

# TYME TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

## CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

(ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON AUGUST 8, 2016)

### Introduction

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (this "Code") covers a wide range of business practices and procedures. It does not cover every issue that may arise but it sets out basic principles to guide all employees of the Company. All of our officers, directors and employees must conduct themselves accordingly and seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. This Code should also be provided to and followed by the Company's agents and representatives, including consultants.

If a law conflicts with a policy in this Code, you must comply with the law. If you have any questions about these conflicts, you should ask your supervisor or an officer of the company.

Those who violate standards in this Code will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

#### 1. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

Obeying the law, both in letter and in spirit, is the foundation on which our ethical standards are built. All employees must respect and obey the laws of the cities, states and countries in which we operate. Although not all employees are expected to know the details of these laws, it is important to know enough about them to determine when to seek advice from supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel.

#### 2. Key Employees Must Comply with U.S. Securities Laws Concerning Disclosure Requirements

As a public company, it is of critical importance that the reports the Company files with, or submits to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") be accurate and complete. The Company's Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and senior officers, including the Chief Operating Officer, Chief Medical Officer, the Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO") and other key employees (together, the "Key Employees"), are directly responsible for ensuring that information disclosed to the public is full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable. This group is charged with establishing and managing the Company's transaction and reporting systems and procedures to ensure that:

- 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 the Company's established financial policy and its system of internal controls;
- the retention or proper disposal of the Company's records are in accordance with established financial policies and applicable legal and regulatory requirements; and

- periodic financial communications and reports are delivered in a timely manner that facilitates clarity of content and meaning so that readers and users will quickly and accurately determine their significance and consequence.

### **3. Key Employees and Directors Must Comply with U.S. Securities Laws Prohibiting "Insider Trading"**

Key Employees and directors who are in possession of material nonpublic information are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except the conduct of the Company's business. "Material nonpublic information" is a legal term also commonly referred to as "inside information." Material information is any information that an investor might consider important in deciding whether to buy, sell or hold stock. Examples of certain types of material information are:

- financial results, forecasts and other information;
- regulatory developments, FDA action or commercial or development arrangements;
- clinical trial reports, developments or findings;
- possible mergers, acquisitions, licenses, divestitures or joint ventures; and
- information concerning important product developments, major litigation developments and major changes in business direction.

Information is considered nonpublic unless it has been adequately disclosed to the public. Examples of effective disclosure include public filings with the SEC and the issuance of widely-disseminated Company press releases.

Key Employees and directors must not trade Company securities on the basis of inside information and must be careful not to make this information available to others who might profit from it. Material inside information should only be disclosed to those who need to know it and should not be discussed in public places. In addition, Key Employees and directors must avoid recommending that someone buy or sell securities of the Company. This guidance also applies to securities of any company with which the Company has a relationship; that is, a customer, supplier, vendor or other business associate. In addition to the above insider trading prohibitions, Key Employees and directors may never trade any options on Company securities in the open market or maintain a short position in Company securities.

If you have a question as to whether certain information is material or if it has been adequately disclosed to the public, you must contact the CEO and abstain from trading in the Company's securities or disclosing that information until you have been informed that the information is not material or has been appropriately disclosed.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") or an applicable authorized committee of the Board (including, as applicable, the Audit Committee as specified in this Code) shall determine, or designate appropriate persons to determine, appropriate actions to be taken in the event of violations of this

Code. Such actions shall be reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote accountability for adherence to this Code, and may include written notices to the individual involved that the Board or applicable committee has determined that there has been a violation, censure by the Board or applicable committee, demotion or reassignment of the individual involved, suspension with or without pay or benefits (as determined by the Board or applicable committee) and termination of the individual's employment. In determining what action is appropriate in a particular case, the Board or applicable committee or such designee shall take into account all relevant information, including the nature and severity of the violation, whether the violation was a single occurrence or repeated occurrences, whether the violation appears to have been intentional or inadvertent, whether the individual in question had been advised prior to the violation as to the proper course of action and whether or not the individual in question had committed other violations in the past.

#### **4. Conflicts of Interest**

A "conflict of interest" exists when a person's private interests interferes in any way with the interests of the Company. A conflict situation can arise when an employee, officer or director takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her Company work objectively and efficiently. Conflicts of interest may also arise when an employee, officer or director, or members of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, employees and their family members may create conflicts of interest.

It is almost always a conflict of interest for a Company employee to work simultaneously for a competitor, customer or supplier. You are not allowed to work for a competitor as a consultant or Board member. The best policy is to avoid any direct or indirect business connection with our customers, suppliers or competitors, except on our behalf. Conflicts of interest are prohibited as a matter of Company policy, except under guidelines approved by the Board. Conflicts of interest may not always be clear-cut, so if you have a question, you should consult with higher levels of management. Any employee, officer or director who becomes aware of a conflict or potential conflict should bring it to the attention of a supervisor, manager or other appropriate personnel or consult with the procedures described in Section 16 of this Code.

#### **5. Insider Trading**

Employees who have access to confidential information are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except the conduct of our business. All non-public information about the Company should be considered confidential information. To use non-public information for personal financial benefit or to "tip" others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information is not only unethical but also illegal.

#### **6. Corporate Opportunities**

Employees, officer and directors are prohibited from taking for themselves personally, opportunities that are discovered through the use of corporate property, information or position without the consent of the Board. No employee may use corporate property, information or position for improper personal gain, and no employee may compete with the Company, directly or indirectly.

#### **7. Competition and Fair Dealing**

We seek to outperform our competition fairly and honestly. Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner's consent, or inducing such disclosures by past or present employees of other companies is prohibited. Each officer, director and employee should respect the rights of and deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No employee should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice. The purpose of business entertainment and gifts in a commercial setting is to create good will and sound working relationships, not to gain unfair advantage with customers. No gift, or entertainment should ever be offered, given, provided or accepted by any Company employee, family member of an employee or agent, unless it (a) is not in cash, (b) is consistent with customary business practices, (c) is not excessive in value, (d) cannot be construed as a bribe or payoff and (e) does not violate any laws or regulations. Please discuss with your supervisor any gifts or proposed gifts that you are not certain are appropriate.

## **8. Discrimination and Harassment**

The diversity of the Company's employees is a tremendous asset. We are firmly committed to providing equal opportunity in all respects aspects of employment and will not tolerate illegal discrimination or harassment of any kind. Examples include derogatory comments based on racial or ethnic characteristics and unwelcome sexual advances.

## **9. Health and Safety**

The Company strives to provide each employee with a safe and healthy work environment. Each employee has responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all employees by following safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions.

Violence and threatening behavior are not permitted. Employees should report to work in condition to perform their duties, free from the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. The use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs in the workplace will not be tolerated.

## **10. Record-Keeping**

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to make responsible business decisions. For example, only the true and actual number of hours worked should be reported. Many employees regularly use business expense accounts, which must be documented and recorded accurately. If you are not sure whether a certain expense is legitimate, ask your supervisor or the Company's controller or the CFO.

All of the Company's books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must appropriately reflect the Company's transactions and must conform to both applicable legal requirements and to the Company's systems of accounting and internal controls. Unrecorded or "off the books" funds or assets should not be maintained unless permitted by applicable laws or regulations.

Business records and communications often become public, and we should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, guesswork or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies that can be misunderstood. This applies equally to e-mail, internal memos and formal reports. Records should

always be retained or destroyed according to the Company's record retention policies. In accordance with these policies, in the event of litigation or governmental investigation please consult your supervisor. All e-mail communications are the property of the Company and employees, officers and directors should not expect that Company or personal e-mail communications are private. All e-mails are the property of the Company. No employee, officer or director shall use Company computers, including to access the internet, for personal or non-Company business.

#### **11. Confidentiality**

Employees must maintain the confidentiality of confidential information entrusted to them by the Company or its customers, except when disclosure is required by laws or regulations. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors, or harmful to the Company or its customers, if disclosed. It also includes information that suppliers and customers have entrusted to us. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after employment ends. In connection with this obligation, employees, officers and directors may be required to execute confidentiality agreements confirming their agreement to be bound not to disclose confidential information. If you are uncertain whether particular information is confidential or non-public, please consult your supervisor.

#### **12. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets**

All officers, directors and employees should endeavor to protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. Any suspected incident of fraud or theft should be immediately reported for investigation. Company equipment should not be used for non-Company business.

The obligation of officers, directors and employees to protect the Company's assets includes its proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as chemical formulations, trade secrets, patents, trademarks and copyrights, as well as business, marketing and service plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, databases, records, salary information and any unpublished financial data and reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information would violate Company policy. It could also be illegal and result in civil or even criminal penalties.

#### **13. Payments to Government Personnel**

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to officials of foreign governments or foreign political candidates in order to obtain or retain business. It is strictly prohibited to make illegal payments to government officials of any country.

In addition, the U.S. government has a number of laws and regulations regarding business gratuities that may be accepted by U.S. government personnel. The promise, offer or delivery to an official or employee of the U.S. government of a gift, favor or other gratuity in violation of these rules would not only violate Company policy, but could also be a criminal offense. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, may have similar rules.

#### **14. Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**

Any waiver of the provisions of this Code may be made only by the Board and will be promptly disclosed as required by law or stock exchange rule or regulation.

## **15. Reporting any Illegal or Unethical Behavior**

Employees are encouraged to talk with supervisors, managers or Company officials about observed illegal or unethical behavior, and when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. It is the Company's policy not to allow retaliation for reports of misconduct by others made in good faith by employees. Employees are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of misconduct, and the failure to do so could serve as grounds for termination. Any employee may submit a good faith concern regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters without fear of dismissal or retaliation of any kind.

The Audit Committee of the Board, or the full Board in the absence of the Audit Committee, is ultimately responsible for enforcing violations of this provision of this Code. Violations of this Code may result in disciplinary measures, including counseling, oral or written reprimands, warnings, probation or suspension without pay, demotions, reductions in salary, termination of employment and restitution.

### **Key Employee Audit Committee Reporting Requirements**

It is the responsibility of each Key Employee promptly to bring to the attention of the Audit Committee:

- any material information of which he or she may become aware that affects the disclosures made by the Company in its public filings;
- any information he or she may have concerning (a) significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data or (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves any director, officer or other employee who has a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosure or internal controls for disclosure and financial reporting;
- any information he or she may have concerning any violation of this Code, including any actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships, involving any director, officer or other employee who has a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosure or internal controls for disclosure and financial reporting; and

any information he or she may have concerning evidence of any violation of the securities laws or other laws, rules or regulations applicable to the Company and the operation of its business, by the Company or any agent thereof, or of violation of this Code.

## **16. Compliance Procedures**

We must all work to ensure prompt and consistent action against violations of this Code. However, in some situations, it is difficult to know if a violation has occurred. Since we cannot anticipate every situation that may arise, it is important that we have a way to approach a new question or problem. These are steps to keep in mind:

**MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ALL THE FACTS.** In order to reach the right solutions, we must be as fully informed as possible.

**ASK YOURSELF, WHAT SPECIFICALLY AM I BEING ASKED TO DO - DOES IT SEEM UNETHICAL OR IMPROPER?** This will enable you to focus on the specific question you are faced with, and the alternatives you have. Use your judgment and common sense; if something seems unethical or improper, it probably is.

**CLARIFY YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AND ROLE.** In most situations, there is shared responsibility. Are your colleagues informed? It may help to get others involved and discuss the problem.

**DISCUSS THE PROBLEM WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.** This is the basic guidance for all situations. In many cases, your supervisor will be more knowledgeable about the question, and will appreciate being brought into the decision-making process. Keep in mind that it is your supervisor's responsibility to help solve problems. If your supervisor does not or cannot remedy the situation, or you are uncomfortable bringing the problem to the attention of your supervisor, bring the issue to the attention of the human resources supervisor, or to an officer of the Company.

**YOU MAY REPORT ETHICAL VIOLATIONS IN CONFIDENCE AND WITHOUT FEAR OF RETALIATION.** If your situation requires that your identity be kept secret, your anonymity will be protected. The Company does not permit retaliation of any kind for good faith reports of ethical violations.

**ALWAYS ASK FIRST - ACT LATER.** If you are unsure of what to do in any situation, seek guidance **BEFORE YOU ACT.**

## CONDUCT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND SENIOR OFFICERS

The Company has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all employees, officers and directors of the Company. The Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and senior financial officers of the Company, including the Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO") and principal accounting officer, are bound by the provisions set forth therein relating to ethical conduct, conflicts of interest and compliance with law. In addition to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the CEO and senior financial officers of the Company are also subject to the following specific policies:

**1.** The CEO and the Company's senior officers, including the Chief Operating Officer, Chief Medical Officer, the CFO and other key employees (together, the "Key Employees"), due to their important and elevated role in the Company's corporate governance, must comply with the following standards of conduct.

- Act with honesty and integrity, avoiding actual or apparent conflicts of interest in personal and professional relationships.
- Act in good faith, responsibly, with due care, competence and diligence, without misrepresenting material facts or allowing their independent judgment to be subordinated.
- Create and provide information to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the public that is full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable.
- Comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations of federal, state and local governments and applicable private and public regulatory agencies.
- Comply with applicable accounting rules and pronouncements.
- Respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of their work except when authorized or otherwise legally obligated to disclose such information. Confidential information acquired in the course of their work may not be used for personal advantage.
- Use responsibly and as authorized all assets and resources employed or entrusted to them.

**2.** The CEO and senior financial officers are responsible for full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the periodic reports and other filings required to be made by the Company with the SEC. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the CEO and each senior financial officer promptly to bring to the attention of the Board any material information of which he or she may become aware that affects the disclosures made by the Company in its public filings or otherwise impairs the ability of the Company to make full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable public disclosures.

**3.** The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the Company's Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning (a) significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data or (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves

management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosures or internal controls.

4. The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the Board and the Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning any violation of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, including any actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships, involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosures or internal controls.

5. The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the Board and Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning evidence of a material violation of the securities or other laws, rules or regulations applicable to the Company and the operation of its business, by the Company or any agent thereof, or of violation of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or of these additional procedures.

6. The Board shall determine, or designate appropriate persons to determine, appropriate actions to be taken in the event of violations of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of these additional procedures by the CEO and the Company's senior financial officers. Such actions shall be reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote accountability for adherence to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and to these additional procedures, and shall include written notices to the individual involved that the Board has determined that there has been a violation, censure by the Board, demotion or reassignment of the individual involved, suspension with or without pay or benefits (as determined by the Board) and termination of the individual's employment. In determining what action is appropriate in a particular case, the Board or such designee shall take into account all relevant information, including the nature and severity of the violation, whether the violation was a single occurrence or repeated occurrences, whether the violation appears to have been intentional or inadvertent, whether the individual in question had been advised prior to the violation as to the proper course of action and whether or not the individual in question had committed other violations in the past.