Pearl Wealth Group, LLC Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Pearl Wealth Group, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (352) 409-7340 or by email at: info@pearlwealthgroup.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Pearl Wealth Group, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at <u>www.adviserinfo.sec.gov</u>. Pearl Wealth Group, LLC's CRD number is: 326283.

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Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Version Date: 6/14/2023

Item 2: Material Changes

Pearl Wealth Group, LLC has not yet filed an annual updating amendment using the Form ADV Part 2A. Therefore, there are no material changes to report.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Pearl Wealth Group, LLC (hereinafter "PWG") is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Florida. The firm became registered as an investment adviser in 2023.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

PWG offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. PWG creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and then constructs a plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
 Personal investment policy
 - Asset selection
- Asset allocationRisk tolerance
- Regular portfolio monitoring

PWG evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. PWG will request discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

PWG seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of PWG's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, PWG attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, PWG's policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is PWG's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent, including initial public offerings ("IPOs") and other investment opportunities that might have a limited supply, among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Selection of Other Advisers

PWG may direct clients to third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. Before selecting other advisers for clients, PWG will always ensure those other advisers are properly licensed or registered as an investment adviser. PWG

conducts due diligence on any third-party investment adviser, which may involve one or more of the following: phone calls, meetings and review of the third-party adviser's performance and investment strategy. PWG then makes investments with a third-party investment adviser by referring the client to the third-party adviser. PWG will review the ongoing performance of the third-party adviser as a portion of the client's portfolio.

PWG may direct clients to Sandy Morris Financial.

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include, but are not limited to: investment planning; life insurance; tax concerns; retirement planning; college planning; and debt/credit planning.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

PWG generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, insurance products including annuities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, non-U.S. securities, venture capital funds and private placements. PWG may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

When we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests, so we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. Under this special rule's provisions, we must:

- Meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice);
- Never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice);
- Avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments;
- Follow policies and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest;
- Charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and
- Give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

PWG will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include an interview session to get to know the client's specific needs and requirements as well as a plan that

will be executed by PWG on behalf of the client. We specifically build portfolios based on risk tolerance, income need, when that income will be needed, retirement date, and longevity measures. PWG may use model allocations together with a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets. Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent PWG from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require PWG to deviate from its standard suite of services, PWG reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees and transaction costs. PWG does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

PWG has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	retionary Amounts: Non-discretionary Amounts: Date Calcula	
\$0	\$0	March 2023

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
All Assets	1.00%

The balance in the client's account on the last day of the billing period is used to determine the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 5 days' written notice.

Selection of Other Advisers Fees

PWG will be compensated via a fee share from the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between PWG and each third-party adviser. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency.

PWG may direct clients to Sandy Morris Financial. The annual fee schedule is as follows:

Total Assets Under Management	PWG's Fee	Third Party's Fee	Total Fee
\$0 - AND UP	0.50%	0.25%	0.75%

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets in the Account on the last business day of the prior billing period.

These fees are negotiable.

Financial Planning Fees

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for creating client financial plans is between \$1,600 and \$5,000.

Hourly Fees

The hourly fee for these services is between \$105 and \$500. The fees are negotiable and the final fee schedule will be attached as Exhibit II of the Financial Planning Agreement.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty within five business days of signing the Financial Planning Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Financial Planning Agreement generally upon written notice.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis. Fees are paid in arrears.

Payment of Selection of Other Advisers Fees

Fees for selection of Sandy Morris Financial as third-party adviser are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization. Fees are paid quarterly in advance. The third-party will collect the entire fee and will send PWG its portion of the fee.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Financial planning fees are paid via check and PayPal.

Fixed financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

Hourly financial planning fees are paid the following: (1) the first business day of each month; (2) the date when incurred hourly fees and expenses will cause the retainer balance to be depleted to zero; (3) the date or thereafter that PWG substantially provides the services described; and (4) the date the engagement is terminated by either Client or PWG.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third-party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by PWG. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

PWG collects fees in arrears.

When a third-party adviser is engaged to manage client assets, the third-party adviser collects the entire fee in advance. Refunds for fees paid in advance will be returned within fourteen days to the client via check, or return deposit back into the client's account.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither PWG nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

PWG does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

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

Individuals

High-Net-Worth Individuals

There is no account minimum for any of PWG's services.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

PWG's methods of analysis include Charting analysis, Cyclical analysis, Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

Charting analysis involves the use of patterns in performance charts. PWG uses this technique to search for patterns used to help predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

Cyclical analysis involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

Fundamental analysis involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

Quantitative analysis deals with measurable factors as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data; primarily price and volume.

Investment Strategies

PWG uses long term trading and short-term trading.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short-term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are two-fold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

Fundamental analysis concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

Modern portfolio theory assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

Quantitative analysis Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Investment Strategies

Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

Selection of Other Advisers: Although PWG will seek to select only money managers who will invest clients' assets with the highest level of integrity, PWG's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired and PWG will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. PWG would not necessarily be aware of certain activities at the underlying money manager level, including without limitation a money manager's engaging in unreported risks, investment "style drift" or even regulatory breaches or fraud.

Short term trading risks include liquidity, economic stability, and inflation, in addition to the long-term trading risks listed above. Frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond "fixed income" nature (lower risk) or stock "equity" nature.

Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

Fixed income investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best-known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit

rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs. Additionally, regular trading to beneficially "time the market" is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what can potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed "electronic shares" not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF's shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

Annuities are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

Private placements carry a substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than are publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets under applicable securities laws may be illiquid, due to restrictions, and the liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such assets.

Venture capital funds invest in start-up companies at an early stage of development in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event; the risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

Non-U.S. securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither PWG nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither PWG nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests

William Andrew Blackston is an investment adviser representative with another investment advisory firm, Sandy Morris Financial, and from time to time, may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. PWG always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to use the services of any representative of PWG in connection with such individual's activities outside of PWG.

William Andrew Blackston is an independent licensed insurance agent. This activity creates a conflict of interest since there is an incentive to recommend insurance products based on commissions or other benefits received from the insurance company, rather than on the client's needs. Additionally, the offer and sale of insurance products by supervised persons of PWG are not made in their capacity as a fiduciary, and products are limited to only those offered by certain insurance providers. PWG addresses this conflict of interest by requiring its supervised persons to act in the best interest of the client at all times, including when acting as an insurance agent. PWG periodically reviews recommendations by its supervised persons to assess whether they are based on an objective evaluation of each client's risk profile and investment objectives rather than on the receipt of any commissions or other benefits. PWG will disclose in advance how it or its supervised persons are compensated and will disclose conflicts of interest involving any advice or service provided. At no time will there be tying between business practices and/or services (a condition where a client or prospective client would be required to accept one product or service conditioned upon the selection of a second, distinctive tied product or service). No client is ever under any obligation to purchase any insurance product. Insurance products recommended by PWG's supervised persons may also be available from other providers on more favorable terms, and clients can purchase insurance products recommended through other unaffiliated insurance agencies.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

PWG may direct clients to third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. PWG will be compensated via a fee share from the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between PWG and each third-party advisor. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. This creates a conflict of interest in that PWG has an incentive to

direct clients to the third-party investment advisers that provide PWG with a larger fee split. PWG will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third-party investment adviser to recommend to clients. PWG will ensure that all recommended advisers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which PWG is recommending them to clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

PWG has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. PWG's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

PWG does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which a related person to PWG or PWG has a material financial interest.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of PWG may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of PWG to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. PWG will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of PWG may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of PWG to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, PWG will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of PWG buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on PWG's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and PWG may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in PWG's research efforts. PWG will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

PWG will require clients to use TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. Member FINRA/SIPC.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

PWG has access to research, products, or other services from its broker/dealer in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits") consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and may consider these benefits in recommending brokers. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from any particular soft dollar research or other benefits. PWG benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and PWG will have an incentive to recommend a broker dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that PWG's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

PWG receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use

PWG will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

PWG does not aggregate or bunch the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients. This may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

All client accounts for PWG's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least Monthly by William Andrew Blackston, Owner, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at PWG are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by William Andrew Blackston, Owner. Financial planning clients are provided a one-time financial plan concerning their financial situation. After the presentation of the plan, there are no further reports. Clients may request additional plans or reports for a fee.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

With respect to financial plans, PWG's services will generally conclude upon delivery of the financial plan.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of PWG's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a monthly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian.

Each financial planning client will receive the financial plan upon completion.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)

PWG may also receive compensation from the selected third-party advisers via a fee split.

PWG participates in the institutional advisor program (the "Program") offered by TD Ameritrade. TD Ameritrade offers to independent investment advisor services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. PWG receives some benefits from TD Ameritrade through its participation in the Program.

As part of the Program, PWG may recommend TD Ameritrade to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between PWG's participation in the Program and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although PWG receives economic benefits through its participation in the Program that are typically not available to TD Ameritrade retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving PWG participants; access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts); the ability to have PWG's fees deducted directly from client accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to PWG by third party vendors. TD Ameritrade may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by PWG's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the Program may benefit PWG but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist PWG in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help PWG manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by PWG or its personnel through participation in the Program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade. As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, PWG endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by PWG or its related persons in and of itself creates a conflict of interest and may indirectly influence PWG's choice of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

PWG does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, PWG will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

PWG provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, PWG generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. In some instances, PWG's discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client (in investment guidelines or objectives, or client instructions otherwise provided to PWG.

PWG will also have discretionary authority to determine the broker or dealer to be used for a purchase or sale of securities for a client's account.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

PWG will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

PWG neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Neither PWG nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair PWG's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

PWG has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.

Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons; Their Formal Education and Business Background

PWG currently has only one management person: William Andrew Blackston. Education and business background can be found on the individual's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

B. Other Businesses in Which This Advisory Firm or its Personnel are Engaged and Time Spent on Those (If Any)

Other business activities for each relevant individual can be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement for each such individual.

C. Calculation of Performance-Based Fees and Degree of Risk to Clients

PWG does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm

There are no civil, self-regulatory organization, or arbitration proceedings to report under this section.

E. Material Relationships That Management Persons Have With Issuers of Securities (If Any)

See Item 10.C and 11.B.