



# Understanding Liquidity Pools in ICT Trading

Liquidity pools are fundamental concepts in trading and market dynamics. They represent areas in the market where a large number of orders are concentrated, created by the accumulation of buy and sell orders at specific price levels. Understanding these liquidity pools is essential for traders, as they can provide insights into potential price movements and market behavior.

Liquidity pools can significantly impact market dynamics. When the price reaches a liquidity pool, it can trigger a wave of buying or selling orders, leading to sharp price movements. Market makers often exploit these pools through strategies like stop hunts, where they intentionally push the price to trigger stop orders and then reverse the market direction.



by Arman Shaban



# What Are Liquidity Pools?

## Concentration of Orders

Liquidity pools consist of numerous pending orders at particular price levels.

## Support and Resistance

These pools often form around key support and resistance levels, previous highs and lows, and round numbers.

## Market Dynamics

Understanding where these pools are located can help traders predict potential price movements and identify market maker strategies.

# Introduction to Buy Stop Liquidities and Sell Stop Liquidities

With a basic understanding of liquidity pools, we can now explore Buy Stop Liquidities (BSLs) and Sell Stop Liquidities (SSLs). These are specific types of liquidity pools that involve clusters of stop orders. Recognizing these zones and understanding their implications can enhance your trading strategy significantly.





# Buy Stop Liquidities and Sell Stop Liquidities

## 1 Buy Stop Liquidities (BSLs)

Buy Stop Liquidities are clusters of buy stop orders placed above the current market price. These can lead to price surges or be targeted by larger market participants for stop hunts, causing a temporary rise followed by a sharp reversal as buy positions turn into sell orders.

## 2 Sell Stop Liquidities (SSLs)

Sell Stop Liquidities are clusters of sell stop orders placed below the current market price. Breaching these levels can push prices lower, but they can also be exploited for stop hunts, where the price drops to trigger the sell stops and then reverses sharply as sell positions turn into buy orders.

# Identifying and Trading Stop Hunts

## Support and Resistance Levels

Key levels often harbor stop orders and are prime targets for stop hunts.

1

2

3

## Volume Spikes

Sudden increases in volume can indicate the triggering of stop orders.

## Swing Highs and Lows

Previous swing highs (for BSLs) and lows (for SSLs) are likely areas for stop hunts.

# Bearish ICT Liquidity Pool

## Identifying the Premium Zone

In a bearish trend, focus on areas where buy-side liquidity rests above old highs.

## Targeting Old Lows

Set a take-profit target at the old lows, as that's where sell-side liquidity is likely to be found.

1

2

3

## Selling the Spike

Look for the price to go above an old high, clearing the buy-side liquidity, and enter a short position.

# Trading Setups:

## Buy Stop Liquidity and Stop Hunt

1

### Identifying Buy Stops

Look for a resistance level or previous swing high with potential stop-loss orders.

2

### Price Action

As the price nears the resistance, it spikes up, triggering the buy stop orders.

3

### Stop Hunt

After triggering the stops, the price reverses as buy positions close and turn into sell orders, pushing the price lower.

4

### Trade Setup

Anticipate the stop hunt and place a short position near the resistance. Place a stop-loss just above the spike and target a lower support level.





### Important Reminder :

Trading strategies may not always work as expected. Remember to backtest thoroughly and manage risk wisely. Stay flexible and keep learning to adapt to changing market conditions.

## Trading Example for BSL and SH :

As you can see on the chart, the price entered the liquidity pool above the specified level, and collecting buy stops liquidity above that resistance and creating a pin bar gave us an entry point for the Sell position, and as you can see, it started to fall and hit the target!



# Bullish ICT Liquidity Pool

1

## Identifying the Discount Zone

In a bullish trend, focus on areas where sell-side liquidity rests below old lows.

2

## Buying the Dip

Look for the price to go below an old low, clearing the sell-side liquidity, and enter a long position.

3

## Targeting Old Highs

Set a take-profit target at the old highs, as that's where buy-side liquidity is likely to be found.

# Trading Setups: Sell Stop Liquidity and Stop Hunt

1

## Identifying Sell Stops

Look for a support level or previous swing low with potential stop-loss orders.

2

## Price Action

As the price nears the support, it spikes down, triggering the sell stop orders.

3

## Stop Hunt

After triggering the stops, the price reverses as sell positions close and turn into buy orders, pushing the price higher.

4

## Trade Setup

Anticipate the stop hunt and place a long position near the support. Place a stop-loss just below the spike and target a higher resistance level.



### Important Reminder :

Trading strategies may not always work as expected. Remember to backtest thoroughly and manage risk wisely. Stay flexible and keep learning to adapt to changing market conditions.

## Trading Example for SSL and SH :

As you can see on the chart, the price entered the liquidity pool below the specified level, and collecting sell stops liquidity below the support level and creating a pin bar gave us an entry point for a Buy position, and as you can see, it hit the final target with a spike!

# Practical Application and Risk Management



## Risk Management

Use tight stop-loss orders to manage risk. For stop hunts, place stop-loss orders just beyond the anticipated spike levels.



## Confirmation

Look for volume spikes and quick reversals after the stop hunt to confirm the setup.



## Backtesting

Test these setups on historical data to understand their effectiveness and refine your strategy.



# Leveraging Liquidity Pools for Profitable Trades

## Identifying Key Levels

Focus on support and resistance levels, swing highs and lows, and other significant price points where liquidity pools are likely to form.

## Anticipating Stop Hunts

Use your understanding of buy stop liquidities (BSLs) and sell stop liquidities (SSLs) to identify potential stop hunt opportunities and position yourself accordingly.

## Disciplined Risk Management

Implement tight stop-loss orders and carefully monitor volume and price action to manage the risks associated with trading liquidity pool strategies.

# Conclusion:

## Mastering Liquidity Pool Dynamics

Recognizing buy stop liquidities (BSLs) and sell stop liquidities (SSLs), and understanding their dynamics in the context of stop hunts, can significantly enhance your trading strategy. By anticipating these moves, you can position yourself to profit from both the initial liquidity-driven movements and the subsequent reversals. Always pair these insights with solid risk management and continuous learning to stay ahead in the market.

**Prepared by : Arman Shaban**

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# Contact Information

Thank you for reading this document. If you have any questions, feedback, or would like to get in touch with me, please feel free to reach out through the following channels:



Telegram



**Arman Shaban**

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