

# **Oak Valley Bancorp**

## **Oak Valley Community Bank**

### **Code of Ethics**

Approved by the Board of Directors: June 16, 2026

## Code of Ethics

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This Code of Ethics applies to all employees, officers and directors (“employee”) of Oak Valley Community Bank and Oak Valley Bancorp (collectively the “Company.”)

## **I. Philosophy**

The Company is committed to the highest standards of legal and ethical business conduct and we seek to foster an environment of awareness where the prompt reporting of any unethical or illegal behavior or any violation of our corporate policies, is protected, encouraged and dealt with fairly. Ethical conduct is an inherent obligation of our directors and employees and in furtherance of our commitment and consistent with our core values we have adopted the following Code of Ethics.

This Code of Ethics governs the actions and working relationships of Company employees and directors with its current and potential customers, consumers, fellow employees and directors, competitors, government and self-regulatory agencies, the media and anyone else with whom the Company has contact. These relationships are essential to the continued success of the Company as a leading financial service provider.

Compliance is mandatory and is the responsibility of each director and employee to read and become familiar with the ethical standards described here within.

Code of Ethics:

- Requires the highest standards for honest and ethical conduct, including proper and ethical procedures for dealing with actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships.
- Requires full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the periodic reports required to be filed by the Company with governmental and regulatory agencies.
- Requires compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- Addresses potential or apparent conflicts of interest and provides guidance for employees and directors to communicate those conflicts to the appropriate party.
- Addresses misuse or misapplication of Company property and corporate opportunities.
- Requires the highest level of confidentiality and fair dealing within and outside the Company environment.
- Requires reporting of any illegal behavior.

## **II. Executive Officer**

For purposes of this policy, executive officers are defined as the President/Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other Executive Officers. In addition to the other requirements of the Code of Ethics, Executive Officers must ensure:

- Business transactions are properly authorized and completely and accurately recorded on the Company's books and records in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and established policy.
- The retention or proper disposal of records shall be in accordance with established policies and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

- Disclosures in periodic reports are accurate, complete, objective, relevant, timely and understandable.
- Compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations of federal, state and local governments (*U.S. and foreign*) and other appropriate private and public regulatory agencies.

Executive Officers also must:

- Act in good faith, with due care, competence and diligence, without misrepresenting material facts or allowing independent judgment to be subordinated.
- Respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of employment.
- Share knowledge and maintain skills necessary and relevant to the bank's needs.
- Proactively promote ethical and honest behavior within the Company environment.
- Assure responsible use of and control of all assets, resources and information of the Company.

### **III. Confidentiality**

Nonpublic information regarding the Company or its businesses, employees, customers and suppliers is confidential. As an employee or director, you are entrusted with confidential information. You are only to use such confidential information for the business purpose intended. You are not to share confidential information with anyone outside the Company, including family and friends, or with other employees who do not need the information to carry out their duties. You will be required to sign the Employee Handbook Revision Acknowledgement Form in the course of your employment. You remain under an obligation to keep all information confidential even if your employment ends.

The following is a non-exclusive list of confidential information:

- Trade secrets, which include any business or technical information, such as formula, program, method, technique, compilation or information that is valuable because it is not generally known.
- Information from a business plan or other confidential material that would be beneficial to competitors or investors.
- Comments on highly controversial or sensitive subjects. If the Company is to respond on these matters, executive management will reply.
- All rights to any invention or process developed by an employee using Company facilities or trade secret information, resulting from any work for the Company or relating to the Company's business, is considered work-for-hire under the U.S. copyright laws and belongs to the Company.
- Proprietary information such as customer lists and confidential customer information. Of concern is unintentional disclosure, which includes leaving confidential information on copiers, fax machines, printers and desks or in other places where they may be viewed by either unauthorized individuals, which include

employees without a need-to-know, customers, clients, vendors or service providers.

- Public and media communications involving the Company must have prior clearance from an executive officer.
- Information regarding the relationship between the Company and present and former employees. Any verbal or written request regarding disclosure of information of past and present employees should be directed to Human Resources.
- State and federal exams and other agency reports are strictly confidential. Information contained in the reports should not be communicated to anyone not officially connected with the Company.

#### **IV. Conflicts of Interest and Corporate Opportunities**

Directors and employees should not be involved in any activity that creates or gives the appearance of a conflict of interest. A ‘conflict of interest’ exists when a person’s private interest interferes or *appears* to interfere in any way with the interests of the Company. You are expected to avoid all situations that might lead to a real or apparent material conflict between your self-interest and your duties and responsibilities as an employee or director of the Company. Any position or interest, financial or otherwise, which could materially conflict with your performance as an employee or director, or which affects or could reasonably be expected to affect your independence or judgment concerning transactions between the Company, its customers, suppliers or competitors or otherwise reflects negatively on the Company, would be considered a conflict of interest.

Using confidential information about the Company or its businesses, employees, directors, customers, consumers or suppliers for personal benefit or disclosing such information to others outside your normal duties is prohibited.

Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 215<sup>1</sup> makes it a criminal offense for any Company employee to corruptly:

- Solicit for himself or herself or for a third party anything of value from anyone in return for any business, service or confidential information of the Company or;
- Accept anything of value (*other than normal authorized compensation*) from anyone in connection with the business of the Company, either before or after a transaction is discussed or consummated. Gifts with a nominal value - *generally not to exceed \$100* - are acceptable as described further in the section below.

Employees and directors, on behalf of the Company, are prohibited from:

- Personally benefiting from opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property, contacts, information or position.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title18/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap11-sec215>

- Accepting employment or engaging in a business (*including consulting or similar arrangements*) that may conflict with the performance of your duties or the Company's interest.
- Soliciting, demanding, accepting or agreeing to accept anything of value from any person in conjunction with the performance of your employment or duties at the Company.
- Acting on behalf of the Company in any transaction in which you or your immediate family has a direct or indirect financial interest.
- Providing gifts and entertainment of a nominal value - *generally not to exceed \$100* - are acceptable, to the extent that they are suitable under the circumstances, meet the standards of ethical business conduct and involve no element of concealment. Gifts given to customers or suppliers should be approved by an officer authorized to approve business expense claims.
- Making direct or indirect contribution of funds or other property of the Company in connection with a candidate to any state or federal political office. Contributions may be made to candidates of any local office only when the prior approval of an executive officer is first obtained. Company expenditures of a nonpartisan nature may be made in support of public issues of concern to the bank, such as for political education, 'get out and vote,' etc.

There are certain situations in which you may accept a personal benefit from someone with whom you transact Company business such as:

- Accepting a gift in recognition of a commonly recognized event or occasion - *such as a promotion, new job, wedding, retirement or holiday*. An award in recognition of service and accomplishment may also be accepted without violating these guidelines so long as the gift does not exceed \$100 from any one individual in any calendar year.
- Accepting something of value if the benefit is available to the public under the same conditions on which it is available to you.
- Accepting meals, refreshments, travel arrangements and accommodations, and entertainment of reasonable value in the course of a meeting or other occasion to conduct business or foster business relations if the expense would be reimbursed by the Company as a business expense if the other party did not pay for it.

Directors and employees should be sensitive to any situation where there is the potential for a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest. Judgment on whether a conflict of interest exists can be difficult to make and therefore, directors and employees who are uncertain should promptly consult with the following to determine the appropriate course of action:

Executive Officers.....President/Chief Executive Officer  
 Directors.....Chair of the Board of Directors  
 Employees.....Chief Human Resources Officer

Members of the Board of Directors [Board] have a special responsibility because our Directors are prominent individuals with other responsibilities. To avoid other conflicts of interest, Directors are expected to recuse themselves from participation in any decision in which there is a conflict between their personal interests and the interest of the Company.

## **V. Insider Trading**

It is unethical and illegal to buy, sell, trade, recommend to others or otherwise participate in transactions involving Company common stock or other security while in possession of material information that has not been released to the public, but which when released may have an impact on the market price of Company common stock or other equity security. It is also unethical and illegal to buy, sell, trade, recommend to others or otherwise participate in transactions involving the common stock or other security of any other Company while in possession of similar non-public material information concerning the Company. Any questions concerning the propriety of participating in Company stock or other security transactions should be directed to the President/CEO at: 209-844-7538. Common examples are:

- Projections of future earnings or losses.
- News of pending or proposed merger or acquisition.
- Tender offer or exchange offer.
- News of a significant sale of assets or the disposition of a subsidiary.
- Changes in dividend policies or the declaration of a stock split or the offering of additional securities.
- Significant changes in management, new products or discoveries; or impending financial liquidity problems.

Any requests of employees for ‘material inside information’ that is not germane to the execution of the employee’s duties should be immediately reported to an executive officer. The employee should first inquire why such information is being requested.

## **VI. Extensions of Credit**

Regulation O affects, to varying degrees, extensions of credit to insiders of the Company and, in some instances, insiders of any affiliate of the Company. Executive officers, directors and related interests of a director or executive officers are covered under the Company's Loan Administration and Reg O policies.

## **VII. Outside Activities**

Before agreeing to act as a director, officer, consultant or advisor for any other business organization, employees should obtain the approval of their immediate supervisor.

Directors should disclose all new directorships or potential directorships to the Chairman of the Board in order to avoid any conflicts of interest and to maintain independence.

Employees are encouraged to support and take active roles in public affairs, including civic, charitable, educational and political activities if they do not interfere with the performance of your Company duties. This can be accomplished through voluntary action and involvement in such activities. Normally these activities take place outside of normal business hours. Before agreeing to participate in any civic or political activities, you should contact your immediate supervisor. If the efforts require corporate time, prior approval should be obtained through the employee's immediate supervisor.

Employees wishing to accept appointed office such as with the city, county, state or federal government must first seek approval of an executive officer. They must campaign on their own time and not use Company property or services for such purposes.

No employee or director should enter into investment transactions that would create, or give the appearance of creating, a conflict of interest between the employee or director and the Company or between the Company and customer. The policy covers investments for the personal account of an employee or director as well as members of his or her family.

## **VIII. Outside Employment**

Employees who are considering outside employment must notify their supervisor. Employees in some positions of the Company and its affiliates are prohibited by law from holding outside employment.

It is contrary to Company policy for an employee to engage in outside employment that interferes, competes or conflicts with the interests of the Company, or that will encroach on the normal working time, or necessitates such long hours as to impair the employee's ability to meet regular job responsibilities of the Company. An employee may be required to withdraw from a paid outside activity at such a time as management determines it is in the best interest of the employee and/or Company.

Outside employment must be disclosed in writing with a description of the employment, along with the hours of expected daily commitment, scope of interest, etc., and submitted to the employee's supervisor. An executive officer must give final written approval. A copy of the approval will be sent to Human Resources and will be kept in the employee's personnel file. If approval is denied or approved and later revoked, the employee will be required to discontinue the outside employment or resign. Failure to disclose such outside employment may be subject to corrective action, up to and including employment termination.

Even though the outside employment may be approved, employees must abstain from negotiating, processing or approving any business transaction between the Company and the outside organization with which they are affiliated, whether acting as a representative of the Company or the outside organization.

Examples of situations arising from outside employment that may involve a conflict of interest or be subject to criticism are:

- Employment or personally engaging in any activity that is competitive with the Company.
- Employment that involves the use of Company equipment, supplies and facilities.
- Employment that involves the preparation, audit or certification of statements or documents upon which would be presented to the Company, and that may place reliance for lending or other purposes.
- Employment that involves rendering investment, legal or other advice or exercising judgment that is predicated upon information, reports or analyses that are accessible from or through employment with the Company.
- Employment that may reflect adversely on the employee or on the Company.
- Employment under circumstances that may infer sponsorship or support of the Company on behalf of the outside employer or an outside organization.
- Employment as an insurance or securities broker, agent or representative.
- While the Company has no policy against employees obtaining any real estate sales or brokerage license, specific prior approval must be obtained when engaging in any activity requiring the use of such license.
- Rendering accounting services.
- Drawing wills or practicing law.
- Performing a service that the Company itself could perform.

In a situation where in the context of your outside employment you propose to perform work for the Company, you must disclose this in writing with a description of the work to be performed for your outside employment, and it must be submitted to the employee's supervisor. An executive officer must give final written approval. A copy of the approval will be sent to Human Resources and will be kept in the employee's personnel file.

Any other outside activity or venture involving customers, vendors or affiliates of the Company that may not have been covered in the foregoing, but raise some basis for concern, must first be reviewed and approved by the employee's supervisor and final approval must be given by an executive officer. Any business or professional listing of the employee's outside activity, as in the telephone or other directory, is also prohibited.

## **IX. Fair Dealing**

Employees and directors must deal fairly, honestly, respectfully, and professionally with customers, consumers, suppliers, vendors, competitors, regulators, and fellow employees. No one should take unfair advantage of another through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, deceptive conduct, discriminatory treatment, retaliatory conduct, or any other unfair-dealing practice.

The Company is committed to treating customers fairly, respectfully, professionally, and in compliance with applicable law. Employees must not engage in abusive, misleading, unfair, discriminatory, retaliatory, or deceptive conduct toward any customer, consumer, or prospective customer. Customer concerns, complaints, and service issues must be handled promptly, courteously, and in accordance with Company complaint management

procedures. Employees must not ignore, conceal, alter, mischaracterize, or discourage a complaint or concern. Complaints received through any channel, including in person, by telephone, electronically, through social media, or through third parties, must be escalated and documented in accordance with Company procedure.

Employees, officers, and directors must conduct dealings with vendors, third parties, consultants, brokers, referral sources, and other business partners with integrity and objectivity. No employee may use a vendor or third party to do indirectly what the Company or its personnel are prohibited from doing directly. This includes improper gifts, confidential information sharing, unfair treatment, misleading communications, or unlawful competitive conduct. Selection and oversight of vendors must be based on legitimate business considerations, including service, risk, capability, pricing, and compliance expectations, and not on personal relationships or personal benefit. Any personal, family, or financial relationship with a current or prospective vendor or service provider must be disclosed promptly.

The Company is committed to fair and lawful competition. Employees, officers, and directors must compete independently and may not discuss, exchange, or agree with competitors on prices, fees, rates, terms, customers, markets, employees, business strategy, or other nonpublic competitively sensitive information. No one may enter into any formal or informal arrangement with a competitor that could restrain trade or limit competition. If an improper topic is raised by a competitor, the discussion must be stopped immediately and reported to the Chief Human Resources Officer, or executive management. Employees, officers, and directors may not share current or future Company pricing, fees, marketing, compensation, or strategic plans with a competitor unless specifically approved for a lawful business purpose.

Employees must disclose prior to or at their time of hire the existence of any employment agreement, non-compete or non-solicitation agreement, confidentiality agreement or similar agreement with a former employer that in any way restricts or prohibits the performance of any duties or responsibilities of their positions with the Company. Copies of such agreements should be provided to Human Resources to permit evaluation of the agreement in light of the employee's position. In no event shall an employee use any trade secrets, proprietary information or other similar property, acquired in the course of his or her employment with another employer, in the performance of his or her duties for or on behalf of the Company.

In the event the Company becomes engaged in the business of serving as executor, trustee and guardian of estates of individuals, employees will be encouraged to recommend these services to qualified individuals. Employees may serve as fiduciaries, personal executor, trustee or guardian on an estate or trust for members of their own families. The definition of family includes: spouse, son, daughter, niece, nephew, cousin, grandchild, father, mother, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, grandfather, grandmother or any member of a household from this list of relatives. With respect to any other person, employees should not seek nor accept appointment to any fiduciary or co-fiduciary position without the written approval of an executive officer. Due

to the danger of customer misunderstandings, potential liability to the Company, its employees and inherent conflicts of interest, such approval will not normally be given.

Employees will refuse any legacy or bequest. They also should not directly or indirectly accept bequests under a will or trust if such bequests have been made to them because of their employment with the Company. An employee may not receive anything of value for making a loan or accept a fee for performance of any act that the Company could have performed.

Officers responsible for making internal investments with correspondent banks on behalf of the Company shall not accept any gifts that may be implicated as an influential transaction.

An employee will not sell anything to a customer at a value in excess of its worth, nor will they purchase anything from a customer at a value below its worth.

It is improper for an employee of the Company to accept a gift from a customer, supplier or from any other person or business seeking a relationship with the Company. An employee should decline any gift where there would be even the slightest implication of influence on future business dealings. An employee may not do indirectly what they are prohibited from doing directly, to include but not limited to arranging to have a member of their own family accept a gift from a customer.

Employees may not, on behalf of the Company in connection with any transaction or business of the Company, directly or indirectly give, offer or promise anything of value to an individual for the purpose of influencing the actions of the recipient. This is not intended to prohibit normal business practices such as providing meals, entertainment, promotional gifts and tickets to cultural and sporting events, or gifts given for special occasions, so long they are of nominal and reasonable value under the circumstances and promote the Company's legitimate business interests.

## **X. Protection and Proper Use of Company Property**

Employees and directors should protect the Company's property and assets and ensure their efficient and proper use. Theft, carelessness and waste can directly impact the Company's profitability, reputation and success. Permitting Company property (*including data transmitted or stored electronically and computer resources*) to be damaged, lost or used in an unauthorized manner is strictly prohibited. No Company information may be used in the performance of any authorized or unauthorized non-Company related activity.

## **XI. Personal Financial Responsibility**

As employees of a financial institution, it is important to consistently demonstrate an ability to properly manage personal funds, particularly the intelligent use of credit. This includes avoidance of the following:

- Borrowing from customers or suppliers.
- Borrowing from other financial institutions is appropriate if it is at the same terms, rates and conditions as would be offered to other customers of similar credit worthiness.
- Borrowing from other employees is strongly discouraged, as it may lead to animosity among employees.
- Signing on customer accounts, unless the customer is related by blood or marriage.
- Taking advantage of a business opportunity that rightfully belongs to the Company.
- Acting as principal for either themselves or their immediate families in the supply of goods, properties or services to the Company. This includes purchases from the Company of foreclosed properties and repossessed vehicles or other personal property, unless approved by the Board.

## **XII. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations**

Employees, officers, and directors must conduct business in a manner that is fair, lawful, and respectful of customers and communities. The Company prohibits discrimination, unfair treatment, deceptive practices, abusive conduct, retaliation, and other conduct inconsistent with applicable consumer protection, fair lending, unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and civil rights laws.

Business decisions involving customers must be based on legitimate, documented, and lawful factors. No employee may treat similarly situated customers differently for improper reasons or engage in conduct that could create unfair, misleading, abusive, or discriminatory outcomes.

The successful business operation and reputation of the Company is built upon the principles of fair dealing and ethical conduct of our employees. Our reputation for integrity and excellence requires careful observance of the spirit and letter of all applicable laws and regulations, as well as a scrupulous regard for the highest standards of conduct and personal integrity.

The Company will comply with all applicable laws and regulations and expects its directors, officers and employees to conduct business in accordance with the letter, spirit and intent of all relevant laws and to refrain from any illegal, dishonest, or unethical conduct. While the law prescribes a minimum standard of conduct, this Code of Ethics requires conduct that often exceeds the legal standard.

Compliance with this policy of business ethics and conduct is the responsibility of every employee. Disregarding or failing to comply with these standards could lead to disciplinary action, up to and including possible termination of employment.

The Company recognizes that its customers must have faith and confidence in the honesty and character of its employees and directors. In addition to the importance of maintaining customer confidence, there are specific laws that outline the actions the Company must take regarding any known, or suspected, crime involving the affairs of the Company. In

accordance with the Bank Secrecy Act, the Company must file a Suspicious Activity Report in the case of any known or suspected theft, embezzlement, check/debit card kiting, misapplication, structuring or other defalcation involving Company funds or Company personnel in any amount. All such information should be immediately forwarded to the BSA Department for documenting, filing and retention.

### **XIII. Expressions of Opinions, Social Media, and Public Communications**

Use of Company letterhead for the purpose of personal letters, testimonials and letters of recommendation may lead to embarrassing situations for both the writer and the Company. Accordingly, it is inappropriate for employees or directors to use official stationery for either personal correspondence or other non-business purposes.

Employees should also refrain from giving legal or tax advice to customers, even if asked. The customers should be directed to seek qualified practitioners for such advice. Employees should also be careful not to recommend specific individuals, rather provide a list of professionals in the professional services field requested. The Company's relationship with the media is an important factor that affects our image to the community. Employees should seek the approval of an executive officer, before making a definite commitment on behalf of the Company during a speech or the creation of an article for publication. All questions or requests for information from reporters or other media representatives to executive staff, ensuring consistency and accuracy of information released.

Employees, officers, and directors must use good judgment when communicating in public or online forums, including social media, review sites, blogs, message boards, and other digital platforms. Unless authorized, no employee may speak on behalf of the Company or post statements that could reasonably be interpreted as official Company communications.

Employees may not:

- disclose confidential, proprietary, supervisory, customer, employee, or nonpublic Company information;
- identify customers, accounts, transactions, internal complaints, investigations, or employment matters without authorization;
- post false, misleading, harassing, threatening, discriminatory, retaliatory, or defamatory content involving the Company, its customers, employees, directors, vendors, or competitors;
- use Company logos, branding, or letterhead in a manner that suggests official endorsement without authorization.

Customer complaints or comments received through social media will be handled in accordance with applicable customer complaint, privacy, and escalation procedures. Public responses must be professional, limited, and coordinated through authorized personnel.

### **XIV. Other Guidelines/Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)**

Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in response to serious accounting abuses by Enron, WorldCom, Tyco, Global Cable, and a host of publicly traded companies. Title III (Corporate Responsibility) Section 301 of the Act, contains a requirement that the Company establish procedures where employees can confidentially and anonymously submit negative information about the Company to the Audit Committee. The information might be about accounting practices, internal control deficiencies, senior executive abuses, or matters that need to be investigated by an internal auditor. Title VIII (Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability Act of 2002) Section 806 prohibits retaliation against an employee for disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.

The Company encourages vigorous, yet fair and open competition while providing a full range of financial services. Employees and directors are expected to observe the highest standards of ethical conduct in relationships with competitors. The dissimulation of rumors or disparaging statements regarding competitors is considered inappropriate and unethical. In addition, for ethical and legal reasons, employees and directors are prohibited from entering into arrangements with competitors for the purpose of controlling prices, rates, trade prices or marketing policies or disclosing to competitors future plans of the Company, which have not been disclosed generally to the public.

It is the policy of the Company to maintain records and accounts that accurately and fairly reflect its assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements. The falsification of any records, accounts or documents of the Company is grounds for dismissal. There should never be issued any information that is false, misleading, incomplete, or would lead to mistrust by the public, our customers, or our stockholders.

## **XV. No Retaliation**

From time to time, employees may become aware of ethical shortcomings, internal control weaknesses and financial improprieties. We encourage employees to also report these matters in writing to the employee's immediate supervisor, Human Resources, or the President/CEO. These written reports can be submitted anonymously, or employees may reveal their names; this is a matter left to the choice of each employee. Once the reports are received by Human Resources, they will begin an investigation of the complaint. In cases where the employee reveals their name, the Company will respond if, [or as] appropriate. No director or employee who in good faith reports a violation of the Code shall suffer harassment, retaliation or adverse employment consequence. An employee who retaliates against someone who has reported a violation in good faith is subject to discipline up to and including termination of employment.

All complaints will be documented on the Whistle-Blower Complaint Log, maintained by Risk Management. A copy of all logged items will be shared with the Board Audit Committee via the Chief Risk Officer at the next scheduled meeting, or sooner if warranted.

## **XVI. Whistle Blowing of Securities Law Violations**

If an employee is or becomes aware of information regarding a violation of the securities laws by the Company or by any of its officers, directors or employees, such employee may report such violation directly to the Securities and Exchange Commission, in accordance with and subject to the provisions set forth in Section 21F of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Rule 21F-3(a) provides that:

“In general, the Commission will pay an award or awards to one or more whistleblowers who:

- 1) Voluntarily provide the Commission
- 2) With original information
- 3) That leads to the successful enforcement by the Commission of a federal court or administrative action
- 4) In which the Commission obtains monetary sanctions totaling more than \$1,000,000.”

Employees are encouraged to concurrently report any such violation to management, in accordance with paragraph XV set for above and with the provisions of Release No. 34-64545, which in part provides as follows:

“The final rule provides that if: 1) a whistleblower reports original information through his or her employer’s internal whistleblower, legal or compliance procedures before or at the same time he or she reports them to the Commission; 2) the employer provides the Commission with the whistleblower’s information or with the results of an investigation initiated in response to the whistleblower’s information; and 3) the information provided by the employer to the Commission ‘led to’ successful enforcement under [the Rule’s other criteria], then the whistleblower will receive full credit for the information provided by the employer as if the whistleblower had provided the information to [the SEC].”

## **XVII. Reporting of Illegal or Unethical Behavior**

We hold all directors and employees individually responsible for carrying out and for monitoring compliance with this Code. Directors should immediately report in person or in writing any known or suspected illegal or unethical behavior to the Chair of the Board of Directors. Employees should immediately report any known or suspected illegal or unethical behavior to one of the following; immediate supervisor, EVP Chief Human Resources Officer, President/CEO, or directly to the Audit Chair [Janet Pelton] via email at [jpelton@ovcb.com](mailto:jpelton@ovcb.com), or via Oak Valley Community Bank Website or US mail at:

Janet Pelton  
c/o Oak Valley Community Bank  
125 N Third Avenue  
Oakdale, CA 95361

## **XVIII. Administration and Waiver of Code of Ethics**

This Code of Ethics shall be administered and monitored by Human Resources, so questions and additional information should be directed to Human Resources.

All employees are responsible for reviewing and acknowledging this Code of Ethics policy each time a new edition is published. The provisions of the Code of Ethics policy will be included in the Company's Employee Handbook. The Employee Handbook will be issued to all new employees at the time of employment and reissued to existing employees and officers annually. Employees will be required to acknowledge receipt of the Employee Handbook.

Employees and directors are always expected to follow this Code of Ethics. Generally, there should be no waivers to this Code of Ethics, however in rare circumstances conflicts may arise that necessitate waivers. Waivers will be determined on a case-by-case basis by Human Resources with the advice, as needed, from Legal Counsel. However, the Board of Directors must determine waivers for directors and executive officers. For members of the Board of Directors and executive officers, the Board of Directors shall have the sole and absolute discretionary authority to approve any deviation or waiver from this Code of Ethics. Any waiver and the grounds for such waiver by directors or executive officers shall be promptly disclosed to stockholders in the Company's Annual Proxy Statement.

The Board shall have the sole and absolute discretionary authority to approve any deviation or waiver from the Code of Ethics for executive officers. Any waiver and the grounds for such waiver for executive officers shall be promptly disclosed through a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 8-K. Additionally, any change of this Code of Ethics for executive officers shall be promptly disclosed to stockholders.

Known or suspected violations of this Code of Ethics will be investigated and may result in disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination of employment.