

Disclosure Brochure

March 31, 2020



Exencial Wealth Advisors

a Registered Investment Adviser

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Exencial Wealth Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Marshall Welke at (888) 478-1971. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority. Additional information about Exencial Wealth Advisors is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Exencial Wealth Advisors is an SEC registered investment adviser. Registration does not imply any level of skill or training.

ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

There are no material changes to this Disclosure Brochure dated March 31, 2020.

The previous Disclosure Brochure was dated September 26, 2019. Additional non-material changes were made to this Disclosure Brochure. Clients and prospective clients are strongly encouraged to review this Brochure very carefully.

Pursuant to SEC Rules, Exencial Wealth Advisors will ensure that clients receive a summary of any materials changes to this Brochure within 120 days of the close of the Firm's fiscal year, along with a copy of this Brochure or an offer to provide the Brochure. Additionally, as Exencial Wealth Advisors experiences material changes in the future, we will send you a summary of our "Material Changes" under separate cover.

For more information about the firm, please visit www.exencialwealth.com. Additional information about the Firm and our investment adviser representatives is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

Advisory Firm Description

Exencial Wealth Advisors, LLC (“Exencial” or the “Firm”) (formerly doing business as Burns Wealth Management, LLC) is an SEC registered investment adviser and is majority owned by Burns Wealth Management, Inc.¹. While this brochure describes the business of the Firm, some sections will also describe the activities of “Supervised Persons,” which include officers, employees or any others providing investment advice under the Firm’s supervision.

Types of Advisory Services

The Firm provides its clients with the following services, which are defined in greater detail below.

- Wealth Management
- Financial Planning Consulting
- 401(k)/Retirement Plan Fiduciary
- Executive Services

Before engaging the Firm, clients will complete a written agreement with the Firm that describes the terms and conditions of the service(s), excluding tax services, including fees. In some cases, clients may complete more than one agreement.

Wealth Management Services / Comprehensive Planning

For clients selecting Wealth Management Services, the Firm provides management of investment portfolios and a range of financial planning consulting services, such as:

- Advising on specific financial issues and risks.
- Establishing financial goals.
- Reviewing and providing a statement of current financial position.
- Analyzing cash flow.
- Developing target asset allocation.
- Reviewing allocation expected returns.
- Reviewing debt management.
- Coaching or validation in addressing a particular financial topic.
- Designing, implementing, monitoring and maintaining an investment plan.
- Tax planning/preparation
- Estate planning

¹ Burns Wealth Management, Inc. was owned 50% by John F. Burns Jr. and 50% by Jerry P. Georgopoulos until January 2018. As of January 2018, John F. Burns Jr. is the sole owner of Burns Wealth Management, Inc.

Unless otherwise requested by a client, the Firm manages each Wealth Management client's assets on a discretionary basis based on an investment strategy tailored to the needs of the client. The strategy includes an Exencial asset allocation model portfolio comprised of investments determined to be suitable and in line with the client's overall investment objectives and risk appetite provided by the client to the Firm. Exencial offers four main types of asset allocation model portfolios, which are designed to provide clients with an appropriate mixture of equity/growth assets and bond/income assets that the Firm believes is likely to meet a client's future cash flow needs and planning parameters.

Wealth Management clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or may request to be contacted before trading certain types of securities.

Client assets being transferred to the Firm for management may include cash or securities. After consultation with the client, the Firm may liquidate and/or hold transferred securities as part of the investment strategy. This action may subject the client to taxes, transaction fees, or other investment-related costs. If the client wishes to retain existing securities, the client needs to notify the Firm.

Upon approval of the strategy by the client, the Firm implements and manages the investment portfolio by:

- Selecting specific investments.
- Placing trades in the client's account.
- Rebalancing the account as necessary.
- Regularly monitoring the investments and exposure.

In providing Wealth Management services, the Firm primarily allocates client assets among asset classes that are in line with the client's selected asset allocation portfolio. The asset classes utilized include: individual equities, fixed income securities, mutual funds (including exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and exchange traded notes ("ETNs"), private investments, and cash and cash equivalents.

For certain qualifying clients, the Firm will recommend investments in certain privately held securities. Such securities are usually structured as private investment funds that invest in different types of instruments, including but not limited to equities, debt instruments, commodities, real estate, private companies, and other private investment funds. The Firm will only recommend private funds to clients meeting the regulatory definition of "accredited investor" under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, and/or "qualified client" under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. While a Firm representative goes over the details of the investment and its risks when providing the recommendation, it is important that clients also read the fund's offering documents that are provided by the Firm in their entirety prior to investing. These documents outline the fund's investment strategy and objectives, the fees to be paid by investors, the risks and conflicts, along with any lockup periods and potential tax consequences.

Exencial Wealth Advisors also, from time to time, will recommend and/or utilize independent third party investment managers ("Separate Account Managers" or "SAMs") to manage a portion of a Wealth Management client's assets. See below under "Use of Separate Account Managers" for further information.

Depending on the needs of a client and at client request, the Firm will also provide investment advice on other assets a client owns, such as annuities, or assets held in an employer-sponsored retirement plans or other outside account. In addition, depending on the needs of a client the Firm will recommend that the client consider obtaining a securities-backed loan or line of credit with an unaffiliated third-party bank or brokerage firm. These types of loans are not suitable for all investors and carry a number of risks (Please refer to Item 8 below for details on applicable risks). Clients should not obtain such a loan or line of credit without fully understanding the benefits and risks.

In these cases described in the paragraph above, the Firm is primarily providing consulting services and not continuous management recommendations. The Firm will typically incorporate these positions into a recommended overall asset allocation and regularly review it.

The Firm recommends that clients meet with a representative at least annually to review their specific portfolio. Clients are advised to notify the Firm as soon as possible if their financial situation or investment objectives should change.

Please refer to Item 8 below for further information on our investment strategies, asset allocation model portfolios, and asset classes utilized, along with the associated risks.

Financial Planning Consulting Services

The Firm offers Financial Planning Consulting to clients on a broad range of issues including retirement planning, education funding, tax planning, tax preparation, charitable giving, business succession, risk management, estate planning, financial aspects of divorce, and other services agreed to in writing.

The Firm provides specific recommendations to clients who engage the Firm for Financial Planning Consulting. Depending on the needs of a client, the Firm will recommend the services of professionals, including the Firm itself, to implement the financial planning recommendations. The client retains absolute discretion over all implementation decisions and is under no obligation to act upon any of the recommendations. Clients should be aware that a conflict of interest exists if the Firm recommends its own services as part of its recommendations. Financial Planning Consulting clients are advised that it is their responsibility to notify the Firm of changes in their objectives or financial situation.

When performing financial planning consulting services to a client, the Firm will request information from the client and possibly other professionals such as the client's tax advisor, insurance agent, attorney, etc. When relying on information from others, the Firm is not liable for errors in the information provided and is not required to independently verify the information provided.

401(k)/Retirement Plan Fiduciary Services

The Firm serves all of its 401(k)/Retirement Plan clients as a fiduciary. At the beginning of the relationship, the client chooses whether the Firm will manage its accounts under Section 3(21) or 3(38) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"), and such election will be outlined in the client agreement.

As part of this service offering, the Firm meets with plan sponsors to determine the investment goals of the plan. For plans that do not already have one, the Firm will assist in

developing an investment policy statement that is consistent with the plan document by:

- Listing criteria for selection of investment vehicles, procedures and timing of performance monitoring.
- Providing analysis and advice in order to assist plan fiduciaries in their decision-making processes.
- Making recommendations for funds to plan sponsors which may or may not be enacted (ERISA 3(21)); or making final fund selections for availability to participants (ERISA 3(38)).

In addition, the Firm offers the following services to plans and their participants.

- Ongoing monitoring of plan investment options, maintenance of a “watch list” when appropriate, and making recommendations regarding the replacement or addition of investment choices
- Consulting regarding compliance with the plan document and ERISA requirements
- Educating participants regarding the plan
- Monitoring of the record keeper and trustee to ensure they are performing the functions in their service agreement
- Plan benchmarking of plan costs and services to market and peer averages.

Executive Services

The Firm is often hired by companies for the benefit of their corporate executives. These companies pay the Firm to provide services that they choose from the list below:

- Tax planning and preparation, including tax returns
- Estate planning
- Insurance planning
- Employee benefit analysis
- Retirement planning

The Firm provides Executive Services recipients with statements of net worth, stock option charts, tax projections, tax returns, estate planning flow charts, insurance sufficiency models and retirement cash flow models. In addition, some of these executives may wish to hire the Firm to provide other services not covered under their employer’s contract. In these cases, the individuals pay for these services directly.

Use of Separate Account Managers (SAM)

As mentioned above, from time to time the Firm will recommend or select (depending on the arrangement) one or more Separate Account Managers to actively manage a portion of a Wealth Management client’s assets. Generally, this happens when a SAM offers an investment strategy that is in line with a client’s investment objectives and risks, but not offered by Exencial. Importantly, Exencial only utilizes a SAM when the Firm believes it is appropriate and in a client’s best interest.

Access to SAMs will be through either a sub-advisory arrangement between Exencial and the SAM, or through a direct contract engagement between the client and the SAM. Exencial is delegated the authority to hire and fire SAMs on behalf of a client when deemed in the client’s best interest, through the client agreement that each client enters into with Exencial. .

Under both types of arrangements, the SAM will have discretionary authority to manage the allocated assets, which will be performed in accordance with each client's objectives and restrictions and the selected investment strategy. On an ongoing basis, the Firm monitors the performance of the accounts being managed by SAMs to help ensure the SAMs' strategies and investments remain aligned with clients' investment objectives and overall best interests.

Each Wealth Management client that has account assets managed by one or more SAMs will receive a copy of each SAM's Form ADV Part 2A (Disclosure Brochure) at the beginning of the relationship, which should be read in its entirety, along with this Form ADV Part 2A. This will allow clients to fully understand the services, fees, conflicts, and risk surrounding these arrangements.

Client Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2019, the Firm managed \$2,125,459,190 in discretionary assets and \$243,507,416 in non-discretionary assets for a total of \$ 2,368,966,606.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

The Firm offers its services to clients on a fee basis.

Wealth Management Fees

The Firm provides Wealth Management Services to clients for a fee based upon a percentage of the market value of the assets under management. This fee is generally 1% annually but can be higher or lower depending upon the size of the client's portfolio and the services to be provided. The Firm has in the past, and may in the future charge a lower fee based on other factors such as anticipated additional assets, related accounts, pre-existing client, *pro bono* activities, etc. The fee that the Firm will charge will be fully disclosed to Wealth Management clients in writing and will also be outlined in the client agreement. The fee is charged quarterly, in advance, based upon the market value of assets (including cash, cash equivalents, and accrued interest, as applicable) on the last day of the previous quarter as valued by the custodian or other reputable pricing provider if custodial pricing is not available.

Wealth Management fees shall be prorated for each capital contribution and withdrawal of \$100,000 or more made during the applicable calendar quarter. We design our portfolios as long-term investments and asset withdrawals can impair the achievement of your investment objectives.

New accounts opened during a calendar quarter are assessed a fee that is prorated based on the day the account was opened and billed at the end of the quarter. In these situations, end of day pricing is used to establish the fair market value of the assets. In some cases, prorated fees charged to accounts are waived, at the discretion of the Firm.

Upon termination of any account, any prepaid unearned fees will be refunded promptly.

Third Party Fees

Clients will incur certain charges, as applicable, that are imposed by custodians, broker-

dealers and other third parties such as brokerage commissions, transaction fees, custodial fees, exchange fees, fees charged by the SAMs, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, margin interest, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

Client assets invested with SAMs recommended and/or utilized by the Firm will be subject to management fees charged by each SAM, as described in each SAM's disclosure brochure (Form ADV Part 2A). The disclosure brochure is provided to each Wealth Management client investing with a SAM and should be read carefully. The management fees are charged separately by the SAM and are in addition to the Firm's management fees.

When the Firm or a SAM invests in a mutual fund (including a money market fund) or ETF for a client's account, the client is subject to certain indirect fees charged by mutual funds and ETFs, which are in addition to management fees and the third party fees described above. These fees are for the fund's investment management, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing assistance and are deducted at the fund level and reflected through the fund's net asset value (NAV). They are disclosed in each fund's prospectus, which is provided to clients by the custodian and should be read carefully. The fees charged by mutual funds vary between funds, depending on a few factors such as the type of investment strategy, class of shares, and distribution channels. In addition, the custodian generally charges a transaction fee on mutual fund (and other) transactions executed in clients' accounts, although Fidelity does offer certain mutual funds on a no transaction fee basis.

Exencial strives to invest client assets in mutual funds that are the most economical under the circumstances; however, it's important that clients understand how all these fees can affect investment returns over time. For further information, please refer to the SEC's Investor Bulletin at <https://www.investor.gov/additional-resources/news-alerts/alerts-bulletins/investor-bulletin-mutual-fund-fees-expenses>

Client assets invested in private funds are also subject to management fees, performance fees and other expenses as described in each fund's offering documents. These fees and expenses are separate from and in addition to the management fees charged by the Firm and SAMs.

The Firm does not share in or receive any of the third party fees described above. Clients should carefully review the fees charged by their brokers, custodian(s), SAMs, and the mutual funds, ETFs, and private investments in which the client's assets are invested, together with the fees charged by the Firm, to fully understand the total amount of fees to be paid by the client and in order to evaluate the advisory services being provided.

Margin Accounts

There are times when a Wealth Management client decides to use margin in their account, or when a margin account is necessary, such as when a client invests in options. Use of margin in a Wealth Management account can increase a client's asset-based Wealth Management fee. Specifically, if margin is used to purchase securities, the total value of the margined account assets increases, as does the asset-based Wealth Management fee.

Clients should be aware that the increased asset-based fee that a client pays presents a conflict since it creates an incentive for Exencial to recommend the use of margin to Wealth Management clients. However, Exencial only recommends margin accounts when it is required for trading in certain types of securities (e.g., options). Using a margin account is not suitable

for all investors; the use of margin increases leverage in a client's account and therefore increases overall risk. For further information on risks pertaining to margin accounts, please refer to Item 8 below and the Investor Bulletin issued by the SEC at https://www.sec.gov/oiea/investor-alerts-and-bulletins/ib_marginaccount

Clients with margin accounts also are charged margin interest by the broker/custodian on the debit balance in their account. Exencial does not receive any portion of the interest amount.

Financial Planning Consulting Fees

Financial Planning Consulting fees are set on an hourly or a fixed basis and negotiated based on the complexity of the project and any additional services provided by Exencial. Financial Planning Consulting fees are generally \$250 on an hourly basis or range from \$2,500 to \$15,000 on a fixed basis.

Clients choosing Financial Planning Consulting will enter into a written agreement with the Firm setting forth the terms and conditions of the engagement. Generally, the Firm requires one-half of the Consulting Services fee when the agreement is executed. The balance is generally due upon completion of the services, which occurs within a six-month period, assuming the client provides required information in a timely manner.

Executive Services Fees

The Executive Services fee is negotiated on an annual basis with the sponsoring corporation and is paid by the corporation to the Firm annually, in advance.

Compensation Received by Representatives

Certain Investment Adviser Representatives of the Firm also are licensed insurance agents and from time to time recommend insurance products to clients as part of the overall financial planning process. Please refer to Item 10 below for further information regarding the compensation received by these representatives, the conflicts surrounding this activity, and how the Firm addresses such conflicts.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Exencial Wealth Advisors does not charge performance-based fees (i.e., fees calculated based on a share of capital gains upon or capital appreciation of the funds or any portion of the funds of an advisory client). As described in Item 4 above, the firm provides advisory services for a fixed fee, hourly charges and/or based upon a percentage of assets under management, in accordance with SEC Rule 205(a)(1). Notably, accounts that are managed in the same style (e.g., moderately aggressive) are not always managed the same way due to the client's overall investment objectives and risk tolerance, account asset size, and account restrictions.

Importantly, some of the private funds that clients invest in do charge performance/incentive based fees, which are outlined in the respective fund's offering documents. In addition, one or more SAMs charge a performance based fee for providing investment management services, which is outlined in their respective Form ADV Part 2A. While it may vary by SAM or private fund, performance fees are usually in addition to the management fee charged by the SAM or private fund. The performance fees are in addition to the management fee charged by Exencial; however, the Firm does not receive, directly or indirectly, any portion of the

performance fees charged by SAMs or private funds.

These performance fees can only be charged to clients and fund investors that meet the definition of “qualified client” outlined in Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Any client or investor not meeting such definition is not charged a performance/incentive fee..

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Firm provides investment advice and manages wealth management accounts for high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, municipalities, corporations and business entities, non-profits, and foundations.

Minimum Account Size and/or Fees

For new clients, the Firm generally has a minimum annual fee of \$2,500 for Wealth Management Services. This minimum fee can make Exencial Wealth Advisors’ Wealth Management Services impractical for clients with less than \$250,000 under the Firm’s management. The Firm, in its sole discretion, sometimes accepts clients with smaller portfolios based on factors such as anticipated additional assets, related accounts, *pro bono* activities, etc. The Firm sometimes aggregates the portfolios of family members to meet the minimum portfolio size.

If a client’s account is a pension or other employee benefit plan governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), the Firm may be a fiduciary to the plan. In providing our advisory services, the standard of care imposed upon us is to act with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims. The Firm will provide certain required disclosures to the “responsible plan fiduciary” (as such term is defined in ERISA) in accordance with Section 408(b)(2), regarding the services the Firm provides and the direct and indirect compensation the Firm receives. Generally, these disclosures are contained in this Form ADV Part 2A, the client agreement and/or in separate disclosure documents, and are designed to enable the ERISA plan’s fiduciary to: (1) determine the reasonableness of all compensation received by the Firm; (2) identify any potential conflicts of interests; and (3) satisfy reporting and disclosure requirements to plan participants.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Methods of Analysis

The Firms’ primary method of analysis is a fundamental analysis of an investment’s price, its expected income and returns, and applicable risks.

The Firm does this by evaluating the current market prices and/or expected return for broad asset classes such as bonds, real estate and stocks. The figures for each asset class are then compared to the figures of other asset classes. In addition, the Firm will compare the current figures to historical data when available in order for the Firm to view the numbers with a broader perspective. When the price of an investment appears low or attractive relative to risks and other alternatives, the Firm often may place greater emphasis on that investment in

recommended portfolios. This analysis can, for example, lead the Firm to emphasize stocks over real estate or certain types of stocks over other types of stocks. Emphasizing lower priced investments over higher priced investments is sometimes termed “value investing.” Although the Firm believes that buying assets at what appear to be relatively attractive values have the potential to provide higher expected returns over time, the value of these investments can decline and it can take months or years for an investor to be rewarded for such a strategy, if at all. Conversely, asset classes that appear to be expensive can perform well and become even more expensive, and during these cycles value investing can underperform broad market averages. This form of investing best serves those willing to invest for the long term.

When managing individual stocks, the Firm performs an ongoing fundamental analysis of a company’s management structure and performance, earnings, new products and services, as well as the company’s market and position amongst its competitors. This analytical process is called the SELECT strategy, and entails consideration of the following qualities for each potential investment:

- **Shareholders** (How does the company regard its shareholders?)
- **Environment** (Does it focus on the environment?)
- **Leadership** (Is its leadership visionary?)
- **Employees** (How does it treat its employees?)
- **Customers** (How are customers regarded?)
- **Time** (Is it effective over time?)

Investment Strategies

The Firm uses an asset allocation strategy in managing its clients’ assets allocating among the following asset classes:

Fixed Income Securities

Equities

Alternative Investments (generally includes liquid real estate & MLP mutual funds)

Generally, the Firm utilizes mutual funds and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest in the above asset classes, but we also invest clients’ accounts directly in the asset classes by purchasing common stock, bonds and in a few cases private funds.

All security investments must be approved by the Investment Committee. There are three levels of approval provided by the Investment Committee. The first level includes investments that can be used by Firm representatives and are part of the Firm’s asset allocation model portfolios. The second level includes investments that can be used by representatives as a substitute for the first level securities, mainly for clients that have certain restrictions and/or specific investment requests. The third level includes alternative investments/recommendations that require additional suitability considerations, such as private funds and securities-backed loan arrangements, or other higher risk / less liquid investments.

Firm representatives can only select investments to invest in for or recommend to clients that have been approved by the Investment Committee.

When providing clients with Wealth Management Services, the Firm prepares an evaluation of

each client's economic situation, given the client provides us with this information. The Firm pays particular attention to the amount and timing of all expected cash flows (such as education and living expenses, pension and social security income, and charitable and family gifting). Once these cash flows have been estimated, the Firm establishes a cash flow timeline. The Firm uses this timeline to determine the amount and frequency in which clients will need to withdraw from their investments. The cash flow timeline is a primary factor in determining the Firm's recommendations for the allocation and investment of client funds. The Firm also assesses how investments may perform under various conditions and risks such as high inflation/decline of the US dollar, rising interest rates and market volatility.

The *fixed income component* is typically more conservatively invested for less volatility and is often used to provide cash to clients when they need to take withdrawals from their accounts. Because the component is positioned to take less volatility risk, it generally produces lower returns. The Firm attempts to manage these investments with the goal of achieving a return equal to or greater than inflation. This component typically includes investments in high-quality government bonds and corporate bonds, certificates of deposit, foreign bonds, preferred stocks, lower quality bonds, and mutual funds and ETFs that invest in fixed income. The Firm attempts to manage risks such as inflation and interest rate risk by diversifying this component into many investments with different characteristics. Factors the Firm considers in purchasing or selling individual bonds include yield to maturity compared to similar issues, yield premium to the US Treasury rate and the premium or discount to par, and credit ratings.

In addition, as part of the overall fixed income component, the Firm will recommend from time to time that certain clients consider obtaining a securities-based loan or line of credit with an unaffiliated third party bank or brokerage firm. These types of loans are not suitable for all investors and carry a number of risks. It's important that clients understand all the risks involved prior to obtaining the loan. Some of these risks include: (i) failure to perform by the lender due to financial instability, (ii) tax consequences and loss of appreciation due to premature sale of the securities used as collateral, (iii) lack of funds to repay the loan, and (iv) high cost and high interest rate charges. There also is a conflict of interest surrounding the Firm's recommendation to obtain such a loan, mainly due to the fact that the loan proceeds may be used in place of a client having to withdraw assets from their account managed by the Firm. Therefore, the Firm continues to receive fees on the securities in the account even though they are used as collateral. To address this conflict, the Firm has implemented policies and procedures to ensure that all recommendations being provided to clients are suitable and the clients are aware of all material risks and conflicts. For further information about these types of loans, please refer to the Investor Bulletin issued by the SEC at <https://www.sec.gov/oiea/investor-alerts-bulletins/sbloc.html>.

The *equity component* provides the potential for growth and is used primarily to hedge longevity/asset depletion risk for clients who may be withdrawing from their assets for long periods of time, as occurs in retirement. This component is invested for growth by taking ownership stakes in public and private companies. These types of securities carry a number of risks and just like with any securities investment, there is no guarantee of a positive return. However, the Firm attempts to reduce and manage these risks by properly diversifying the equity portfolio and ensuring that the client is holding an adequate amount of assets in fixed income and in some cases, alternative investments/strategies. Investments in the equity component typically include large, mid-sized and small capitalization U.S. and international companies, as well mutual funds and ETFs that invest in these types of equities. In addition, the Firm's recommended equity component includes more small- and lower-priced companies than typical market indices such as the S&P 500 because these

companies have historically outperformed larger and higher- priced companies, and we believe they will continue to do so.

When considering individual equity investments, the Firm analyzes company and industry-specific information from corporate, quarterly, 10(K) and 10(Q) reports, brokerage and independent research analyses and media publications. The Firm seeks to understand the substance of each company's business model and the stability and profitability typically illustrated in key balance sheet and income statement measures.

The Firm also seeks to determine fair valuation based upon current statistics compared to historical norms.

The Firm typically invests in individual equities of companies with a market capitalization of at least \$1 billion. The Firm's approach is not focused on any particular market capitalization but rather on the qualities of the company and its valuation compared to past standards. Selections may be domestic or international companies. The Firm diversifies individual equity holdings by sector. The Firm's sell disciplined is based upon changes in key valuation measures, market conditions, company-specific fundamentals and maintenance of asset allocation ranges.

Asset Allocation Model Portfolios

Exencial's Asset Allocation Model Portfolios are designed to provide clients with an appropriate mixture of equity/growth assets (weights ranging from 30% to 100% in 5% increments) and bond/income assets (weights ranging from 0% to 70% in 5% increments) that the Firm believes is likely to meet a client's future cash flow needs and planning parameters. There are four primary model types utilized by Exencial:

EWA Model: This model uses primarily mutual funds and ETFs and has weights to multiple asset classes such as real estate, large, mid, and small caps, growth and value equities, and international equities.

EWA Model II: While this model is very similar to the EWA Model it has slightly different weights to some asset classes and can utilize different funds to achieve asset class exposure. This model is primarily used with clients that had been invested with an advisory firm that Exencial subsequently acquired.

SELECT Model: The SELECT model is focused primarily in individual US large and mid- cap equity stocks but does have smaller weights to US small caps and international equities.

Concentrated Core Growth Model: About 12 to 20 individual US large cap stocks make up the CCG Model.

Custom Models: If a client's investment portfolio does not lend itself to fit one of the above models and is not expected to be transitioned to a model in the future, then a custom asset allocation model is typically used for that client.

Use of Leveraged ETFs

Leveraged ETFs that routinely utilize derivatives and debt to intensify returns are often used as a vehicle for an investor who wants to obtain magnified exposure to an asset class or sector.

These investments are inherently more volatile than similar investments that do not use leverage. Returns, whether positive or negative, will be amplified in a levered investment. When the markets experience a meaningful price decline, levered investments will go through a period of amplified negative returns. This makes this kind of investment unsuitable to hold on a long term basis or indefinitely. In addition, because of certain characteristics of leveraged ETFs, these funds are subject to larger potential losses than gains.

Exencial does not include levered ETFs as part of its recommended model asset allocation portfolios. However, the Firm has in the past recommended and purchased leveraged ETFs for clients and will do so in the future upon client request and so long as we have determined that the investment would be suitable for the client. Clients who wish to obtain leveraged ETFs should understand the extra risks and costs involved, so it is important to read the respective prospectus and statement of additional information in order to be fully aware of the risks surrounding these investments.

In addition, the SEC issued an Investor Bulletin that provides further details (see <https://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs/leveragedetfs-alert.htm>).

Alternative Investments

The private funds in which certain clients invest pursue investment processes and strategies that generally are considered risky. The processes and strategies are disclosed in each private fund's offering documents and can include, but are not limited to hedging, leverage, short sales, derivatives, real estate investments, and other non-liquid investments. Such strategies and investments carry risks, including the risk of total loss of principal. Also, each private fund investment has varying degrees of illiquidity depending on the type of fund and its underlining investments, which are outlined in each fund's offering documents.

Private funds often impose performance-based fees or incentive allocations payable to the fund manager or general partner. Such performance-based fee/incentive allocation structures create an incentive for the managers of the private funds to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee/incentive allocation structure. Additionally, the performance-based fee structure could also cause the portfolio managers responsible for the private funds to devote a disproportionate amount of time to the management of the private funds, and compensation may be larger than it otherwise would have been because the fee/incentive allocation will be based on account performance instead of a percentage of assets under management.

In addition, certain private funds are more illiquid than others, meaning that an investor's investment can be "locked up" for a defined period of time or for the life of the private fund. The illiquidity of each fund depends on a few factors, including, but not limited to, the type and liquidity of the fund's underlying investments.

Due to the risks outlined above, it is important for investors to read a private fund's offering documents fully before investing.

Options

Occasionally Exencial will recommend options strategies to accredited investors. The strategies used are to collect option premium in the short term and then increase or reduce exposure to the underlying security in the future. These strategies include cash secured put option writing as well as covered call option writing. In all cases where options are recommended, they are not used

with the intent of increasing leverage to take a speculative position.

Below are some of the main risks associated with investing in options:

- When writing covered call options, there can be times when the underlying stock is “called” (call option contract exercised or assigned) by the investor that purchased the call option. When this happens, the client would be required to sell the underlying security to the investor calling the stock at the pre-determined (exercise) price. This could result in a loss to the client depending on the purchase price of the security.
- Writing cash secured put options carries the risk that the client could end up having to purchase the underlying stock at price that is higher than the stock’s current trading price.
- Clients are usually required to open a margin account in order to invest in options, which carries additional risks and result in margin interest costs to the client.
- Option positions can be adversely affected by company specific issues (the issuer of the underlying security) which include but are not limited to bankruptcy, insolvency, failing to file with regulatory bodies, being delisted, having trading halted or suspended, corporate reorganizations, asset sales, spin offs, stock splits, mergers and acquisitions. In addition, market related actions, political issues, and economic issues can adversely affect the option market. These factors could restrict, halt, suspend, or terminate option positions written (sold) or purchased.
- Changes in value of the option may not correlate with the underlying security, and the account could lose money.

Options involve risks that are not suitable for all clients. Therefore, a client should read the option disclosure document, “Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options”, which can be obtained at www.optionsclearing.com, or by calling 1-888-OPTIONS, or by contacting your broker/custodian.

Monitoring and Rebalancing

Exencial regularly monitors client allocations to determine if any changes are necessary. Rebalancing generally occurs when a particular investment or allocation weighting grows above or falls below an acceptable “band.” For those clients who engage the Firm for consulting services for monies held elsewhere, the Firm may recommend rebalancing, but will not have the capability to enact the rebalancing.

The Firm manages and rebalances accounts while considering tax consequences. The Firm recommends holding investments in the type of account (IRA or taxable account) that is most practical from a long term tax perspective in an attempt to achieve the highest after-tax return.

Separate Account Managers

The Firm evaluates a variety of information about SAMs, which include the SAMs’ public disclosure documents, materials supplied by the SAMs themselves and other third-party analyses it believes are reputable. To the extent possible, the Firm seeks to assess the SAMs’ investment strategies, past performance and risk results in relation to its clients’ individual portfolio allocations and risk exposure. The Firm also takes into consideration each

SAM's management style, returns, reputation, financial strength, reporting, pricing and research capabilities, among other factors.

Third Party Consultants

Exencial has an arrangement in place with a third party investment adviser, wherein the third party adviser provides non-discretionary investment consulting services to the Firm. The consulting services include, but are not limited to receiving:

- Recommendations on: (i) approved investment managers, (ii) asset allocation models, and (iii) certain investment products and private funds;
- Various research and product specific publications and marketing materials; and
- Access to the investment team and due diligence team.

Exencial utilizes these services as part of its investment management process; however, the third party consultant usually does not have direct contact with any Exencial clients. The fees for these services are paid by Exencial, not our clients.

Risk of Loss

An investment of any kind involves risks, including the loss of principal and/or purchasing power. The Firm mainly utilizes open-ended mutual funds, individual stocks and bonds and ETFs in managed portfolios, although the Firm also uses other investment vehicles from time to time, including but not limited to use of SAMs, closed-end funds and Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs), and private funds. Each investment has its own unique set of risks including the risk of loss of principal or selling an investment at a price lower than the price at which it was purchased.

Mutual funds, ETFs, ETNs, and SAMs carry internal expenses which make them unable to exactly match the returns of the underlying issues on an aggregate basis. Individual securities contain market, sector, country, regulatory, and business risk. Volatile markets may exaggerate these risks for any security or class of securities.

Clients should be aware that there is a risk of loss or depreciation to the value of the client's account, which clients should be prepared to bear. There can be no assurance that the client's investment objectives will be obtained and no inference to the contrary should be made. Clients should know that volatility from investing will occur, and that all investing is subject to risks. The Firm provides no assurance that any investment product (i.e., mutual funds, ETFs, annuities, private funds etc.) will achieve its investment objective or that any of the Firm's investment strategies will be profitable. Past performance of investments is no guarantee of future results.

Market and Other Risks

The client understands that investment recommendations made for the account by the Firm are subject to various market, currency, economic, political and business risks. These risks include, but are not limited to price declines and volatility, potential illiquidity, interest rate and inflation risks, and default risk. Exencial Wealth Advisors does not guarantee the future performance of the account or any specific level of performance, the success of any investment recommendations that the Firm may use, or the success of the Firm's overall management of the account or any security bought or sold for the client's account. The Firm's

primary measurement for suitability is risk based on concentration, timing and depletion. Quarterly reports track volatility and confirm that clients are not in investments that are not appropriate for their circumstance or risk tolerance. Secondly, the Firm will monitor whether client portfolios are out of balance or not in line with the recommended structure or model for investments.

Concentration risks also include a focus on particular asset classes, industries or types of investments that are subject to greater risks of adverse developments more so than a strategy that is more broadly divided across a wider variety of investments.

Concentration risk is a primary risk investor's face. Portfolio's that are concentrated to more than 5% in any individual company are considered to have concentration risk. A level above 10% is heightened concentration risk and is not recommended.

Liquidity timing risk, the risk of having to sell an investment at a loss to raise cash, is a primary risk for investors. While The Firm attempts to manage timing risk and other risks in portfolios, there can be no assurance that these risks will not have an adverse effect on client balances, especially over short time periods.

Depletion risk is the risk of running out of money. The realization of this risk greatly reduces quality of life a client is able to live due to their assets being depleted. This is one of the more harmful risks that can be managed and mitigated by focusing on more than investments, but also planning.

Additional risks include:

- **Market Risk:** The risk that investment returns will be affected by changes in the overall level of the stock market. When the stock market as a whole increases or decreases; virtually all stocks are affected to some degree.
- **Equity Risk:** Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of equity securities can fluctuate significantly from day-to-day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies can suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility.
- **Credit Risk:** The risk that principal and/or interest on a fixed income investment will not be paid in a timely manner or in full due to changes in the financial condition of the issuer. Generally, the higher the perceived credit risk, the higher the rate of interest investors will receive on their investment.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The risk that the value of an interest-bearing investment will change due to changes in the general level of interest rates in the market. The market value of a bond fluctuates inversely to the change in interest rates; that is, as interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. Interest rate risk is commonly measured by a bond's duration; the greater a bond's duration, the greater the impact on price of a change in interest rates. Investors can incur a gain or loss from bonds sold prior to the final maturity date. Many bonds are rated by a third party Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO), for example, Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's Inc. While ratings may assist investors to determine the creditworthiness of the issuer, they are not a guarantee of performance. U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds

are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States and therefore are generally deemed to carry virtually no risk of default.

- **Prepayment Risk**: Some types of bonds are subject to prepayment risk. Similar to call risk, prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a security will repay principal prior to the bond's maturity date, thereby changing the expected payment schedule of the bonds. Prepayment risk is particularly prevalent in the mortgage-backed bond market, where a drop in interest rates can trigger a refinancing wave. When investors in a bond comprised of the underlying pool of mortgages receives his or her principal back sooner than expected, they may be forced to reinvest at prevailing, lower rates.
- **Reinvestment Rate Risk**: The risk incurred when an investment's income is reinvested at a lower rate than the rate that existed at the time the original investment was made. This risk is most prevalent when interest rates fall.
- **Purchasing Power Risk (Inflation Risk)**: The risk that inflation will affect the return of an investment in real dollars. In other words, the amount of goods that one dollar will purchase decreases with time. Investments that have low returns, such as savings accounts, are not likely to keep up with inflation. Investments with fixed returns, such as bonds, will decrease in value because their purchasing value will decrease with inflation.
- **Business Risk**: The risk associated with a particular industry or firm. These are factors that affect the industry or firm, but do not affect the whole market. They include government regulations, management competency, or local or regional economic factors.
- **Financial Risk**: The risk associated with the mix of debt and equity used to finance a company. The greater the financial leverage, the greater the financial risk.
- **Currency Risk (Exchange Rate Risk)**: The risk that a change in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar will negatively affect a U.S. investor's return.
- **Foreign Risk**: Investments in foreign securities pose special risks, including currency fluctuation and political risks, and such investments can be more volatile than that of a U.S. only investment. The risks are generally intensified for investments in emerging markets.
- **Political and Legislative Risk**: Companies face a complex set of laws and circumstances in each country in which they operate. The political and legal environment can change rapidly and without warning, with significant impact, especially for companies operating outside of the United States or those companies who conduct a substantial amount of their business outside of the United States.
- **Inflation Risk**: When any type of inflation is present, a dollar today will not buy as much as a dollar next year, because purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.
- **Liquidity Risk**: Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, assets are more liquid if many traders are interested in a standardized product. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are not.

- **Margin Risk:** There are a number of risks that clients need to consider before deciding to open a margin account. These risks include, but are not limited to the following:
 - An owner of a margin account can lose more assets than deposited. A decline in the value of securities that are purchased on margin usually requires the owner to provide additional monies to the account to avoid the forced sale of those securities or other securities in the margin account.
 - The brokerage firm can force the sale of securities in a margin account. If the equity in the account falls below the maintenance margin requirements under the law—or the brokerage firm’s higher "house" requirements—the brokerage firm can sell the securities in the margin account to cover the margin deficiency. The owner would be responsible for any short fall in the account after such a sale.
 - The brokerage firm can sell securities in the margin account without contacting the owner. However, as a matter of good customer relations, most brokerage firms will attempt to notify their customers of margin calls even though they are not required to do so.
 - An owner of a margin account is not entitled to an extension of time on a margin call. While an extension of time to meet initial margin requirements may be granted by the brokerage firm under certain conditions, they are not required to provide any extension. In addition, they also are not required to provide an extension of time to meet a maintenance margin call.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

The Firm is required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client’s evaluation of its advisory business or integrity of management.

There have been no disciplinary actions against The Firm or its management.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

This item requires investment advisers to disclose certain financial industry activities and affiliations.

Certified Public Accountant and Accounting Firm

Certain of Firm’s Supervised Persons are certified public accountants (“CPAs”). Exencial offers tax planning and tax preparation as part of the services available to Wealth Management, Financial Planning Consulting, and Executive Services clients. To the extent that a prospective client specifically requests only accounting advice and/or tax preparation services, the Firm generally recommends the services of its CPAs. The recommendation we make to use our CPAs creates a potential conflict of interest due to the fact that Exencial will receive compensation (fees for the services) should a prospective client agree to receive the tax services from our CPAs. However, prospective clients are not required to accept the recommendation and are free to obtain tax services elsewhere. The Firm’s CPAs do not receive any additional compensation (other than salary and bonus) or incentives for the tax services provided.

Licensed Insurance Agents

A number of the Firm's Supervised Persons are licensed insurance agents and depending on client needs, will offer certain insurance products on a fully-disclosed commissionable basis. In addition, certain of these licensed insurance agents receive incentive compensation from the insurance companies depending on the amount of insurance sold. A conflict of interest exists to the extent that the Firm recommends the purchase of insurance products where the Firm and/or its Supervised Persons are entitled to insurance commissions or other additional compensation when clients purchase the insurance products.

Exencial works with an outside estate planning firm to assist Exencial in providing estate planning services to its ultra-high net worth clients. When a life insurance product is purchased by a ultra-high net worth client as part of their estate plan recommended by the outside estate planning firm, the commissions received will be split between Exencial and the outside estate planning firm. The arrangement creates a conflict of interest as it gives both firms an incentive to recommend life insurance as part of a client's estate plan.

To address the above outlined conflicts, Exencial has policies and procedures in place to help ensure that all recommendations made are in the clients' best interests. In addition, Exencial and its Supervised Persons are bound by their fiduciary duty to put clients' interest ahead of their own.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

The Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics which describes the general standards of conduct that the Firm expects of its Supervised Persons and focuses on three specific areas where Supervised Persons conduct has the potential to adversely affect the client: misuse of confidential information; personal securities trading and outside business activities. Failure to uphold the Code of Ethics can result in disciplinary sanctions, including termination with the Firm. Any client or prospective client may request a copy of the Firm's Code of Ethics which will be provided at no cost.

The following basic principles guide all aspects of the Firm's business and represent the minimum requirements to which the Firm expects Supervised Persons to adhere:

- Clients' interests come before the interests of the Firm and Supervised Persons.
- The Firm must fully disclose all material facts about conflicts of which it is aware between the Firm and its Supervised Persons' interests on the one hand and clients' on the other.
- Supervised Persons must operate on the Firm's behalf and on their own behalf consistently with the Firm's disclosures and to manage the impacts of those conflicts.
- The Firm and its Supervised Persons must not take inappropriate advantage of their positions of trust with or responsibility to clients.
- The Firm and its Supervised Persons must always comply with all applicable securities laws.

Misuse of Nonpublic Information

The Code of Ethics contains a policy against the use of nonpublic information in conducting business for the Firm. Supervised Persons may not convey nonpublic information nor depend upon it in placing personal or client securities trades.

Personal Securities Trading

Supervised Persons are permitted to buy or sell securities that the Firm recommends to clients, including private funds, which creates a potential conflict of interest. To address such conflict, Exencial's Code of Ethics contains certain requirements with regard to personal trading by Supervised Persons. For example, each Supervised Person must obtain written preapproval before making certain investments such as purchases of initial public offerings and/or limited offerings (e.g., private funds). Also, no Supervised Person may trade in stock, bonds or derivatives of companies with which the Firm has an Executive Services agreement.

Additionally, except under circumstances outlined below, when the Firm is purchasing or considering for purchase any security on behalf of a client, no Supervised Person may effect a transaction in a personal account in that security prior to the completion of the purchase or until a decision has been made not to purchase such security. Similarly, when the Firm is selling or considering the sale of any security on behalf of a client, no Supervised Person may effect a transaction in that security prior to the completion of the sale or until a decision has been made not to sell such security. Exceptions include: (a) transactions in: (i) direct obligations of the Government of the United States; (ii) money market instruments, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and other high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements; (iii) shares issued by mutual funds or money market funds and (iv) shares issued by unit investment trusts that are invested exclusively in one or more mutual funds; and (b) when a Supervised Person is participating in an aggregated trade with clients and each participant receives the same average price. For further information on aggregated trades, please refer to Item 12 below.

Supervised Persons also are required to submit reports of personal securities trades on a quarterly basis, and securities holdings annually. These are reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer to ensure compliance with the Firm's policies.

Outside Business Activities

Supervised Persons are required to report any outside business activities generating revenue. If any are deemed to be in conflict with clients, such conflicts will be fully disclosed or the Supervised Person may be directed to cease such activity. Supervised Persons may be directors of publicly traded entities only with prior approval of the Chief Compliance Officer.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Firm generally recommends that clients utilize the brokerage and clearing services of Schwab Advisor Services™ ("Schwab"), Fidelity Institutional Wealth Services ("Fidelity"), and TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade") for investment management accounts, although other custodians may also be used by the Firm.

As a fiduciary for clients, the Firm considers the following in evaluating custodians and best

execution:

- Financial strength and stability
- Reputation
- Execution
- Pricing
- Research
- Competitive commission structure
- Range of mutual funds available
- Quality of services and reporting
- Information on the Internet
- Availability of service staff
- Accessibility of branches

Fidelity Custodian Arrangement

The Firm has an arrangement with National Financial Services LLC, and Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC (together with all affiliates, "Fidelity") through which Fidelity provides Exencial Wealth Advisors with Fidelity's "platform" services. The platform services include, among others, brokerage, custodial, administrative support, record keeping and related services that are intended to support intermediaries like the Firm in conducting business and in serving the best interests of their clients but that benefit the Firm. Exencial Wealth Advisors is not affiliated with Fidelity.

Fidelity charges brokerage commissions and transaction fees for effecting certain securities transactions (i.e., transactions fees are charged for certain no-load mutual funds, commissions are charged for individual equity and debt securities transactions). Fidelity enables the Firm to obtain many no-load mutual funds without transaction charges and other no-load funds at nominal transaction charges. Fidelity's commission rates are generally considered discounted from customary retail commission rates. However, the commissions and transaction fees charged by Fidelity may be higher or lower than those charged by other custodians and broker-dealers. As part of the arrangement, Fidelity also makes available to the Firm, at no additional charge, certain research and brokerage services, including research services obtained by Fidelity directly from independent research companies, as selected by the Firm (within specified parameters). These research and brokerage services are used by Exencial Wealth Advisors to manage accounts for which the Firm has investment discretion. The Firm also receives additional services, which include services that do not directly benefit clients. As a result of receiving these services for no additional cost, the Firm has an incentive to continue to use or expand the use of Fidelity's services, which creates a conflict of interest.

Schwab Custodian Arrangement

Client Custody and Brokerage Costs

For clients' accounts that Schwab maintains, Schwab is compensated by charging the client commissions or other fees on trades that it executes or that settle into the client's Schwab account. Schwab's commission rates applicable to client accounts were negotiated based on a commitment to maintain \$10 million of clients' assets at Schwab. This arrangement benefits clients utilizing Schwab because the overall commission rates a client pays may be lower than they would be if the Firm had not made the commitment.

Products and Services Available to the Firm from Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms. They provide the Firm and clients custodied at Schwab with access to its institutional brokerage

– trading, custody, reporting and related services – many of which are not typically available to Schwab retail customers. Schwab also makes available various support services. Some of those services help the Firm manage or administer Schwab custody clients' accounts while others help the Firm manage and grow its business. Schwab's support services are generally available on an unsolicited basis and at no charge to the Firm as long as we maintain the minimum asset commitment outlined above. Below is a more detailed description of Schwab's support services.

Services that Benefit Clients

Schwab's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which the Firm might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit the Firm's Schwab custodied client accounts.

Services that Do Not Directly Benefit Clients

Schwab also makes available to the Firm other products and services that benefit the Firm but do not directly benefit clients. These products and services assist the Firm in managing and administering clients' accounts maintained at Schwab. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. Exencial Wealth Advisors can use this research to service all or some substantial number of clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements);
- facilitates trade execution and allocates aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provides pricing and other market data; • facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts; and
- assists with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting.

Services that Generally Benefit Only the Firm

Schwab also offers other services intended to help the firm manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services include:

- educational conferences and events
- technology, compliance, legal, and business consulting;
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession and
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers. Schwab provides some of these services itself.

In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services. Schwab also discounts or waives certain of its fees for some of these services or will pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab also provides the Firm with other benefits such as occasional business entertainment of our personnel.

TD Ameritrade Custodian Arrangement

The Firm participates in the TD Ameritrade Institutional program. TD Ameritrade Institutional is

a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade"), member FINRA/SIPC. TD Ameritrade is an independent and unaffiliated SEC-registered broker-dealer. TD Ameritrade offers to independent investment advisers certain services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. The Firm receives some benefits from TD Ameritrade through its participation in the program, which are similar to the Schwab custodian arrangement outline above.

iRebal

As referenced above, Exencial considers a number of factors in recommending and/or selecting brokers and custodians for its client accounts, including, but not limited to, execution capability, experience and financial stability, reputation and the quality of services provided. In selecting TD Ameritrade as the broker and custodian for certain of its current and future client accounts, Exencial takes into consideration its arrangement with TD Ameritrade as to obtaining price discounts for TD Ameritrade's automatic portfolio rebalancing service for advisors known as "iRebal".

The annual license fee for iRebal is subject to specified reductions or full waiver if specified amounts of client taxable assets are either already on the TD Ameritrade platform or are committed to be placed on it. The non-taxable assets excluded from the maintenance and commitment levels are those that constitute "plan assets" of plans subject to Title 1 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, amended, or of plans as defined in Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code (which include IRAs).

For 2018 the standard iRebal annual license fee applicable to Exencial has been waived since Exencial has over \$50 million taxable client managed assets held with TD Ameritrade as custodian. If Exencial does not maintain the relevant level of taxable assets (\$50 million or more) on the TD Ameritrade platform, Exencial may be required to make a penalty fee payment to TD Ameritrade calculated on the basis of the shortfall. Although Exencial believes that the products and services offered by TD Ameritrade are competitive in the market place for similar services offered by other broker-dealers or custodians, the arrangement with TD Ameritrade as to the iRebal service has the potential to affect the Firm's independent judgment in selecting or maintaining TD Ameritrade as the broker or custodian for client accounts.

The Firm's Interest in Schwab, Fidelity and TD Services

The availability and provision of certain services from these custodians benefits the Firm because it does not have to produce or purchase them. This creates an incentive for the Firm to recommend that a client maintain their account with one of these custodians based on the Firm's interest in receiving the services that benefit the Firm's business rather than based on clients' interest. This is a conflict of interest. However, the Firm believes that our selection of these custodians as recommended custodians and brokers is in the best interests of its clients. It is primarily supported by the scope, quality and price of the services provided and not on the services that benefit only the Firm. In addition, as a fiduciary to our clients, Exencial is required to put our clients' interests ahead of our own. Also, to address the conflict, we provide disclosures regarding the conflict to clients, mainly through the delivery of this Disclosure Brochure.

Prime Brokerage Arrangements

The Firm usually recommends that clients enter into a prime brokerage arrangement with their

custodian. This arrangement allows the Firm to place a trade for a client's account with a different broker for execution and then the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into the client's custodian account. The Firm mainly does this when trading fixed income securities, and only when the Firm believes it will result in best execution.

Under these arrangements, the custodian usually charges a flat dollar amount for its services as custodian and "prime broker". These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation a client will pay the executing broker-dealer.

Best Execution

For Wealth Management clients, the Firm generally has full discretion to place trades with or through any brokers it deems appropriate in order to obtain best execution. The Firm's general policy is to place client trades with their broker custodian (e.g., Fidelity, Schwab, or TD Ameritrade) and the Firm will continue to do so as long as it believes that the custodian is providing the best overall deal for the client and they remain competitive in relation to executions and the cost of each transaction. The exception to this policy is when trades are placed under the prime brokerage arrangement described above.

The Firm strives to achieve the best execution possible for client securities transactions, but this does not require the Firm to solicit competitive bids or seek the lowest available commission cost. In striving for best execution, the Firm considers whether the transaction represents the overall best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including among other things, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. The Firm is not required to negotiate "execution only" commission rates, thus the client may be deemed to be paying for research and related services (i.e., "soft dollars") provided by the broker/custodian which are included in the commission rate.

To monitor and review the Firm's best execution efforts, the Firm has a Brokerage Committee that periodically (and no less often than annually) evaluates the trading process and broker/custodians utilized. As part of the evaluation, the Brokerage Committee will consider the full range of services offered by the custodians and brokers, along with the conflicts applicable to the arrangements.

Trade Correction Policy

The Firm has procedures in place to limit any trade errors by the Firm. Where trade errors do occur, however, corrections are submitted to client custodians to restore the affected client to the condition he/she expects to be in which can result in a gain or loss for the client. These trade corrections are processed out of trade correction accounts setup with our custodians creating either a gain or loss from each correction within in it. Some custodians absorb gains or losses generated under \$100.

Exencial has procedures in place so that gains from corrections are processed at a regular interval and paid out to a charity of either the Firm's choice or the custodian's choice. The Firm will compensate the client (either through a refund or fee reduction) for any additional trading costs due to the error (including the erroneous trade and costs to fix the trade, but not the amount that client would have paid for the proper trade). The Firm believes that this process fully restores the client to the condition they would have been had the trade error not occurred.

The Firm believes that this policy is in the best interest of clients. The Firm does not receive any kind of financial compensation from the receiving charity to entice more trade corrections.

Separate Account Managers

Each SAM selected for managing a portion of a client's assets is provided with trading authority over those assets through the applicable agreements. SAMs, like Exencial, have a fiduciary duty to the Exencial client to seek best execution on the trades placed on the client's behalf.

The Form ADV Part 2A for each SAM outlines, among other things, the SAM's brokerage and best execution procedures. This document is provided to each client utilizing a SAM and it is important for clients to read the document to fully understand the SAM's trading practices, including any associated conflicts.

Research, Software and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

Consistent with obtaining best execution, the Firm can direct brokerage transactions to certain broker-dealers in return for investment research products and/or services which assist Exencial Wealth Advisors in its investment decision-making process. This practice is commonly referred to as "soft dollars". The receipt of investment research products and/or services as well as the allocation of the benefit of such investment research products and/or services poses a conflict of interest because the Firm does not have to produce or pay for the products or services, but brokerage commissions paid by one client may be used to pay for research that is not used in managing that client's portfolio.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)") generally allows investment advisers to use client commissions to pay for certain research and brokerage products and services under certain circumstances without breaching their fiduciary duties to clients. For these purposes, "research" means services or products used to provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the Firm in making investment decisions for its clients. "Brokerage" services and products are those used to effect securities transactions for clients or to assist in effecting those transactions.

Research and other products and services purchased with soft dollars will generally be used to service all of the Firm's clients, but brokerage commissions/transaction costs paid by one client can be used to pay for research that is not used in managing that client's portfolio, as permitted by Section 28(e). In other words, there can be certain client accounts that benefit from the research services, which did not make the payment of commissions to the broker-dealer providing the services.

Brokerage services obtained with soft dollars can include, for example, quotation and communication equipment and services, other order management systems that provide trading software or provide connectivity to such software, trade analysis software, on-line pricing services, communication services relating to execution, clearing and settlement and message services used to transmit orders.

Research and related services furnished by brokers can include, but are not limited to, written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; financial publications; recommendations as to specific securities; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services;

computerized news, pricing and statistical services; and discussions with research personnel, along with hardware, software, data bases and other technical and telecommunication services and equipment utilized in the investment management process. Research received by the Firm under such soft dollar arrangements can include both proprietary research (created or developed by the broker-dealer) and research created or developed by a third party.

The Firm has entered into a soft dollar arrangement with Schwab and as of September 2019 receives the following research products:

BCA Research
Morningstar, Inc.
Value Line

Exencial receives soft dollar credits based on a 3 to 1 ratio applied to eligible mutual fund transactions and subject to a \$30,000 maximum.

As outlined above in this section, the Firm receives certain services and benefits from Schwab, Fidelity, and TD Ameritrade, without cost to the Firm, when clients custody their managed account assets with these custodians. .

In fulfilling its fiduciary duties to its clients, the Firm endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the Firm's receipt of economic benefits from a custodian or broker creates a conflict of interest since these benefits can influence the Firm's choice of custodian to recommend and/or broker to trade with over others that do not furnish similar services and benefits.

In addition to the services and benefits described above, the Firm receives certain soft dollar benefits in the form of research from some of the executing broker-dealers that it engages to execute securities transactions on behalf of clients under the prime brokerage arrangements.

The Firm's Brokerage Committee monitors and reviews the Firm's soft dollar arrangements to help ensure they continue to be in line with the requirements of Section 28(e).

Order Aggregation

Transactions for each client generally will be effected independently, unless the Firm decides to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. When this occurs and the Firm believes it to be in the best interest of clients. The Firm will combine or "block" such trade orders to obtain best execution. There also are times when one or more Supervised Persons want to purchase or sell the same security as clients at the same time. When that occurs, such transactions are allowed to be included in the block trade.

This aggregation of trades can give rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest among the accounts for whom the security purchase or sale is appropriate, and among the subset of those accounts actually participating in a block trade, especially if the block trade order results in a partial fill. In order to address these conflicts, Exencial has adopted applicable policies and procedures, with the goal of providing an objective and equitable method so that all clients are treated fairly. Below is a summary of Exencial's policy:

- a. Exencial will only aggregate trades when it believes that such aggregations are consistent with its duty to seek best execution;
- b. Exencial will strive to ensure that no single participating account in the block trade

- would be favored over any other participating account; and
- c. Each client that participates in a block trade will receive the average weighted executed share price for that security;

Allocation of Investment Opportunities in Private Funds

The Firm recommends investments in private funds to certain qualifying clients. Mostly, these types of investments are available only to a limited number of qualifying investors. Private funds fall under the definition of “limited offerings”, since they only accept a limited amount of funds for investment.

When determining which clients should receive a recommendation to invest in a fund, the Firm considers a number of factors, including but not limited to a client’s sophistication, risk tolerances and qualifications, investment objectives, and the amount of available assets in client accounts. As a fiduciary, the Firm must allocate these investment opportunities in a fair and balanced manner. However, given the differing factors considered, the allocation of investment opportunities in private funds to clients is mainly subjective and not all qualifying clients will be provided an investment opportunity. Additionally, there are times when one or more of the Firm’s employees may invest in a private fund that is recommended to clients. When this occurs, a conflict exists due to the fact the fund only accepts a limited amount of assets. To address the conflict, all employees looking to invest in a private fund offering are required to obtain prior written approval from the CCO. No employee will be allowed to invest if such investment would take away an investment opportunity for a qualifying client.

Directed Brokerage

Clients may not request that trades be enacted through a specific broker-dealer. The Firm generally requires clients to use one of the Firm’s recommended broker-dealers as account custodian. Not all advisors require their clients to use a particular custodian or broker-dealer. Some clients may currently have account custodians other than those recommended by the Firm, and have been reminded that the Firm is unable to negotiate commissions or include trades in these accounts in any aggregated or block trades. It is possible, therefore, that these clients directing trades or custodial relationships may receive worse executions, higher commissions, and/or worse prices than other clients of the Firm.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

For clients receiving Wealth Management Services, the Firm monitors those client portfolios as part of an ongoing process. Account review meetings are offered to clients on at least an annual basis; however, generally the Firm’s representatives meet with clients two to four times per year on average. Additional reviews can be triggered by events such as a change in a client’s financial position or investment objective, unusual market or economic circumstances or other unforeseen events. For clients receiving Executive Services, the Firm conducts regular reviews which will depend upon the services being provided and the client’s needs. For clients receiving Financial Planning Consulting Services, reviews are conducted on an “as needed” basis. All client reviews are conducted by one of the Firm’s investment adviser representatives. Clients are encouraged to keep the Firm informed of changes in their financial status or in their needs, goals, objectives, risk appetite or other factors related to their investments.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, clients are provided with transaction confirmations and account statements directly from the custodian of their accounts. Wealth Management Services clients

can also receive account reports directly from Exencial Wealth Advisors. These can include an inventory of account holdings as well as investment performance.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

As discussed more fully under Item 12, the Firm enters into “soft dollar” arrangements whereby brokerage transactions are directed to certain broker-dealers in return for investment research products and/or services which assist the Firm in its investment decision-making process. The receipt of such services is deemed to be the receipt of an economic benefit by the Firm, and although customary, these arrangements give rise to potential conflicts of interest, including the incentive to allocate securities transactional business to broker-dealers based on the receipt of such benefits rather than on a client’s interest in receiving most favorable execution. Additionally, the Firm generally recommends that clients use Fidelity, Schwab, or TD Ameritrade, as their custodian. While there is no direct link between the investment advice given to clients and the Firm’s recommendation to use Fidelity, Schwab, or TD Ameritrade as their custodian, certain benefits are received by the Firm due to these arrangements. Fidelity, Schwab, and TD Ameritrade make available to the Firm other products and services that benefit the Firm but do not benefit its clients’ accounts. Some of these other products and services assist the Firm in managing and administering clients’ accounts. While as a fiduciary, the Firm endeavors to act in its clients’ best interests, these arrangements give the Firm an incentive to recommend that clients maintain their assets in accounts at Fidelity, Schwab, or TD Ameritrade due to the benefits and services received by the Firm. This creates a conflict of interest. Please refer to Item 12 above for further information.

The Firm has entered into agreements with individuals that refer/solicit clients for Exencial (“solicitors”). All such agreements are in writing and comply with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act. If a potential client is introduced to the Firm by a solicitor and becomes a client, Exencial pays the solicitor a fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act and any corresponding state securities law requirements. While the specific terms of each agreement may differ, generally the compensation paid to the solicitor is calculated using a varying percentage of the fees paid to the Firm by the referred client. Any such fee shall be paid solely from the Firm’s investment management fee, and shall not result in any additional charge to the client. Each prospective client who is referred to Exencial under such an arrangement by a solicitor will receive a copy of the Firm’s Form ADV Part 2A and a separate written disclosure document outlining the nature of the relationship between the solicitor and the Firm and the amount of compensation that will be paid to the solicitor. Each client is required to sign the written disclosure document acknowledging receipt.

Affiliated solicitors (i.e., certain employees) of the Firm will disclose the nature of their relationship with the Firm to prospective clients at the time of the solicitation (usually via providing a business card) and will provide all prospective clients with a copy of this brochure either before or at the time the client enters into an agreement with the Firm.

From time to time, Exencial invests clients in Dimensional mutual funds (“DFA Funds”), which are generally available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisers, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by Dimensional Fund Advisors (“Dimensional”). While the Firm does not receive or share in any of the fees charged by DFA Funds, Exencial does receive certain products and services from Dimensional at no cost. These include, but are not limited to, free admission to Dimensional conferences and workshops, newsletters and articles

published by Dimensional, and access to a secure website that provides software that can be utilized to construct hypothetical portfolios and obtain reports based on such portfolios for use with prospects and clients. Since Exencial does not have to pay for any of these products and services, it creates a potential conflict of interest as it gives the Firm an incentive to recommend and/or invest clients in the DFA Funds. Importantly, as part of the Firm's fiduciary duty to clients, Exencial and its employees endeavor at all times to put the interests of the clients first and will only make investments for clients that the Firm believes are suitable and in the client's best interest.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

Pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act, Exencial is deemed to have custody of client funds because the Firm has the authority and ability to debit its fees directly from the accounts of those clients receiving advisory services from the Firm. In addition, we have certain clients that have signed a Standing Letter of Authorization (SLOA) that gives the Firm the authority to transfer funds to a third-party as directed by the client in the SLOA. This activity also gives the firm custody. Firms with custody must take the following steps:

1. Ensure clients' managed assets are maintained by a qualified custodian;
2. Have a reasonable belief, after due inquiry, that the qualified custodian will deliver an account statement directly to the client at least quarterly;
3. Confirm that account statements from the custodian contain all transactions that took place in the client's account during the period covered and reflect the deduction of advisory fees; and
4. Obtain a surprise audit by an independent accountant on the clients' accounts for which the advisory firm is deemed to have custody.

However, the rules governing the direct debit of client fees and SLOAs exempts Exencial from the surprise audit rules if certain conditions (in addition to steps 1 through 3 above) are met. Those conditions are as follows:

1. When debiting fees from client accounts, Exencial must receive written authorization from clients permitting advisory fees to be deducted from the client's account.
2. In the case of SLOAs, Exencial must: (i) confirm that the name and address of the third party is included in the SLOA, (ii) document that the third-party receiving the transfer is not related to the Firm, and (ii) ensure that certain requirements are being performed by the qualified custodian.

In addition to the above, Exencial also has custody for performing bill paying services for certain clients. For those accounts, we obtain annual surprise audits from an independent accounting firm to help ensure client assets remain safeguarded.

Clients receive statements on at least a quarterly basis directly from the qualified custodian that holds and maintains their assets. Clients are urged to carefully review all custodial statements and compare them to any reports and/or statements provided by the Firm.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Firm is given the authority to exercise discretion on behalf of clients, which means it can affect transactions for the client without first having to seek the client's consent. The Firm

is given this authority through a power of attorney included in the agreement between the Firm and the client. Clients may request a limitation on this authority (such as certain securities not to be bought or sold). The Firm takes discretion over the following activities:

- The securities to be purchased or sold;
- The amount of securities to be purchased or sold;
- When transactions are made; and
- The SAMs to be hired or fired.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

In cases where the Firm is responsible to vote proxies on securities held in a client's account, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures in an effort to ensure that all votes are cast in the best interests of clients and that the proper documentation is maintained relating to how the proxies were voted. These policies and procedures are summarized as follows: The Firm utilizes the service of a non-affiliated third party proxy voting vendor ("Proxy Vendor") to vote proxies on behalf of the Firm and our clients. The Proxy Vendor votes proxies based on their guidelines, which the Firm has reviewed to ensure the manner in which shares will be voted will be in the best interest of clients and the value of the investment. In addition, we can, in some cases, cause a proxy to be voted contrary to the Proxy Vendor guidelines if we determine that such action is in the best interests of clients. In cases where sole proxy voting authority rests with the Firm for plans governed by ERISA, proxies for such accounts will be voted in accordance with the guidelines unless outlined otherwise in the plan's governing documents and subject to the fiduciary responsibility standards of ERISA. If at any time, the Firm or the Proxy Vendor becomes aware of any type of potential or actual conflict of interest relating to a proxy proposal, such potential or actual conflict will be promptly reported to the Chief Compliance Officer. Conflicts will be handled in a number of ways depending on the type and materiality. The method selected will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each situation and the requirements of applicable laws and will always be handled in the client(s) best interest. The Firm may also choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for certain accounts. For example, where a client has retained the right to vote the proxies or where a proxy is received for a client account that has been terminated. Also, we may be unable to vote proxies for a client that participates in a securities lending program.

A complete copy of our current Proxy Voting Policies & Procedures is available upon request. Clients may obtain information on how their proxies were voted by contacting the Firm at the principal office and place of business indicated on the cover page of this document.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

There are no financial conditions that exist which might negatively affect the Firm's ability to provide services to its clients.

Since the Firm's Executive Service program fees are paid annually in advance and total more than \$1,200 per client, the Firm has included its audited balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 2018 in this Form ADV Part 2A. This audited balance sheet also has been provided to the Executive Services clients and is posted with this document on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov