

Part 2A of Form ADV: *Firm Brochure*

Eubel Brady & Suttman Asset Management, Inc. ("EBS")

7777 Washington Village Drive
Ste. 210
Dayton, OH 45459

Telephone: 937-291-1223
Email: david@ebs-asset.com
Web Address: www.ebs-asset.com

3/30/2012

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Eubel Brady & Suttman Asset Management. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 937-291-1223 or via email to david@ebs-asset.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about EBS is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. You can search this site by a unique identifying number, known as a CRD number. Our firm's CRD number is 107316.

Item 2 Material Changes

This Firm Brochure, dated 3/30/2012, includes the following material changes from our last annual update dated 3/30/2011:

Julie E. Smallwood left the firm in December 2011 and was therefore removed from Items 4 and 13. Disclosure regarding a new private fund, EBS Residential Development Fund, LLC, was added to Items 4 and 6.

Consistent with the SEC's "Amendments to Form ADV" adopted in July 2010, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary.

Item 3	Table of Contents	Page
Item 1	Cover Page	1
Item 2	Material Changes	2
Item 3	Table of Contents	3
Item 4	Advisory Business	4
Item 5	Fees and Compensation	10
Item 6	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	12
Item 7	Types of Clients	13
Item 8	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	14
Item 9	Disciplinary Information	16
Item 10	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	17
Item 11	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	17
Item 12	Brokerage Practices	19
Item 13	Review of Accounts	23
Item 14	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	24
Item 15	Custody	24
Item 16	Investment Discretion	25
Item 17	Voting Client Securities	25
Item 18	Financial Information	26

Item 4 **Advisory Business**

Eubel Brady & Suttman Asset Management, Inc. is an SEC-registered investment adviser with its principal place of business located in Dayton, Ohio. Eubel Brady & Suttman Asset Management, Inc. began conducting business in 1993.

There are no single individuals or entities that own 25% or more of this company, however, the following individuals are considered principals of the firm: Ronald L. Eubel; Mark E. Brady; Robert J. Suttman II; William E. Hazel; Kenneth E. Leist; Paul D. Crichton; and Scott E. Lundy.

EBS offers the following advisory services to our clients:

INVESTMENT SUPERVISORY SERVICES ("ISS") INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

EBS provides continuous discretionary investment advice to clients regarding the investment of their funds based on their individual needs. Through personal discussions in which goals and objectives based on a client's particular circumstances are established, we determine the client's individual objectives, time horizons, risk tolerance, and liquidity needs. As appropriate, we also review and discuss a client's prior investment history, as well as family composition and background. After the data-gathering process, client portfolios will typically be managed in one or more of the styles described below:

All Cap Value Style seeks growth of capital by investing in equity securities of companies of all sizes generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. The asset allocation between equity and cash will depend upon market conditions. Equity holdings will generally be between 90 - 100% of the portfolio.

Mid-Large Cap Value Style seeks growth of capital by investing in equity securities of companies with market capitalization generally within the Russell 200 Index and the Russell Mid Cap Index which management believes to be undervalued. The asset allocation between equity and cash will depend upon market conditions. Equity holdings will generally be between 90 - 100% of the portfolio.

Small Cap Value Style seeks growth of capital by investing in equity securities of companies with market capitalization generally within the Russell 2000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. The asset allocation between equity and cash will depend upon market conditions. Equity holdings will generally be between 90 - 100% of the portfolio.

Mid Cap Value Style seeks growth of capital by investing in equity securities of companies with market capitalization generally within the Russell Mid Cap Index which management believes to be undervalued. The asset allocation between equity and cash will depend upon market conditions. Equity holdings will generally be between 90 - 100% of the portfolio.

Small-Mid Cap Value Style seeks growth of capital by investing in equity securities of companies with market capitalization generally within the Russell 2000 and Russell Mid Cap Index which management believes to be undervalued. The asset allocation between equity and cash will depend upon market conditions. Equity holdings will generally be between 90 -

100% of the portfolio.

Convertible Strategy seeks to provide total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation. The asset allocation will generally have a minimum of 60% of the Partnership's assets in bonds convertible into publicly traded common stock or in fixed-income securities and a maximum of 40% of the Partnership's assets in preferred stock convertible into publicly traded common stock. Not less than 90% of the Partnership's assets may be invested in convertible or fixed-income securities except in certain situations.

Balanced 80 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be 95 - 65% Equity and 35% - 5% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Balanced 70 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be 85 - 55% Equity and 45% - 15% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Balanced 60 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be 75 - 45% Equity and 55% - 25% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Balanced 50 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be 65 - 35% Equity and 65% - 35% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Balanced 40 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be 55 - 25% Equity and 75% - 45% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Balanced 30 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be 45 - 15% Equity and 85% - 55% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Balanced 20 Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal, pay current income and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income. Equity securities are generally within the Russell 3000 Index which management believes to be undervalued. Fixed Income securities do not necessarily conform to a single index. The asset allocation will generally be

35 - 5% Equity and 95% - 65% Fixed Income / Money Market.

Fixed Income Style seeks to conserve the investors' initial principal and pay current income. Fixed Income securities will generally represent 90 - 100% of the portfolio. Investments may include corporate, government, government agency and convertible bonds, as well as preferred stock and convertible preferred stock.*

* For all Convertible, Balanced, and Fixed Income management styles/strategies, EBS generally deems preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, and convertible bonds to be Fixed Income investments.

Mutual 100 Style seeks growth of capital by investing in mutual fund companies that share similar investment philosophies with EBS. The defining factors for fund selection are consistency of investment philosophy, stable management, low turnover, and performance over a long time horizon. Allocation will generally be between 95 - 100% in equity style mutual funds.

Mutual 75 Style seeks to conserve the investor's initial principal and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income by investing in mutual fund companies that share similar investment philosophies with EBS. The defining factors for fund selection are consistency of investment philosophy, stable management, low turnover, and performance over a long time horizon. Allocation will generally be between 80 - 70% in equity style mutual funds and 30 - 20% in fixed income mutual funds.

Mutual 50 Style seeks to conserve the investor's initial principal and promote long-term growth of both the principal and income by investing in mutual fund companies that share similar investment philosophies with EBS. The defining factors for fund selection are consistency of investment philosophy, stable management, low turnover, and performance over a long time horizon. Allocation will generally be between 60 - 40% in equity style mutual funds and 60 - 40% in fixed income mutual funds.

Mutual Fixed Style seeks to conserve the investor's initial principal by investing in mutual fund companies that share similar investment philosophies with EBS. The defining factors for fund selection are consistency of investment philosophy, stable management, low turnover, and performance over a long time horizon. Allocation will generally be between 95 - 100% in fixed income mutual funds.

Our investment recommendations are not limited to any specific product or service offered by a broker-dealer or insurance company and will generally include advice regarding the following securities:

- Exchange-listed securities
- Securities traded over-the-counter
- Foreign issuers
- Warrants

- Corporate debt securities (other than commercial paper)
- Commercial paper
- Certificates of deposit
- Municipal securities
- Variable annuities
- Mutual fund shares
- United States governmental securities
- Options contracts on securities
- Interests in partnerships investing in real estate
- Private placements offered by firms that meet EBS' investment criteria

Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities, types of securities, or industry sectors.

In certain circumstances, and when consistent with its fiduciary duties, EBS may determine that certain types of securities, or securities within certain industries, should not be held in the portfolios of certain types of clients, even though the client has not restricted such purchases. For example, adverse tax consequences could exist for certain types of clients if securities generating Unrelated Business Taxable Income were included in those clients' portfolios. Under these circumstances, holdings may differ among clients investing in the same management style.

EBS also provides portfolio management services to the wrap fee programs listed below. In such programs, the sponsor will typically:

- Ascertain the financial situation and individual needs of each potential client
- Notify EBS if the client's situation changes
- Deliver to each client a copy of EBS' Form ADV Part 2A prior to or at the signing of the contract
- Annually deliver an updated brochure with a summary of the material changes or a summary of the material changes that includes an offer to provide a copy of the updated brochure
- Provide additional information to clients via its Wrap Fee Program Brochure

- Allow EBS to have discretionary brokerage unless noted otherwise

Premier Asset Management Program is sponsored by Envestnet Advisory Corp.

Stifel Managed Assets Program (SMAP) is sponsored by Stifel Nicolaus & Co.

EBS is also the portfolio manager for the following wrap fee programs that direct brokerage and trading to the sponsoring firm. See Item 12 for limitations that directed trading may impose upon EBS and the program's accounts.

Linsco/Private Ledger Corp. Master Portfolio Manager Program is sponsored by Linsco/Private Ledger Corp.

Wedbush Morgan Securities Guided Managed Assets Program is sponsored by Wedbush Morgan Securities, Inc.

Portfolios will be managed in one of the management styles described above alongside other client accounts in that style. The sponsor, based on a previously negotiated percentage of the client's assets, generally pays EBS quarterly.

Manager Selection and 401(k) Services: EBS may assist a client in selecting a money manager who provides portfolio management styles not offered by EBS. EBS will review the selected manager's performance with the client on a regular basis and, if appropriate, will suggest reallocating assets among managers or replacing the recommended manager.

EBS may assist a 401(k) plan in identifying appropriate funds for its plan offerings. When appropriate to the needs of the plan, EBS may offer one or more EBS-managed portfolios as investment selections.

Charitable Foundation Accounts: EBS may provide advisory services to one or more charitable foundations. Should charitable giving be appropriate for and desired by a client, EBS may suggest the use of the charitable funds for which it is one of several investment managers. EBS receives no compensation from the charitable foundations for suggesting their use. No client is obligated to use a foundation suggested by EBS for charitable giving or to use EBS to manage assets in a charitable foundation account.

Partnerships

While EBS may solicit investments in the following partnerships from advisory clients for whom they may be suitable, EBS will not recommend investments in them as part of EBS' discretionary management services. No client is obligated to invest in any of these partnerships.

Some of the principals are General Partners of **EBS Partners, L.P.**, a Delaware limited partnership. The Partnership primarily invests in stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents. Equities are generally of small, medium and large capitalization companies. The books and records of the partnership are audited annually by an independent PCAOB registered accounting firm and a copy of the Auditor's report is provided to the Limited Partners.

EBS is the General Partner of **EBS Convertible Fund I, L.P.**, an Ohio limited partnership primarily investing in a portfolio of publicly traded securities convertible into common stock. The books of the partnership are opened and closed on a calendar quarter basis and Limited Partners may terminate in writing by providing at least 30 days advance notice to the General Partner. Within 30 days after the date of withdrawal of a Limited Partner, 90% of the estimated amount will be distributed. The books and records of the partnership are audited annually by an independent PCAOB registered accounting firm and a copy of the Auditor's report is provided to Limited Partners.

EBS is the General Partner of **EBS Opportunity Fund, L.P.** and **EBS Opportunity Fund II, L.P.**, Ohio limited partnerships investing in portfolios of recently formed private companies that primarily intend to acquire control of distressed or undercapitalized banks or bank assets, including those seized by the FDIC, and that intend to register their shares for public trading with the SEC. The books and records of the partnerships are audited annually by an independent PCAOB registered accounting firm and a copy of the Auditor's report is provided to Limited Partners.

Other

EBS is the Manager of the **EBS First Lien Fund, LLC** ("EFLF"), a private pooled investment vehicle that originates and holds first lien loans secured by real estate. EFLF does not invest in securities held in EBS-managed portfolios and EFLF will not be held in portfolios managed by EBS. While EBS may introduce EFLF to qualified EBS clients who are interested in this type of investment, EBS will not recommend EFLF as part of its discretionary management services. No EBS client is obligated to invest in EFLF. The books and records of the company are audited annually by an independent PCAOB registered accounting firm and a copy of the Auditor's report is provided to Members

EBS is the Manager of the **EBS Residential Development Fund, LLC** ("ERDF"), which invests in developed lots and undeveloped land zoned for single family residential real estate located primarily within a 100 mile radius around Cincinnati, Ohio, including Indianapolis, IN and Columbus, OH. ERDF does not invest in securities held in EBS-managed portfolios and ERDF will not be held in portfolios managed by EBS. While EBS may introduce ERDF to qualified EBS clients who are interested in this type of investment, EBS will not recommend ERDF as part of its discretionary management services. No EBS client is obligated to invest in ERDF. The books and records of the company are audited annually by an independent PCAOB registered accounting firm and a copy of the Auditor's report is provided to Members

Some of the principals of EBS are members of **EBS Investments, Ltd.** ("EBSI"), an Ohio Limited Liability Company that invests in public and private companies. EBSI does not have general partner, or managing member interests in entities for which EBS solicits its Clients' participation.

Some principals are also members of **SBE Investors, LLC**, an Ohio Limited Liability Company that invests in private and public companies.

AMOUNT OF MANAGED ASSETS

As of 12/31/2011, we were actively managing \$586,455,745 of clients' assets on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

INVESTMENT SUPERVISORY SERVICES INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT FEES

Fees are based upon a percentage of the market value of all assets in the client's account(s) on the last trading day of each calendar quarter and are subject to the following negotiable fee schedules:

BALANCED PORTFOLIOS

Annual Rate		Asset Amount
1.00%	First	\$1,000,000
0.80%	Next	\$1,500,000
0.70%	Above	\$2,500,000

EQUITY ALL-CAP AND MID-LARGE PORTFOLIOS

Annual Rate		Asset Amount
1.00%	First	\$2,500,000
0.80%	Next	\$2,500,000
0.70%	Above	\$5,000,000

SMALL, SMALL-MID OR MID-CAP PORTFOLIOS

Annual Rate		Asset Amount
1.00%	First	\$ 5,000,000
0.80%	Next	\$ 5,000,000
0.70%	Above	\$10,000,000

FIXED INCOME PORTFOLIOS

Annual Rate		Asset Amount
-------------	--	--------------

1.00%	First	\$1,000,000
0.80%	Next	\$1,500,000
0.70%	Above	\$2,500,000

CONVERTIBLE STRATEGY

Annual Rate		Asset Amount
1.10%	First	\$20,000,000

MUTUAL FUND PORTFOLIOS

Annual Rate	
0.50%	Flat

Limited Negotiability of Advisory Fees: Although EBS has established the aforementioned fee schedules, we retain the discretion to negotiate alternative fees on a client-by-client basis. Client facts, circumstances and needs are considered in determining the fee schedule. These include the complexity of the client, assets to be placed under management, anticipated future additional assets, related accounts, portfolio style, account composition, and reporting, among other factors. The specific annual fee schedule is identified in the contract between the adviser and each client.

We may group certain related client accounts for the purposes of achieving the minimum account size requirements and determining the annual fee rate.

Discounts, not generally available to our advisory clients, may be offered to family members of associated persons of our firm.

Clients may elect to have fees deducted from the managed investment account at the elected custodian or from another account managed by EBS. Clients may also request to pay fees directly from the managed investment account or outside of the account from other sources. Fees are payable quarterly in advance. In some instances, fees may be charged and paid in arrears.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Additional Fees and Expenses: In addition to our advisory fees, clients are also responsible for the fees and expenses charged by custodians and imposed by broker dealers, including, but not limited to, any transaction charges imposed by a broker dealer with which EBS effects transactions for the client's account(s). Please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section (Item 12) of this Form ADV for additional information.

Mutual Fund Fees: All fees paid to EBS for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds and/or ETFs to their

shareholders. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus. These fees will generally include a management fee, other fund expenses, and a possible distribution fee. If the fund also imposes sales charges, a client may pay an initial or deferred sales charge. A client could invest in a mutual fund directly, without our services. In that case, the client would not receive the services provided by our firm which are designed, among other things, to assist the client in determining which mutual fund or funds are most appropriate to each client's financial condition and objectives. Accordingly, the client should review both the fees charged by the funds and our fees to fully understand the total amount of fees to be paid by the client and to thereby evaluate the advisory services being provided.

Manager Selection and 401(k) Services: EBS charges the client an annual fee of 0.50% of assets managed by the selected manager for this service, billed quarterly in advance; however, this fee may be negotiated based on the nature and complexity of the client's circumstances. EBS does not receive any form of compensation from the selected manager(s).

EBS may offer one or more EBS-managed portfolios as investment selections when assisting a 401(k) plan in identifying appropriate funds for its plan offerings when appropriate to the needs of the plan. Due to the unique nature of each plan's circumstances, fees will be negotiated on a plan by plan basis.

Termination of the Advisory Relationship: A client agreement may be canceled at any time, by either party, for any reason upon written notice to the other. Upon termination of any account, any prepaid management fees will be refunded on a pro rated basis for the time remaining until the end of the quarter.

Advisory Fees in General: Clients should note that similar advisory services may (or may not) be available from other registered (or unregistered) investment advisers for similar or lower fees.

Please see Item 6 below for information regarding Performance-Based Fees.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Performance-Based Fees

Fees may be charged at negotiated rates in some circumstances including incentive compensation or performance-based fees if investors meet certain eligibility requirements. The entities listed below have a performance-fee element which may create an incentive for EBS to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. The client must understand the proposed method of compensation and its risks prior to entering into the contract.

In addition, EBS may have an incentive to allocate securities to accounts paying a performance-based fee. This potential conflict is addressed by ensuring that the trade allocation procedures described in Item 12 are applied to all clients.

THESE PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES WILL ONLY BE CHARGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH

THE PROVISIONS OF REG. 205-3 OF THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940 AND/OR APPLICABLE STATE REGULATIONS. THE FEES WILL NOT BE OFFERED TO ANY CLIENT RESIDING IN A STATE IN WHICH SUCH FEES ARE PROHIBITED.

EBS Partners, L.P. receives an annual incentive allocation of profits in lieu of traditional fees. This incentive allocation totals 20% of the profits in excess of a 6% annual, cumulative preferred return. An annual administrative fee of 1/10 of 1% of assets is charged quarterly (.025%) based on beginning period assets.

The General Partner of **EBS Convertible Fund I, L.P.** will receive an annual management fee as selected by the Limited Partner, of either (a) 1.1% or (b) 0.7% and an incentive allocation of 10% of the return to Limited Partners in excess of a 7% return for the year, provided that the Limited Partners have received at least a 7% non-compounded cumulative return on their capital contributions since inception.

In circumstances where a separately managed investment advisory account is managed in this style, both the separate account and the Fund will be traded alongside each other when firmwide trades are being executed. EBS has developed allocation procedures (further described in Item 12) to ensure that no account will be favored over another. These procedures are tested as part of EBS' annual compliance review.

The General Partner of **EBS Opportunity Fund, L.P.** and **EBS Opportunity Fund II, L.P.** will receive a one-time management fee of 1.5% and an incentive allocation of 20% of profits in excess of a 10% annualized compounded priority return.

The Manager of the **EBS First Lien Fund, LLC** will receive a Manager Priority Return after Investing Members receive their Priority Return. Once the Investing Member's and Manager's Priority Return have been satisfied, in that order, profits will be split 85% to Investing Members and 15% to the Manager.

In addition to receiving a fixed fee of 6% of the gross sales price of lots, the Manager of the **EBS Residential Development Fund, LLC**, will receive an incentive allocation only after Investing Members have received distributions equal to a 10% internal rate of return on a specific property of an amount up to (i) 30% of cash available for distribution on such property until Investing Members have received total distributions with respect to the specific property which results in a 15% internal rate of return, and thereafter (ii) 50% of any remaining cash available for distribution on such property.

Fees and expenses charged by these funds to their investors are entirely separate and distinct from any advisory fees charged by EBS to its advisory clients.

Item 7 Types of Clients

EBS generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- Individuals (other than high net worth individuals)

- High net worth individuals
- Pension and profit sharing plans (other than plan participants)
- Other pooled investment vehicles (e.g., limited partnerships)
- Trusts, estates or charitable organizations
- Corporations or other businesses not listed above

The minimum amount of assets for establishing a new relationship is \$100,000. This minimum size may be waived in some circumstances. Certain strategies, e.g. the Convertible Strategy, generally require a minimum of \$5,000,000 of assets per portfolio.

The minimum amount of assets for establishing a wrap fee account varies with the wrap fee program. Each program's minimum account size may be waived in some circumstances.

Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

EBS subscribes to various economic and financial databases and Internet-based services. We **primarily** use the following method of analysis in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets:

Fundamental Analysis. We attempt to calculate the intrinsic value of a security by looking at the financial condition and management of the company itself, in addition to other economic and financial factors (including the overall economy and industry conditions) to determine if the company is undervalued (indicating it may be a good time to buy) or overvalued (indicating it may be time to sell).

Fundamental analysis does not attempt to anticipate market movements. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.

We **do not** consider the following methods of analysis to be significant, but we may utilize them in **limited** certain circumstances:

Technical Analysis. We analyze past market movements and apply that analysis to the present in an attempt to recognize recurring patterns of investor behavior and potentially predict future price movement.

Technical analysis does not consider the underlying financial condition of a company. This presents a risk in that a poorly-managed or financially unsound company may underperform regardless of market movement.

Qualitative Analysis. We subjectively evaluate non-quantifiable factors (not readily

measurable) such as quality of management, labor relations, strength of research and development and insider ownership.

A risk in using qualitative analysis is that our subjective judgment may prove incorrect.

Asset Allocation. For clients investing in one of our Balanced management styles, we attempt to identify an appropriate ratio of equity and fixed income securities and cash that we believe is suitable to the client's investment goals and risk tolerance.

An investor in one of these strategies may not experience the same account appreciation as would an all stock investor.

Risks for all forms of analysis. Our securities analysis methods rely on the assumption that the companies whose securities we purchase and sell, the rating agencies that review these securities, and other publicly-available sources of information about these securities, are providing accurate and unbiased data. While we are alert to indications that data may be incorrect, there is always a risk that our analysis may be compromised by inaccurate or misleading information, or we may be incorrect in our conclusions.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

We **primarily** use the following strategy in managing client accounts, provided that such strategy is appropriate to the needs of the client and consistent with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons, among other considerations:

Long-term purchases. We purchase securities with the idea of holding them in the client's account for a year or longer. It is our belief that a portfolio strategy focusing on long-term purchases has the best chance of a successful outcome for clients. Typically we employ this strategy when:

- we believe the securities to be currently undervalued, and/or
- we want exposure to a particular asset class or economic sector over time, regardless of the current projection for this class.

A risk in a long-term purchase strategy is that by holding the security for this length of time, we may not take advantage of short-term price fluctuations that could be profitable to a client. Moreover, if our predictions are incorrect, a security may decline sharply in value before we make the decision to sell.

We **do not** consider the following strategies to be significant, but we may utilize them in **limited** certain circumstances:

Short-term purchases. When utilizing this strategy, we may purchase securities with the idea of selling them within a relatively short time (typically a year or less). We may do this in an attempt to take advantage of conditions that we believe will soon result in a price swing in the securities we purchase.

Trading. We may purchase securities with the idea of selling them very quickly (typically

within 30 days or less). We may do this in an attempt to take advantage of our predictions of brief price swings.

Short sales. We may borrow shares of a stock for your portfolio from someone who owns the stock on a promise to replace the shares on a future date at a certain price. Those borrowed shares are then sold. On the agreed-upon future date, we buy the same stock and return the shares to the original owner. We may engage in short selling based on our belief that the stock will decline in price after we have borrowed and sold the shares. If we are correct and the stock price has declined since the shares were borrowed from the original owner, the client account realizes the profit.

Margin transactions. We may purchase stocks for your portfolio with money borrowed from your brokerage account. This may allow you to purchase more stock than you would be able to with your available cash or to withdraw funds without selling securities, and may allow us to purchase stock when sufficient cash is not available or we are waiting for the sale of other holdings to settle. When utilizing this strategy, the account may be on margin for a short period of time.

Option writing. We may use options as an investment strategy. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset (such as a share of stock) at a specific price on or before a certain date. An option, just like a stock or bond, is a security. An option is also a derivative, because it derives its value from an underlying asset.

The two types of options are calls and puts:

- A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. We may buy a call if we believe that the price of the asset will increase before the option expires.
- A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. We may buy a put if we believe that the price of the asset will decrease before the option expires.

We may use options to speculate on the possibility of a sharp price swing. We may also use options to "hedge" a security; in other words, we may use an option purchase to limit the potential downside of a security we have purchased for your portfolio.

Risk of Loss. Securities investments are not guaranteed and you may lose money on your investments. We ask that you work with us to help us understand your tolerance for risk.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

We are required to disclose any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Our firm and our management personnel have no reportable disciplinary events to disclose.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As described in Items 4 and 6, EBS is the Manager of several limited liability companies (LLCs) and General Partner of several limited partnerships (LPs) formed for investment purposes. As appropriate, our advisory clients may be solicited to invest in such LLCs and/or LPs by employees of the firm.

Information about these affiliated entities can also be found on Schedule D of Form ADV, Part 1 at Item 7.B.(1). Part 1 of our Form ADV can be accessed by following the directions provided on the Cover Page of this Firm Brochure.

Clients interested in investing in any of the LLCs or one or more of the partnerships should refer to the appropriate entity's Private Offering Memorandum for more information.

Clients should be aware that the receipt of additional compensation from these entities by EBS creates a conflict of interest in that certain employees may spend between 10-50% of their time on activities involving these investments. EBS endeavors at all times, however, to put the interests of its advisory clients first as part of our fiduciary duty as a registered investment adviser. Accordingly, we take the following steps to address this conflict:

- we disclose to clients the existence of all material conflicts of interest, including the potential for EBS to earn compensation from advisory clients in addition to our firm's advisory fees;
- we disclose to clients that they are not obligated to invest in any of these entities;
- we collect, maintain and document accurate, complete and relevant client background information, including the client's financial goals, objectives and risk tolerance;
- periodic reviews of each advisory account are conducted to verify that recommendations made to a client are suitable to the client's needs and circumstances. Please see Item 13 for additional information regarding reviews of accounts; and
- we educate our employees regarding the responsibilities of a fiduciary, including the need for having a reasonable and independent basis for the investment advice provided to clients.

In addition, we require that our employees seek prior approval of any outside employment activity so that we may ensure that any conflicts of interests in such activities are properly addressed. We periodically monitor these outside employment activities to verify that any conflicts of interest continue to be properly addressed by our firm.

Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Our firm has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 which sets forth high ethical standards of business conduct that we require of our employees, including compliance with applicable federal securities laws.

EBS and our personnel owe a duty of loyalty, fairness and good faith toward our clients, and have an obligation to adhere not only to the specific provisions of the Code of Ethics but to the general principles that guide the Code.

Our Code of Ethics includes policies and procedures for the review of quarterly securities transactions reports as well as initial and annual securities holdings reports that must be submitted by the firm's employees. Among other things, our Code of Ethics also requires the prior approval of any acquisition of securities in a limited offering (e.g., private placement) or an initial public offering. Our code also provides for oversight, enforcement and recordkeeping provisions.

EBS' Code of Ethics further includes the firm's policy prohibiting the use of material non-public information both in a personal and/or professional capacity.

A copy of our Code of Ethics is available to our advisory clients and prospective clients. You may request a copy by email sent to terri@ebs-asset.com, or by calling us at 937-291-1223.

Our Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of our employees will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts.

Employees may buy or sell securities for their personal accounts identical to or different from those recommended to our clients as long as the transaction does not in any way conflict with, or is detrimental to, the interests of our clients.

We may aggregate our employee trades with client transactions where possible and when compliant with our duty to seek best execution for our clients. In these instances, participating clients will receive an average share price and transaction costs will be shared on a pro rata basis or as pre-determined between the client and broker/dealer or custodian, or as negotiated by EBS. In the instances where there is a partial fill of a particular batched order, we will follow our transaction and allocation procedures as further described in Item 12. Our employee accounts may be included in the pro rata allocation.

As these situations represent actual or potential conflicts of interest to our clients, we have established the following policies and procedures for implementing our firm's Code of Ethics, to ensure our firm complies with its regulatory obligations and provides our clients and potential clients with full and fair disclosure of such conflicts of interest:

1. No principal or employee of our firm may put his or her own interest above the interest of an advisory client.
2. No principal or employee of our firm may buy or sell securities for their personal portfolio(s) where their decision is a result of information received as a result of his or her employment unless the information is also available to the investing public.
3. Access persons (principals and those employees in the trading, research, operations and information technology departments, or who otherwise have access to the current EBS

Buy List) are required to pre-clear trades to ensure that personal securities transactions are not conducted within three trading days prior to a client-wide buy or sell for the same security(ies).

4. Our firm requires prior approval for any IPO or private placement investments by employees of the firm.
5. We have established procedures for the maintenance of all required books and records.
6. All of our principals and employees must act in accordance with all applicable Federal and State regulations governing registered investment advisory practices.
7. We require delivery and acknowledgement of the Code of Ethics by each employee of our firm.
8. We have established policies requiring the reporting of Code of Ethics violations to our senior management.
9. Any individual who violates any of the above restrictions may be subject to penalties including termination.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

RESEARCH AND OTHER SOFT DOLLAR BENEFITS: As a matter of firm policy and practice, EBS does not utilize soft dollars (commissions generated from clients' accounts) to pay for any research products or services. While broker-dealers may send EBS research materials in the normal course of business, the receipt of such materials is not considered when determining the broker-dealer to be used in placing client transactions. EBS neither makes nor has any arrangements or commitments with any broker-dealer to compensate any firm for the research obtained. As our firm does have discretionary authority for brokerage, EBS could use brokerage commissions to obtain research. A potential conflict of interest arises between the client's interest in obtaining best execution and EBS' interest in continuing to receive research from any firm.

BROKERAGE FOR CLIENT REFERRALS: EBS may receive client referrals from broker-dealers; in this situation a conflict of interest may exist between the client's interest in receiving best execution and EBS's interest in receiving future referrals from that broker.

DISCRETIONARY BROKERAGE AND DIRECTED BROKERAGE WITH PRIME BROKER CAPABILITY: In situations where EBS has the authority to determine the broker or dealer to be used, EBS will arrange for the execution of securities transactions for a client's account through brokers or dealers that EBS reasonably believes will provide best execution. In selecting a broker or dealer, EBS may consider, among other things, the broker or dealer's execution capabilities, reputation, access to the markets for the securities being traded, and ability to settle and step out trades. EBS generally will seek competitive commission rates but will not necessarily attempt to obtain the lowest possible commission for transactions for the account. Certain relatively simple transactions may be executed through brokers that specialize in more complex transactions in order to maintain reliable access to those brokers

when complex transactions are required; the clients whose transactions are executed through such brokers may not necessarily be the same clients for whom complex transactions are required. EBS may, in its discretion, cause the account to pay commissions greater than another qualified broker might charge where EBS determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value and timeliness of the brokerage and services received.

DIRECTED BROKERAGE: Clients may direct EBS in writing to use a particular broker, dealer and/or custodian to execute all transactions for client's account. In that case, the client must negotiate terms and arrangements for the account with that broker, dealer and/or custodian. As such, EBS will not seek other or better execution services or prices. This may adversely affect EBS' ability to "batch" orders and clients' commissions, transaction costs, spreads or net prices. In addition, when the client directs EBS to use a specified broker/dealer or participates in a wrap fee or subadvisory program, EBS may not be able to effectively participate in secondary or initial public offerings or private placements. This inability may adversely impact performance.

If a client negotiates a commission rate with a directed broker that is based on a percentage of the broker's standard fee schedule, EBS may not have sufficient information to determine if the brokerage firm is applying the discount correctly. In this situation, the client should independently verify that the proper rates are being applied.

If a client's directed broker or custodian allows step-out trading, EBS may include that client's trades for execution in a "batched" order executed by another brokerage firm, provided that EBS can meet its duty of best execution. In this situation, the client will not pay commissions to the executing firm; rather, the client's custodian or brokerage firm will apply its transaction or commission cost, if any, based on the arrangement between the client and such firm. The commissions charged to clients in such step-outs may differ from the commission charged by the executing broker. If a client's custodian does not allow step-out or prime brokerage trading, execution may be adversely affected.

In certain circumstances, clients may direct the use of a broker that offers its clients different transaction fees or commission rates based on the nature of the broker's involvement in the transaction. For example, a broker may assess a flat fee for a transaction that is simply entered into an electronic trading system, but charge a cents-per-share commission for trades for which EBS has requested the broker's assistance in placing the trade. This assistance may include having the broker gradually trade a large order for a particular security in small amounts so that the size of the order has a minimal impact on the price of the security.

Clients who have directed the use of brokers who offer these different transaction fees may see several different commission rates being charged by the client's directed broker for various transactions in the client's account. In situations where such multiple transaction fees are available, EBS will retain the ability to determine, on a trade-by-trade basis, which transaction arrangement offered by the directed broker will be used, provided that the arrangement selected is consistent with EBS' duty of best execution. If a client requires the use of a transaction arrangement for all trades in the client's account that EBS believes would compromise EBS' ability to meet its fiduciary duty to its other clients, EBS will not accept that

client's account.

TRANSACTION AND ALLOCATION PROCEDURES: Transactions may be effected independently for each client, or "batched" with other client orders to obtain best execution, commissions or transaction costs. The spirit of batching and aggregating client and proprietary orders is to provide best execution for all orders.

"Batched" securities are allocated randomly by brokerage/custodial firm on any given day. At any time a firm that allows discretionary brokerage or step-outs is reached in the randomly created allocation order, all firms that allow discretionary brokerage or step-outs may be filled.

Although clients participating in a batched order receive the identical execution price as other clients participating in the batched order, clients may pay disparate commission rates. Please refer to the discussion of step-out trading under the "Directed Brokerage" section above.

If an executing broker has more share volume available than necessary to fill orders placed with such broker or the broker brings the volume to EBS, then all client orders capable of being executed by such broker may be executed. If custodians do not allow such execution, then clients' execution price may be adversely affected.

EBS may batch and aggregate client and proprietary orders from time to time. Consistent with regulatory guidelines, EBS has policies and procedures for handling these situations. These policies and procedures include:

- 1) No advisory client is favored over any other account participating in the blocked order.
- 2) All clients participating in the aggregate order on the same day shall receive an average execution price with all other transaction costs either shared on a pro rata basis or as predetermined between client and broker/dealer or custodian, or as negotiated by EBS.
- 3) Trades are typically allocated by using a randomizing program to determine the sequence in which trades will be placed for client accounts (grouped by designated broker or custodian). Clients who have given EBS the discretion to determine the broker will be included with the first broker in the random selection that permits trading away. Partial fills within a brokerage group will be allocated according to a random selection of the clients within that brokerage group. In certain circumstances (including but not limited to transactions in private placements), EBS may determine that a pro rata allocation of a blocked trade, rather than a random allocation among brokerage firms, is appropriate.

In certain circumstances, the trade rotation may be adjusted to take advantage of a block trade that is available in a limited timeframe.

While orders will typically be allocated proportionately to the size of a client's portfolio, additional factors including availability of cash in client accounts or underexposure to the type of security being purchased may also result in adjustments to the allocation.

In certain circumstances, clients investing in the same management style may have different

fee arrangements (entities described in Items 4 and 6, for example, may be charged a performance-based fee while separately managed accounts may not). In this circumstance, a potential conflict exists in that EBS may have an incentive to allocate securities to the accounts potentially paying the higher fees. EBS addresses this potential conflict by ensuring that the trade allocation procedures listed above are applied to all clients.

EBS participates in initial public offerings, private placements and secondary offerings, based on suitability for a specific strategy and client. Clients may elect not to participate in these securities. Certain clients may be ineligible for IPO transactions under SEC rules. Participation in these securities may or may not enhance returns.

EBS does not typically purchase IPOs with the intent of "flipping" these shares for short-term profits (although EBS may do so if circumstances warrant). As a value manager, EBS purchases shares of firms it believes are good long-term investments. Accordingly, EBS may purchase shares in the secondary market for clients who were unable to participate in the IPO or who did not receive the desired allocation of the IPO. In this situation, the securities purchased on the secondary market may only be available at a higher price than was offered for the IPO.

ADDITIONAL BROKERAGE PRACTICES: EBS may invest client assets in brokerage firms when appropriate. EBS may also use these same brokerage firms to execute client transactions when doing so is consistent with EBS's duty of best execution. In addition, EBS may invest client assets in investments that have been underwritten by these brokerage firms when appropriate. EBS will only invest in both a brokerage firm and the securities it underwrites when both investments are believed to be in the best interests of EBS' clients.

In certain circumstances, the underwriter of an IPO will provide EBS with a list of specific broker-dealers with which the underwriter will share the underwriter's selling concession. EBS has no role in determining which broker-dealers are included on this list. The underwriter will require that EBS determine which of the broker-dealers on the list will receive a percentage of the underwriter's selling concession generated by transactions for EBS' clients. In this situation, if the underwriter has included broker-dealers that have provided EBS with research and/or have referred clients to EBS, EBS may instruct the underwriter to share the selling concession with these brokers. The designation of any broker-dealer to share in the selling concession has no impact on the share price or transaction cost paid by the client.

Clients in wrap fee programs pay the broker-dealer fees in lieu of commissions, and EBS may be deemed a sub-advisor or investment adviser within a wrap fee program. EBS does not sponsor any wrap fee programs.

Because certain securities included in client portfolios may rapidly increase or decrease in price, a particular holding may quickly exceed client restrictions on the maximum exposure for a single security in a client's portfolio. In this situation, EBS will often bring the holdings percentages back in line over the course of a "cure period" (typically 30 - 90 days) rather than by trading immediately. The use of a cure period is designed to reduce trading volume and to prevent divestiture of clients holdings solely due to the effects of brief market swings.

In certain circumstances, and when consistent with the best interests of all clients involved, EBS will enter buy and sell orders for the same security simultaneously. As these trades raise a potential conflict of interest for EBS in that EBS could obtain a price for the securities that favored buyers over sellers or vice versa, these orders are placed through an unaffiliated broker-dealer so that the price paid and received by each client is independently and objectively determined.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

INVESTMENT SUPERVISORY SERVICES INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

REVIEWS: EBS uses a team approach to investment decision-making. The Investment Policy Committee sets investment policy and guidelines and consists of the following individuals:

Ronald L. Eubel - Co-CIO

Mark E. Brady - Co-CIO, CCO, CEO

Robert J. Suttman II - President

William E. Hazel - Senior Vice President

Kenneth E. Leist - Director of Operations

Paul D. Crichton - Director of Trading

Scott E. Lundy - Vice President

The Research Group as a whole acts as the portfolio manager, determining individual security selections for client accounts. The Research Group continuously reviews the securities held in client portfolios and consists of the following individuals listed above: Mark E. Brady, Ronald L. Eubel, Kenneth E. Leist and Paul D. Crichton, along with Research Analysts Wayne R. Bopp and Aaron Hillman.

Relationship Managers review client accounts periodically. Accounts are reviewed in the context of each client's selected style of management. More frequent reviews may be triggered by material changes in variables such as the client's individual circumstances, or the market, political or economic environment. In addition, proprietary software is utilized routinely to identify securities, sectors and asset classes that fall outside of established ranges for an account(s).

Reviews are conducted by:

Ronald L. Eubel - Co-CIO

Mark E. Brady - Co-CIO, CCO and CEO

Robert J. Suttman II - President

William E. Hazel - Sr. Vice President

David K. Ray - COO

Scott E. Lundy - Vice President

Guy R. Henshaw - Vice President

Timothy A. Pazyniak - Vice President

Clients in wrap fee and sub-advisory programs should review the program sponsor's disclosure documents for information on client reviews.

REPORTS: In addition to the monthly or quarterly statements and confirmations of transactions that clients receive from their custodian and/or brokerage firm, Eubel Brady & Suttman Asset Management, Inc. provides written quarterly reports showing investment performance for the most recent quarter, year-to-date, and from the inception of the account. Also provided with the quarterly reports are listings of: security holdings, percentage of each security and security class with respect to the total portfolio, current yield for each security and the total portfolio and cost basis and market value of the securities and portfolio. EBS may describe Money Market Funds generically rather than specifically on its reports. A money market index yield may be reflected in lieu of a specific fund's yield. Because Russell and Standard & Poor's may classify industries and sectors in a manner EBS believes is inconsistent with companies' operations, EBS may classify companies in a manner more consistent with their operations and report them accordingly. Special reports may be available to clients at their request. In instances where Eubel Brady & Suttman Asset Management, Inc. serves as a sub-adviser, EBS may not provide quarterly or other reports. Additional information is available in the Wrap Fee Program Brochure prepared by the wrap fee program sponsors.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

It is EBS' policy not to engage solicitors for referring potential clients to our firm.

EBS has two employees (Guy Henshaw and Timothy Pazyniak) who are compensated based on the amount of assets managed for clients that they introduce to EBS. In addition, employees of EBS may receive a small gift for referring clients to EBS.

EBS is aware of the special requirements for cash solicitation arrangements under the Investment Advisers Act. Appropriate agreements and disclosures will be maintained, and applicable federal and/or state laws will be observed.

Item 15 Custody

We previously disclosed in the "Fees and Compensation" section (Item 5) of this Brochure that our firm directly debits advisory fees from client accounts upon the client's request.

As part of this billing process, the client's custodian is advised of the amount of the fee to be

deducted from that client's account. On at least a quarterly basis, the custodian is required to send to the client a statement showing all transactions within the account during the reporting period.

Because the custodian does not calculate the amount of the fee to be deducted, it is important for clients to carefully review their custodial statements to verify the accuracy of the calculation, among other things. Clients should contact us directly if they believe that there may be an error in their statement.

In addition to the periodic statements that clients receive directly from their custodians, we also send reports directly to our clients on a quarterly basis. We urge our clients to carefully compare the information provided on these reports to their custodial statement to ensure that all account transactions, holdings and values are correct and current.

As General Partner and Manager of the pooled investment vehicles described in Items 4 and 6, EBS meets custody reporting requirements to investors in these entities by: providing quarterly valuations directly to all investors; maintaining client assets with qualified custodians; and providing a copy of the annual audit report prepared by an independent PCAOB registered public accountant within 120 days of FYE of the entity. Also, as Manager of its own 401(k) Plan, EBS obtains an annual surprise examination of assets in the Plan by an independent public accountant as required.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Clients generally hire us to provide discretionary investment management services, in which case we place trades in a client's account without contacting the client prior to each trade to obtain the client's permission.

Our discretionary authority includes the ability to do the following without contacting the client:

- determine the security to buy or sell; and/or
- determine the amount of the security to buy or sell

Clients give us discretionary authority when they sign an Investment Advisory Agreement with our firm. Clients may, however, impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities, types of securities, or industry sectors.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

We typically vote proxies for all client accounts when given the authority to do so by the client; however, you always have the right to vote proxies yourself. You can exercise this right by indicating your preference to vote proxies when entering into the Investment Advisory Agreement with our firm.

To manage proxy voting, EBS has engaged a third-party service who will typically vote all proxies based upon its Summary Proxy Voting Guidelines, which are acceptable to EBS. A copy of these guidelines is available upon request.

Prior to voting any proxy, the third party service will make information available to EBS,

including all company meeting/voting dates and an analysis of the meeting agenda. The meeting analysis is given to the appropriate EBS analyst and a vote determination is made. EBS considers the effect on the long-term value of the company when making voting decisions.

In situations where EBS may have a conflict of interest, the guidelines of the third party service will be followed. In instances where the third party service has a conflict of interest, EBS will independently make the voting decision.

Clients may request a summary of how proxies for his/her shares were voted by contacting Terri King at EBS. Any requests will promptly be provided to the client.

With respect to ERISA accounts, we will not vote proxies when the plan documents specifically reserve the plan sponsor's right to vote proxies.

Clients in a wrap-fee program should refer to the sponsor's Wrap Fee Program Brochure for information on that program's proxy voting policy.

Item 18 Financial Information

Under no circumstances do we require or solicit payment of fees in excess of \$1,200 per client more than six months in advance of services rendered. Therefore, we are not required to include a financial statement.

As an advisory firm that maintains discretionary authority for client accounts, we are also required to disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our contractual obligations. EBS has no additional financial circumstances to report.

EBS has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, or ever.