

SYNERGOS Financial Group, LLC/OSBORN Wealth Management

Code of Ethics

Effective: October 1, 2009
As revised January 1, 2010

Section 1: Background

Except as otherwise noted in this Code of Ethics, Access Persons of the OSBORN Wealth Management (the “Firm”) also known as SYNERGOS Financial Group, LLC must comply with the Firm’s Code of Ethics, which provides a standard of business conduct for personnel and imposes restrictions on the purchase or sale of securities for certain personnel with regard to their own accounts and the accounts of certain affiliated persons. The Code of Ethics is an organic document that is subject to periodic review by the CCO to examine the impact to the Code of Ethics of changes in the Firms’s business activities, personnel, and emerging risks.

The Code of Ethics has also been adopted in compliance with the requirements of Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended to ensure compliance with Federal Securities Laws.

The provisions here in contained shall apply to OSBORN Wealth Management as well as business activities conducted under the name SYNERGOS Financial Group. Though operating under different names, OSBORN Wealth Management and SYNERGOS Financial Group operate as a single organization whose partners and personnel shall abide by the standards provided in this Code of Ethics.

Section 2: Fiduciary Standards

This Code of Ethics is based on the overriding principle that the Firm is a fiduciary to Clients and must act in the best interests of the Clients at all times. The confidence and trust placed in the Firm by our Clients is something we value and endeavor to protect. Accordingly, the Firm has adopted this Code and implemented policies and procedures to prevent fraudulent, deceptive and manipulative practices and to ensure compliance with the Federal Securities Laws and the fiduciary duties owed to our Clients.

All Firm personnel must conduct themselves at all times in accordance with Federal Securities Laws and the following mandates:

- a) Clients’ interests take priority. In the course of performing their duties and responsibilities the Firm’s personnel must at all times place the interests of Clients ahead of their own personal interests.
- b) Conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest must be avoided. The Firm’s personnel must not take advantage of the trust that Clients have placed in them. All personnel must avoid any situation that might present a conflict or the perception of a conflict. All personnel must avoid situations that might be perceived as an impropriety or a compromise to the the Firm’s personnel’s fulfillment of his/her duties and responsibilities.

Firm personnel also must not:

- a) Employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud a Client;
- b) Make to a Client any untrue statements of a material fact or omit to state to a Client a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading;
- c) Engage in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a Client;
- d) Engage in any manipulative practice with respect to a Client;

- e) Use their positions, or any investment opportunities presented by virtue of their positions, to personal advantage or to the detriment of a Client; or
- f) Conduct personal trading activities in contravention of this Code or applicable legal principles or in such a manner as may be inconsistent with the duties owed to Clients as a fiduciary.

These general standards are meant as overriding guidelines to be adhered to in all current and emerging situations and are not limited to the detailed behavior specifically discussed in the Code.

Section 3: Duty of Confidentiality

The Firm's personnel must keep confidential at all times any nonpublic information they may obtain as a result of their duties and responsibilities at the Firm. This includes, but is not limited to, information concerning Clients or prospective Clients, including their identities, their investments and their account activity.

No confidential or nonpublic information is to be released without consulting the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") in advance. The Firm's personnel should be diligent in not only ensuring that information is not released, but also protecting it from unlawful or inappropriate third party access.

Section 4: Reporting and Investigating Concerns of Suspected Wrongdoing

The Firm requires all personnel to promptly disclose concerns of suspected wrongdoing and violations of this Code. Wrongdoing includes but is not limited to: violation of the Federal Securities Laws, misuse of corporate assets, and misuse of nonpublic information. Reports should be made directly to the CCO or delegate.

Section 5: Gifts and Entertainment

The Firm will take reasonable steps to ensure that neither it nor its employees offer or give, or solicit or accept, in the course of business, any inducements which may lead to conflicts of interest. Due to the various relationships the firm may have with its Clients and other entities, employees generally may not solicit gifts or gratuities nor give inducements, except in accordance with these policies and procedures. The term "inducements" means gifts, entertainment and similar benefits which are offered to or given by employees. Gifts of an extraordinary or extravagant nature to an employee are to be declined or returned in order not to compromise the reputation of the employee or the firm. Gifts of nominal value (generally, \$100 or less) or those that are customary in the industry such as meals or entertainment may be appropriate. A relaxation of, or exemption from, these procedures may only be granted by the CCO.

The CCO shall maintain a log of all gifts received or given in the course of business, except for any de minimis gifts (under \$25).

Section 6: Outside Employment

Any employment or other outside activity by an employee may result in possible conflicts of interests for the employee or for the firm and therefore should be reviewed and approved by the CCO. Other outside activities, which must be reviewed and approved, include the following:

- (1) being employed or compensated by any other entity;
- (2) engaging in any other business including part-time, evening or weekend employment;
- (3) serving as an officer, director, partner, etc., in any other entity;
- (4) ownership interest in any non-publicly traded company or other private investments; or,
- (5) any public speaking or writing activities.

Written approval for any of the above activities is to be obtained by an employee before undertaking any such activity so that a determination may be made that the activities do not interfere with any of the employee's

responsibilities at the firm and any conflicts of interests in such activities may be addressed. An employee seeking approval shall provide the following information to the CCO: (1) the name and address of the outside business organization; (2) a description of the business of the organization; (3) compensation, if any, to be received; (4) a description of the activities to be performed; and (5) the amount of time per month that will be spent on the outside activity.

Records of requests for approval along with the reasons such requests were granted or denied are maintained by the CCO.

Section 7: Insider Trading

The Firm forbids any officer, director, trustee, or employee from trading, either personally or on behalf of others, on material nonpublic information or communicating material nonpublic information (“MNPI”) to others in violation of law. This conduct is frequently referred to as “insider trading.” The Firm’s policy applies to every officer, director, trustee and employee and extends to activities within and outside their duties at the Firm. Every officer, director, trustee, and employee must read and retain this statement. Any questions regarding this policy should be referred to the CCO.

Definitions:

Covered Security - means any security except bankers’ acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements.

Insider Trading - is the use of material nonpublic information to trade in securities or to communications of material nonpublic information to others.

Material Information - is information for which there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making his or her investment decisions, or information that is reasonably certain to have a substantial effect on the price of a company’s securities.

Nonpublic Information - is information that has not been effectively communicated to the marketplace. One must be able to point to some fact to show that the information is generally public.

Penalties:

Penalties for trading on or communicating MNPI can be severe, both for individuals involved in such unlawful conduct and their employers. A person can be subject to some or all of the penalties below even if he or she does not personally benefit from the violation. Penalties include:

- civil injunctions;
- treble damages;
- disgorgement of profits;
- jail sentences and fines for the person who committed the violation of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided, whether or not the person actually benefited; and
- fines for the employer or other controlling person of up to the greater of \$1,000,000 or three times the amount of the profit gained or loss avoided.

In addition, any violation of this policy statement can be expected to result in serious sanctions, including dismissal of the persons involved.

Section 8: Personal Securities Transactions

The Firm seeks to ensure that personal trading activities of its employees do not conflict with the interests of the Firm’s Clients. Consequently, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures designed to ensure that such trading

complies with the Firm's legal and fiduciary obligations, transactions are properly recorded in the Firm's books and records and are subject to the review and oversight by the CCO.

This Personal Securities Transactions Policy applies to all employees and covers any personal accounts held by those employees, their immediate family, any other adult members of their household and any trust of which they are trustee or beneficiary. Such employee accounts are required to be operated consistently with the Firm's fiduciary duty.

To guard against any potential conflicts of interest with our Clients, Firm employees are required to disclose any securities accounts to the Firm and to either provide or arrange for their brokerage firm to provide duplicate account statements and confirms necessary to allow the Firm to keep the records required by the Advisers Act and rules there under.

Currently, the Firm is a two advisor firm. As such the CCO will maintain personal trading records and transactions in keeping with the firm's fiduciary and recordkeeping responsibilities.

Section 9: Required Reports/Certifications

Holdings Reports: Holdings reports must include: (1) the title and type of security, and (as applicable) exchange ticker symbol or CUSIP number, number of shares and principal amount of each reportable security in which the access person has any direct or indirect beneficial ownership; (2) the name of any broker, dealer or bank with which the access person maintains an account in which any securities are held for the access person's direct or indirect benefit; and (3) the date the report is submitted. Initial holdings reports are required to be submitted no less than 15 days after an individual becomes an employee and must be current as of a date no more than 45 days prior to the date the individual became an access person. Annual holdings reports must be submitted by all employees once every twelve months on a date selected by the Advisor and must be current as of a date no more than 45 days prior to submission.

Transaction Reports: Transaction reports, covering all transactions in reportable securities during the prior quarter, must be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Transaction reports must contain the following information about each transaction in any reportable security in which the employee had, or by reason of the transaction acquired, any direct or indirect beneficial ownership: (1) the date of the transaction, the title and (as applicable) the exchange ticker symbol or CUSIP number, interest rate and maturity date, number of shares, and principal amount of each reportable security involved; (2) the nature of the transaction; (3) the price of the security at which the transaction was effected; (4) the name of the broker, dealer or bank with or through which the transaction was effected; and (5) the date of the report.

Exceptions from Reporting Requirements: Reports are not required: (1) with respect to securities held in accounts over which the employee had no direct influence or control; (2) with respect to transactions effected pursuant to an automatic investment plan; or (3) which would duplicate information contained in broker trade confirmations or account statements provided the Advisor receives such confirmations or statements within 30 days after the end of the applicable calendar quarter and holds them in its books and records.

Annual Code of Ethics Certification: All Firm personnel must certify annually to the CCO that they have read and understand the Code of Ethics, that they have complied with ALL requirements of the Code of Ethics and that they have recorded all transactions required to be reported under the Code of Ethics. The CCO will deliver a copy of the Code of Ethics to all Firm personnel annually as well as any amendments to the Code of Ethics.

Section 10: Sanctions

In the event of a violation of the Code of Ethics, the Firm's CCO will impose such sanctions as deemed necessary and appropriate. Sanctions range from a letter of censure, suspension of employment without pay, referral to the appropriate regulatory agency or permanent termination of employment.

Section 11: Review of Compliance Reports on the Code of Ethics

The Firm's CCO will include in the annual compliance report all issues including, but is not limited to, the following:

- A description of issues that have arisen under the Code of Ethics since the last reporting period including such items as any violations of the Code, sanctions imposed in response to the violations, changes in the Code and any recommended changes; and
- A certification that OSBORN Wealth Management has adopted such procedures as are reasonably necessary to prevent Access Persons from violating the Code of Ethics.

Section 12: Record Retention

The Firm will maintain all records required by Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 including copies of the Code of Ethics, records of violations and sanctions, if applicable, holdings and transactions reports, copies of the Firm's personnel certifications, list of all Access Persons within the last 5 years, and copies of the annual reports.

Section 13: Exceptions to the Code of Ethics

The CCO may grant exceptions to certain substantive restrictions in appropriate circumstances (e.g., personal hardship) and will maintain records to justify such exceptions.