

Cover Page - Item 1

**SLT Holdings LLC
dba
SL Capital**

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Form ADV Part 2A Brochure

March 11, 2024

SLT Holdings LLC is a registered investment adviser. An "investment adviser" means any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning securities. Registration with the SEC or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of SLT Holdings LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (480) 359-7092. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about SLT Holdings LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The firm's CRD/IARD number is 328450.

Material Changes - Item 2

The purpose of this page is to inform you of any material changes since the previous version of this brochure.

On March 11, 2024, we submitted our annual updating amendment filing for fiscal year 2023. We have updated Item 4 of our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure to disclose discretionary assets under management of approximately \$105,270,331, and non-discretionary assets under management of approximately \$0.

Additionally, our office address changed, and we moved to 20707 N Pima Rd, Ste 205 Scottsdale, AZ 85255.

If you would like to receive a complete copy of our current brochure free of charge at any time, please contact us at (480) 359-7092 or at MPimentel@slcapitalwealth.com.

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Advisory Business - Item 4

SLT Holdings LLC doing business as SL Capital ("SL Capital" and/or the "firm") is a limited liability company formed in the State of Arizona. SLT Capital LLC is the sole owner of the firm. SLT Trust dated December 27, 2019 is the owner of SLT Capital LLC, Zachary S. Brodt is the Manager of the trust. Marcus Pimentel is the Chief Compliance Officer of the firm. SL Capital has been offering investment advisory services since 2023.

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. You may see the term "Associated Person" throughout this Brochure. As used in this Brochure, this term refers to anyone from our firm who is an officer, employee, and all individuals providing investment advice on behalf of our firm. Where required, such persons are properly licensed or registered as investment adviser representatives.

Portfolio Management Services

Our firm offers discretionary, and in limited cases, non-discretionary portfolio management services to our clients. Discretionary portfolio management means we will make investment decisions and place buy or sell orders in your account without contacting you. These decisions would be made based upon your stated investment objectives. If you wish, you may limit our discretionary authority by, for example, setting a limit on the type of securities that can be purchased for your account. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing. Non-discretionary services mean that we must obtain your written or verbal approval prior to placing any transactions in your account. If you have engaged us for non-discretionary portfolio management services, we will contact you prior to executing any transactions in your account(s) to obtain your approval.

Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. If you decide to hire our firm to assist you with the management of your portfolio, an Associated Person of SL Capital will meet with you and gather information about your financial situation, investment objectives, and any reasonable restrictions you would like to impose on the management of the account. The information we gather will help us implement an asset allocation strategy that will be specific to your needs and goals.

Currently, our asset allocation and advisory services are offered in conjunction with a sub adviser. The sub adviser assists our firm with back-office support, trading, report preparation, and billing. We use proprietary model portfolios along with portfolio models developed by other registered investment advisers. These other investment advisers are responsible for the research and security selection within model portfolios, day-to-day trading, billing calculation, and other back-office operations. SL Capital is responsible for the supervision of the account, portfolio reallocations and rebalancing, and ongoing client interaction and servicing. At this time, SL Capital uses the sub-advisory services of Foundations Investment Advisors LLC. Clients will be provided with a current copy of Foundations Investment Advisors LLC's Form ADV Part 2 Brochure at the inception of service. This document provides important disclosures about Foundations Investment Advisors LLC's services, portfolio models, fees, conflicts of interest, disciplinary history (if any), and other important information that would help clients understand the scope of sub-advisory services provided by Foundations Investment Advisors LLC.

All accounts are managed in accordance with the client's investment needs and may include various types of securities such as equity securities, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), mutual funds, corporate debt securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, municipal securities, and U.S. Government securities. Other types of investments may also be recommended where such investments are appropriate based on the client's stated goals and objectives.

Capital Integration Systems LLC

Portfolio management services clients may request that we consider certain investments offered on the Capital Integration Systems LLC ("CAIS") Alternative Investments Portal as potential investments for their Account. (Please see Item 8 below for information about risks associated with alternative investments.)

In the event we determine that one or more such investments may be appropriate for the client's account, the client will be provided a copy of such investment's offering documents, and we will assist the client in reviewing and completing such offering documents. However, we will not have discretionary authority to select any CAIS investment on behalf of a client; rather, we will be authorized only to make recommendations regarding any such CAIS investment, and each such client will be solely responsible for the decision to invest in any CAIS investment.

Investments and allocations are determined and based upon the client's predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, and other various suitability factors. Further restrictions and guidelines imposed by the client may affect the composition and performance of a client's portfolio. On an ongoing basis, SL Capital reviews the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives, and, where necessary, instructs the sub adviser to make adjustments to the client's portfolio.

Clients are required to provide the firm with prompt notice of any changes in their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, goals, and tolerance for risk. SL Capital will contact the client at least annually to determine whether there have been any changes in the client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, and tolerance for risk.

Wrap Fee Programs

We do not sponsor, manage, or participate in any wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As of March 4, 2024, we manage approximately \$105,270,331 in client assets on a discretionary basis and approximately \$0 in client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Fees and Compensation - Item 5

Portfolio Management Services Fees

For portfolio management services, SL Capital charges an annual fee of up to 2.00% of assets under management. Portfolio management fees are payable monthly in arrears and are based on the average daily value of the assets of the month just ended. Fee payment arrangements can be negotiated on a case-by-case basis. These arrangements will be listed in the advisory agreement signed by the firm and the client. The annual fee paid by a client includes SL Capital's portfolio management fee and the sub-advisor's fees.

The sub adviser calculates the fee and debits such fees from the client's custodial account on behalf of SL Capital. If insufficient cash is available to pay such fees, securities in an amount equal to the balance of unpaid fees will be liquidated to pay for the unpaid balance. In limited cases, we may invoice the client directly for the payment of fees.

Fees are prorated (based on the number of days service is provided during the initial billing period) for an account opened at any time other than the beginning of the billing period. Under the average daily balance method, each day's balance for the month is summed then divided by the number of days in the month, to compute the average daily balance. The average daily balance is then multiplied by the monthly portion of the annual fee to determine the monthly fee due.

You may terminate the client Agreement upon 30-days' written notice to our firm. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the agreement, which means you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the pay period for which you are a client. Refunds are not applicable because fees are payable in arrears.

Advisory fees for alternative investments offered on the Capital Integration Systems LLC ("CAIS") Alternative Investments Portal will be based on quarter end value. Advisory fees for assets managed through CAIS will be directly deducted separately by CAIS and remitted to us.

The fees charged are calculated as described above, and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds, or any portion of your funds.

We reserve the right to maintain courtesy accounts that do not incur Management Fees and to exclude certain positions from being included in the account balance for purposes of calculating the Management Fee. Also, we do not include the value of your insurance products when determining the Management Fee.

We shall never have physical custody of any Client funds or securities, as the services of a qualified and independent custodian will be used for those services. We have contractually assigned fee calculation and deduction authority to the sub-advisor. The sub-advisor will calculate and deduct our advisory fee directly from your custodial account. The sub adviser will deduct our advisory fee only when you have given them written authorization permitting the fees to be paid directly from your account. Further, the qualified custodian will deliver an account statement to you at least quarterly. These account statements will show all disbursements from your account. You should review all statements for accuracy.

Our annual Management Fee is exclusive of and in addition to brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses, which will be incurred by the client. However, we will not receive any portion of the commissions, fees, and costs. Please see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices for further information on brokerage and transaction costs.

If the disclosure brochure – Part 2 of the Form ADV - is not delivered to you within 48 hours prior to you entering into the portfolio management agreement, you may terminate the portfolio management agreement within five business days of the date of acceptance without penalty. If you received the disclosure documents 48 hours in advance or if the five-day grace period has expired, either party may terminate the agreement upon written notice to the other party. Refunds are not applicable because fees are payable in arrears.

Additional Information About Fees and Expenses

Advisory recommendations are based on the financial information and situation that you disclose to us at the time services are provided. Certain assumptions may be made with respect to interest and inflation rates and the use of past trends and performance of the market and economy. Past performance is in no way an indication of future returns. As your financial situation, goals, objectives, or needs change, you must notify us promptly.

SL Capital's fees are negotiable based on the complexity of client goals and objectives and level of services rendered. We also allow Associated Persons servicing the account to negotiate the exact investment management fee within the range disclosed in our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure. As a result, the Associated Person servicing your account may charge more or less for the same service than another Associated Person of our firm. Further, our annual investment management fee may be higher than that charged by other investment advisors offering similar services/programs.

All fees paid to SL Capital for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds to their shareholders. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus. These fees generally include a management fee, other fund expenses, early redemption fee, and a possible distribution fee. A client could invest in a mutual fund directly, without the services of SL Capital. In that case, the client would not receive the services provided by SL Capital, which are designed, among other things, to assist the client in determining which mutual fund or funds are most appropriate to each client's financial condition and objectives. Accordingly, the client should review both the fees charged by the funds and the fees charged by SL Capital to understand fully the total amount of fees to be paid by the client and to evaluate the advisory services being provided.

Billing on Cash Positions: The firm treats cash and cash equivalents as an asset class. Accordingly, unless otherwise agreed in writing, all cash and cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market funds, etc.) are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm's advisory fee. At any specific point in time, depending upon perceived or anticipated market conditions/events (there being no guarantee that such anticipated market conditions/events will occur), the firm may maintain cash and/or cash equivalent positions for defensive, liquidity, or other purposes. While assets are maintained in cash or cash equivalents, such amounts could miss market advances and, depending upon current yields, at any point in time, the firm's advisory fee could exceed the interest paid by the client's cash or cash equivalent positions.

Periods of Portfolio Inactivity: The firm has a fiduciary duty to provide services consistent with the client's best interest. As part of its investment advisory services, the firm will review client portfolios on an ongoing basis to determine if any changes are necessary based upon various factors, including but not limited to investment performance, fund manager tenure, style drift, account additions/withdrawals, the client's financial circumstances, and changes in the client's investment objectives. Based upon these and other factors, there may be extended periods of time when the firm determines that changes to a client's portfolio are neither necessary nor prudent. Notwithstanding, unless otherwise agreed in writing, the firm's annual investment advisory fee will continue to apply during these periods, and there can be no assurance that investment decisions made by the firm will be profitable or equal any specific performance level(s).

IRA Rollover Considerations

As a normal extension of financial advice, we provide education or recommendations related to the rollover of an employer-sponsored retirement plan. A plan participant leaving employment has several options. Each choice offers advantages and disadvantages, depending on desired investment options and services, fees and expenses, withdrawal options, required minimum distributions, tax treatment, and the investor's unique financial needs and retirement plans. The complexity of these choices may lead an investor to seek assistance from us.

An Associated Person who recommends an investor roll over plan assets into an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") may earn an asset-based fee as a result, but no compensation if assets are retained in the plan. Thus, we have an economic incentive to encourage an investor to roll plan assets into an IRA. In most cases, fees and expenses will increase to the investor as a result because the above-described fees will apply to assets rolled over to an IRA and outlined ongoing services will be extended to these assets.

We are fiduciaries under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and when we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are also fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. We have to act in your best interests and not put our interest ahead of yours. At the same time, the way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management - Item 6

Performance-based fees are based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the client's assets. Our firm and Associated Persons do not accept performance-based fees.

Types of Clients - Item 7

We generally offer investment advisory services to individuals, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, and other business entities.

SL Capital requires a minimum of \$500,000 to open and maintain an advisory account. In our sole discretion, we may waive this requirement. This requirement can be met by combining two or more accounts owned by you or related family members.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss - Item 8

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon your specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, liquidity needs, and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio.

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis when providing investment advice to you:

- Charting Analysis involves the gathering and processing of price and volume pattern information for a particular security, sector, broad index, or commodity. This price and volume pattern information is analyzed. The resulting pattern and correlation data is used to detect departures from expected performance and diversification and predict future price movements and trends. The primary risk of charting analysis is that it may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.
- Fundamental Analysis is a method of evaluating a company or security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value. In other words, trying to determine a company's or a security's true value by looking at all aspects of the business, including both tangible factors (e.g., machinery buildings, land, etc.) and intangible factors (e.g., patents, trademarks, "brand" names, etc.). Fundamental analysis also involves examining related economic factors (e.g., overall economy and industry conditions, etc.), financial factors (e.g., company debt, interest rates, management salaries and bonuses, etc.), qualitative factors (e.g., management expertise, industry cycles, labor relations, etc.), and quantitative factors (e.g., debt-to-equity and price-to-equity ratios). The end goal of performing fundamental analysis is to produce a value that an investor can compare with the security's current price in hopes of determining what sort of position to take with that security (underpriced = buy, overpriced = sell or short). This method of security analysis is considered the opposite of technical analysis. Fundamental analysis is about using real data to evaluate a security's value. Although most analysts use fundamental analysis to value stocks, this method of valuation can be used for just about any type of security. The risk associated with fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.
- Technical Analysis is a technique that relies on the assumption that current market data (such as charts of price, volume, and open interest) can help predict future market trends, at least in the short term. It assumes that market psychology influences trading and can predict when stocks will rise or fall. Technical trading models are mathematically driven based upon historical data and trends of domestic and foreign

market trading activity, including various industry and sector trading statistics within such markets. Technical trading models, through mathematical algorithms, attempt to identify when markets are likely to increase or decrease and identify appropriate entry and exit points. The primary risk of technical trading models is that historical trends and past performance cannot predict future trends, and there is no assurance that the mathematical algorithms employed are designed properly, updated with new data, and can accurately predict future market, industry, and sector performance.

Asset allocation models used by the sub adviser and/or other third-party investment advisers (listed under Item 4 above) are developed in accordance with the entities' investment programs. In these cases, SL Capital will not implement its own methods of analysis and investment strategies. Clients should refer to the sub adviser's and/or third-party investment advisers' Form ADV Part 2 Brochures for more information about the methods of analysis and investment strategies used by those firms.

We may use one or more of the following investment strategies when advising you on investments:

- *Long Term Purchases* – securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year. Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term, which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.
- *Short Term Purchases* – securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations. Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of time.
- *Trading* – securities are sold within 30 days. The principal type of risk associated with trading is market risk. There can be no assurance that a specific investment will achieve its investment objectives and past performance should not be seen as a guide to future returns. The value of investments and the income derived may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested. Other factors, such as changes in exchange control regulation, tax laws, withholding taxes, international, political and economic developments, and government, economic or monetary policies, may affect investments as well. Additionally, trading is speculative. Market movements are difficult to predict and are influenced by, among other things, government trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; changing supply and demand relationships; national and international political and economic events; changes in interest rates; and the inherent volatility of the marketplace. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, often with the intent to influence prices directly. The effects of governmental intervention may be particularly significant at certain times in the financial instrument markets and such intervention (as well as other factors) may cause these markets to move rapidly.
- *Option Writing* – an option is the right either to buy or sell a specified amount or value of a particular underlying investment instrument at a fixed price (i.e., the "exercise price") by exercising the option before its specified expiration date. Options giving you the right to buy are called "call" options. Options giving you the right to sell are called "put" options. When trading options on behalf of a client, we generally use covered options. Covered options involve options trading when you own the underlying instrument on which the option is based. Investments in options contracts have the risk of losing value

in a relatively short period. Option contracts are leveraged instruments that allow the holder of a single contract to control many shares of an underlying stock. This leverage can compound gains or losses.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Clients should fully understand the nature of the contractual relationship(s) into which they are entering and the extent of their exposure to risk. Certain investing strategies may not be suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether the strategies employed would be appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources, and other relevant circumstances.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

As disclosed under the "Advisory Business" section in this Brochure, we provide advice on various types of securities and we do not necessarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with it.

General Investment Risk: All investments come with the risk of losing money. Investing involves substantial risks, including complete possible loss of principal plus other losses and may not be suitable for many members of the public. Investments, unlike savings and checking accounts at a bank, are not insured by the government to protect against market losses. Different market instruments carry different types and degrees of risk and you should familiarize yourself with the risks involved in the particular market instruments in which you intend to invest.

Loss of Value: There can be no assurance that a specific investment will achieve its investment objectives and past performance should not be seen as a guide to future returns. The value of investments and the income derived may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested. Investments may also be affected by any changes in exchange control regulation, tax laws, withholding taxes, international, political and economic developments, and governmental economic or monetary policies.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed income securities and funds that invest in bonds and other fixed income securities may fall in value if interest rates change. Generally, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, and their prices fall when interest rates rise. Longer-term debt securities are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk: Investments in bonds and other fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer(s) may not make required interest payments. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a security may also offset the security's liquidity, making it more difficult to sell. Funds investing in lower quality debt securities are more susceptible to these problems and their value may be more volatile.

Foreign Exchange Risk: Foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rates. Changes in currency exchange rates may influence the share value, the dividends or interest earned and the gains and losses realized. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, the international balance of payments, governmental intervention, speculation, and other economic and political conditions. If the currency in which a security is denominated appreciates against the US Dollar, the value of the security will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the security.

Equity (stock) Market Risk: Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer.

Company Risk: When investing in stock positions, there is always a certain level of company or industry specific risk that is inherent in each investment. This is also referred to as unsystematic risk and can be reduced through appropriate diversification. There is the risk that the company will perform poorly or have its value reduced based on factors specific to the company or its industry. For example, if a company's employees go on strike or the company receives unfavorable media attention for its actions, the value of the company may be reduced.

Fixed Income Risk: When investing in bonds, there is the risk that the issuer will default on the bond and be unable to make payments. Further, individuals who depend on set amounts of periodically paid income face the risk that inflation will erode their spending power. Fixed-income investors receive set, regular payments that face the same inflation risk.

Preferred Securities Risk: Preferred Securities have similar characteristics to bonds in that preferred securities are designed to make fixed payments based on a percentage of their par value and are senior to common stock. Like bonds, the market value of preferred securities is sensitive to changes in interest rates as well as changes in issuer credit quality. Preferred securities, however, are junior to bonds with regard to the distribution of corporate earnings and liquidation in the event of bankruptcy. Preferred securities that are in the form of preferred stock also differ from bonds in that dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors, whereas interest payments on bonds generally do not require action by the issuer's board of directors, and bondholders generally have protections that preferred stockholders do not have, such as indentures that are designed to guarantee payments – subject to the credit quality of the issuer – with terms and conditions for the benefit of bondholders. In contrast preferred stocks generally pay dividends, not interest payments, which can be deferred or stopped in the event of credit stress without triggering bankruptcy or default. Another difference is that preferred dividends are paid from the issuer's after-tax profits, while bond interest is paid before taxes.

Risks Associated with Investing in Mutual Funds: Mutual funds are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. The returns on mutual funds can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. In addition, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns.

Risks Associated with Investing in Exchange Traded Funds (ETF): Investing in stocks & ETF's carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Investments in these securities are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Management Risk: Your investment with our firm varies with the success and failure of our investment strategies, research, analysis and determination of portfolio securities. If our investment strategies do not produce the expected returns, the value of the investment will decrease.

Municipal Securities Risk: The value of municipal obligations can fluctuate over time. Value may be affected by adverse political, legislative and tax changes. Financial developments affecting the municipal issuers affect the value as well. Because many municipal obligations are issued to finance similar projects by municipalities (e.g., housing, healthcare, water and sewer projects, etc.), conditions in the sector related to the project can affect the overall municipal market. Payment of municipal obligations may depend on an issuer's general unrestricted revenues; revenue generated by a specific project, the operator of the project, or government appropriation or aid. There is a greater risk if investors can look only to the revenue generated by the project. In addition, municipal bonds generally are traded in the "over-the-counter" market among dealers and other large institutional

investors. From time to time, liquidity in the municipal bond market (the ability to buy and sell bonds readily) may be reduced in response to overall economic conditions and credit tightening.

Alternatives Risk: Non-traded REITs, business development companies, limited partnerships, and direct alternatives are subject to various risks such as liquidity and property devaluation based on adverse economic and real estate market conditions and may not be suitable for all investors. A prospectus that discloses all risks, fees, and expenses may be obtained from your investment adviser representative. Read the prospectus carefully before investing. This is not a solicitation or offering which can only be made in conjunction with a copy of the prospectus. Investors considering an investment strategy utilizing alternative investments should understand that alternative investments are generally considered speculative in nature; and, such investments involve a high degree of risk, particularly if concentrating investments in one or few alternatives investments.

Risks Associated with Alternative Investments and Investments through Capital Integration Systems LLC: CAIS sources and selects various private funds for its platform through a due diligence process conducted by Mercer Investment Consulting ("Mercer"). Products that are appropriate and desirable for the platform are subject to internal committee reviews by CAIS and a fully independent review by Mercer. Product onboarding occurs only following the successful completion of these processes. In addition to reviewing the risk disclosure contained herein, clients participating in alternative investments through the Capital Integration Systems LLC ("CAIS") Portal should closely read the relevant prospectus or private placement memorandum prior to investing. Such documents are intended to include all material risks of such investments, and are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Alternative investments such as Non-traded REITs, business development companies, limited partnerships, and direct alternatives are subject to various risks such as devaluation based on adverse market conditions and may not be suitable for all investors. Investors considering an investment strategy utilizing alternative investments should understand that alternative investments are generally considered speculative in nature; and, such investments involve a high degree of risk, particularly if concentrating investments in one or few alternative investments.

Alternative investments are generally illiquid. Illiquid investments involve the risk that investments may not be readily sold at the desired time or price. Securities that are illiquid, that are not publicly traded, and/or for which no market is currently available may be difficult to purchase or sell, which may impact the price or timing of a transaction. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect an account's value or prevent an account from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Lack of liquidity may cause the value of investments to decline and illiquid investments may also be difficult to value. A client may not be able to liquidate investment in the event of an emergency or any other reason. In addition, investments in an illiquid asset vehicle will be subject to the terms and conditions of the illiquid asset vehicle's investment policy and governing documents that often include provisions that may involve investor lock-in periods, mandatory capital calls, redemption restrictions, infrequent valuation of assets, etc. In addition, investments in illiquid securities or vehicle may normally involve investment in non-marketable securities where there is limited transparency. Investments in illiquid securities or vehicles may also include restrictions on withdrawal rights and shares may not be freely transferable.

The preceding disclosure is not a solicitation or offering which can only be made in conjunction with the delivery of a prospectus.

Foreign Securities Risk: Foreign securities are subject to additional risks not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. These risks may include, among others, currency risk, country risks (political, diplomatic, regional conflicts, terrorism, war, social and economic instability, currency devaluations and policies that have the effect of limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets), different trading practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, limited trading markets and greater volatility. To the extent that underlying funds invest in issuers located in emerging markets, the risk may be heightened by political changes, changes in taxation, or currency controls that could adversely affect the values of these investments.

Emerging markets have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies.

Risks Associated with Investing in Private Funds: Private investment funds are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and may not be registered with any other regulatory authority. Accordingly, they are not subject to certain regulatory restrictions and oversight to which other issuers are subject. There may be little public information available about their investments and performance. Moreover, as sales of shares of private investment companies are generally restricted to certain qualified purchasers, it could be difficult for a client to sell its shares of a private investment company at an advantageous price and time. Since shares of private investment companies are not publicly traded, from time to time it may be difficult to establish a fair value for the client's investment in these companies.

Risks Associated with Investing in Options: Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact, which may work for or against the investor. The placing of certain orders, which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts, may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Selling ("writing" or "granting") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Illiquid securities: Illiquid securities involve the risk that investments may not be readily sold at the desired time or price. Securities that are illiquid, that are not publicly traded, and/or for which no market is currently available may be difficult to purchase or sell, which may impact the price or timing of a transaction. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect an account's value or prevent an account from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Lack of liquidity may cause the value of investments to decline and illiquid investments may also be difficult to value. A client may not be able to liquidate investment in the event of an emergency or any other reason.

Certain investment strategies used by our firm may invest in illiquid asset vehicles, such as private equity and real estate. Investment in an illiquid asset vehicle poses similar risks as direct investments in illiquid securities. In addition, investment in an illiquid asset vehicle will be subject to the terms and conditions of the illiquid asset vehicle's investment policy and governing documents that often include provisions that may involve investor lock-in periods, mandatory capital calls, redemption restrictions, infrequent valuation of assets, etc. In addition, investments in illiquid securities or vehicle may normally involve investment in non-marketable securities where there is limited transparency. If obligated to sell an illiquid security prior to an expected maturity date, particularly with an infrastructure investment, they may not be able to realize fair value. Investments in illiquid securities or vehicles may include restrictions on withdrawal rights and shares may not be freely transferable.

Cybersecurity Risks – The firm and its service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users, and to avoid the resulting damage and disruption of hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data, and/or misappropriation of confidential information. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, however, unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks may cause losses to clients by interfering with the processing of transactions, affecting the ability to calculate net asset value or impeding or sabotaging trading. Clients may also incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, and the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information. Any such breach could expose our firm to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. In addition, clients could be exposed to additional losses as a result of unauthorized use of their personal

information. While our firm has established business continuity plans, incident response plans and systems designed to prevent cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks also are present for issuers of securities in which we invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a client's investment in such securities to lose value.

Pandemic Risk: Large-scale outbreaks of infectious disease can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area, crossing international boundaries, and causing significant economic, social, and political disruption. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of such events because they are dependent on a variety of factors including the global response of regulators and governments to address and mitigate the worldwide effects of such events. Workforce reductions, travel restrictions, governmental responses and policies and macroeconomic factors will negatively impact investment returns.

Cryptocurrency Risk: Cryptocurrency (e.g., bitcoin and ether), often referred to as "virtual currency", "digital currency," or "digital assets," is designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. Certain of the firm's clients may have exposure to bitcoin or another cryptocurrency, directly or indirectly through an investment such as an ETF or other investment vehicles. Cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies may experience very high volatility and related investment vehicles may be affected by such volatility. As a result of holding cryptocurrency, certain of the firm's clients may also trade at a significant premium or discount to NAV. Cryptocurrency is also not legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. The market price of many cryptocurrencies, including bitcoin, has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, investors may experience losses if the value of the client's investments decline. Similar to fiat currencies (i.e., a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. The SEC has issued a public report stating U.S. federal securities laws require treating some digital assets as securities.

Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. Due to relatively recent launches, most cryptocurrencies have a limited trading history, making it difficult for investors to evaluate investments. Generally, cryptocurrency transactions are irreversible such that an improper transfer can only be undone by the receiver of the cryptocurrency agreeing to return the cryptocurrency to the original sender. Digital assets are highly dependent on their developers and there is no guarantee that development will continue or that developers will not abandon a project with little or no notice. Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, and their source code. Any threatened action that reduces confidence in a network's long-term ability to hold and transfer cryptocurrency may affect investments in cryptocurrencies.

Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrency are uncertain and an investment in cryptocurrency may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies. Certain cryptocurrency investments may be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and an investment by the firm's clients in such a vehicle will generally be treated as a direct investment in cryptocurrency for tax purposes and "flow-through" to the underlying investors.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Investment Criteria Risk: If a portfolio is subject to certain environmental, social and governance (ESG) investment criteria it may avoid purchasing certain securities for ESG reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to purchase those securities, or may sell certain securities for ESG reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to hold those securities. In general,

the application of the portfolio's ESG investment criteria may affect the portfolio's exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and geographic areas, which may affect the financial performance of the portfolio, positively or negatively, depending on whether these issuers, industries, sectors or geographic areas are in or out of favor. An adviser can vary materially from other advisers with respect to its methodology for constructing ESG portfolios or screens, including with respect to the factors and data that it collects and evaluates as part of its process. As a result, an adviser's ESG portfolio or screen may materially differ from or contradict the conclusions reached by other ESG advisers concerning the same issuers. Further, ESG criteria are dependent on data and are subject to the risk that such data reported by issuers or received from third-party sources may be subjective, or it may be objective in principle but not verified or reliable.

Risks Associated with Investing in Inverse and Leveraged Funds: Leveraged mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver multiples of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver the opposite of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse funds often are marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward-moving markets. Some Inverse funds are both inverse and leveraged, meaning that they seek a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index. To accomplish their objectives, leveraged and inverse funds use a range of investment strategies, including swaps, futures contracts, and other derivative instruments. Leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds are more volatile and riskier than traditional funds due to their exposure to leverage and derivatives, particularly total return swaps and futures. At times, we will recommend leveraged and/or inversed funds, which may amplify gains and losses.

Most leveraged funds are typically designed to achieve their desired exposure on a daily (in a few cases, monthly) basis, and reset their leverage daily. A "single day" is measured from the time the leveraged fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the leveraged fund's next NAV calculation. The return of the leveraged fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period. Due to the effect of this mathematical compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. For periods longer than a single day, the leveraged fund will lose money when the level of the Index is flat, and the leveraged fund may lose money even if the level of the Index rises. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, and greater leverage all exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the leveraged fund's return as much as or more than the return of the Index itself. Therefore, holding leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds for longer periods of time increases their risk due to the effects of compounding and the inherent difficulty in market timing. Leveraged funds are riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. Non-traditional funds are highly volatile and not suitable for all investors. They provide the potential for significant losses.

Risks Associated with Investing in Buffer ETFs: Buffer ETFs are also known as defined-outcome ETFs since the ETF is designed to offer downside protection for a specified period of time. These ETFs are modeled after options-based structured notes, but are generally cheaper, and offer more liquidity. Buffer ETFs are designed to safeguard against market downturns by employing complex options strategies. Buffer ETFs typically charge higher management fees that are considerably more than the index funds whose performance they attempt to track. Additionally, because buffer funds own options, they do not receive dividends from their equity holdings. Both factors result in the underperformance of the Buffer ETF compared to the index they attempt to track. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a buffer ETF to fully understand the cost structures, risks, and features of these complex products.

Risks Associated with Investing in Structured Notes: Below are some specific risks related to the structured notes recommended by our firm:

- *Complexity:* Structured notes are complex financial instruments. Clients should understand the reference asset(s) or index(es) and determine how the note's payoff structure incorporates such reference asset(s)

or index(es) in calculating the note's performance. This payoff calculation may include leverage multiplied by the performance of the reference asset or index, protection from losses should the reference asset or index produce negative returns, and/or fees. Structured notes may have complicated payoff structures that can make it difficult for clients to accurately assess their value, risk and potential for growth through the term of the structured note. Determining the performance of each note can be complex and this calculation can vary significantly from note to note depending on the structure. Notes can be structured in a wide variety of ways. Payoff structures can be leveraged, inverse, or inverse-leveraged, which may result in larger returns or losses. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a structured note to fully understand how the payoff on a note will be calculated and discuss these issues with our firm.

- **Market risk:** Some structured notes provide for the repayment of principal at maturity, which is often referred to as "principal protection." This principal protection is subject to the credit risk of the issuing financial institution. Many structured notes do not offer this feature. For structured notes that do not offer principal protection, the performance of the linked asset or index may cause clients to lose some, or all, of their principal. Depending on the nature of the linked asset or index, the market risk of the structured note may include changes in equity or commodity prices, changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, and/or market volatility.
- **Issuance price and note value:** The price of a structured note at issuance will likely be higher than the fair value of the structured note on the date of issuance. Issuers now generally disclose an estimated value of the structured note on the cover page of the offering prospectus, allowing investors to gauge the difference between the issuer's estimated value of the note and the issuance price. The estimated value of the notes is likely lower than the issuance price of the note to investors because issuers include the costs for selling, structuring, and/or hedging the exposure on the note in the initial price of their notes. After issuance, structured notes may not be re-sold on a daily basis and thus may be difficult to value given their complexity.
- **Liquidity:** The ability to trade or sell structured notes in a secondary market is often very limited, as structured notes (other than exchange-traded notes known as ETNs) are not listed for trading on securities exchanges. As a result, the only potential buyer for a structured note may be the issuing financial institution's broker-dealer affiliate or the broker-dealer distributor of the structured note. In addition, issuers often specifically disclaim their intention to repurchase or make markets in the notes they issue. Clients should, therefore, be prepared to hold a structured note to its maturity date or risk selling the note at a discount to its value at the time of sale.
- **Credit risk:** Structured notes are unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, meaning that the issuer is obligated to make payments on the notes as promised. These promises, including any principal protection, are only as good as the financial health of the structured note issuer. If the structured note issuer defaults on these obligations, investors may lose some, or all, of the principal amount they invested in the structured notes as well as any other payments that may be due on the structured notes.

Disciplinary Information - Item 9

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of us or the integrity of our management.

On May 17, 2018, Zachary S. Brodt, Managing Member, executed an Acceptance, Waiver & Consent agreement with FINRA and agreed to a 3-month suspension and an Administrative Penalty of \$10,000 for failure to disclose a material fact on a Form U4. Under Section 3(a)(39)(F) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Article III, Section 4 of the FINRA By-Laws, this omission made him subject to a statutory disqualification with respect to association with a member. The penalty was paid in full on June 1, 2018 and the suspension ended on September 3, 2018.

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations - Item 10

Neither SL Capital nor any of its management persons is registered as a futures commission merchant, a commodity trading adviser, or a commodity pool operator, nor do either parties have an application pending or otherwise in process for the purpose of seeking registration as any of these types of firms. Further, none of our management persons are registered as or currently seeking registration as associated persons of any of these types of firms.

Selection of Other Advisors

Currently, our asset allocation and advisory services are offered in conjunction with a sub adviser. A sub adviser assists our firm with back-office support, trading, report preparation, and billing. SL Capital is responsible for the supervision of the account, portfolio reallocations and rebalancing, and ongoing client interaction and servicing. At this time, SL Capital uses Foundations Investment Advisors LLC (CRD# 175083) for sub-advisory services. The annual fee paid by a client includes the sub-advisory fees.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading - Item 11

Description of Our Code of Ethics

SL Capital has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") to address investment advisory conduct. The Code focuses primarily on fiduciary duty, personal securities transactions, insider trading, gifts, and conflicts of interest. The Code includes SL Capital's policies and procedures developed to protect clients' interests in relation to the following topics:

- The duty at all times to place the interests of clients first;
- The requirement that all personal securities transactions be conducted in such a manner as to be consistent with the code of ethics;
- The responsibility to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or misuse of an employee's position of trust and responsibility;
- The fiduciary principle that information concerning the identity of security holdings and financial circumstances of clients is confidential; and
- The principle that independence in the investment decision-making process is paramount.

A copy of SL Capital's Code of Ethics is available upon request to Marcus Pimental, Chief Compliance Officer, at (480) 359-7092 or at MPimentel@slcapitalwealth.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither our firm nor any of our Associated Persons have any material financial interest in client securities transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Personal Trading Practices

At times, SL Capital and/or its Associated Persons may take positions in the same securities as clients. This is considered a conflict of interest with clients. SL Capital and its Advisory Representatives will generally be "last in" and "last out" for the trading day when trading occurs in close proximity to client trades, however, we will uphold our fiduciary responsibilities to our clients. Front running (trading shortly ahead of clients) is prohibited. Should a conflict occur because of materiality (e.g., a thinly traded stock), disclosure will be made to the client(s) at the time of trading. Mutual fund purchases are not subject to these policies because the transactions are executed at NAV at the end of the trading day.

Where client accounts are managed by a sub-advisor, the firm and persons associated with the firm would not necessarily be aware of timing of trades being considered prior to the transaction. However, where the firm and/or its Associated Persons are aware that a sub-advisor is considering specific transactions for clients' accounts on a specific trading day where there is a potential material conflict, they will make every effort to be "last in" and "last out" for the trading day when trading occurs in close proximity to client trades.

Brokerage Practices - Item 12

SL Capital does not maintain custody of your assets that we manage, although we may be deemed to have custody of your assets if you give us authority to withdraw assets from your account (see Item 15—Custody, below). Your assets must be maintained in an account at a "qualified custodian," generally a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, for example. We routinely recommend that our clients use Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), a registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, as the qualified custodian.

We are independently owned and operated and are not affiliated with Schwab. Schwab will hold your assets in a brokerage account and buy and sell securities when we or you instruct them to. While we recommend that you use Schwab as custodian/broker, you will decide whether to do so and will open your account with Schwab by entering into an account Agreement directly with them. Conflicts of interest associated with this arrangement are described below as well as in Item 14 (Client Referrals and Other Compensation). You should consider these conflicts of interest when selecting your custodian.

We do not open the account for you, although we may assist you in doing so. Not all advisors require their clients to use a particular broker-dealer or other custodian selected by the advisor. Even though your account is maintained at Schwab, and we anticipate that most trades will be executed through Schwab, we can still use other brokers to execute trades for your account as described below (see "Your Brokerage and Custody Costs").

How We Select Brokers/Custodians

When considering whether the terms that Schwab provides are, overall, most advantageous to you when compared with other available providers and their services, we take into account a wide range of factors, including:

- Combination of transaction execution services and asset custody services (generally without a separate fee for custody)
- Capability to execute, clear, and settle trades (buy and sell securities for your account)
- Capability to facilitate transfers and payments to and from accounts (wire transfers, check requests, bill payments, etc.)
- Breadth of available investment products (stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), etc.)
- Availability of investment research and tools that assist us in making investment decisions
- Quality of services
- Competitiveness of the price of those services (commission rates, margin interest rates, other fees, etc.) and willingness to negotiate the prices
- Reputation, financial strength, security and stability
- Prior service to us and our clients
- Services delivered or paid for by Schwab
- Availability of other products and services that benefit us, as discussed below

Your Brokerage and Custody Costs

For our clients' accounts that Schwab maintains, Schwab generally does not charge you separately for custody services but is compensated by charging you commissions or other fees on trades that it executes or that settle into your Schwab account. Certain trades (for example, certain mutual funds and ETFs) do not incur Schwab commissions or transaction fees. Schwab is also compensated by earning interest on the uninvested cash in your account in Schwab's Cash Features Program. In addition to transaction fees, Schwab charges you a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that we have executed by a different broker-dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into your Schwab account. These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation you pay the executing broker-dealer. Because of this, in order to minimize your trading costs, we will have Schwab execute most trades for your account.

We are not required to select the broker or dealer that charges the lowest transaction cost, even if that broker provides execution quality comparable to other brokers or dealers. Although we are not required to execute all trades through Schwab, we have determined that having Schwab execute most trades is consistent with our duty to seek "best execution" of your trades. Best execution means the most favorable terms for a transaction based on all relevant factors, including those listed above (see "How We Select Brokers/Custodians"). By using another broker or dealer you may pay lower transaction costs.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Although the following products and services are not purchased with "soft dollar" credits, we will receive certain economic benefits (soft dollar benefits) from Schwab in the form of access to Schwab's institutional brokerage and support services at no additional cost or a discounted cost. Below is a detailed description of Schwab's support services:

Products and Services Available to Us from Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services™ is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like ours. They provide our clients and us with access to their institutional brokerage services (trading, custody, reporting, and related services), many of which are not typically available to Schwab retail customers. However, certain retail investors may be able to get institutional brokerage services from Schwab without going through us. Schwab also makes available various support services. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients' accounts, while others help us manage and grow our business. Schwab's support services are generally available on an unsolicited basis (we don't have to request them) and at no charge to us.

Services that Benefit You: Schwab's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit you and your account.

Services that Do Not Directly Benefit You: Schwab also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but do not directly benefit you or your account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts and operating our firm. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We use this research to service all or a substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements)
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts
- provide pricing and other market data
- facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting

Services that Generally Benefit Only Us: Schwab also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- Educational conferences and events
- Consulting on technology and business needs
- Consulting on legal and compliance-related needs
- Publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- Access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, and insurance providers
- Marketing consulting and support
- Recruiting and custodial search consulting

Schwab provides some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. Schwab also discounts or waives its fees for some of these services or pays all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab also provides us with other benefits, such as occasional business entertainment for our personnel. If you did not maintain your account with Schwab, we would be required to pay for those services from our own resources.

SL Capital understands its duty for best execution and considers all factors in making recommendations to clients. These research services may be useful in servicing all SL Capital clients and may not be used in connection with any particular account that may have paid compensation to the firm providing such services. While SL Capital may not always obtain the lowest commission rate, SL Capital believes the rate is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided.

Our Interest in Schwab's Services

The availability of these services from Schwab benefits us because we do not have to produce or purchase them. We don't have to pay for Schwab's services.

Schwab has also agreed to pay for certain technology, research, marketing, and compliance consulting products and services on our behalf once the value of our clients' assets in accounts at Schwab reaches certain thresholds.

The fact that we receive these benefits from Schwab is an incentive for us to recommend the use of Schwab rather than making such a decision based exclusively on your interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of your transactions. This is a conflict of interest. We believe, however, that taken in the aggregate our recommendation of Schwab as custodian and broker is in the best interests of our clients. Our selection is primarily supported by the scope, quality, and price of Schwab's services (see "How We Select Brokers/Custodians") and not Schwab's services that benefit only us.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers in exchange for cash or other compensation, such as brokerage services or research.

Directed Brokerage

SL Capital allows clients to direct brokerage. SL Capital may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions if clients choose to direct brokerage. This may cost a client money because without the ability to use Schwab, SL Capital will not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transactions costs, resulting in higher brokerage commissions and less favorable prices. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

Aggregation of Orders (Block Trading)

When suitable, we combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as "block trading"). The shares are then distributed across participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The distribution of the shares purchased is typically

proportionate to the size of the account, but it is not based on account performance or the amount or structure of management fees. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for client accounts. We do not combine multiple orders for shares of the same mutual funds purchased for advisory accounts we manage because mutual funds do not trade in blocks.

Review of Accounts - Item 13

Accounts are reviewed on a continuous basis by the Associated Person named as adviser of record on the account. The frequency of reviews is determined based on the client's investment objectives, but reviews are conducted at least annually. Additional reviews are usually triggered by a change in the client's investment objectives, tax considerations, large deposits or withdrawals, large purchases or sales, loss of confidence in corporate management, or changes in macro-economic climate.

The client's independent custodian provides account statements directly to the client at least quarterly. Sub-advisors will also provide clients with performance reports on at least a quarterly basis. The custodian's statement is the official record of the client's securities account and supersedes any statements or reports created on behalf of the client by the sub-advisor(s). SL Capital will not provide clients with a separate report.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation - Item 14

Economic Benefits Received from Non-Clients for Providing Investment advice to Clients

Economic Benefits Received from Custodians

SL Capital has brokerage and clearing arrangements with Schwab. SL Capital may receive additional benefits from these firms in the form of electronic delivery of client information, electronic trading platforms, institutional trading support, proprietary and/or third-party research, continuing education, practice management advice, and other services provided by custodians for the benefit of investment advisory clients. Please refer to item 12 above for more information about the receipt of additional benefits from broker-dealers/account custodians.

Economic Benefits Received from Vendors

Occasionally, SL Capital and our Associated Persons will receive additional compensation from vendors. Compensation could include such items as gifts; an occasional dinner or ticket to a sporting event; reimbursement in connection with educational meetings with an Associated Person, reimbursement for consulting services, client workshops, or events; or marketing events or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective clients. Receipt of additional economic benefits presents a conflict of interest because our firm and Associated Persons have an incentive to recommend and use vendors based on the additional economic benefits obtained rather than solely on the client's needs. We address this conflict of interest by recommending vendors that we, in good faith, believe are appropriate for the client's particular needs. Clients are under no obligation contractually or otherwise, to use any of the vendors recommended by us.

Economic Benefits Received from Foundations Investment Advisors LLC

As disclosed in Item 4 above, SL Capital recommends Foundations Investment Advisors LLC for sub-advisory services. Foundations Investment Advisors LLC provides certain additional benefits, including gifts; reimbursement in connection with educational meetings with an Associated Person; reimbursement for compliance consulting services; educational and promotional materials for client workshops, or events; or

marketing events or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective clients. Receipt of additional economic benefits presents a conflict of interest because our firm and Associated Persons have an incentive to recommend and use Foundations Investment Advisors LLC based on the additional economic benefits obtained rather than solely on the client's needs. We address this conflict of interest by recommending vendors that we, in good faith, believe are appropriate for the client's particular needs. Clients are under no obligation contractually or otherwise, to use any of the vendors recommended by us.

Economic Benefits Received from Product sponsors

Product sponsors may also pay for or reimburse SL Capital for the costs associated with the firm's employees and investment adviser representatives attending various education or training events, as well as SL Capital's sponsored conferences and events.

Compensation for Client Referrals

SL Capital does not engage promoters or otherwise compensate third parties for client referrals.

Custody - Item 15

We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. The sub-adviser calculates and deducts advisory fees directly from the client's custodial account(s) pursuant to an authorization provided by you directly to the sub-adviser. The sub-adviser remits a portion of the fees to SL Capital. In such cases, SL Capital does not get involved in the fee calculation or deduction process.

Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other independent, qualified custodian. You will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account. If you also receive an account statement from the sub-adviser, we encourage you to compare the account statement received from the custodian with the account statement received from the sub-adviser. You should carefully review account statements for accuracy. If you have questions regarding your account or if you did not receive a statement from your custodian, please contact us at (480) 359-7092 or at MPimentel@slcapitalwealth.com.

Investment Discretion - Item 16

SL Capital's portfolio management services are offered on a discretionary basis. This authority is granted to us by you in the Investment Management Agreement. This allows our firm and/or the sub-advisor to choose the quantity of the securities to be purchased or sold and whether to place buy or sell orders for your account without obtaining your approval for each transaction.

If you wish, you may limit our discretionary authority by, for example, setting a limit on the type of securities that can be purchased for your account. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing. Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this Brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

Non-discretionary services mean that we must obtain your written or verbal approval prior to placing any transactions in your account. If you have engaged us for non-discretionary portfolio management services, we will contact you prior to executing any transactions in your account(s) to obtain your approval.

Voting Client Securities - Item 17

SL Capital does not vote proxies. It is the client's responsibility to vote proxies. Clients will receive proxy materials directly from the custodian. Questions about proxies may be made via the contact information on the cover page.

Financial Information - Item 18

We are required in this Item to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about SL Capital's, financial condition. SL Capital does not require the prepayment of over \$500, six or more months in advance. Additionally, SL Capital has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and SL Capital has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Requirements of State-Registered Advisers - Item 19

This section is not applicable because our firm is SEC registered.

SLT Holdings, LLC dba SL Capital Privacy Policy Notice

This notice is being provided to you in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rule regarding the privacy of consumer financial information ("Regulation S-P"). Please take the time to read and understand the privacy policies and procedures that we have implemented to safeguard your nonpublic personal information.

Information We Collect

SLT Holdings, LLC dba SL Capital must collect certain personally identifiable financial information about its customers to provide financial services and products. The personally identifiable financial information that we gather during the normal course of doing business with you may include:

- information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others;
- information we receive from a consumer reporting agency.

Information We Disclose

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our customers or former customers to anyone, except as permitted or required by law, as necessary to provide services to you or if you have given us permission in writing. In accordance with Section 248.13 of Regulation S-P, we may disclose all of the information we collect, as described above, to certain nonaffiliated third parties such as our attorneys, accountants, auditors and persons or entities that are assessing our compliance with industry standards. We enter into contractual agreements with all nonaffiliated third parties that prohibit such third parties from disclosing or using the information other than to carry out the purposes for which we disclose the information.

Confidentiality And Security

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to only employees who need to know that information to provide financial products or services to you. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Accuracy

We strive to maintain accurate personal information in our client files at all times. However, as personal situations, facts and data change over time, we encourage our clients to provide feedback and updated information to help us meet our goals.