of Independent Auditors on Internal Control

\*\* For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

**TIGER SECURITIES, LLC**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5 OF THE  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**DECEMBER 31, 2010**

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

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# ACSB

Acquavella, Chiarelli, Shuster, Berkower & Co., LLP

Certified Public Accountants and Advisors

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New York, NY 10119  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Member of  
**Tiger Securities, LLC**

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of **Tiger Securities, LLC** (the "Company"), as of December 31, 2010, and the related statements of operations, changes in member's equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Tiger Securities, LLC** as of December 31, 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the supplementary schedule on page 10 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

*Acquavella, Chiarelli, Shuster, Berkower, Co., LLP*

Iselin, New Jersey  
February 25, 2011

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

December 31, 2010

### ASSETS

Due from broker	\$ 337,659
Securities owned, at fair value	666,499
Due from related party	31,000
Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,201	<u>1,946</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,037,104</u>

### LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY

#### Liabilities

Due to broker	\$ 599,584
Securities sold not yet purchased, at fair value	36,723
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>11,860</u>
Total liabilities	648,167
Member's equity	<u>388,937</u>
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$ 1,037,104</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2010

### Revenue

Net gain from principal trading transactions	\$ 196,866
Interest income	<u>41,464</u>
Total revenue	<u>238,330</u>

### Expenses

Salaries and employee benefits	153,883
Interest expense	162,107
Exchange and clearance fees	126,570
Professional fees	28,051
Regulatory fees	14,920
Insurance	11,399
Office supplies	10,864
Telephone and internet	8,044
Travel and entertainment	3,846
Depreciation	1,945
Other expenses	<u>11,925</u>
Total expenses	<u>533,554</u>

### Net loss

\$ (295,224)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY

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Year Ended December 31, 2010

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<b>Member's equity, beginning of year</b>	\$ 253,223
<b>Capital contributions</b>	430,938
<b>Net loss</b>	<u>(295,224)</u>
<b>Member's equity, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 388,937</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2010

<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Net loss	\$ (295,224)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,945
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Due from related party	(31,000)
Securities owned, at fair value	(666,499)
Due from broker	(85,740)
Due to broker	599,584
Securities sold not yet purchased, at fair value	36,723
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	10,860
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<u>(429,351)</u>
<b>Cash flows used in investing activities</b>	
Purchase of equipment	<u>(1,587)</u>
<b>Cash flow provided by financing activities</b>	
Capital contributions	<u>430,938</u>
<b>Net change in cash and cash, end of year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information</b>	
Cash paid during the year for interest	<u>\$ 162,107</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### *Nature of Operations*

Tiger Securities, LLC (the "Company") was formed in New Jersey on May 7, 2009. The Company was approved as a registered broker-dealer under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 on December 14, 2009 and commenced operations as a broker-dealer on February 1, 2010. The Company is wholly owned by Tiger Group, LLC (the "Parent").

The Company is a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company is engaged in proprietary securities transactions, primarily buying and selling corporate debt securities and common stock equities for its own account. The Company operates under the exemptive provisions of SEC Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i). The Company does not maintain possession or control of any customer or securities and is exempt from the requirements of SEC Rule 15c3-3.

#### *Basis of Presentation*

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as detailed in the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification.

#### *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### *Equipment*

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of equipment is depreciated for financial reporting purposes on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

#### *Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy*

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. A fair value hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs are to be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

*Level 1* - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments are not applied to Level 1 investments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these investments does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

*Level 2* - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

### 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### *Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy (Continued)*

*Level 3* - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and are affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of investment, whether the investment is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many investments. This condition could cause an investment to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy. The Company had no investments that would be categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2010.

#### *Fair Value - Valuation Techniques and Inputs*

##### Investments in Securities and Securities Sold Short

The Company values investments in securities and securities sold short that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last reported sales price as of the valuation date. To the extent these securities are actively traded and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

##### Corporate Bonds

The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using market price quotations (where observable), or recently executed transactions. Corporate bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In instances where significant inputs are unobservable, they are categorized in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

##### Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis.

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Income Taxes

The Company is not a taxpaying entity for Federal income tax purposes and thus no Federal income tax expense has been recorded in the statements. Income of the Company is taxed to the member in its respective returns. Certain state authorities levy taxes or fees on the Company based on its net income. Accordingly, the Company provides for taxes on a current basis and also accounts for the differences between financial and tax basis.

The Company's management is required to determine whether a tax position of the Company is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position.

The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant taxing authority. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces ending member's equity. Based on its analysis, the Company's management has determined that it has not incurred any liability for unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2010. However, management's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax fees payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the period ended December 31, 2010.

### 2. Due From/To Brokers

Amounts due from brokers may be restricted to the extent that they serve as deposits for securities sold short.

Amounts due to brokers represent margin borrowings that are collateralized by certain securities owned.

In the normal course of business, substantially all of the Company's securities transactions, money balances and security positions are transacted with the Company's brokers. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent any broker with whom it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on its behalf. The Company's management monitors the financial condition of such brokers and does not anticipate any losses from these counterparties.

### 3. Securities Owned and Securities Sold Short, at Fair Value

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described in the Company's significant accounting policies in Note 1. The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2010:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets (at fair value)</b>				
<b>Securities owned</b>				
Common stocks	\$ 407,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 407,940
Corporate bonds	-	258,559	-	258,559
<b>Total securities owned</b>	<u>\$ 407,940</u>	<u>\$ 258,559</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 666,499</u>

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 3. Securities Owned and Securities Sold Short, at Fair Value (Continued)

The following table presents information about the Company's liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2010:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Liabilities</b> (at fair value)				
<b>Securities sold short</b>				
Corporate bonds	\$ -	\$ 36,723	\$ -	\$ 36,723

### 4. Due from Related Party

The Company advanced \$31,000 to the managing member of the Parent which is included in due from related party on the Statement of Financial Condition. Such advance is not interest bearing.

### 5. Equipment

Equipment consists of the following:

Office equipment	\$ 4,147
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,201)
	<u>\$ 1,946</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$1,945.

### 6. Securities Sold Short

The Company is subject to certain inherent risks arising from its investing activities of selling securities short. The ultimate cost to the Company to acquire these securities may exceed the liability reflected in these financial statements.

### 7. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) which requires the Company to maintain a minimum net capital of the greater of 6 2/3 aggregate indebtedness or \$100,000 minimum net capital, and a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital not exceeding 15 to 1, both as defined. At December 31, 2010, the Company's net capital was \$214,045, which was \$114,045 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 0.06 to 1.

### 8. Subsequent Events

Management of the Company is contemplating liquidating or selling the assets of the Company during calendar year 2011.

# TIGER SECURITIES, LLC

## COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**December 31, 2010**

<b>Total member's equity</b>	\$ 388,937
<b>Deductions</b>	
Non-allowable assets:	
Due from related party	\$ 31,000
Equipment, net	<u>1,946</u>
Total non-allowable assets	<u>32,946</u>
<b>Net capital before haircuts on securities positions</b>	355,991
Haircuts on securities positions (including undue concentration)	<u>141,946</u>
<b>Net Capital</b>	<u>\$ 214,045</u>
<b>Aggregate indebtedness</b>	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 11,860</u>
<b>Computation of net capital requirement</b>	
Minimum net capital required (greater of 6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness or \$100,000 minimum dollar net capital)	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
<b>Excess net capital</b>	<u>\$ 114,045</u>
<b>Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital</b>	<u>5.54%</u>

The following is a reconciliation of the net capital above and the net capital per amended Form X-17A-5, Part II-A filing as of December 31, 2010:

Net capital, as reported in the Company's Part II (unaudited) amended FOCUS report	\$ 218,721
Less: haircuts and undue concentration	<u>(4,676)</u>
Net capital per above	<u>\$ 214,045</u>
Aggregate indebtedness as reported in the Company's amended Part II (unaudited) FOCUS report	<u>\$ 11,860</u>
Aggregate indebtedness, as reported herein	<u>\$ 11,860</u>

**TIGER SECURITIES, LLC**

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' ON  
INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5(g)**

**DECEMBER 31, 2010**



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**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' ON  
INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5(g)**

To the Member of  
**Tiger Securities, LLC**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of **Tiger Securities, LLC** (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as a basis for designing our audit procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or "aggregate debits") and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purpose in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2010, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

*Acquavella, Chiarelli, Sheuster, Berkman & Co., LLP*

Iselin, New Jersey  
February 25, 2011