Hamer Trading Inc.
Managed Account
Diversified Systematic Program

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DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION HAS NOT PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF PARTICIPATING IN THE TRADING PROGRAM NOR HAS THE COMMISSION PASSED ON THE ADEQUACY OF ACCURACY OF THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

THE DATE ON WHICH HAMER TRADING, INC. FIRST INTENDS TO USE THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT IS :

August 27, 2007

THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT MAY NOT BE UTILIZED PRIOR TO ABOVE DATE OR AFTER **May 27, 2008**

THE DELIVERY OF THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT AT ANY TIME DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF ANY TIME SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE SHOWN ABOVE.

NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED BY HAMER TRADING, INC. TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION NOT CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

THE RISK OF LOSS IS TRADING COMMODITIES CAN BE SUBSTANTIAL. YOU SHOULD THEREFORE CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER SUCH TRADING IS SUITABLE FOR YOU IN LIGHT OF YOUR FINANCIAL CONDITION. IN CONSIDERING WHETHER TO TRADE OR TO AUTHORIZE SOMEONE ELSE TO TRADE FOR YOU, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING:

IF YOU PURCHASE A COMMODITY OPTION, YOU MAY SUSTAIN A TOTAL LOSS OF THE PREMIUM AND OF ALL TRANSACTION COSTS.

IF YOU PURCHSE OR SELL A COMMODITY FUTURE OR SELL A COMMODITY OPTION, YOU MAY SUSTAIN A TOTAL LOSS OF THE INTIAL MARGIN FUNDS AND ANY ADDITIONAL FUNDS THAT YOU DEPOSIT WITH YOUR BROKER TO ESTABLISH OR MAINTAIN YOUR POSITION. IF THE MARKET MOVES AGAINST YOUR POSITION, YOU MAY BE CALLED UPON BY YOUR BROKER TO DEPOSIT ADDITIONAL MARGIN FUNDS, ON SHORT NOTICE, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN YOUR POSITION. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE THE REQUESTED FUNDS WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME, YOUR POSITION MAY BE LIQUIDATED AT A LOSS, AND YOU WILL BE LIABLE FOR ANY RESULTING DEFICIT IN YOUR ACCOUNT.

UNDER CERTAIN MARKET CONDITIONS, YOU MAY FIND IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO LIQUDATE A POSITION. THIS CAN OCCUR, FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE MARKET MAKES A “LIMIT MOVE.”

THE PLACEMENT OF CONTINGENT ORDERS BY YOU OR YOUR TRADING ADVISOR, SUCH AS A “STOP-LOSS” OR “STOP-LIMIT” ORDER, WILL NOT BE NECESSARILY LIMIT YOUR LOSSES TO THE INTENDED AMOUNTS, SINCE MARKET CONDITIONS MAY MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO EXECUTE SUCH ORDERS.

A “SPREAD” POSITION MAY NOT BE LESS RISKY THAN A SIMPLE “LONG” OR “SHORT” POSTION.

THE HIGH DEGREE OF LEVERAGE THAT IS OFTEN OBTAINABLE IN COMMODITY TRADING CAN WORK AGAINST YOU AS WELL AS FOR YOU. THE USE OF LEVERAGE CAN LEAD TO LARGE LOSSES AS WELL AS GAINS.

IN SOME CASES, MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL CHARGES FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORY FEES. IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THOSE ACCOUNTS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THESE CHARGES TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL TRADING PROFITS TO AVOID DEPLETION OF EXHAUSTION OF THEIR ASSETS. THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT CONTAINS, ON **PAGES 9, 10 & 11**, A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF EACH FEE TO BE CHARGED TO YOUR ACCOUNT

BY THE COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR.

THIS BRIEF STATEMENT CANNOT DISCLOSE ALL THE RISKS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE COMMODITY MARKETS. YOU SHOULD THEREFORE CAREFULLY STUDY THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT AND COMMODITY TRADING BEFORE YOU TRADE, INCLUDING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS INVESTMENT, ON **PAGE 6**.

YOU SHOULD ALSO BE AWARE THAT THIS COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR MAY ENGAGE IN TRADING FOREIGN FUTURES OR OPTIONS CONTRACTS. TRANSACTIONS OR MARKETS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING MARKETS FORMALLY LINKED TO A UNITED STATES MARKET MAY BE SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS WHICH OFFER DIFFEREENT OR DIMINISHED PROTECTION. FURTHER, UNITED STATES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPEL THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULES OF REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OR MARKETS IN NON-UNITED STATES JURISDICTIONS WHERE YOUR TRANSACTIONS MAY BE EFFECTED. BEFORE YOU TRADE, YOU SHOULD INQUIRE ABOUT ANY RULES RELEVANT TO YOUR PARTICULAR CONTEMPLATED TRANSACTIONS AND ASK THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU INTEND TO TRADE FOR DETAILS ABOUT THE TYPES OF REDRESS AVAILABLE IN BOTH YOUR LOCAL AND OTHER RELEVANT JURISDICTIONS.

THIS COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR IS PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM ACCEPTING FUNDS IN THE TRADING ADVISOR'S NAME FROM A CLIENT FOR TRADING COMMODITY INTERESTS. YOU MUST PLACE ALL FUNDS FOR TRADING IN THIS TRADING PROGRAM DIRECTLY WITH A FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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THE CTA AND ITS PRINCIPALS

Organization. Hamer Trading, Inc., a West Virginia corporation, was organized by James P. Hamer II. The firm is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") since August 6, 1998 and as a CPO since April 27, 2001. Hamer Trading has been a member of the National Futures Association since August 6, 1998. The company was organized to facilitate the management of funds for investment in the Alternative Investment / Managed Futures arena. Mr. Hamer is the sole stockholder of the company.

The Principal

James Prendergast Hamer II is the President and sole shareholder of the company. Mr. Hamer has over 15 years experience in the futures trading business. Since June of 1983, Mr. Hamer's career was concentrated in the hardwood lumber industry, where he managed various operations for his family's business, The Jim C. Hamer Company. Mr. Hamer was Vice President of Jim C. Hamer Co. and worked full time for that enterprise from May 1982 through December 1987 and again full time from September 1989 through February 1997.

In early 1988, Mr. Hamer became a member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, where he traded for his own account as a floor trader for over a year. Beginning in March 1997, Mr.

Hamer studied systematic trend following approaches to the market under the guidance of Ed Seykota, a well-known and respected commodity trade featured in the book Market Wizards by Jack Schwager. Since February 1997, Mr. Hamer has devoted his full time and attention to the research of market trends and to the management of capital in the commodity and futures arena. After his training with Mr. Seykota, Mr. Hamer began managing family (proprietary) accounts in June of 1997 and was registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor in June of 1998. Trading results for Hamer Trading Inc. can be found beginning on page 18.

Description of the Trading Program

The Manager seeks capital appreciation of Clients' accounts through speculation in commodity futures trading. There is no representation being made that the trading program ("Program") will be successful in achieving this goal. The trading system utilized by the Manager is proprietary and confidential. The following description is of necessity general and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

Money managers, such as the Manager, generally rely on either fundamental or technical analysis, or a combination thereof, in making trading decisions and attempting to identify price trends in a security or commodity interest.

"Fundamental analysis" considers factors external to the market of a particular instrument which affects the supply and demand of that particular instrument in order to predict future prices of that instrument. As an example, some of the fundamental factors which affect the supply of commodities (e.g. agricultural products such as corn and soybeans) include the acreage planted, weather during the growing season, harvesting and distribution of the commodity and the previous year's crop carryover. The demand for such commodities is determined in part by domestic consumption and exports and is a product of many factors, including general world economic conditions, exports and the cost of competing products which might be substituted as alternate sources of food of fiber.

Technical analysis is not based on the anticipated supply and demand of the "cash" or "physical" (i.e., actual) commodity, but is instead based on the theory that a study of the markets themselves (in particular, of trends established by the markets for various instruments during selected historical periods) provides a means of anticipating prices. Technical analysis of the markets often includes a study of the actual daily, weekly and monthly price fluctuations as well as volume variations and changes in open interest, utilizing charts and/or computers for analysis of these items and other technical market data. Both general methodologies have been employed with success by traders and investors in the past, however, neither trading method can be assured of success in a particular interval of time.

The Manager's program utilizes a systematic trend following approach trading a diversified portfolio of markets, based primarily on technical analysis, but utilizing fundamental analysis when and where appropriate.

MARKETS TRADED

The Manager intends to trade primarily in futures and options thereon in a variety of 40 markets, including but not limited to grain, currency, metal, energy, financial, stock index, fiber, softs (coffee, cocoa, sugar, and orange juice) markets. However, the Manager reserves the right to place trades in any market, on any exchange foreign or domestic, at its sole discretion.

ACCOUNT SIZE

Minimum Account Size: The minimum Nominal Account Size for new accounts is $2,000,000. At its discretion, the Trading Advisor may accept a notionally-funded account; that is, an account whereby the actual funds in the account is less than the nominal (or fully funded) amount.

Special Disclosure For Notionally-Funded Accounts

All clients should request the Trading Advisor to advise them of the amount of cash or other assets ("Actual Funds) which should be deposited to the Trading Advisor's trading program for the account to be considered ""Fully-Funded"'. This is the amount upon which the Trading Advisor will determine the number of contracts traded in the account and should be an amount sufficient to make it unlikely that any further cash deposits would be required from them over the course of their participation in the Trading Advisor's program.

Clients are reminded that the account size to which they have agreed in writing (the ""nominal"' or ""notional" account size) is not the maximum possible loss that their account may experience.

Clients should consult the account statements received from their futures commission merchant in order to determine the actual activity in their account, including profits, losses and current cash equity balance. To the extent that the equity in their account is at any time less than the nominal account size clients should be aware of the following:

1. Although their gains and losses, fees and commissions measured in dollars will be the same, gains and losses will be greater when expressed as a percentage of account equity.
2. Clients may receive more frequent and larger margin calls.
3. The disclosures which accompany the performance summary may be used to convert the rates-of-return (""RORs") in the performance summary to the corresponding RORs for particular partial funding levels (see the Conversion Chart on page 15).

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

Before investing in futures, a prospective investor should consult his financial advisor to inform himself fully on futures trading and to determine if futures trading is suitable for his own investment requirements. Futures trading involves substantial risks. A prospective investor should review this section and the entire Disclosure Document and become familiar with the more significant risks involved in futures trading. Among the risks of futures trading are the following:

General. The transactions in which the Trading Advisor generally will engage involve significant risks. No assurance can be given that an investor will realize a profit on his account, that he will not lose some or all of his account equity or will not incur substantial additional losses. In addition, the investor will be subject to margin calls in the event that the assets of its account on deposit with an FCM are insufficient to satisfy margin requirements. Because of the nature of the trading activities, the results of the Trading Advisor's trading activities may fluctuate from month to month and from period to period. Accordingly, investors should understand that the results of a particular period will not necessarily be indicative of results in future periods.

Futures Trading Is Speculative and Highly Volatile. Futures prices are highly volatile. Price movements for futures are influenced by, among other things, government trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; weather and climate conditions; changing supply and demand relationships; national and international political and economic events; changes in interest rates; and the psychological emotions of the market place. 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 currency markets, and such intervention (as well as other factors) may cause these markets to move rapidly.

Futures Trading Can Be Highly Leveraged. The low margin deposits normally required in futures trading permit an extremely high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the price of a futures contract is deposited as margin, a 10% decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract were then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for brokerage commissions. Thus, like other leveraged investments, any futures trade may result in losses in excess of the amount invested. Any increase in the amount of leverage applied by the Trading Advisor in trading an account will increase the risk of loss to the investor by the amount of additional leverage applied. It is estimated that overnight margin requirements will not exceed 40% of equity.

Futures Trading May Be Illiquid. Certain United States exchanges limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits". During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, positions in the futures contract neither can be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit, which could be unlikely if underlying market prices moved beyond the limit. Futures prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. In addition, even if futures prices have not moved the daily limit, the Trading Advisor may not be able to execute trades at favorable prices if little trading in the contracts it wishes to trade is taking place. It is also possible that an exchange or the CFTC may suspend trading, order the immediate settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation purposes only.

Forward Trading is Unregulated. Although it is anticipated that trading in foreign currencies will occur mainly on U.S. futures exchanges, it may be advisable from time to time to execute orders in forward contracts. Such forward contracts are not traded on exchanges and are executed directly through forward contract dealers. Neither the CFTC nor banking authorities currently

regulate trading in forward contracts on currencies. There is no limitation on the daily price movements of forward contracts, and a dealer is not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. Speculative position limits are also not applicable to forward trading. There have been periods during which forward contract dealers have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices
with an unusually wide spread between the bid and asked price. Forward contract trading, therefore, may experience liquidity problems. The investor, in trading forward contracts, will be subject to the risk of credit failure or the inability of or refusal of forward contract dealers to perform with respect to the forward contracts.

Counterparty Risk. With respect to forward contract trading, the investor will be subject to the risk of the inability of counterparties to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes, which could subject the investor to substantial losses. In an effort to mitigate such risks, the Trading Advisor will attempt to limit its transactions to regulated futures exchanges when practical or, when deemed necessary, to counterparties which are established, well-capitalized and creditworthy.

Failure of a Client's FCM. Under CFIC regulations, FCMs are required to maintain a client's assets in a segregated account. If a client's FCM fails to do so, the client may be subject to a risk of loss of his funds on deposit with his FCM in the event of its bankruptcy. In addition, under certain circumstances, such as the inability of another client of the FCM or the FCM itself to satisfy substantial deficiencies in such other client's account, a client may be subject to a risk of loss of his funds on deposit with his FCM, even if such funds are properly segregated. In the case of any such bankruptcy or client loss, a client might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the client, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the FCM's clients.

Limited Deduction by Noncorporate Taxpayers for Management and Incentive Fees. Under prior law, noncorporate taxpayers who itemized deductions were permitted to deduct expenses of producing income, including investment advisory fees, when computing taxable income. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, now provides that such expenses are to be aggregated with unreimbursed employee business expenses and other expenses of producing income (collectively, "Aggregate Investment Expenses") and the aggregate amount of such expenses will be deductible only to the extent such amount exceeds 2% of a noncorporate taxpayer's adjusted gross income. Such limitation could substantially reduce the deductibility for federal income tax purpose of any amounts deemed to constitute "investment advisory fees". The fees payable to Hamer Trading, Inc. will, in all probability, be characterized as investment advisory fees subject to the above limitation. EACH CLIENT, THEREFORE, MAY PAY TAX ON MORE THAN THE NET PROFITS GENERATED BY THE HAMER TRADING ADVISORS, INC. MANAGED ACCOUNT PROGRAM. EACH PROSPECTIVE CLIENT MUST CONSULT AND MUST DEPEND ON HIS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PARTICIPATING IN THE HAMER TRADING, INC. MANAGED ACCOUNT PROGRAM.

Possible effects of Speculative Position Limits. The CFTC and the United States commodity exchanges have established limits on certain commodities referred to as "speculative position limits" in the maximum net long or short speculative positions that any person may hold or control in futures or options contracts traded on United States commodity exchanges. Hamer Trading also will be subject to position limits on the basis of all accounts (proprietary or client) under its management.

Adverse effects of Increased Regulation of Financial Futures. As a result of the stock market decline during October 1987 and general volatility, there have been considerable public discussion, and congressional investigation, of the desirability of imposing major additional regulation on the financial and (in particular) the stock index futures markets, including proposals for reduced speculative position limits and significantly increased margin requirements. Some commentators have suggested eliminating the stock index futures market or "program trading" - i.e. arbitraging between the stock index futures and the underlying stock markets - altogether.

Although it is not possible to predict what, if any, regulatory changes will in fact be imposed on the financial and stock index futures markets, any such regulations could significantly restrict Hamer Trading's access to, and ability to allocate and reallocate assets to and from, financial and stock index futures positions, to the material detriment of the Hamer Trading, Inc. Managed Account Program. Any such regulations may also impair the liquidity of the financial and stock index futures markets, increasing the transaction cost associated with financial and stock index futures contracts.

General Uncertain Concerning Future Regulatory Changes. In addition to possible changes in the regulation of the stock index and financial futures markets, other regulatory changes could have a material and adverse effect on the Managed Accounts' prospects for profitability. The United States securities and commodities markets are subject to ongoing and substantial regulatory changes, and it is impossible to predict what statutory, administrative or exchange imposed restrictions may become applicable in the future.

MANAGEMENT AND INCENTIVE FEES

Hamer Trading will charge a monthly Management Fee and a quarterly Incentive Fee in connection with its trading for clients' managed accounts, as set forth below. The Management Fees will be paid whether or not a managed account is profitable. However, the Incentive Fee is payable only on cumulative profits to the extent that any such profit exceeds an all-time high at the end of a previous calendar quarter or any other incentive period agreed upon between Hamer Trading and each client. For example, if a managed account incurs losses after an Incentive Fee payment is made, Hamer Trading will retain the payment but will receive no further Incentive Fee payments in subsequent incentive periods until Trading Profits have exceeded an all-time high at the end of a previous incentive period. The Incentive Fee will also be payable in the case of a withdrawal prior to the end of a calendar month within a reasonable time after such withdrawal.

Monthly Management Fee. Hamer Trading will receive a monthly Management Fee equal to 1/12 of 1% (**a 1% annual rate**) of month-end Account Size. Account Size, as defined in this Disclosure Document, equals the account's month-end Net Assets.
“Net Assets" of the account shall mean total assets (including, but not limited to, all cash and cash equivalents valued at cost, accrued interest and the market value of all open futures, options on futures and forward currency positions), less liabilities of the account (including the accrued portion of brokerage fees) but prior to reduction for accrued management and incentive fees. <u>For Notional Accounts, “Net Assets” will also include the notional portion of the account that hasn’t been funded.</u> For example:

250,000	Actual Cash and/or cash equivalents and market value of open positions
<u>250,000</u>	Notional amount
500,000	Total Nominal Account (Net Assets)

1% Annual Management fee = $5,000 (1% of the 500,000)

The Management Fee payable to Hamer Trading, Inc. for the month in which the account commences or terminates trading operations will be pro-rated based on the ratio that the number of trading days in the month in which the account is open bears to the total number of days in the month. Hamer Trading may waive the payment of Management Fees in its discretion or have such fees applied against the Incentive Fees of a particular managed account based upon the size of a managed account and other relevant factors. Management Fees will be paid regardless of the profitability of the account.

Incentive Fees. The Incentive Fee, if any, payable at the end of each calendar quarter (or within a reasonable period of time in the case of a withdrawal), will be **20%** of the increase in Trading Profits in the client's managed account as of the end of each calendar quarter in excess of the highest previous calendar quarter-end level of Trading Profits. “Trading Profits" mean the net trading profits (realized and unrealized) earned by the account as of the end of each Incentive Fee period after deduction of brokerage commissions paid and accrued, floor brokerage fees, and other fees, costs, and expenses directly related to the account's trading activities (but prior to reduction for any accrued and unpaid Incentive Fees). Trading Profits shall be determined from the end of the last Incentive Fee period for which an Incentive Fee was earned by Hamer Trading or, if no incentive fee has been earned previously by Hamer Trading, from the date that the account began to receive trading advice from Hamer Trading to the end of the Incentive Fee period as of which such Incentive Fee calculation is being made. In the calculation of Trading Profits, Hamer Trading is not required to earn back previously paid incentive fees. Trading Profits include interest income earned or credited to a client's managed account. Any Incentive Fees paid by a client for past performance are not subject to being returned due to subsequent losses. Clients with managed accounts closing in subsequent months due to losses during that month or for any other reason have no right to a refund for past Incentive Fees paid. Managed accounts opened at any time other than the beginning of a calendar quarter will be charged an Incentive Fee at the end of said calendar quarter despite the fact that such account had not been open and trading for a full calendar quarter. If Trading Profits for a calendar month are negative, it shall constitute a "Carryforward Loss" for the beginning of the next calendar month To the extent any funds are withdrawn from a client's account, any loss attributed to those funds shall be

deducted from the Carryforward Loss. To the extent funds are withdrawn other than at calendar quarter-end, an Incentive Fee, if any, shall be due in proportion to such funds withdrawn. If the Management Agreement is terminated as of any date which is not the end of an Incentive Fee period, the Incentive Fee described above, if applicable, will be determined as if such termination date were at the end of an Incentive Fee period.
The Incentive Fee will be based on non-securities investments made on behalf of a managed account and is not in accordance with SEC Rule 205-3.

Payment. The Management and Incentive Fees are due and payable on the last business day of each calendar month and quarter, respectively. Each client is required to sign an Authorization to Pay Fees which will authorize the FCM or IB, as the case may be, to deduct from the client's managed account and remit directly to Hamer Trading, Inc. payment of the Management and Incentive Fees.

Expenses. A managed account will not be charged any fees or be subject to any expenses other than those described above or other than as agreed to in writing by both parties.

OPTIONS MARKETS

Futures. Commodity futures contracts are standardized contracts made on domestic or foreign commodities exchanges which call for future delivery of specific quantities of various agricultural commodities, industrial commodities, currencies, financial instruments or metals at a specified time and place. The size and term of futures contracts on a particular commodity are identical and are not subject to any negotiation between the buyer and seller. The contractual obligations, depending upon whether one is a buyer or a seller, may be satisfied either by taking or making, as the case may be, physical delivery of an approved grade of commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an equivalent futures contract on the same (or a linked) exchange prior to the designated date of delivery. As an example of an offsetting transaction where the physical commodity is not delivered, the contractual obligation arising from the sale of one contract of December 1995 gold on a commodity exchange may be fulfilled at any time before delivery of the commodity is required by the purchase of one contract of December 1995 gold on the same (or a linked) exchange. The difference between the price at which the futures contract is sold or purchased and the price paid for the offsetting purchase or sale, after allowance for brokerage commissions, constitutes the profit or loss to the trader. Certain futures contracts, such as stock index or other financial or economic indices approved by the CFTC or Eurodollar contracts, settle in cash (irrespective of whether any attempt is made to offset such contracts) rather than delivery of any physical commodity. In market terminology, a trader who purchases a futures contract is "long" in the market and a trader who sells a futures contract is "short" in the market. Before a trader closes out his long or short position by an offsetting sale or purchase, his outstanding contracts are known as "open trades" or "open positions".

Trading of Options

The Manager may engage in the trading of options on futures contracts for the Company's account(s). Each option on a commodity futures contract or physical commodity is a right, purchased for a certain price, to either buy or sell a commodity futures contract or physical commodity during a certain period of time for a fixed price. Although successful commodity options trading requires many of the same skills as does successful commodity futures trading, the risks involved are somewhat different. For example, if the Company buys an option (either to sell or purchase a futures contract or commodity), it will pay a “premium” representing the market value of the option. Unless the price of the futures contract or commodity underlying the options changes and it becomes profitable to exercise or offset the option before it expires, the Company’s account may lose the entire amount of such premium. Conversely, if the Company sells an option (either to sell or purchase a futures contract or commodity) it will be credited with the premium but will have to deposit margin due to its contingent liability to take or deliver the futures contract or commodity underlying the option in the event the option is exercised. Sellers of options are subject to the entire loss which occurs in the underlying futures position or underlying commodity (less any premium received). The ability to trade in or exercise options may be restricted in the event that trading on United States commodity exchanges is restricted by both the CFTC and such exchanges.

FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Clients may select any futures commission merchant ("FCM"). Clients may also choose to use an introducing broker ("IB") to introduce their account to the FCM. Brokerage and other fees charged to the client's account by the FCM or IB may vary significantly and are negotiated between the client and his or her FCM or IB. Hamer Trading may engage in the use of "give-ups”: A give-up is a process when execution groups other than the FCM or IB executes the trade. Clients should understand that the commission rate paid by the client to the FCM includes a give-up fee paid by the FCM to the executing broker. Current give-up fees are approximately $1.30 to $4.00 per contract per round turn. This fee will be added to the transaction costs paid by the client. Though Hamer Trading will attempt to correct trading errors as soon as they are discovered, it will not be responsible for poor executions or trading errors committed by brokers or FCMs.

Hamer Trading and its principals have no affiliation or business arrangement, directly or indirectly, with any FCM, IB or principal thereof, whereby Hamer Trading or its principals may benefit, directly or indirectly, from the maintenance of a client's account with any FCM or IB. The only compensation earned or to be earned, directly or indirectly, by Hamer Trading from any of the accounts it manages will be from the fees described herein or otherwise specifically negotiated with the client.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Hamer Trading and its principals or employees may trade futures interest contracts for their own accounts. In such proprietary trading, Hamer Trading or such persons may trade their own accounts aggressively and, thus, may assume more risks than Hamer Trading will normally assume on behalf of accounts managed by it. Such trading may be conducted in accordance with the same approach as is used in trading accounts managed by Hamer Trading or pursuant to different approaches or strategies and may be done at brokerage rates which are substantially lower than the rate which clients pay. Because trading for such accounts may be conducted pursuant to different trading approaches or strategies from those employed for clients, trades for such accounts may occur before trades for client accounts or may be opposite to those for client accounts. Accordingly, such proprietary accounts may experience trading results which are substantially different from those experienced by client accounts. The records of such proprietary trading will not be available to clients for inspection. Since Hamer Trading and its principals may trade futures interest contracts for their own proprietary accounts, as described above, it is possible that Hamer Trading and/or its principals may, from time to time, be competing with other accounts managed by Hamer Trading for similar futures interest contract positions in one or several markets or may take positions in their proprietary accounts which are opposite to the positions taken in client accounts.

Hamer Trading, Inc. will in the future manage and trade additional accounts. Hamer Trading, Inc. will not, however, knowingly or deliberately employ a trading method on behalf of any account which it manages or trades which it knows to be inferior to any trading method which is employed for other accounts of similar size or knowingly or deliberately favor one account over any other such account.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, speculative position limits allow an advisor to control only a limited number of futures contracts in any one commodity. Therefore, Hamer Trading, Inc. is potentially subject to conflicts of interests among the accounts it advises which are competing for a limited number of contracts. Thus, there is a potential conflict of interest between the individual client's interest in maintaining a larger position in a specific futures interest, and Hamer Trading, Inc.'s interest in maintaining a smaller position in an individual client's account in order to provide positions in the specific futures interest to other accounts under management. In addition, Hamer Trading, Inc. may have a conflict of interest in rendering advice because its compensation for managing some other accounts may exceed its compensation for managing a particular client account, and therefore may provide an incentive to favor such other accounts. There are no known actual or potential conflicts of interest presently known to Hamer Trading, Inc. and/or its principals which have not been disclosed herein.

PERFORMANCE HISTORY OF THE TRADING ADVISOR

The CFTC requires a commodity trading advisor to disclose to prospective customers the actual performance record of all accounts for which the trading advisor and its principals have had the authority to cause transactions to be effected without clients' specific authorization. All performance information set forth below is current through June 30, 2007.

All of Hamer Trading's past trading performance in the Diversified Program is considered to be PROPRIETARY. The capsules that are presented in the following pages are:

a) A composite of Hamer's **Diversified Systematic Program** (which includes the results of all pools and other accounts managed by Hamer Trading Inc.). This program commenced on September 1999. **Page 19.**
b) The results of the **Hamer Fund LLC**, a registered commodity pool operating by Hamer Trading Inc. since October 2001. **Page 22.**
c) The results of the **Stock Index Program "B"** client accounts. This program began trading client accounts in February, 2004. The last client account closed in September, 2005. Presently, this program is no longer offered. **Page 24.**

Definitions

? **Drawdown** means losses experienced by an account over a specified period.

? **Worst Peak to Valley Drawdown** means the greatest cumulative percentage decline in month-end asset value due to losses sustained by a pool or account or trading program during any period in which the initial month-end asset is not equaled or exceeded by a subsequent month-end asset value. Such decline is expressed as a percentage of the initial month-end net asset value, together with an indication of the month and year(s) of the decline from the initial month-end asset value to the lowest month end asset value of such decline.

SPECIAL DISCLOSURE FOR NOTIONAL FUNDED ACCOUNTS

You should request that your commodity trading advisor ("CTA") advise you of the amount of cash or other assets (Actual Funds) which should be deposited to the CTA's trading program for your account to be considered **Fully Funded**. This is the amount upon which the CTA will determine the number of contracts traded in your account and should be an amount sufficient to make it unlikely that any further cash deposits would be required from you over the course of your participation in the CTA's program. You are reminded that the account size you have agreed to in writing (the "Nominal" or "Notional" account size) is not the maximum possible loss that your account may experience. You should review your account statements received from your FCM in order to determine the actual activity in your account, including profits, losses and current cash equity balance. To the extent that the equity in your account is at any time less than the **Nominal Account Size,** you should be aware of the following:

1. Although your gains and losses, fees and commissions measured in dollars will be the same, they will be greater when expressed as a percentage of account equity.
2. You may receive more frequent and larger margin calls.
3. The conversion chart below accompanies Performance Table and may be used to convert the ROR's in the capsule to corresponding ROR's for particular partial funding level.
4. The management fee paid to the Advisor will be calculated based partly on the notional funds in the client's account. As a result, the use of notional funds will increase the amount of management fees that the Advisor will receive from the client for trading the same amount of cash or actual funds. For example, the Advisor may receive a 2% management fee. If a client's account is fully funded the Advisor will receive a management fee of 2% based on the actual funds in the account. If the account, however, is funded at only 50%, i.e., one half actual funds and one half notional funds, the 2% management fee, expressed as a percentage of actual funds, would be 4%.

		Rates of Return Based on Various Levels of Funding				
	40	40.00	50.00	66.67	100.00	200.00
	35	35.00	43.75	58.33	87.50	175.00
Actual	**30**	30.00	37.50	50.00	75.00	150.00
ROR %	**25**	25.00	31.25	41.67	62.50	125.00
	20	20.00	25.00	33.33	50.00	100.00
	15	15.00	18.75	25.00	37.50	75.00
	10	10.00	12.50	16.67	25.00	50.00
	5	5.00	6.25	8.33	12.50	25.00
	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-5	-5.00	-6.25	-8.33	-12.50	-25.00
	-10	-10.00	-12.50	-16.67	-25.00	-50.00
	-15	-15.00	-18.75	-25.00	-37.50	-75.00
	-20	-20.00	-25.00	-33.33	-50.00	-100.00
	-25	-25.00	-31.25	-41.67	-62.50	-125.00
		100%	**80%**	**60%**	**40%**	**20%**
		Funding Levels				

CONVERSION CHART FOR ADJUSTED MONTHLY RATES OF RETURN

NOTIONAL FUNDING EXAMPLES

The policy of the Advisor is to increase the trade size (trade more contracts) of the account by:

1) Additions to the account from the client
2) Any trading profits earned on the account.

It is also the policy of the Advisor to reduce the trade size (trade fewer contracts) of the account by:

1) Withdrawals from the account by the client.
2) Any trading losses incurred by the account.
3) Any incentive / management fees taken from the account

Initial Size

If the client were to open an account with $100,000 of cash and request that the Advisor use 50,000 of notional funding, the total account that the advisor would base the trading decisions (and thus trade size) on would be $150,000 (nominal) for all initial positions. All management fees and positions sizes would be based on this $150,000 (nominal) initial account size.

Effects from a Withdrawal

Let's say that two months from account opening, the client withdraws $30,000. In this example we will assume there were no losses or gains in the first two months. This brings the total account value to $120,000. $100,000 cash less $30,000 withdrawn = $70,000 actual plus the original $50,000 notional = $120,000 total (nominal). The existing positions would be adjusted (a reduction in size) to accommodate the smaller account and any new positions entered would be typically smaller than those that would have been entered had there not been a withdrawal. The management fees would now be based on the $120,000 (nominal).

Change in Size Due to Profit or Loss

Using this same example, let's assume the Advisor has a very good run and makes a profit of $50,000 for the client's account in the first two months without a withdrawal. The client started with $100,000 cash, agreed to use $50,000 in notional funds bringing the beginning account size to $150,000 (nominal). The Advisor generated a $50,000 profit for the first two months, bringing the total account (nominal) to $200,000 ($150,000 in actual funds and still $50,000 in notional funds). All new trading positions (at this point) would be based on the $200,000. Management fees would be based on $200,000 (nominal).

Change in Size Due to Incentive and Management Fees

At the end of each quarter, if an incentive fee has been earned by the Advisor (typically 20% of new trading profits), the trading account would be reduced by this incentive fee. For example, if the account started with $150,000 nominal (let's say $100,000 cash and $50,000 notional). The Advisor earned in trading profits $50,000 for the account for the quarter bringing the total account value (nominal) to $200,000. The Advisor would be paid $10,000 as an incentive fee (20% of the $50,000 profit). This would reduce the value of the account to $190,000 (nominal) from which all new trading positions and future management fees would be based. This would leave the account with $140,000 cash and $50,000 notional ($190,000 total /nominal).

PROPRIETARY TRADING PERFORMANCE
OF THE DIVERSIFIED SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM
HAMER TRADING INC.

January 1, 2002 to June 30, 2007

Name of the CTA………………………………………………………….….….Hamer Trading Inc.
Inception of trading by the Advisor…………………………………………………… June 1997
Inception of trading by the Advisor pursuant to the trading program ....September 1999
Number of accounts traded under the program as of June 30, 2007 1
Total Assets under management (Proprietary and Customer funds) as of June 30,2007 ….$5,262,364
Proprietary assets under management – actual (as of June 30, 2007)............................... $5,262,364
Proprietary assets under management - actual and notional (as of June 30, 2007) $5,262,364
Proprietary assets traded pursuant this program - actual... $5,262,364
Proprietary assets traded pursuant this program – actual and notional.............................. $5,262,364
Largest monthly draw-down (1 account) .... (12.99%) March 2003
Worst peak to valley draw-down (1 account)......................... (35.42%) from Sept, 2002 – July, 2006
Number of profitable accounts that have closed.. 2
Number of unprofitable accounts that have closed.. 1
Range of total returns for closed accounts (Sept '99 – Sept '00) …………………... +6.5% to –4.5%

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RATES OF RETURN

Month	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**
January	5.59%	5.39%	-8.62%	5.38%	6.83%	-6.35%
February	-2.70%	-3.30%	0.92%	4.96%	8.58%	-6.85%
March	3.95%	0.65%	-4.57%	1.08%	-12.99%	0.25%
April	7.69%	0.67%	-3.01%	-2.07%	4.32%	-12.70%
May	-0.69%	1.12%	2.39%	-9.85%	6.41%	4.01%
June	-2.95%	-5.47%	-3.49%	-5.36%	-4.63%	21.73%
July		-7.65%	0.66%	-3.13%	-2.83%	18.17%
August		3.78%	-3.40%	-0.15%	-0.51%	6.33%
September		4.51%	-0.44%	1.68%	-7.74%	7.77%
October		-4.34%	2.20%	0.94%	2.82%	-5.08%
November		-0.32%	3.72%	-0.55%	-2.37%	-8.97%
December		0.48%	-3.28%	1.26%	4.92%	4.49%
Annual Rate of Return	**10.85%**	**-5.28%**	**-16.29%**	**-6.61%**	**0.37%**	**18.18%**

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The year-to-date rates of return represents the compounded rate of return for each year or portion of the year presented and is computed by applying successively the respective monthly rate of return for each month beginning with the first month of that calendar period. Rates of return are after all incentive fees and commissions. The accounts paid commissions ranging from $1.98 to $19.00 per round turn contract. 20% incentive fees (charged quarterly on new profits) and proforma management fees of 1% (charged monthly at .083%) on accounts that weren't charged management fees have been factored into the performance numbers above.

Note: The above returns represent trading results from :

Three family accounts	from	Sept. 1999 thru Sept. 2000
Hamer Family LP	from	Oct. 2000 thru June 2003
A portion of Hamer Fund LLC	from	July 2003 to present

In 1999 the three family accounts were merged into the Hamer Family LP (an exempt pool). The range of total returns for the 3 closed family accounts were +6.5% to –4.5%. In October 2001 the Hamer Fund LLC (a registered commodity pool) was created and began trading using this strategy. The exempt pool (Hamer Family LP) was later merged with the Hamer Fund LLC in July 2003.

Note: The Diversified Systematic Program has undergone some changes since inception. The overall strategy of utilizing a systematic approach to the markets has remained the cornerstone of the program. The program initially (1999) started out as solely a long term trend following approach. Beginning in late November 2000, a portion of the funds were allocated to trading short term stock index strategies. This has since involved into a short term strategy that encompasses a variety of markets. The program continues to allocate capital to strategies that are both long term and short term. In addition, there are on-going adjustments between strategies being made as our continued research dictates to achieve an optimum allocation.

Note: The current account value of this account is: $ 5,262,364

Note: During a portion of the period of time when both the Hamer Family LP and the Hamer Fund LLC were in operation and traded pursuant to the Diversified Program, the NFA determined that there was a material difference in the results of the two accounts – specifically the trading year of 2002. The Hamer Fund LLC achieved a return of 10.43% (for 2002) whereas the Hamer Family L.P. achieved a return of 18.18% for the same period. Hamer Trading Inc. attributes these differences to the following reasons:

1) **Account size disparity** – The Hamer Family LP was a much larger account than the Hamer Fund LLC at that time. A major component of our long-term trading strategy is the use of profit targets or objectives. We have found the use of this tool invaluable in reducing volatility and especially in normalizing returns year to year. An account that is large enough to take multiple contracts in it's initial position will produce a different return profile than an account that can only take on one contract as it's initial position. Smaller accounts therefore may only start with one contract on their initial position (and therefore no profits could be taken at the target levels) would produce a different return than an account of larger size.
2) **Operating Fees** – the Hamer Fund LLC is a registered commodity pool. As a registered pool, it requires more intensive record keeping and annual audits plus the pool pays for some of the initial offering costs it incurred. These are costs that the Hamer Family LP account did not have to bear which further enhanced the Hamer Family L.P.'s return over

the Hamer Fund LLC.

PROPRIETARY TRADING PERFORMANCE
OF THE HAMER FUND LLC
A Privately Offered, Registered Commodity Pool Operated By
HAMER TRADING INC.

January 1, 2002 to June 30, 2007

Name of the CPO…………………………………………………………..…Hamer Trading Inc.
Inception of trading by the Advisor……………………………..……………………June 1997
Total Assets under management (Proprietary and Customer funds) as of June 30, 2007…$5,262,364
Inception of trading by the Advisor pursuant to the trading program (fund)............ October 2001
Proprietary assets under management – actual (as of June 30, 2007)................................ $5,262,364
Proprietary assets under management - actual and notional (as of June 30, 2007) $5,262.364
Proprietary assets traded pursuant this program - actual.. $5,262,364
Proprietary assets traded pursuant this program – actual and notional............................... $5,262,364
Largest monthly draw-down… .... (14.58%) March, 2003
Worst peak to valley draw-down .... (41.68%) from April 2004 to February 2007

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RATES OF RETURN

Month	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**
January	2.99%	6.54%	-5.20%	2.37%	7.14%	-8.13%
February	-4.12%	-3.92%	-6.61%	7.62%	9.49%	-7.16%
March	1.70%	8.72%	-4.91%	4.17%	-14.58%	-0.49%
April	6.91%	2.89%	-5.91%	-9.39%	3.47%	-11.05%
May	-0.69%	-0.32%	-1.82%	-11.71%	7.42%	1.27%
June	-2.95%	-6.86%	-0.16%	-5.39%	-3.53%	18.38%
July		-11.18%	-2.94%	-3.12%	-8.75%	23.88%
August		1.09%	1.91%	0.71%	-2.40%	5.90%
September		-0.10%	1.63%	7.27%	2.17%	9.05%
October		-5.61%	-2.32%	3.71%	7.00%	-9.61%
November		0.20%	7.15%	1.55%	0.44%	-10.17%
December		-0.75%	-1.75%	-1.46%	6.34%	5.04%
Annual Rate of Return	**3.48%**	**-10.49%**	**-19.74%**	**-5.65%**	**11.75%**	**10.43%**

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The year-to-date rates of return represents the compounded rate of return for each year or portion of the year presented and is computed by applying successively the respective monthly rate of return for each month beginning with the first month of that calendar period. Rates of return are after all incentive fees and commissions. The accounts paid commissions ranging from $1.98 to $18.00 per round turn contract. 20% incentive fees (charged quarterly on new profits) and management fees of 1% (charged monthly at .083%).

Note: This fund is a registered commodity pool and was traded pursuant to the Diversified Trading Program from its inception (Oct. 1 2001) until June 30, 2003. From that point until April, 2007, the fund was managed by two Advisors (see below). Since April, 2007 the fund has been managed by Hamer Trading, Inc.

1. Hamer Trading Inc. – Diversified Program
2. ADA Investments – Diversified Program (ADA Investments became B&R Partners in October, 2005)

Note: The current account value of this account is: $ 5,262,364

TRADING PERFORMANCE
OF THE STOCK INDEX PROGRAM "B"
HAMER TRADING INC.
CLIENT ACCOUNT #1

February 2004 to December 31, 2005

Name of the CTA……………………………………………………………Hamer Trading Inc.
Inception of Trading by the Advisor…...……………………………………….…………June, 1997
Inception of trading by the Advisor pursuant to the trading program ……………..….February, 2004
Number of accounts traded under the program as of Dec.31, 2005……..……..…………………0
Total Assets under management (Proprietary & Customer funds) as of Dec.30, 2005 $ 3,363,720
Client assets under management – actual (as of Dec. 31, 2005)…..…………..…………… $ 0
Client assets under management - actual and notional (as of Dec. 31, 2005)………………..$ 0
Client assets traded pursuant this program – actual (as of Dec. 31, 2005).…….……………….$ 0
Client assets traded pursuant this program – actual and notional (as of Dec. 31,2005)…..….$ 0
Largest monthly draw-down (1 account)…………..……..……...………… (6.82%) Sept.2004
Worst peak to valley draw-down (1 account)………………. (10.96%) from Apr. 2004 to Sept.2004
Number of profitable accounts that have closed…………………………..………………………0
Number of unprofitable accounts that have closed……………………………...…………………3
Range of total returns for closed accounts (June '04 – December '05).……..…….-5.05% to -7.09%

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RATES OF RETURN

Month	2005	2004
January	-0.75%	
February	4.21%	0.90%
March	-0.94%	1.42%
April	1.28%	1.97%
May	1.54%	-4.44%
June	-3.86%	-1.06%
July	3.38%	1.92%
August	2.31%	-0.84%
September	-4.85%	-6.82%
October	-3.35%	5.24%
November	-3.70%	-4.87%
December	-1.35%	6.71%
Annual Rate of Return	-6.40%	-0.74%

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The year-to-date rates of return represents the compounded rate of return for each year or portion of the year presented and is computed by applying successively the respective monthly rate of return for each month beginning with the first month of that calendar period. Rates of return are after all incentive fees and commissions. The accounts paid commissions of $3.62 per round turn contract.

This performance report reflects incentive fees (charged quarterly on new profits) of 20% and management fees of 2% (charged monthly at .1667%).

Note: The returns for the client program #1 February, 2004 to February, 2005 consists of one client account. The range of total returns for the two closed accounts were -5.05% to -6.38%.

Note: Expected drawdowns listed on Page 7 are meant as a reference tool only, as no guarantee can be made going forward that the trading models would not experience a greater drawdown which could lead to the loss of all or a substantial amount of client funds.

Note: Rates of return for individual clients can and do differ during any given month. In addition, on a monthly basis, the composite rate of return generally differs from the rates of return experienced by individual accounts. These differences are a result of timing differences in when accounts were opened and closed, clients making additions or withdrawals to their accounts at different times and at different levels, the amount of equity in the trading account which affects the number of additional contracts that can be added and the amount of equity committed to margin positions.

TRADING PERFORMANCE
OF THE STOCK INDEX PROGRAM "B"
HAMER TRADING INC.
CLIENT ACCOUNT #2

June 2004 to November 29, 2004

Name of the CTA……………………………………………………………Hamer Trading Inc.
Inception of Trading by the Advisor……………………………………….…………June, 1997
Inception of trading by the Advisor pursuant to the trading program …………..….February, 2004
Number of accounts traded under the program as of Sept. 30….., 2005...….………………………1
Total Assets under management (Proprietary & Customer funds) as of Sept 30, 2005$ 3,333,105
Client assets under management – actual (as of Sept 30, 2005)...………………………......$ 4,565
Client assets under management - actual and notional (as of Sept 30, 2005 ………………$ 77,359
Client assets traded pursuant this program – actual (as of Sept 30, 2005).…………………..$ 4,565
Client assets traded pursuant this program – actual and notional (as of Sept 30,2005).……..$ 77,359
Largest monthly draw-down (1 account)………..…………..……...……………..(6.79%) Sept.2004
Worst peak to valley draw-down (1 account)…..…………… (6.97%) from June 2004 to Sept.2004
Number of profitable accounts that have closed…..…………………………………………………0
Number of unprofitable accounts that have closed…………………………….…………………2
Range of total returns for closed accounts (June '04 – November '04)…...……….-5.05% to -6.38%

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RATES OF RETURN

Month	2005	2004
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		-1.54%
July		1.94%
August		-0.56%
September		-6.79%
October		5.61%
November		-4.71%
December		
Annual Rate of Return	0.0%	-6.38%

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The year-to-date rates of return represents the compounded rate of return for each year or portion of the year presented and is computed by applying successively the respective monthly rate of return for each month beginning with the first month of that calendar period. Rates of return are after all incentive fees and commissions. The accounts paid commissions of $5.52 per round turn contract.

This performance report reflects incentive fees (charged quarterly on new profits) of 25% and management fees of 0% .

Note: The returns for the client program #2 June, 2004 to November 29, 2004 consists of one client account. The range of total returns for the two closed accounts were -5.05% to -6.38%.

Note: Expected drawdowns listed on Page 7 are meant as a reference tool only, as no guarantee can be made going forward that the trading models would not experience a greater drawdown which could lead to the loss of all or a substantial amount of client funds.

Note: Rates of return for individual clients can and do differ during any given month. In addition, on a monthly basis, the composite rate of return generally differs from the rates of return experienced by individual accounts. These differences are a result of timing differences in when accounts were opened and closed, clients making additions or withdrawals to their accounts at different times and at different levels, the amount of equity in the trading account which affects the number of additional contracts that can be added and the amount of equity committed to margin positions.

TRADING PERFORMANCE
OF THE STOCK INDEX PROGRAM "B"
HAMER TRADING INC.
CLIENT ACCOUNT #3

June 2004 to November 8, 2004

Name of the CTA…………..………………………………………….……Hamer Trading Inc.
Inception of Trading by the Advisor…………………………………………………June, 1997
Inception of trading by the Advisor pursuant to the trading program …………..….February, 2004
Number of accounts traded under the program as of Sept 30, 2005…………………..………1
Total Assets under management (Proprietary & Customer funds) as of Sept 30 2005.$ 3,333,105
Client assets under management – actual (as of Sept 30, 2005)..…….………….…..….. $ 4,565
Client assets under management - actual and notional (as of Sept 30, 2005)..……………..$ 77,359
Client assets traded pursuant this program – actual (as of Sept 30, 2005).…….…………….$ 4,565
Client assets traded pursuant this program – actual and notional (as of Sept 30,2005).....… $ 77,359
Largest monthly draw-down (1 account)…..……..…….……...…..……… (7.13%) Sept.2004
Worst peak to valley draw-down (1 account)……….……… (7.56%) from June 2004 to Sept.2004
Number of profitable accounts that have closed…..……………………………………………0
Number of unprofitable accounts that have closed……………………………..…………………2
Range of total returns for closed accounts (June '04 – November '04)...………….-5.05% to -6.38%

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RATES OF RETURN

Month	2005	2004
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		-1.59%
July		1.98%
August		-0.82%
September		-7.13%
October		5.51%
November		-2.65%
December		
Annual Rate of Return	0.0%	-5.05%

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The year-to-date rates of return represents the compounded rate of return for each year or portion of the year presented and is computed by applying successively the respective monthly rate of return for each month beginning with the first month of that calendar period. Rates of return are after all incentive fees and commissions. The accounts paid commissions of $6.52 per round turn contract.

This performance report reflects incentive fees (charged quarterly on new profits) of 20% and management fees of 1% (charged monthly at .083%).

Note: The returns for the client program #3 June, 2004 to November 8, 2004 consists of one client account. The range of total returns for the two closed accounts were -5.05% to -6.38%.

Note: Expected drawdowns listed on Page 7 are meant as a reference tool only, as no guarantee can be made going forward that the trading models would not experience a greater drawdown which could lead to the loss of all or a substantial amount of client funds.

Note: Rates of return for individual clients can and do differ during any given month. In addition, on a monthly basis, the composite rate of return generally differs from the rates of return experienced by individual accounts. These differences are a result of timing differences in when accounts were opened and closed, clients making additions or withdrawals to their accounts at different times and at different levels, the amount of equity in the trading account which affects the number of additional contracts that can be added and the amount of equity committed to margin positions.