

Commercial Account Agreement

Effective March 1, 2019

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I. Terms Applicable to All Commercial Deposit Accounts.

Introduction.

In this Commercial Account Agreement (“Agreement”), “Company” refers to the owner or accountholder of a Wells Fargo bank commercial deposit account (“Account”). “Bank” refers to the Wells Fargo bank at which Company’s Account is maintained. This Agreement includes the following disclosures applicable to Bank’s commercial deposit accounts and related services (each, a “Service”), that Bank has separately provided to Company: (i) the schedule of Bank’s fees and other account-related information (the “fee and information schedule”), (ii) the collection schedule, (iii) the funds availability policy, (iv) the privacy policy, (v) the rate sheets for interest-bearing accounts, each as modified by Bank from time to time, and (vi) any additional disclosures regarding Company’s Account that Bank may provide to Company. Company is responsible for ensuring that each Authorized Signer is familiar with this Agreement. Unless Company has instructed Bank in writing to the contrary, Bank may consider communications about Company’s Account from an Authorized Signer on Company’s Account as communications from Company. Company agrees to notify Bank immediately in writing if any Authorized Signer’s authority has been terminated. This Agreement replaces all prior agreements with Bank regarding Company’s Account other than agreements regarding security interests in, or services utilizing the Account. By signing Bank’s signature card for Company’s Account or by using Company’s Account or a Service, Company will be deemed to have agreed to this Agreement. Company should retain a copy of this Agreement (and any information that Bank provides Company regarding changes to this Agreement) for as long as Company maintains its Account with Bank.

Defined Terms.

In this Agreement, certain words have a special meaning and are therefore defined. Certain terms and their definitions are found in this Section, and others are found in the text of this Agreement.

Affiliate.

An “Affiliate” is a bank that is, directly or indirectly, a wholly or substantially owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company.

Authorized Signer.

An “Authorized Signer” is a person who has Company’s actual or apparent authority to transact business on Company’s Account(s), whether or not such person has signed the signature card or other documentation for

Company's Account(s). Bank may continue to recognize an Authorized Signer's authority until Bank has received and had a reasonable time to act upon Company's written modification or revocation of it.

Business Day.

A "Business Day" is every day except Saturdays, Sundays and federal holidays.

Collected Balance.

The "Collected Balance" is the Ledger Balance in Company's Account less Deposit Float.

Commercial Deposit Account.

A "Commercial Deposit Account" is any deposit account, other than one of Bank's business deposit accounts, that is not held or maintained primarily for personal, family or household purposes. Examples of commercial deposit accounts include an account owned by an individual acting as a sole proprietor, a partnership, a limited partnership, a limited liability partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, a joint venture, a non-profit corporation, an employee benefit plan or a governmental unit including an Indian tribal entity.

Deposit Float.

"Deposit Float" is the total dollar amount of Items deposited in Company's Account for which, based on the collection schedule used by Bank or the applicable Affiliate for this type of account, Company's Account has not yet been credited for purposes of calculating the Collected Balance.

Deposited Item.

A "Deposited Item" is an Item (including a non-U.S. Item) that Bank cashes or collects for Company or accepts for deposit to Company's Account.

Investable Balance.

The "Investable Balance" is the Collected Balance in Company's Account less (i) the portion of such Collected Balance that Bank is required by law to hold in reserve at a Federal Reserve Bank and (ii) other adjustments.

Item.

An "Item" is an order, instruction, or authorization to withdraw or pay funds from Company's Account. Examples include checks and

electronic transactions including Automated Clearing House (ACH) and wire transfers.

Ledger Balance.

The “Ledger Balance” is the balance in Company’s Account after all debits and credits for the Business Day are posted.

Overdraft.

An “Overdraft” is any event that results in a negative balance in Company’s Account.

Paper Item.

A “Paper Item” is an Item that is in paper form.

Service.

A “Service” is any service Bank provides to Company including without limitation any Treasury Management Service.

Arbitration Agreement.

Agreement to Arbitrate.

Except as stated in “No Waiver of Self-Help or Provisional Remedies” below, Company and Bank agree, at Company’s or Bank’s request, to submit to binding arbitration all claims, disputes and controversies between or among Company and Bank (and their respective employees, officers, directors, attorneys and other agents), whether in tort, contract or otherwise arising out of or relating in any way to Company’s Account(s) and/or Service(s) and their negotiation, execution, administration, modification, substitution, formation, inducement, enforcement, default or termination (each, a “Dispute”).

Governing Rules.

Any arbitration proceeding will (i) proceed in a location selected by the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”) in the state whose laws govern Company’s Account; (ii) be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act (Title 9 of the United States Code), notwithstanding any conflicting choice of law provision in any of the documents between Company and Bank; and (iii) be conducted by the AAA, or such other administrator as Company and Bank shall mutually agree upon, in accordance with the AAA’s commercial dispute resolution procedures, unless the claim or counterclaim is at least \$1,000,000.00 exclusive of claimed interest, arbitration fees and costs in which case the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the AAA’s

optional procedures for large, complex commercial disputes (the commercial dispute resolution procedures or the optional procedures for large, complex commercial disputes to be referred to, as applicable, as the “Rules”). If there is any inconsistency between the terms hereof and any such Rules, the terms and procedures set forth herein shall control. Any party who fails or refuses to submit to arbitration following a lawful demand by any other party shall bear all costs and expenses incurred by such other party in compelling arbitration of any Dispute. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to be a waiver by Bank of the protections afforded to it under 12 U.S.C. Section 91 or any similar applicable state law.

No Waiver of Self-Help or Provisional Remedies.

This arbitration requirement does not limit the right of either party to (i) exercise self-help remedies including setoff or (ii) obtain provisional or ancillary remedies such as injunctive relief or attachment, before, during or after the pendency of any arbitration proceeding. This exclusion does not constitute a waiver of the right or obligation of either party to submit any Dispute to arbitration or reference hereunder, including those arising from the exercise of the actions detailed in (i) and (ii) of this subsection.

Arbitrator Qualifications and Powers.

Any Dispute in which the amount in controversy is \$5,000,000.00 or less will be decided by a single arbitrator selected according to the Rules, and who shall not render an award of greater than \$5,000,000.00. Any Dispute in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00 shall be decided by majority vote of a panel of three arbitrators; provided however, that all three arbitrators must actively participate in all hearings and deliberations. Each arbitrator will be a neutral attorney licensed in the state whose laws govern Company’s Account and who has a minimum of ten (10) years experience in the substantive law applicable to the subject matter of the Dispute to be arbitrated. The arbitrator(s) will determine whether or not an issue is arbitratable and will give effect to the statutes of limitation in determining any claim. In any arbitration proceeding the arbitrator(s) will decide (by documents only or with a hearing at the discretion of the arbitrator(s)) any pre-hearing motions which are similar to motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim or motions for summary adjudication. The arbitrator(s) shall resolve all Disputes in accordance with the substantive law of the state whose laws govern Company’s Account and may grant any remedy or relief that a court of such state could order or grant within the scope hereof and such ancillary relief as is necessary to make effective any award. The arbitrator(s) shall also have the power to

award recovery of all costs and fees, to impose sanctions and to take such other action as deemed necessary to the same extent a judge could pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the state rules of civil procedure for the state whose laws govern Company's Account or other applicable law. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. The institution and maintenance of an action for judicial relief or pursuit of a provisional or ancillary remedy shall not constitute a waiver of the right of any party, including the plaintiff, to submit the controversy or claim to arbitration if any other party contests such action for judicial relief.

Discovery.

In any arbitration proceeding, discovery will be permitted in accordance with the Rules. All discovery shall be expressly limited to matters directly relevant to the Dispute being arbitrated and must be completed no later than twenty (20) days before the hearing date and within 180 days of the filing of the Dispute with the AAA. Any requests for an extension of the discovery periods, or any discovery Disputes, will be subject to final determination by the arbitrator(s) upon a showing that the request for discovery is essential for the party's presentation and that no alternative means for obtaining information is available.

Class Actions and Consolidations.

Company and Bank agree that the resolution of any Dispute arising pursuant to the terms of this Agreement shall be resolved by a separate arbitration proceeding and shall not be consolidated with other Disputes or treated as a class. Neither Company nor Bank shall be entitled to join or consolidate Disputes by or against others in any arbitration, or to include in any arbitration any Dispute as a representative or member of a class, or to act in any arbitration in the interest of the general public or in a private attorney general capacity.

Payment of Arbitration Costs and Fees.

The arbitrator(s) shall award all costs and expenses of the arbitration proceeding.

Miscellaneous.

To the maximum extent practicable, the AAA, the arbitrator(s), Company and Bank shall take all action required to conclude any arbitration proceeding within 180 days of the filing of the Dispute with the AAA. The arbitrator(s), Company or Bank may not disclose the existence, content or

results thereof, except for disclosures of information by Company or Bank required in the ordinary course of business, by applicable law or regulation, or to the extent necessary to exercise any judicial review rights set forth herein. If more than one agreement for arbitration by or between Company and Bank potentially applies to a Dispute, the arbitration agreement most directly related to Company's Account or the subject matter of the Dispute shall control. This arbitration agreement shall survive the closing of Company's Account or termination of any Service or the relationship between Company and Bank.

Statements and Other Account-Related Information.

Mailing Statements and Other Account-Related Information to Company.

Except as expressly provided otherwise in this Agreement, Bank will mail (or otherwise make available to Company) statements for Company's Account and notices and other information regarding Company's Account or any Service (collectively, "Account-Related Information") to the postal or electronic address reflected in Bank's records for Company's Account. Any statement or Account-Related Information will be deemed to have been sent to Company on the first Business Day following the date on it. A statement or other Account-Related Information that is held for Company to pick up will be deemed to be delivered to Company at the time that Bank makes it available for pick up.

Company's Obligation to Review Statements and Other Account-Related Information and to Notify Bank of Errors.

Company agrees to promptly and carefully examine each statement for Company's Account and any other Account-Related Information and any paid Items that are returned with (or described in) the statement and any other Account-Related Information and to promptly notify Bank of, and reimburse Bank for, any erroneous credit to Company's Account. Within thirty (30) days after Bank mails or otherwise makes the statement or other Account-Related Information available to Company, Company will notify Bank of any claim for credit or refund due, for example, to an erroneous or unauthorized debit, a missing signature, an unauthorized signature, or an alteration (each, an "unauthorized transaction"). Within six (6) months after Bank mails or otherwise makes the statement or other Account-Related Information available to Company, Company will notify Bank of any claim for credit or refund resulting from a forged, unauthorized, or missing endorsement. Such notification is to be made by (i) calling the telephone

number listed on the statement for Company's Account or in the other Account-Related Information for such purpose and (ii) submitting a written report to Bank as soon as possible, but, in any event, within the timeframes specified above. If Company fails to notify Bank within the timeframes specified above, the balance shown on the statement for Company's Account or other Account-Related Information will be conclusively presumed to be correct, and Company will be deemed to have released Bank from all liability for the Items charged to Company's Account and for all other transactions covered by the statement or other Account-Related Information. In addition, if Company fails to notify Bank of an unauthorized transaction on Company's Account within thirty (30) days after Bank mails or otherwise makes the statement for Company's Account or other Account-Related Information describing the unauthorized transaction available to Company, Bank will not be liable to Company for any unauthorized transactions on Company's Account by the same person that could have been prevented if Company had complied with Company's obligations under this subsection. If Company notifies Bank of any claim for credit or refund later than required by this subsection, Bank may assert, at Company's request and on Company's behalf, any claim against a third party that Bank determines in Bank's sole discretion is permitted under the laws governing this Agreement or applicable rule.

Returned, Unclaimed Statements or Other Account-Related Information.

Unless otherwise prohibited by the laws governing this Agreement, (i) if two or more statements for Company's Account are returned, Bank may discontinue sending statements for Company's Account and other Account-Related Information to Company until Company provides a valid address to Bank; (ii) Bank may destroy statements for Company's Account and other Account-Related Information that are sent to Company and returned to Bank as undeliverable; and (iii) if Bank holds the statement for Company's Account or other Account-Related Information for Company to pick up and the statement remains unclaimed for sixty (60) days, Bank may send the statement to the address reflected in Bank's records for Company's Account or destroy it.

Address Changes for Statements for Company's Account and Other Account-Related Information.

Company may instruct Bank to change the address to which Bank mails (or the means by which Bank otherwise makes available) statements for Company's Account and other Account-Related Information at any time. Bank may act on any such instruction purportedly made on Company's

behalf within a reasonable time after Bank receives such instruction.

Unless Company instructs Bank otherwise, Bank may in its sole discretion change the address only for the Account(s) Company specifies or for all or some of Company's other Accounts with Bank. Bank may change Company's address of record if Bank receives an address change notice from the U.S. Postal Service or if Bank receives information from a third party in the business of providing correct address information that the address in Bank's records no longer corresponds to Company's address.

Notices and Other Mail.

Any notice Company sends Bank will not be effective until Bank actually receives it and has a reasonable opportunity to act on it. If there is more than one Authorized Signer on Company's Account, Bank may send statements and other Account-Related Information to any one of them (unless Company has otherwise instructed Bank in writing). Company assumes the risk of loss in the mail. Any notice Bank sends Company will be effective when mailed or otherwise made available to Company.

Contacting Company Regarding Servicing and/or Collections.

In order for Bank to service the Account or to collect any amounts Company owes to Bank, Bank may from time to time make calls and/or send text messages to Company at any telephone number(s) associated with Company's Account, including wireless telephone numbers that could result in charges to Company. The manner in which these calls or text messages are made to Company may include without limitation prerecorded/artificial voice messages and/or an automatic telephone dialing system. In addition, in order for Bank to service the Account or to collect any amounts Company owes to Bank, Bank may send e-mails to Company at any e-mail address Company provides to Bank.

Electronic Communications.

If Company provides Bank with an electronic address to which Bank may send electronic communications, Company agrees that Bank may send to Company by electronic communication any information that the laws governing this Agreement require be sent to Company in writing, provided such electronic communication does not violate the laws governing this Agreement. "Electronic communication" means a message transmitted electronically in a format that allows visual text or images to be displayed on equipment such as a personal computer monitor.

Fraud Prevention.

Protection Against Unauthorized Items.

Company acknowledges that there is a growing risk of losses resulting from unauthorized Items. Bank offers Services that provide effective means for controlling the risk from unauthorized Items. These Services include:

- Positive Pay, Positive Pay with Payee Validation, or Reverse Positive Pay (each offered by Bank in conjunction with Bank's Account Reconciliation Plan Service);
- ACH Fraud Filter; and
- Payment Authorization Service.

In addition, Bank may recommend Company use certain fraud prevention practices to reduce Company's exposure to online fraud. Each of these practices is an industry "best practice".

An example of a best practice is dual custody, which requires a payment or user modification initiated by one user to be approved by a second user on a different computer or mobile device before it takes effect.

Company will be treated as having assumed the risk of any loss that could have been prevented by its use of any fraud prevention Service or best practice Bank has recommended to Company, if Company:

- Declines to enroll in the fraud prevention Service(s);
- Enrolls in the fraud prevention Service but fails to use it in accordance with the Service Documentation applicable to it; or
- Fails to adopt and follow a best practice.

Lost or Stolen Paper Items; Unauthorized Items.

If any of Company's unissued Paper Items has been lost or stolen, or if Company learns that unauthorized Items are being issued on Company's Account, Company agrees to notify Bank at once. To the extent that Company's failure to so notify Bank hampers Bank's ability to prevent loss, Bank will be relieved of any liability for such Items. Upon receipt of any such notice, Bank may at its sole discretion and without any

liability to Company take one or more of the following actions: (i) close Company's Account and open a new account for Company; (ii) dishonor any Paper Item Company or an Authorized Signer has indicated may have been lost or stolen (unless Company or an Authorized Signer subsequently has instructed Bank to honor such an Item); or (iii) pay any Paper Item presented for payment on Company's Account, provided Company has instructed Bank to pay such Paper Item and given Bank the number of that Paper Item. If Bank opens a new account for Company and Company has authorized a third party to automatically make regular deposits to or withdrawals from Company's Account (such as wire or ACH transfers), Bank shall have no liability to Company if Company does not receive any regularly scheduled deposit or if a regularly scheduled payment is not made for Company due to Company's failure to notify that third party in a timely fashion of the number of Company's new Account.

Preventing Misuse of Company's Account.

Company agrees to take reasonable steps to ensure the integrity of Company's internal procedures with respect to Company's Account and Items drawn on Company's Account or deposited to it. To help prevent embezzlement and protect Company's business assets, Bank recommends Company:

- Assign responsibilities for Company's Account to multiple individuals. Those who reconcile statements for Company's Account should be different from those who issue Items drawn on Company's Account.
- Reconcile statements for Company's Account as received and notify Bank immediately of any problem.
- Contact Bank immediately if Company does not receive the statement for Company's Account when Company would normally expect to.
- Watch for Paper Items cashed out of sequence or made out to cash. These are classic red flags for embezzlement.
- Secure Company's supply of Paper Items at all times. Stolen Paper Items are a common method of embezzlement.
- Periodically reassign accounting duties such as reconciling Company's Account or making a deposit.

- Review transaction activity on Company's Account for unexpected fluctuations. For example, compare the percentage of cash deposits to total deposit size. Most businesses will maintain a constant average. A large fluctuation might indicate embezzlement.
- Destroy any Paper Item that Company does not intend to use.
- Use tamper-resistant Paper Items at all times.
- Notify Bank immediately when an Authorized Signer's authority ends so that his/her name can be removed from all signature cards and Online Banking access, and any Cards that Bank has issued to him/her can be cancelled.
- Do not sign blank Paper Items.
- Obtain insurance coverage for these risks.

Claim of Unauthorized Transactions; Bank's Rights and Liability.

Investigation by Bank; Company's Agreement to Cooperate.

Bank shall investigate any transaction Company has reported to Bank as unauthorized (a "Claim of Unauthorized Transaction"). Company agrees to (i) submit Company's Claim of Unauthorized Transaction in writing to Bank by completing or obtaining a declaration under penalty of perjury describing Company's Claim of Unauthorized Transaction (in an affidavit form approved by Bank, if so requested); (ii) file a police report; (iii) complete and return to Bank any documents requested of Company; and (iv) in all respects cooperate fully at Company's expense with Bank in Bank's investigation of Company's Claim of Unauthorized Transaction.

Standard of Care.

Bank will meet its standard of care for Company's Account by exercising ordinary care in the transaction at issue. When Bank takes an Item for processing by automated means, "ordinary care" does not require Bank to examine the Item. In all other cases, "ordinary care" requires only that Bank follow standards that do not vary unreasonably from the general standards followed by similarly situated banks. Bank's policies and procedures are general internal guidelines for Bank's use and do not establish a higher

standard of care for Bank than is otherwise established by the laws governing this Agreement. A mere clerical error or an honest mistake will not be considered a failure of Bank to perform any of its obligations. If Bank waives any of its rights as to Company or Company's Account on one or more occasions, it will not be considered a waiver of Bank's rights on any other occasion.

Limitation of Liability; Indemnification.

Whether in connection with Company's Account or a Service, in no event will either party to this Agreement or its respective directors, officers, employees, or agents be liable to the other party for any special, consequential, indirect or punitive damages, whether any claim is based on contract or tort or whether the likelihood of such damages was known to either party. The foregoing limitation of liability will not apply where expressly prohibited by the laws governing this Agreement. Bank will not have any liability to Company if there are insufficient available funds in Company's Account to pay Company's Items due to actions taken by (i) Bank in accordance with this Agreement or (ii) any third party. Except to the extent that Bank fails to exercise ordinary care or breaches this Agreement, Company agrees to indemnify and hold Bank and its directors, officers, employees and agents harmless from all claims, demands, losses, liabilities, judgments and expenses (including their attorneys' fees and legal expenses) arising out of or in any way connected with Bank's performance under this Agreement. Company agrees this indemnification will survive the closing of Company's Account and the termination of any Service.

Adverse Claims.

If any person or entity makes a claim against funds in Company's Account, or if Bank believes that a conflict exists between or among the Authorized Signers on Company's Account or that there is a dispute over matters such as the ownership of Company's Account or the authority to withdraw funds from Company's Account, Bank may, without any liability to Company, take one or more of the following actions: (i) continue to rely on Bank's records to determine the ownership of or the identity of the Authorized Signer(s) for Company's Account; (ii) honor the claim upon receipt of evidence satisfactory to Bank to justify such claim; (iii) freeze all or a part of the funds in Company's Account until the dispute is resolved to Bank's satisfaction; (iv) close Company's Account and send a check for the available balance in Company's Account payable to Company or to Company and each claimant; or (v) pay the funds into an appropriate court.

Legal Process.

Bank may accept and act on any legal process it believes is valid, whether served in person, by mail or by electronic notification, at any location of Bank. "Legal process" includes a levy, garnishment or attachment, tax levy or withholding order, injunction, restraining order, subpoena, search warrant, government agency request for information, forfeiture, seizure or other legal process relating to Company's Account. Any such legal process is subject to Bank's security interest and right of setoff. Bank will not notify Company of a grand jury subpoena affecting Company or Company's Account.

"Freezing" Company's Account.

As part of Bank's loss prevention program, when Bank suspects that irregular, unauthorized, or unlawful activities may be occurring in connection with Company's Account, Bank may "freeze" (or place a hold on) the balance in Company's Account (and in other Account(s) Company maintains with Bank) pending an investigation of such suspected activities. If Bank freezes Company's Account, Bank will give any notice required by the laws governing this Agreement.

Force Majeure.

Neither party to this Agreement shall be deemed to be in default of any of its obligations under this Agreement if its performance is delayed, hindered or becomes impossible because of any act of God or of any public enemy, hostilities, war (declared or undeclared), guerilla or terrorist activities, act of sabotage, blockade, earthquake, flood, landslide, avalanche, tremor, ground movement, hurricane, storm, explosion, fire, labor disturbance, riot, insurrection, strike, sickness, accident, civil commotion, epidemic, act of government or its agencies or officers, power interruption or transmission failure or any cause beyond the control of either party.

Company's Insurance Coverage.

Many businesses carry special insurance for employee fraud/embezzlement. If Company does, Bank reserves the right to require Company to file a claim with its insurance company before making any claim against Bank. In such event, Bank will consider Company's claim only after Bank has reviewed Company's insurance company's decision, and Bank's liability to Company, if any, will be reduced by the amount Company's insurance company pays Company.

Substitute Checks.

A federal law, known as the "Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act" or "Check 21," took effect on October 28, 2004. This law provides for an instrument called a "substitute check." A substitute check contains an accurate copy of the front and back of the original draft and bears the legend: "This is a legal copy of your check. You can use it the same way you would use the original check." As noted in the legend, a substitute check is the same as the original draft for all purposes, including proving that Company made a payment. Any Paper Item Company issues or deposits that is returned to Company may be returned in the form of a substitute check. Even if Company has cancelled Items returned with the statements for Company's Account, Bank may in its sole discretion withhold substitute checks therefrom. Company agrees Company will not transfer a substitute check to Bank, by deposit or otherwise, if Bank would be the first financial institution to take the substitute check, unless Bank has expressly agreed in writing to take it.

Deposits to Company's Account.**General.**

Unless otherwise agreed in writing Bank may, without inquiry, accept a deposit to Company's Account at any time, from any person or entity, made in any manner including without limitation a deposit based on an image of an Item. Bank may also refuse to accept all or any part of any deposit. Bank may use time and place of receipt, method of delivery, and status of set up to determine when Company's deposit is received. Bank may require that Company deposit an Item made payable to Company-t o - C o m p a n y ' s Account, instead of permitting Company to cash the Item.

Verification of Transactions.

All transactions are subject to Bank's verification. This includes cash, items, or other funds offered for deposit for which Bank has provided a receipt. Bank does not verify all transactions. Bank reserves the right to reverse or otherwise adjust, at any time without prior notice to Company, any debit or credit Bank believes Bank has erroneously made to Company's Account.

It is Company's responsibility, and Bank has no obligation, to make sure the declared amount of funds offered for deposit is accurate. If Bank determines a discrepancy exists between the declared and the actual amount of the funds, Bank is permitted to adjust (debit or credit) Company's Account. Bank is also permitted to use the declared amount as the correct amount to be deposited and to not adjust a discrepancy if it is less than Bank's

standard adjustment amount. Bank is permitted to vary its standard adjustment amount from time to time without notice to Company and to use different amounts depending on account type.

If Company notifies Bank of an error in the amount of a deposit shown on Company's Account statement within 30 days of the date Bank mails or otherwise makes the account statement available to Company, Bank will review the deposit and make any adjustment Bank determines is appropriate, subject to any applicable fees. If Company fails to notify Bank during this timeframe, the deposit amount on Company's statement will be considered correct. This means that if the actual amount is less than the amount on the statement, the difference will become Company's property. If the actual amount is more than the amount shown on the statement, the difference will become Bank's property.

If Company's account is a Commercial Deposit Account or an analyzed business deposit account, Company may arrange for Bank to adjust all discrepancies identified during any verification without regard to Bank's standard adjustment amount by contacting its relationship manager.

Collection Items.

Bank may, in its sole discretion and with notice to Company, handle a Paper Item as a collection Item, instead of as a deposit. This means Bank sends the Item to the issuer's bank for payment and credits Company's Account for the Item when Bank receives payment for the Item. If the Item is returned unpaid, Bank will return the Item to Company.

Endorsements.

This subsection applies if an endorsement is necessary for the transfer or negotiation of an Item. Company authorizes Bank to supply Company's endorsement on any Item Bank takes for collection, payment or deposit to Company's Account. Company also authorizes Bank to collect any unendorsed Item that is made payable to Company without first supplying Company's endorsement, provided the Item was deposited to Company's Account. Bank may refuse to pay any Item or accept any Item for deposit or collection unless Bank is able to verify to its satisfaction that all of the necessary endorsements are present on the Item. For example, Bank may require that all endorser be present at the time that an Item is presented to Bank for payment or accepted for deposit or collection.

Material Appearing on the Back of Paper Items; Legends on Paper Items.

Company is responsible for losses incurred by any person that cashes or accepts Company's Paper Items for deposit, if: (i) the loss is due to a delay in the return of the Item; and (ii) the delay is caused by material appearing on the back of the Item when it was issued or transferred by Company. This material may include, but is not limited to, carbon bands, blacked out areas, and printed or written text or numbers. Company is responsible for all losses, claims, damages or expenses that result from a restrictive legend or notation on Company's Paper Items.

Breach of Warranties.

If Company breaches any warranty Company makes under the laws governing this Agreement or rule with respect to any Item, Company shall not be released or otherwise discharged from any liability for such breach so long as Bank notifies Company of the breach within 120 days after Bank learns of the breach. If Bank fails to notify Company within this 120-day period, Company shall be released from liability and discharged only to the extent Bank's failure to notify Company within such time period caused a loss to Company.

When Deposits are Credited to Company's Account.

All over-the-counter deposits or ATM deposits to Company's Account which are received before Bank's established cut-off time on any Business Day will be credited (and will be considered deposited) to Company's Account as of the close of business that day, and will be reflected in that day's Ledger Balance for Company's Account. All other deposits will be processed in accordance with the written agreements governing such deposits or, if there is no written agreement, banking practice. All deposits received after Bank's established cut-off time on a Business Day or at any time on a day which is not a Business Day will be credited (and will be considered deposited) to Company's Account at the end of the next Business Day. Deposits placed in one of Bank's "night depositories" before the established deadline on any Business Day will be credited to Company's Account at the close of business on that same day. All other deposits placed in the "night depository" will be credited to Company's Account at the end of the next Business Day.

Company's Use of Funds.

Company's use of funds deposited to Company's Account will be governed by Bank's separately disclosed collection schedule and, if Company's Account is a checking account, funds availability policy. Bank's collection schedule describes when deposits of Items that satisfy certain criteria will be

considered collected. A fee may be charged in connection with any use of uncollected funds permitted by Bank. The then-current rate will appear on the statement for Company's Account. Bank's funds availability policy describes when funds deposited to Company's checking Account will be available to be used for all purposes. Bank may change its collection schedule and funds availability policy from time to time without prior notice to Company.

Deposits at Affiliates.

Company may make deposits to Company's Account(s) at an Affiliate, provided the Affiliate agrees. If Company makes a deposit to Company's Account at an Affiliate, that Affiliate's collection schedule and funds availability policy will determine when the funds deposited to Company's Account will be considered collected and available.

Deposits of Non-U.S. Items.

Bank may refuse to accept for deposit or collection an Item that is payable in currency other than U.S. dollars or an Item that is not drawn on a financial institution chartered in the United States (each, a "non-U.S. Item"). If Bank accepts a non-U.S. Item for deposit to Company's Account or collection, Company accepts all risk associated with foreign currency fluctuation (exchange rate risk) and any late return of the non-U.S. Item. Company agrees Bank may use Bank's current buying and selling rate, as applicable, when processing a non-U.S. Item and may recover from Company's Account any loss Bank incurs as a result of processing such an Item for Company. Bank reserves the right to place longer holds on non-U.S. Items than the timeframes specified in Bank's funds availability policy for Deposited Items.

Acts and Omissions of Other Financial Institutions.

Bank is not liable for the insolvency, neglect, misconduct, mistake, or default of another bank or person, or for the loss or destruction of a Deposited Item or of a notice of nonpayment relating thereto. If a Deposited Item is lost or misrouted during the collection process: (i) Bank shall have no responsibility to Company for the actions or inactions of any collecting bank; (ii) Bank may charge Company's Account for the amount of the Deposited Item (and reverse any interest that may have accrued to Company's Account in connection with the Deposited Item); and (iii) Company agrees to cooperate with Bank in recreating the Deposited Item.

Deposited Items Returned.

Bank has the right to charge back to or otherwise debit any of Company's Account(s) for any Deposited Item that is returned (and to reverse or recover any associated interest that may have accrued), even if Company has made withdrawals against it. This right of charge back or debit is not affected by the expiration of any applicable midnight deadline, provided Bank does not have actual knowledge that such deadline has expired or, having such knowledge, (i) Bank concludes that the Deposited Item has been returned in accordance with the laws governing this Agreement or a rule (including a clearing house rule); or (ii) Bank has received a breach of warranty claim in connection with the Deposited Item.

Bank has the right to pursue collection of such Deposited Item, even to the extent of allowing the payor bank to hold the Deposited Item beyond the midnight deadline in an attempt to recover payment. Bank may redeposit a returned Deposited Item and re-present it for payment by any means (including electronic means), unless Bank has received instructions from Company not to redeposit such Deposited Item. Bank will have no liability for taking or failing to take any action to recover payment of a returned Deposited Item. If one of Company's Deposited Items is returned with a claim that there is a breach of warranty (for example, that it bears a forged endorsement or is altered in any way), Bank may debit Company's Account for the amount of the Item (plus any associated fees) and pay the amount to the person or entity making the claim. Bank is under no duty to question the truth of the facts that are being asserted, to assess the timeliness of the claim, or to assert any defense. Bank need not give Company any prior notification of its actions with respect to the claim. Company agrees to immediately repay any Overdraft caused by the return of a Deposited Item.

Direct Deposits Returned by Bank.

If, in connection with a direct deposit plan funds are deposited to Company's Account and later returned to the originator, Bank may deduct the amount from that or any other Account Company maintains at Bank, without prior notice and at any time, except as prohibited by the laws governing this Agreement. Bank may also use any other legal remedy to recover the amount.

Reconstructing Lost or Destroyed Deposited Items.

If a Deposited Item is lost or destroyed during processing or collection (either at Bank or at another point in the payments system), Company

agrees to cooperate fully with Bank to reconstruct the Deposited Item by promptly: (i) providing Bank with a copy of the front and back of the Deposited Item from Company's or the issuer's records; (ii) asking the issuer to place a stop payment on it (at Bank's expense) and issue a replacement Item to Company (if the Deposited Item has not been paid); or (iii) reviewing Company's records and other information and conducting any additional research as may be reasonable to determine the issuer's identity (if Company does not know the identity of the issuer of the Deposited Item). If Company fails to cooperate with Bank, Bank may, at any time and without advance notice to Company, reverse or otherwise adjust any credit made to Company's Account for a lost or destroyed Deposited Item.

Withdrawals from Company's Account.

Determining Company's Account's Balance; Debiting Company's Account.

In determining the balance in Company's Account that is available to pay Items, Bank may reduce the available balance by the amount of any hold that Bank has placed on Company's Account under this Agreement.

Additionally, Bank may place a hold on Company's Account if Bank receives an electronic notice that an Item will be presented for payment or collection against Company's Account (a "Notice of Presentment"). The hold may remain in effect from the time the Notice of Presentment is received until the Item is presented or notice is received that the Item will not be presented, whichever first occurs. Bank may conclusively rely on the information it receives in an electronic presentment or notification when determining the available balance in Company's Account, and Bank will not have any liability for refusing to honor any of Company's Items because of insufficient funds, even if the electronic presentment or notification incorrectly describes the Item, including its amount. Bank may debit Company's Account on the day an Item is presented by any means, including without limitation electronically, or at an earlier time based on notification received by Bank that an Item drawn on Company's Account will be presented for payment or collection. A determination of the balance in Company's Account for purposes of making a decision to dishonor an Item for insufficiency or unavailability of funds may be made at any time between the presentment of the Item (or earlier upon receipt of any Notice of Presentment) and the time of return of the Item. No more than one such determination need be made.

Order of Posting; Categories of Items.

Bank posts transactions during its nightly processing each Business Day. Generally, Bank first posts deposits or incoming transfers received before the deposit cutoff time that day. Bank then posts withdrawals (such as ATM, debit card or check transactions) that have been received for payment from Company's Account. Bank pays some categories (or types) of transactions, such as debit card transactions, before other types of transactions, such as checks.

The order in which Bank posts Items to Company's Account will depend upon a number of factors. For example, in connection with the process of posting Items, Bank has the right to (i) establish different categories of Items, (ii) establish a posting order for each category of Item(s), and (iii) establish different posting orders for Items within each category. Except to the extent limited by federal regulatory and judicial authorities, Bank has the right to change any of the factors described in (i), (ii) and (iii) above at any time without notice to Company.

Establishing categories of Items. Bank groups Items into categories it establishes. For example, Bank may group debit card transactions into one category, and group checks into another category. Bank may include more than one type of Item in a single category.

Establishing a posting order for each category of Items. Bank pays some categories (or types) of transactions, such as debit card transactions, before other types of transactions, such as checks.

Establishing a posting order of Items within a single category. If there are multiple transactions within a category, the order in which the transactions are posted will vary depending on the type of transaction.

For example, Bank will pay the most common types of transactions in the following order:

- ATM debit card, account transfers, teller cashed checks and teller cash withdrawals – transactions will be sorted by the date the transaction was conducted. For a debit card transaction, if a merchant does not seek pre-authorization from the Bank at the time of the transaction, Bank will use the date the transaction is received for payment from Company's account. If there are multiple transactions on a date, those

transactions will be sorted by time (where that information is available to Bank's posting systems); the remaining transactions on that date will be sorted and paid from lowest to highest dollar amount.

- Checks and automatic payments (also known as ACH).

If there are multiple transactions, the transactions will be sorted and paid from highest to lowest dollar amount.

Relation between posting order and overdrafts/returned items.

On any given Business Day, if Bank receives more than one Item for payment and determines there are sufficient funds to pay one or more but not all of the Items, then the number of Items paid and the overdraft and returned Item fees assessed could be affected by the order that Bank chooses to post those Items. For example, if Bank posts Items in the order of highest to lowest dollar amount, the total number of overdraft and returned Item fees Company is charged could be larger than if Bank were to post the Items in a different order.

Paper Items Presented Over-the-Counter for Payment by a Non-Customer.

If a Paper Item drawn against Company's Account is presented over-the-counter for payment by a person who does not have a deposit account at Bank, Bank may charge a fee to the person presenting the Paper Item as a condition for payment of the Paper Item. Company should contact its banker if Company has questions or if Company is required for any reason to have a place where Company's Paper Items can be cashed without a fee.

The amount of the fee is disclosed in the fee and information schedule. Bank may require identification acceptable to Bank and not prohibited by the laws governing this Agreement, including a fingerprint of the person presenting the Paper Item. Bank may dishonor the Paper Item if the person refuses to pay this fee or provide the identification Bank requests.

Large Cash Withdrawals.

If Company wants to cash a check (or make a cash withdrawal from Company's Account) for a very large amount, Bank may require five (5) Business Days' advance notice so that it can order the cash from its vault.

Bank may, but is not obligated to, require that Company provide adequate security when Company picks up the cash and may also require Company to pick up the cash at Bank's central vault or other location.

Withdrawals at Affiliates.

Company may make withdrawals from Company's Account at an Affiliate, provided the Affiliate agrees. If an Affiliate cashes an Item for Company,

Bank may place a hold on Company's Account(s) for a corresponding amount of funds. If the Item is later returned to the Affiliate for any reason, Bank may debit one or more of Company's Accounts for the amount of the Item.

Items Resulting From Company's Disclosure of Company's Account Number.

If Company voluntarily discloses Company's Account number to another person orally, electronically, in writing or by some other means, and Bank determines that the context of such disclosure implies Company's authorization to debit Company's Account, Bank may treat such disclosure as Company's authorization to that person to issue Items drawn on Company's Account.

Missing Signatures; Alterations; Forgeries.

Bank will have no responsibility for reviewing the number or combination of signatures on an Item drawn on Company's Account. This means that if Company has indicated that more than one signature is required in connection with an Item drawn on Company's Account,

Bank will have no liability to Company if a transaction is conducted on or through Company's Account contrary to the signature requirements Company has specified, provided at least one of the required signatures appears on the Item. Bank will have no liability to Company for failing to detect a forgery of the signature of an Authorized Signer or an alteration of one of Company's Items, if the forgery or alteration is such that a reasonable person could not reasonably be expected to detect it.

Dates and Special Instructions on Paper Items.

Bank may, without inquiry or liability, pay one of Company's Paper Items even though: (i) special instructions written on the Paper Item indicate that Bank should refuse payment (e.g., "Void after thirty (30) days," "Paid-In-Full," or "Void over \$100"); (ii) the Paper Item is stale dated (e.g., it bears a date that is more than six (6) months in the past), even if Bank has knowledge of

the date on the Paper Item; (iii) the Paper Item is post-dated (e.g., it bears a date in the future), unless an Authorized Signer has given Bank a notice of post-dating; or (iv) the Paper Item is not dated. In addition, Bank may pay in U.S. dollars the amount that has been MICR-encoded on Company's Paper Item, even though Company has purportedly drawn the Paper Item in a foreign currency.

Facsimile or Mechanical Signatures.

If Company has elected to use a facsimile, other mechanical signature (including a stamp) to sign or endorse Paper Items or a Company logo or other mark in lieu of a signature, Bank may rely on that signature (or any signature that purports to be the facsimile, other mechanical signature of an Authorized Signer) or the Company logo or other mark as Company's authorized signature without regard to when or by whom or by what means or in what ink color such signature, Company logo or other mark may have been made or affixed to a Paper Item deposited to, drawn on or otherwise debited to Company's Account.

Consumer ACH Debit Entries.

Under the ACH Operating Rules, certain types of ACH entries may only be presented on a consumer account. These entries (each, a "Consumer ACH Debit Entry") include without limitation Point of Purchase ("POP"), account receivable ("ARC"), and returned check ("RCK") entries. Bank shall have no obligation to pay, and no liability for paying, any Consumer ACH Debit Entry on Company's Account.

Stop Payment Orders; Notices of Post-Dating.

General.

"Stop payment order" refers to both an order to Bank not to pay a Paper Item and to a notice of post-dating. To be effective, a stop payment order must be received in a time and manner that gives Bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it before paying, accepting, certifying, cashing or otherwise becoming obligated to pay Company's Paper Item as provided in the Uniform Commercial Code. Each stop payment order is subject to Bank's verification that the Paper Item described in the order has not been paid. This verification may occur subsequent to the time Bank accepts the stop payment order.

Content of Stop Payment Order.

Bank requires the exact (i) name of the payee, (ii) number of Company's Account on which Paper Item is drawn, (iii) Paper Item amount and (iv) the Paper Item number or a range of Paper Item numbers. Bank may, at its sole discretion, use only a portion of the required information in order to identify a Paper Item. Failure to provide correct and complete information may make it impossible for Bank to stop payment of a Paper Item. Company agrees to indemnify and hold Bank harmless from and against any loss incurred by Bank as a result of Bank's paying a Paper Item if any of the information relied upon in the stop payment order is incorrect or incomplete (or as a result of Bank's not paying a Paper Item for which a valid stop payment order is in effect).

Effective Period of Stop Payment Order; Renewal; Revocation.

Bank need not honor a written stop payment order for more than six (6) months. For accounts that do not have Bank's STOP AUTO-RENEWAL Service, Company must renew a stop payment order if Company does not want the stop payment order to expire after six (6) months. Each renewal is treated as a new stop payment order. For accounts with Bank's STOP AUTO-RENEWAL Service, a stop payment order is subject to annual renewals for up to six (6) twelve-month periods, unless Company has otherwise notified Bank in writing. Bank may pay a Paper Item after a stop payment order has expired, even though the Paper Item is more than six (6) months old. An instruction to revoke a stop payment order must be received in a time and manner that gives Bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

Liability to Holder in Due Course.

Notwithstanding Bank's timely return of any Paper Item due to a valid stop payment order, Company may still be liable under the laws governing this Agreement for the amount of that Item.

Paper Items Paid Over Valid Stop Payment Orders.

If Bank pays a Paper Item over a valid stop payment order, Bank may require Company to provide Bank with an affidavit describing in detail Company's dispute with the payee. If Bank credits Company's Account after paying a post-dated Paper Item over a valid and timely notice of post-dating, Bank may charge Company's Account for the amount of the Paper Item as of the date of the Paper Item.

Stop Payment Order on ACH Debit Entry.

For information on placing a stop payment order on an ACH debit entry, please refer to Part III. Funds Transfers..

Overdrafts; Security Interest; Bank's Right to Setoff.**Overdrafts and Insufficient Funds.**

Bank may, at its option, pay or refuse to pay any Item if it would create an Overdraft on Company's Account, without regard to whether Bank may have previously established a pattern of honoring or dishonoring such an Item. Bank may take either of the following actions if Bank receives an Item drawn on Company's Account and there are insufficient available funds in Company's Account to cover the Item, without prior notice to Company:

- Pay the Item and create an Overdraft on Company's Account.
- Return the Item if the Item would create an Overdraft on Company's Account.

Company agrees to pay Bank's fee that may vary depending on the action Bank takes. Any Overdraft on Company's Account is immediately due and payable, unless Bank agrees otherwise in writing. Company agrees to reimburse Bank for the attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses Bank incurs in recovering the Overdraft (including Overdraft and associated fees). On a Business Day when Bank determines that there are sufficient funds in Company's Account to pay one or more but not all of the Items presented for payment on Company's Account, the order in which Bank posts such Items may affect the number of Items paid and the Overdraft and returned Item fees assessed. When Bank posts Items in the order of highest to lowest dollar amount, the Overdraft and returned Item fees may be more than these fees would be if Bank were to post the Items in the order of lowest to highest dollar amount.

Security Interest; Bank's Right to Setoff.

To secure Company's performance of this Agreement, Company grants Bank a lien on and security interest in Company's Account and Company's accounts with any Affiliate. In addition, Company acknowledges Bank may setoff against any Account(s) (including matured and unmatured time Account(s)) for any obligation Company owes Bank at any time and for any reason as allowed by the laws governing this Agreement. These obligations include both secured and unsecured debts and debts Company owes

individually or together with another person. Bank may consider this Agreement as Company's consent to Bank's asserting its security interest or exercising its right of setoff should the laws governing this Agreement require Company's consent. If Company's Account is an unmatured time account, Bank may deduct any early withdrawal fee that may be due as a result of Bank having exercised its right of setoff. If Company has a Sweep Account, Company also authorizes Bank to redeem Company's shares in the Designated Money Market Fund and apply the proceeds to any obligation Company owes Bank. The rights described in this subsection are in addition to and apart from any other rights, including any rights granted under any security interest that Company may have granted to Bank.

Bank Fees and Expenses.

General.

Company agrees to pay Bank in accordance with the fee and information schedule. Company also agrees to pay an amount equal to any applicable taxes, however designated, exclusive of taxes based on the net income of Bank.

Payment of Bank Fees and Expenses; Finance Charges.

Bank may either directly debit Company's Account or invoice Company for Bank fees and expenses and taxes incurred in connection with Company's Account and any Service. If an Earnings Allowance accrues on Company's Account, Bank will periodically apply Company's accrued Earnings Allowance to Bank fees and expenses (unless Bank otherwise indicates in writing). Bank may debit Company's Account (or any other Account Company maintains at Bank) or invoice Company for any amount by which the fees and expenses exceed the accrued Earnings Allowance on Company's Account. Bank may also debit Company's Account (and any other account Company maintains at Bank) for attorneys' fees and any other fees and expenses Bank incurs in exercising its rights under this Agreement including Bank's rights in connection with Overdrafts, Adverse Claims, Legal Process and "Freezing" Company's Account. If there are insufficient funds in Company's Account to cover the debit, Bank may overdraw Company's Account. Company agrees to promptly pay any invoiced amount. Bank may assess finance charges on any invoiced amounts that are not paid within forty-five (45) days of the date of invoice. Finance charges are assessed at a rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) or the highest amount permitted by the laws governing this Agreement, whichever is less. Charges for accrued and unpaid interest and previously assessed finance

charges will not be included when calculating finance charges. Payments and other reductions of amounts owed will be applied first to that portion of outstanding fees attributable to charges for accrued and unpaid interest and previously assessed finance charges, then to other fees and expenses. Debiting of service fees occurs on the day of each calendar month Bank separately discloses to Company, or if the disclosed day is not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day.

Earnings Allowance.

Each month, the average monthly Investable Balance in a commercial demand deposit account may earn an “Earnings Allowance” which, depending on the arrangement with Bank, may be applied against that month’s fees for the account. An Earnings Allowance in excess of the total monthly fees cannot be credited to the account as interest and may not be carried forward to the following month. Earnings Allowances are calculated on a 365/366-day year basis using an “Earnings Allowance Rate,” which is a variable rate established by Bank (and which may be as low as zero percent). Bank reserves the right to change this rate at any time without notice to Company. If the account is an interest-bearing account, the account is not eligible to earn an Earnings Allowance.

Recoupment Fee.

The FDIC charges each insured bank a fee to cover its share of the cost of providing deposit insurance to depositors. The FDIC does not charge a bank’s depositors for deposit insurance or require banks to pass the cost of deposit insurance on to their depositors. The FDIC does, however, permit a bank to recoup the cost of deposit insurance from its depositors, so long as the fee the bank charges its depositors does not reveal information that could be used to determine the bank’s confidential supervisory ratings or mislead depositors by implying the FDIC is charging the fee. Bank assesses this Recoupment Fee to partially recover insurance premiums it pays to the FDIC for deposit insurance. The amount of the Recoupment Fee appears on the periodic statement or client analysis statement for Company’s account and is based on the monthly average ledger balance Company maintains in its account. The Recoupment Fee is subject to change by Bank at any time without notice. For questions about the Recoupment Fee, Company may contact its relationship manager at Bank.

Bank’s Use of Funds.

Bank may benefit from having the use of funds in customers’ non-interest bearing accounts. Bank may use these funds to reduce its borrowing from

other sources such as the Fed Funds market or invest them in short-term investments such as its Federal Reserve Account. This benefit may be referred to as “spread”. It is not possible to quantify the benefit to Bank that may be attributable to a particular customer’s funds because funds from all customers’ non-interest bearing accounts are aggregated both for purposes of reducing Bank’s borrowing costs and for investment and because Bank’s use of funds may vary depending on a number of factors including interest rates, Federal Funds rates, credit risks and Bank’s anticipated funding needs. Bank’s use of funds as described in this paragraph has no effect or impact on Company’s use of and access to funds in Company’s account.

Checking Subaccounts.

For each checking account, Bank may establish on Company’s behalf a master account and two subaccounts. All information that is made available to Company about Company’s Account will be at the master account level. The subaccounts are comprised of a savings account and a transaction account. On the first day of each month, Bank will allocate funds between the two subaccounts as it deems appropriate. Items received by Bank that are drawn against Company’s master account will be presented for payment against the transaction subaccount. Funds will be transferred from the savings subaccount to cover Items presented against the transaction subaccount as may be needed. On the sixth (6th) transfer from the savings subaccount during a statement period all of the funds on deposit in the savings subaccount will be transferred to the transaction subaccount. If Company’s Account earns interest, the use of subaccounts will not affect the interest Company earns.

Miscellaneous.

Acceptable Form of Paper Items; Document and Image Quality.

Company agrees to comply with Bank’s specifications for Paper Items, including without limitation paper stock, dimensions, and other generally applicable industry standards for Paper Items and to include on Company’s Paper Items Bank’s name and address as directed by Bank. Certain features (such as security features) of an originally issued Item or a Deposited Item may impair the image quality of a substitute check, purported substitute check or electronic Item created by Bank or any third party. Bank will not be liable for any claims, demands, judgments or expenses paid, suffered or incurred by Company, and Company will indemnify Bank from and hold Bank harmless against any claims, demands, judgments or expenses paid, suffered or incurred by Bank, arising directly or indirectly as a result of or in

connection with (i) the untimely return of any Paper Item Company has issued as a result of, and any presentment-related problem resulting from, the failure of the Paper Item to conform in any respect to Bank's Paper Item specifications, including without limitation, failure to include Bank's full name and address on the Paper Item, and (ii) any claim based on the image quality of a substitute check, purported substitute check or electronic Item, whether created by Bank or any third party.

Closing Company's Account.

Company may close Company's Account at any time. Bank may, in its sole discretion, close Company's Account at any time. If Bank closes Company's Account, Bank may send the Collected Balance on deposit in Company's Account by ordinary mail to Company's most recent address shown on Bank's account records. Whether Company or Bank closes Company's Account, Company agrees to maintain on deposit in Company's Account sufficient funds (determined in Bank's sole discretion) to cover outstanding Items to be paid from Company's Account, charge-backs including without limitation returned Deposited Items and Bank's fees and expenses. This Agreement shall continue to govern Company's Account until Bank makes a final disbursement from it. In addition, Bank will not be liable for any loss or damage that may result from dishonoring any of Company's Items that are presented or otherwise received after Company's Account is closed. If Company's Account is an interest bearing account, the Account will cease earning interest from the date Company requests it be closed. If the Account balance does not reach zero within three (3) months from the date of Company's request, Bank may close the Account and send Company the balance as described above or return the Account to active status.

Contract Language.

English is the controlling language of the relationship between Company and Bank. Bank may translate its agreements, forms, disclosures and advertisements into another language for Company's convenience. However, if there is a discrepancy between Bank's English language materials and the materials in another language, the English language version is controlling, unless (i) Bank otherwise agrees with Company in writing; or (ii) the laws governing this Agreement specifically provide for a different result.

Credit Reports.

Company authorizes Bank to make any inquiries that Bank considers appropriate to determine if Bank should open and maintain an Account for Company. This may include ordering a credit (or other) report (e.g. information from any motor vehicle department or other state agency) on Company.

Dormant and Unclaimed Accounts.

Company's Account is dormant if, for one year for a checking account or three years for a Commercial savings or time account, there is no customer-initiated activity (except where the laws governing this Agreement require otherwise). If Company's Account is dormant, Bank may hold all statements on Company's Account, but Bank's normal maintenance and other fees will continue to be assessed except where prohibited and ATM and Point-of-Sale ("POS") access may be blocked. If Company's Account remains dormant and is unclaimed by Company for the period required under the laws governing this Agreement, Bank is required by those laws to "escheat" the funds; that is, to deliver the funds in Company's Account to the state whose laws govern Company's Account. Bank may charge a fee to Company's Account for mailing an escheat notice. When the funds in Company's Account are delivered to the state, Company's Account is closed, and no interest accrues. To recover funds delivered to the state, Company must file a claim with the state.

Entire Agreement; Headings; No Third Party Beneficiary.

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Company and Bank regarding the subjects addressed in it and supersedes prior oral or written representations, conditions, warranties, understandings, proposals or agreements regarding Company's Account. Headings do not constitute a part of this Agreement. No person or entity will be deemed to be a third party beneficiary under this Agreement.

Handling of Data.

Bank is part of an international business with affiliated companies, employees, and service providers (collectively, "Personnel") located in the United States and a number of countries around the world. Any information or data Bank obtains in connection with or relating to Company's Account or Services, including personal information (collectively, "Data"), may be accessed by Personnel in any of these countries. Any such Personnel will be subject to the requirements of Bank's information security program, which includes policies to protect Data and limit access to those Personnel with a reasonable business need to know.

Laws Governing this Agreement.

The laws governing this Agreement include the laws and regulations of the United States and, to the extent applicable, the laws of the state in which the Bank office that maintains Company's Account is located (unless Bank has notified Company in writing that the laws of another state shall govern Company's Account), without regard to conflicts of laws principles. If Company's Account was not opened in person at a Bank office (for example, if Company opened its Account by phone, through the mail or over the Internet), this Agreement will be governed by the laws of the state in which Bank's main office is located, unless Bank notifies Company that its Account has been assigned to a particular Bank office, in which event the laws of the state in which that office is located will govern this Agreement. Any lawsuits, claims or other proceedings relating in any way to Company's Account, any Service or this Agreement, including without limitation, the enforcement of the Arbitration Agreement in this Agreement and the entry of judgment on any arbitration award shall be venued exclusively in the courts of the state whose laws govern this Agreement, without regard to conflict of laws principles. Each provision of this Agreement stands alone. Any provision of this Agreement which is inconsistent with the laws governing this Agreement, either in its entirety or with respect to a particular type of transaction or Item, will be deemed modified and applied in a manner consistent with the laws governing this Agreement. Any provision of this Agreement which a court of competent jurisdiction determines to be unenforceable or invalid, either in its entirety or with respect to a particular type of transaction or Item, will not affect the enforceability or validity of the remaining provisions of this Agreement.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, any funds transfer that is a "remittance transfer" as defined in Regulation E, Subpart B, as amended from time to time, will be governed by the laws of the state of New York, including New York's version of Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code, without regard to its conflict of laws principles.

Minimum Balance Requirements; Other Restrictions.

Bank may impose minimum balance requirements or other applicable limitations, or restrictions on Company's Account, provided such requirements, limitations or restrictions are disclosed to Company.

Modification of Agreement; Account Conversion.

Bank may in its sole discretion from time to time change this Agreement by adding new provisions or by modifying or deleting existing provisions. Each such addition, modification or deletion is referred to in this Agreement as a “modification.” When applicable law requires Bank to notify Company of a modification, Bank may do so by posting notice of the modification in Bank or at Bank’s home page (www.wellsfargo.com), by including a message on or with the statement for Company’s Account, or by any other means that Bank considers appropriate, unless the laws governing this Agreement requires notice by a specific means. In addition, Bank may agree in writing to waive a provision of this Agreement including without limitation a fee (a “waiver”). Bank may, upon prior written notice to Company, revoke any waiver. Company’s continued use of Company’s Account or a related Service following the effective date of any modification or revocation of any waiver will show Company’s consent to that modification or revocation of waiver. Bank may convert Company’s Account to another type of account at any time, provided Bank gives Company any advance notice that may be required.

Monitoring and Recording Communications.

Bank may without liability monitor, record and retain telephone conversations, electronic messages, electronic records and other data transmissions between Company and Bank at any time without further notice to Company, unless further notice is otherwise required by the laws governing this Agreement.

No Fiduciary Relationship.

Bank’s relationship with Company concerning Company’s Account is that of debtor and creditor; no fiduciary, quasi-fiduciary or special relationship exists between Company and Bank.

Reliance on Bank Records.

Bank may rely solely on its records to determine the form of ownership of and the Authorized Signers on Company’s Account.

Reordering Checks.

Company can reorder checks by mailing the reorder form enclosed in Company’s current order of checks or by calling Bank at the telephone number shown on the statement for Company’s Account. If Company or a third party prints its checks, Bank shall have no liability to Company if Bank is unable to process such checks by automated means.

Restricted transactions.

Company acknowledges and agrees that “restricted transactions,” as defined in the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 and Regulation GG issued thereunder, are prohibited from being processed through Company’s Account or any relationship between Company and Bank. In the event Bank identifies a suspected restricted transaction, Bank may block or otherwise prevent, or prohibit such transaction and, further, Bank may close the Account or end the relationship.

Transferring an Interest in Company’s Account.

Company’s Account may not be pledged, assigned or in any other manner transferred, whether in whole or in part, without Bank’s written agreement.

II. Additional Terms Applicable to All Commercial Interest-Bearing, Savings and Time Accounts.**Interest-Bearing Accounts.****Variable/Fixed-Rate Accounts.**

Company’s interest-bearing Account may be either a variable-rate or fixed-rate account. Unless Bank has specified otherwise in writing, Company’s Account will be a variable-rate account. That means Bank may in its sole discretion change the interest rate on Company’s Account at any time. If Company’s Account is a fixed-rate account and it is not a time account, Company will be paid the specified interest rate for at least thirty (30) days.

Method Used to Calculate Earned Interest.

Bank may use either the average daily balance or daily balance method to calculate interest. The average daily balance method applies a periodic rate to the average daily collected balance for the period. The average daily balance is calculated by adding principal for each day and dividing by the number of days in the period. The daily balance method applies a daily periodic rate to principal each day. Unless Bank has specified otherwise in writing it will use the daily balance method to calculate interest. If Company’s Account is a tiered-rate account, Bank may pay the same interest rate on more than one tier.

Interest Accrual.

If Company deposits a non-cash Item, such as a check, interest begins to accrue no later than the Business Day Bank receives credit for the deposit of that Item. This may not be the same day that Company deposits the non-cash Item to Company's Account.

Compounding and Crediting.

Interest will compound on a daily basis. For checking and savings accounts, interest will be credited on a monthly basis. For time accounts, Bank will notify Company separately as to the frequency with which interest will be credited to Company's Account.

Target Balance Accounts.

If Company maintains multiple accounts at Bank, Company may, with Bank's consent, designate in writing one such account as its "Principal Account" and one or more additional accounts as "Target Balance Accounts." For each Target Balance Account, Company will separately specify to Bank in writing the Ledger Balance or Collected Balance which Company wishes to maintain in such account (the "Target Balance"). At the end of each Business Day, Bank will determine the applicable balance on deposit in each Target Balance Account. If the applicable balance in a Target Balance Account exceeds its Target Balance, Bank will transfer from the Target Balance Account to the Principal Account such funds as are necessary to bring the applicable balance to the Target Balance. If the applicable balance is less than the Target Balance, Bank will transfer from the Principal Account to the Target Balance Account such funds as are necessary to bring the applicable balance to the Target Balance. Bank may, but will not be required to, transfer funds if the transfer would create an Overdraft or exceed the Collected Balance then on deposit in the Principal Account.

Interest Adjustments.

An interest adjustment may be reflected on the statement for Company's Account for the month after it occurs rather than the month in which it occurs.

Tax Identification Number Certification.

Treasury regulations require Bank to obtain a Tax Identification Number ("TIN") certification for each account. To avoid backup withholding tax on accounts that earn interest or dividends, Company must submit Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") Form W-9 or the appropriate Form W-8 and supporting information and/or documentation to Bank. U.S. citizens or other U.S. persons, including resident alien individuals, must provide a Form

W-9. If Company is a non-resident alien as defined by the IRS, Company must provide the appropriate Form W-8. Additional documentation may be required if Company is a foreign partnership, foreign government, or is claiming an exemption based on Effectively Connected Income. Until Bank has received the completed and signed Form(s) W-9 or W-8, or any other required forms, Bank will pay interest and comply with the backup withholding requirements of the IRS. If, at any time, Bank receives information that someone other than Company is using the same TIN that Company certified as its TIN on Form W-9, and Bank is not able to determine to its own satisfaction that the TIN has been assigned to Company, Bank may at its option and without notice (i) stop paying interest on Company's Account, (ii) continue paying interest but comply with the backup withholding requirements of the IRS *and/or*, (iii) take any other action which Bank believes is reasonable in the circumstances. If Company is an individual who owns its Account as a sole proprietor, upon that individual's death, Bank must be provided with the individual's estate's or successor's TIN or Bank may either refuse to pay interest earned on Company's Account since the date of the individual's death or withhold a portion of the interest that has been earned on Company's Account since the date of the individual's death.

Commercial Savings Accounts.

Bank's Right to Require Notice.

Bank has the right to require seven (7) days' written notice before Company withdraws money from Company's Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) or savings Account.

Regulation D savings account transaction and other limited activity.

Regulation D and Bank limit certain types of withdrawals and transfers from a Federal savings or money market account to a combined total of six (6) per monthly statement period (exceptions to the statement period may apply):

Limited by Regulation D:

- Transfers by phone using Bank's automated banking service or speaking with a banker on the phone
- Transfers or payments through online, mobile, and text banking (including bill pay)

- Transfers to a checking account for overdraft protection coverage
- Preauthorized transfers and withdrawals (including recurring and one time)
- Payments to third parties such as checks, drafts, or similar transactions (counted when they are posted to the account and not when they are written)
- Debit or ATM card purchases that post to the savings or money market account

Limited by Bank:

- Transfers and payments to Wells Fargo credit cards, lines of credit, and loans
- Wires whether made in person, on the telephone, or online

Not limited:

Except wire transfers as described above, there is no limit on withdrawals or transfers made in person at an ATM or a Wells Fargo banking location or on any types of deposits.

An excess activity fee is assessed for transactions exceeding the limits stated above. If the limit is exceeded on more than an occasional basis, Bank may be required to close or convert the savings or money market account to a checking account, which would discontinue any overdraft protection it might be providing to another account, or close the account. If the withdrawal and transfer limit is reached, Bank may decline transfers and withdrawals for the remainder of the monthly statement period (exceptions to the statement period may apply) to help Company avoid a fee and account conversion or closure.

The Excess Activity Fee for Savings and Money Market Accounts is \$10 per excess transaction.

Commercial Time Accounts.

General.

Commercial Time (“time”) Accounts include deposits which are payable, either on a specified date or at the expiration of a specified time, no less than seven (7) calendar days after the date of deposit. Bank may refer to a time

account as a “certificate of deposit” or a “CD,” even though the time account is not represented by a certificate.

Certificated Time Accounts.

If Company receives a certificate evidencing Company’s time Account, Bank may require Company to present the certificate and any amendments to receive payment or transfer ownership.

Maturity Date.

Company’s time Account will mature at the end of the term stated on Company’s receipt, disclosure or certificate, as applicable.

Time Requirements.

Company agrees to keep Company’s funds on deposit until the maturity date. Company may make withdrawals from Company’s time Account on the maturity date or within the grace period after that date. Bank will not agree in advance to allow withdrawal before maturity.

Payment of Interest.

If Company has elected a payment of interest other than a credit to Company’s time Account, Bank may in its sole discretion terminate it in favor of crediting Company’s time Account. Ordinarily, such discretion will be exercised when an interest payment mailed to Company’s Account address has been returned undelivered or when an Account to which Company’s interest payments were automatically credited has been closed, or if the interest payment amount is less than any minimum amount disclosed in the fee and information schedule.

Additional Deposits.

Other than during the grace period, Company may not make additional deposits to Company’s time Account, unless Bank otherwise agrees in writing.

Withdrawal of Interest Prior to Maturity.

A withdrawal of interest prior to maturity will reduce earnings.

Renewal Policies.

If Company’s time Account is automatically renewable, at maturity it will renew (i) for a like term; and (ii) at Bank’s interest rate in effect on the maturity date for a new time deposit of the same term and amount, unless Bank has notified Company that it will not renew Company’s Account.

Company may withdraw Company's funds anytime during the grace period without a fee. If Company does, Bank will not pay interest for that period on the funds withdrawn. If Company's time Account is not automatically renewable and Company does not withdraw the funds on the maturity date, the funds will no longer earn interest after the maturity date and will be placed in a non-interest-bearing checking Account.

Early withdrawal fee. If Company withdraws funds from its time Account before the maturity date, an early withdrawal fee will be assessed:

- For terms less than three months (or less than 90 days), the fee is one month's interest
- For terms three months (or 90 days) through 12 months (or 365 days), the fee is three months' interest
- For terms over 12 months through 24 months, the fee is six months' interest
- For terms over 24 months, the fee is 12 months' interest
- Minimum fee is \$100

The early withdrawal fee is based on the principal amount withdrawn, at the interest rate on Company's time account at the time of withdrawal. For purposes of determining the amount of the early withdrawal fee, one month's interest is equal to one year's interest, at the interest rate in effect at the time of withdrawal, divided by 12. The amount of the early withdrawal fee is deducted from earned interest. If the fee is greater than the earned interest, the difference is deducted from the principal. In no event will the early withdrawal fee for a withdrawal during the first six days after the date of deposit be less than seven days' simple interest.\

III. Funds Transfers.

General.

The following provisions apply to funds transfers to or from Company's Account. The terms "funds transfer," "funds-transfer system," "payment order," and "beneficiary" are used here as defined in Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code – Funds Transfers, as adopted by the state whose laws govern this Agreement.

Company agrees any funds transfers to or from Company's Account will be governed by the rules of any funds transfer system through which the transfers are made, as amended from time to time ("System Rules"), including, without limitation, the National Automated Clearing House Association and any regional association (each, an "ACH") Regulation J with regard to Fedwire, the Clearing House Interbank Payments System ("CHIPS"), the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication ("SWIFT"), and the RTP[®] system ("RTP System"). Bank is under no obligation to honor, in whole or in part, any payment order or other instruction that could result in Bank's contravention of applicable law, including, without limitation, requirements of the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"). The following terms are in addition to, and not in place of, any other agreements between Company and Bank regarding funds transfers.

Sending Funds Transfers/Mean of Transmission.

In acting upon transfer instructions received from Company, Bank may use any means of transmission, funds transfer system, clearing house or intermediary bank that Bank reasonably selects.

Notice of Receipt of Funds.

Unless Bank has otherwise agreed in writing, writing or as required by System Rules, Bank will notify Company of funds electronically debited or credited to Company's Account through the statement for Company's Account covering the period in which the transaction occurred. Bank is under no obligation to provide Company with any additional notice or receipt.

Reliance on Identification Numbers.

If a payment order or other instruction describes the person to receive payment inconsistently by name and account number, payment may be made on the basis of the account number even if the account number identifies a person different from the named person. If a payment order or other instruction describes a participating financial institution inconsistently by name and identification number the identification number may be relied upon as the proper identification of the financial institution.

Duty to Report Unauthorized and Erroneous Funds Transfers.

Company agrees to exercise ordinary care to determine whether a fund transfer from Company's Account was either erroneous or not authorized and will notify Bank of the facts within a reasonable time not exceeding fourteen (14) days after Bank sends or makes available to Company the statement for Company's Account on which the transfer appears or Company otherwise has notice of the transfer, whichever is earlier. Company will be precluded from asserting that Bank is not entitled to retain payment unless Company objects to payment within the fourteen (14) day period.

Erroneous Payment Orders.

Bank has no obligation to detect errors in payment orders (for example, an erroneous instruction to pay a beneficiary not intended by Company or to pay an amount greater than the amount intended by Company, or an erroneous transmission of a duplicate payment order previously sent by Company). Should Bank detect an error on one or more occasions, it shall not be construed as obligating Bank to detect errors in any future payment order.

Automated Clearing House (ACH) Transactions.

The following additional terms apply to payments to or from Company's Account that are transmitted through an ACH:

- Company's rights as to payments to or from Company's Account will be governed by the laws that govern Company's Account.
- Credit given by a receiving bank to its customer for a payment from Company's Account is provisional until final settlement has been made or until payment is considered received under the laws that govern Company's Account.
- If final settlement or payment is not made or received, the receiving bank will be entitled to a refund from its customer and Company, as the originator of the payment will not be considered to have paid Company's customer.
- If a payment is made to Company's Account and Bank does not receive final settlement or payment is not received under the laws governing this Agreement, Company will not be considered to have received payment, and Bank will be entitled to reimbursement from Company for that payment.

- Company hereby authorizes any Originating Depository Financial Institution (ODFI) to initiate, pursuant to ACH Operating Rules, ACH debit entries to Company's Account for electronic presentment or re-presentment of Items written or authorized by Company.

Stop Payment Orders on ACH Debit Entries.

Company may request a stop payment order for an ACH debit entry that has not already been paid from Company's Account. An "ACH debit entry" is an order or request for the withdrawal of money from Company's Account through ACH. To be effective, a stop payment order must be received in a time and manner that gives Bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it. If Company provides oral instructions to stop payment on an ACH debit entry, Bank may require confirmation in writing. If such written confirmation is not received, Bank may remove the stop payment order after fourteen (14) days. An instruction to revoke a stop payment order must be received in a time and manner that gives Bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

To place a stop payment order on an ACH debit entry, Company must provide the following information: (i) Company's Account number (ii) amount of the ACH debit entry, (iii) effective date, and (iv) sender's name. Bank may request additional information and may, at its sole discretion, use only a portion of the required information in order to identify the ACH debit entry. Bank may be able to place a stop payment order based on the company identification number of the sender of the ACH debit entry, but this may stop all ACH entries received from this sender.

Additional Information on ACH Debit Entries.

Information provided by Company that is incorrect or subject to change (for example, if the sender changes its company identification number or individual identification number) may result in payment of the ACH debit entry. Company acknowledges this risk and agrees that Company is responsible for notifying the sender of the ACH debit entry that Company's authorization has been revoked. Company agrees to indemnify and hold Bank harmless from and against any loss incurred by Bank as a result of Bank's paying an ACH debit entry if any of the information relied upon in the stop payment order is incorrect or incomplete (or as a result of Bank's not paying an ACH debit entry for which a valid stop payment order is in effect).

Receiving RTP Payments.

The following additional terms apply to any real-time payments Bank receives for credit to Company's Account through the RTP System. The terms "sender," "receiver," "sending bank," and "request for return of funds" are used here as defined in the System Rules governing RTP payments ("RTP Rules"). In addition to the RTP Rules, RTP payments will be governed by the laws of the state of New York, including New York's version of Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code, as applicable, without regard to its conflict of laws principles.

- The RTP System may be used only for eligible payments between a sender and receiver with accounts located in the United States. Company may not send or receive payments on behalf of any person or entity not domiciled in the United States. RTP payments that are permitted under the RTP Rules and Bank requirements will be considered eligible payments for purposes of this Agreement.
- RTP payments are final and cannot be cancelled or amended by the sender. If Bank receives a message from a sending bank requesting return of an RTP payment received for credit to Company's Account, Company may be notified of such request. Company is not obligated under the RTP Rules to comply with any such request for return of funds. Any dispute between Company and the sender of an RTP payment must be resolved between Company and the sender.
- If Company does not wish to accept an RTP payment received for credit to Company's Account, Company may request that Bank return such payment to the sender. Bank may, at its sole discretion, attempt to honor such request but will have no liability for its failure to do so.
- RTP payments are typically completed within thirty (30) seconds of transmission of the RTP payment by the sender, unless the RTP payment fails or is delayed due to a review by Bank or the sending bank, such as for fraud, regulatory, or compliance purposes. Transaction limits imposed by the RTP System or sending bank may also prevent RTP payments from being received for credit to Company's Account.

IV. Selected Services.

Stagecoach Deposit[®] – ATM Deposit Only Card Service.

Company may elect to utilize Bank's Stagecoach Deposit[®] – ATM Deposit Only Card Service by completing and returning to Bank the setup form for the Service. This Service allows Company to make deposits to Company's Account using a Stagecoach Deposit[®] – ATM Deposit Only card ("Deposit Card") and a designated Wells Fargo[®] ATM ("ATM"). Company will make such deposits according to the instructions Bank provides and will gain access to the ATM using the Deposit Card and a Personal Identification Number ("PIN"), the risk of misuse of both of which Company assumes. Bank will provisionally credit each deposit to Company's Account based on the amount Company keys into the ATM. Company's ATM deposits are subject to the standard cut-off time established for the ATM into which the deposit was made and Bank's funds availability policy applicable to Company's Account. If the dollar amount of Company's deposit as determined by Bank differs from Company's total (as shown on Company's ATM receipt), Bank will send Company a statement showing the amount of this difference. Company agrees Bank's count of the dollar amount of Company's deposit will be conclusive and binding on Company. Company will have full responsibility for each deposit and its contents until the deposit has been completely and physically accepted into the ATM. If Company claims any portion of a deposit was lost or stolen while in Bank's custody, Company acknowledges Company has the burden of proving its claim. If Company orders supplies for the ATM Deposit Service through the ATM, Company authorizes Bank to initiate debits to Company's Account and credits to the accounts of third party vendors to cover the cost of such supplies provided to Company. Such transfers may be processed through an automated clearing house or any other means chosen by Bank and will be subject to the rules of the funds transfer system used by Bank. Company's authorization will remain in full force and effect until Bank has received written notification from Company of its termination in such time and manner as to afford Bank and any third-party vendor a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

Stagecoach Deposit[®] – Post Verify Service.

If Company elects to utilize Bank's Stagecoach Deposit[®] – Post Verify Service, Company will prepare, package and deliver Stagecoach deposits to Bank in accordance with Bank's instructions. Bank will provisionally credit Company's Account for the currency shown on the deposit ticket enclosed

in Company's Stagecoach deposit bag as follows: (i) same day credit for deposits delivered to an office of Bank before that office's cut-off time on any Business Day or for deposits placed in night depository of Bank before 6:00 a.m. on any Business Day; or (ii) next Business Day credit for deposits delivered to an office of Bank on any Business Day on or after Bank's office's cut-off time or on any non-Business Day. All Stagecoach deposits are subject to Bank's acceptance and verification. Bank will verify the currency in Company's Stagecoach deposit bag either at a later time in Bank's office or when Company's Stagecoach deposit bag is delivered to Bank's cash vault. Checks will be verified when they are delivered to Bank's check processing center. Bank reserves the right to adjust (debit or credit) Company's Account if Bank determines that the amount shown on Company's deposit ticket is incorrect. Because the frequency of armored courier transportation from Bank's offices to Bank's vaults varies from office to office, the time it takes to verify Company's Stagecoach deposit may vary, depending on the office to which Company's Stagecoach deposit bag is delivered. In most cases, adjustments will be made and notification will be sent within three (3) Business Days. Adjustments will be effective when they are processed.

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COM 1416 (Rev 3/19)

