



OFFICIAL COMMUNITY GUIDE

THE TRADING HANDBOOK

How to read and place every signal:
Entry · Stop Loss · TP1 · TP2 · TP3

For educational purposes only — see the disclaimer on the last page.



How to Read a Signal

Every trade posted in the channel follows the same structure. Here is a real signal, exactly as it was posted — and below it, what every line means.

POSTED IN GINO SIGNALS

GOLD BUY (limit order)

ENTRY: 4 080

SL: 4 020

TP1: 4 143

TP2: 4 207

TP3: 4 271

Posted 6 July — a live signal from the channel, used as our example through this guide.

GOLD BUY

The instrument and the direction. BUY (long) profits when price goes up. SELL (short) profits when price goes down.

(LIMIT ORDER)

How to enter. A limit order is placed in advance and waits for price. If it says MARKET instead, you enter right away. Full details in Chapter 03.

ENTRY: 4 080

The exact price where your trade opens. Type this number into your platform — nothing else.

SL: 4 020

Stop Loss — your automatic exit if the trade goes wrong. It caps the loss at a fixed amount you chose in advance. Never trade without it.

TP1 · TP2 · TP3

Take Profit — three price targets where profit is secured. You close part of the position at each one instead of exiting everything at once.



Signal or Update?

A new signal always answers five questions. If one is missing, the post is an update about a trade that is already open — not something new to enter.

- 1 What am I trading?
The instrument — GOLD, USDCAD, PLATINUM ...
- 2 Which direction?
BUY (price up) or SELL (price down).
- 3 Where do I get in?
The ENTRY price.
- 4 Where do I get out if I'm wrong?
The SL — stop loss.
- 5 Where do I take profit?
TP1, TP2 and TP3.

Updates you will see — and what they mean

"1:1 reached — move the SL to break-even."

The trade is in profit equal to the risk. Protect it: SL goes to your entry price.

"TP2 smashed. Out of the trade with +2R."

A result update — the trade closed with twice the amount risked.

"SL hit. Result: -1R."

The stop loss did its job — a planned, limited loss. Part of trading.

Updates manage open trades. If you were not in the trade, an update is not an invitation to jump in late.



The Signal on the Chart

ENTRY

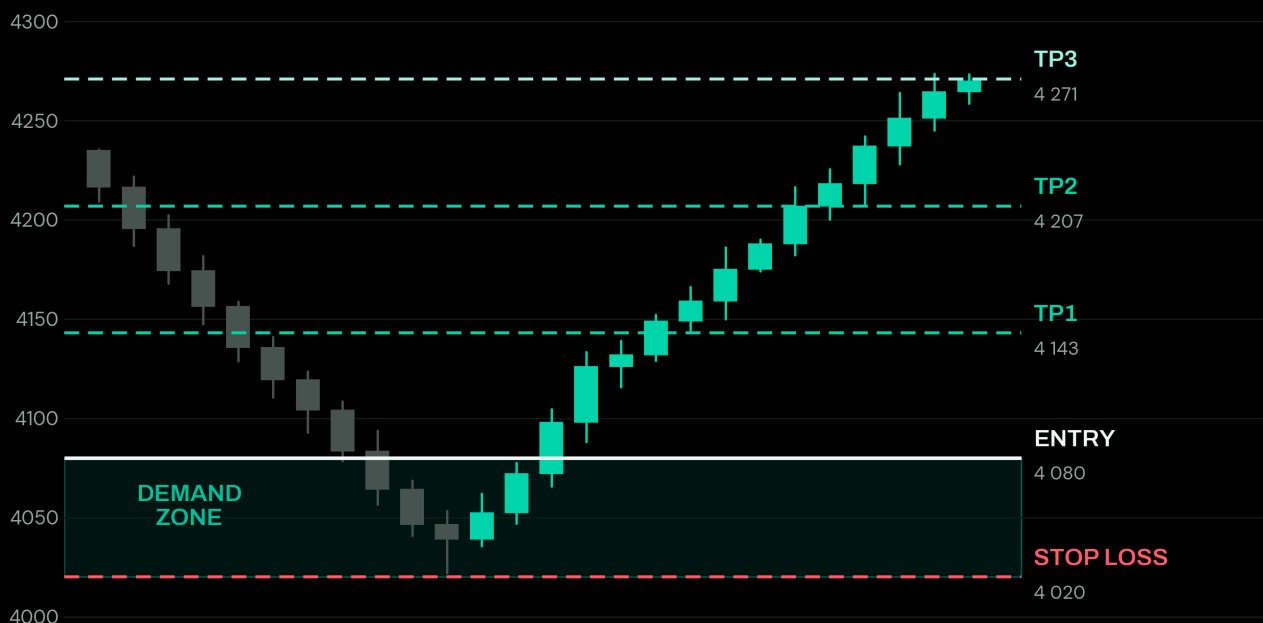
Where you get IN

STOP LOSS

Your maximum loss

TAKE PROFIT

Where you get OUT



This is the GOLD signal from Chapter 01 drawn on the chart. The entry sits at the top of a demand zone, the stop loss sits below it, and the three targets sit above. Price dipped to 4 022 — two points above the stop — before rallying. That is why the SL lives below the zone: the zone is allowed to be tested.

Why three take profits?

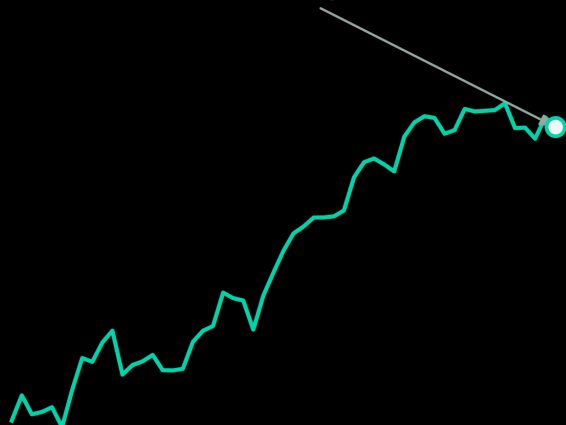
TP1 banks the first profit and pays for the risk. TP2 is the main target — most setups aim for 1:2 risk-to-reward, so this is often where the trade is fully closed. TP3 is the bonus if momentum is strong. A common split: close 50% at TP1, 30% at TP2 and let 20% run to TP3.



Market Order vs Limit Order

The words in the signal — MARKET or (limit order) — tell you exactly how to enter:

MARKET ORDER FILLED NOW



You enter instantly,
at the current price.

LIMIT ORDER



YOUR ORDER WAITS HERE

MARKET ORDER

LIMIT ORDER

When it fills	Instantly, at the current price	Only when price reaches your level
What you do	Open the trade right away	Place the order, then wait
The signal says	"USDCAD SELL MARKET"	"GOLD BUY (limit order)"
Watch out for	Small slippage on the fill	It may never fill — then there is simply no trade

Buy limit = a pending buy below the current price (demand zones). Sell limit = a pending sell above the current price (supply zones). If a limit order never fills and the setup is cancelled, just delete the order — nothing was risked.



Demand Zones — Why We Buy



A demand zone is a price area where buyers previously overwhelmed sellers: price paused in a small base, then rallied away with force. That explosive move means big unfilled buy orders were left behind. When price returns, those orders are waiting — and buyers typically defend the zone. Every BUY signal is built on this: entry at the zone, stop loss just below it.

What makes a zone strong

It is fresh. Price has not come back yet, so the waiting orders are untouched. The first return is the strongest — you will see it in signals: “we got this 12-hour demand zone that is fresh.”

It is protected by bigger zones. A small zone inside a larger one — a 12-hour zone inside a daily zone, a weekly inside a monthly — has a safety net under it: “price is sitting in a weekly demand zone within a monthly zone, so we are protected by higher timeframes.”

Supply Zones — Why We Sell



A supply zone is the mirror image: price based, then dropped away hard, leaving unfilled sell orders behind. When price climbs back in, sellers take over again. SELL signals are built on supply zones — entry at the zone, stop loss just above it, targets below. Here is the real USDCAD SELL from the channel:





Managing the Trade

Entries get the attention — management builds the consistency. The moment a trade reaches 1:1 (profit equal to your risk), this is the playbook:

1 SL TO BREAK-EVEN

Move the stop loss up to your entry price. Worst case is now zero loss.

2 TAKE PARTIALS

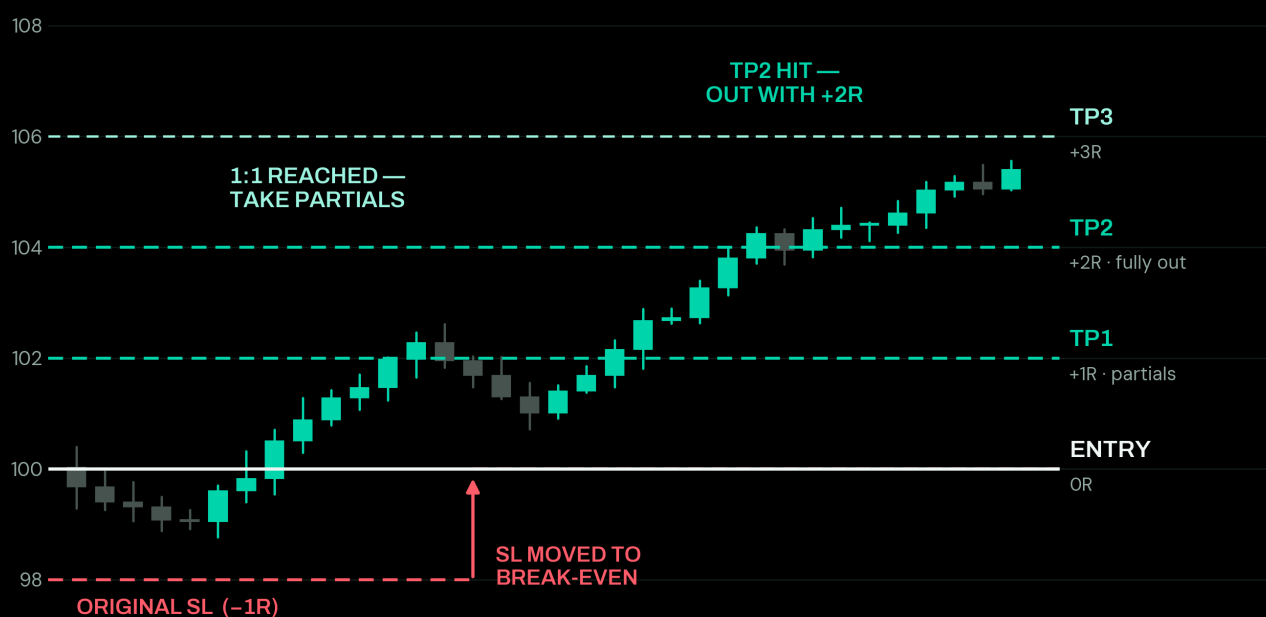
Close part of the position and bank real profit.

3 LET IT RUN

The rest rides toward TP2 and TP3 — with no risk attached.

4 RELAX

The trade is now risk-free, profits included. No screen-staring.



This is why one stopped-out trade never hurts the account: a loss is a planned -1R, while a winner that reaches 1:1 first becomes risk-free and can run to +2R — exactly like the USDCAD short.



Risk & Position Size

What +2R and -1R mean

1R = the amount you risk on one trade. Every result in the channel is measured in R, so results are honest and comparable at any account size. "SL hit: -1R" = one unit of risk lost. "Out with +2R" = twice the risk, banked.

Risk per trade = account × 1–2%

Position size = risk per trade ÷ distance to stop loss

Example: \$5 000 × 1% = \$50 risk. SL is 60 points away → size the trade so 60 points = \$50.

A+ setups vs B setups

Not every setup is equal. An A+ setup ticks every box and gets normal risk. A B setup is decent but not perfect — and the channel says it out loud: "It's a B setup, reduce risk for this one." Same plan, half the size.

Four rules that protect you

- Never trade without a stop loss — and never move it further away from price.
- Never risk more than your planned percent, no matter how good it looks.
- Correlated markets count as one bet — precious metals often move together, so platinum + silver longs is close to one double-sized trade.
- Missed the entry? Let it go. Chasing price destroys the risk-to-reward.



Glossary — Trader Talk (1 of 2)

ENTRY

The price where your trade opens.

SL — STOP LOSS

Automatic exit that caps your loss.
Non-negotiable.

TP — TAKE PROFIT

Exit that banks profit. TP1 / TP2 / TP3 = first, second, third target.

BE — BREAK-EVEN

Your entry price. "SL to BE" = stop moved to entry, worst case ± 0 .

R

Your risk unit. $-1R$ = one full loss. $+2R$ = twice the risk in profit.

RR — RISK:REWARD

Risk vs potential reward. $1:2$ = risking 1 to make 2.

LONG / BUY

A trade that profits when price rises.

SHORT / SELL

A trade that profits when price falls.

BULLISH / BEARISH

Expecting price to go up / to go down.

DEMAND ZONE

Area packed with buy interest — where BUY setups come from.

SUPPLY ZONE

Area packed with sell interest — where SELL setups come from.

FRESH ZONE

A zone price has not returned to yet. First test = strongest.

HTF / LTF

Higher / lower timeframe —
monthly-weekly-daily vs hourly charts.

TIMEFRAME (12H, D, W, M)

The size of each candle: 12 hours, a day, a week, a month.



Glossary — Trader Talk (2 of 2)

SWING TRADE

Held for days to weeks — not minutes.

PULLBACK / RETEST

Price coming back to a level or zone before continuing.

PARTIALS

Closing part of the position to bank profit while the rest runs.

RISK-FREE TRADE

SL at break-even + partials banked = the trade cannot lose.

MARKET ORDER

Fills instantly at the current price.

LIMIT ORDER

Pending order at your chosen price. Fills only if price gets there.

PIP / POINT

The standard small step of price movement.

LOT / SIZE

How big the position is — set by your risk %, never by feeling.

SPREAD

The small gap between buy and sell price — your entry cost.

DRAWDOWN

The dip in account value during a losing period.

A+ / B SETUP

Setup quality. A+ = full risk. B = reduce risk.

DIVERGENCE

Two related things moving apart — e.g. price vs positioning data.



Read This Before You Trade

Educational purposes only. Everything in this handbook and in the Gino Signals channel — signals, charts, commentary and analysis — is shared for education. It is general information, not personal financial advice, and it does not consider your finances, goals or risk tolerance.

Trading involves substantial risk. Leveraged products such as CFDs, forex, metals and indices move fast, and losses can be significant. Never trade with money you cannot afford to lose.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Even an A+ setup can hit the stop loss. That is exactly why the stop loss exists — and why risk per trade stays small.

Your decisions are your own. You alone decide whether to trade, how much to risk and when to exit. If you are unsure whether trading suits you, talk to a licensed financial advisor in your country.

Questions about a setup or the strategy?

Reach out any time on Telegram: [@GINO_SIGNALS](https://t.me/GINO_SIGNALS)

