

Pacific Wealth Advisory Services LLC Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Pacific Wealth Advisory Services LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (925) 838-7566 or by email at: kumrolisa@yahoo.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 Pacific Wealth Advisory Services LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Pacific Wealth Advisory Services LLC's CRD number is: 330888.

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

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Item 2: Material Changes

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

Item 3: Table of Contents

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

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Pacific Wealth Advisory Services LLC (hereinafter “PWASL”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of California. The firm was formed in March 2024, and the principal owner is Michael Jerome Lickiss.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

PWASL offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. PWASL creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client’s current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

PWASL evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. PWASL will require 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.

PWASL seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of PWASL’s economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, PWASL attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, PWASL’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 PWASL’s policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

PWASL generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), insurance products including annuities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, commodities and private placements, although PWASL

primarily recommends mutual funds. PWASL 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

PWASL offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). 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 PWASL from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require PWASL to deviate from its standard suite of services, PWASL 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. PWASL does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

PWASL has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$0	\$0	April 2024

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
All Assets	1.00%

PWASL uses the value of the account as of the last business day of the billing period for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

The final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of PWASL's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 15 days' 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 monthly basis, or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a monthly basis to be paid via check. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in arrears.

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 PWASL. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

PWASL collects its fees in arrears. It does not collect fees in advance.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Michael Jerome Lickiss is a registered representative of a broker-dealer and an insurance agent and in these roles, accepts compensation for the sale of investment products to PWASL clients.

1. This is a Conflict of Interest

Supervised persons may accept compensation for the sale of investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds to PWASL's clients. This presents a conflict of interest and gives the supervised person an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation received rather than on the client's needs. When recommending the sale of investment products for which the supervised persons receives compensation, PWASL will document the conflict of interest in the client file and inform the client of the conflict of interest.

2. Clients Have the Option to Purchase Recommended Products From Other Brokers

Clients always have the option to purchase PWASL recommended products through other brokers or agents that are not affiliated with PWASL.

3. Commissions are not PWASL's primary source of compensation for advisory services

Commissions are not PWASL's primary source of compensation for advisory services.

4. Advisory Fees in Addition to Commissions or Markups

Advisory fees that are charged to clients are not reduced to offset the commissions or markups on investment products recommended to clients.

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

PWASL 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

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

- ❖ Individuals

❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

PWASL's methods of analysis include fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and cyclical analysis.

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

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

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

Investment Strategies

PWASL 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

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.

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 work long term.

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, it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

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.

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.

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.

Real estate funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties

offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

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 requirements 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.

Commodities are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

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

As a registered representative of Arkadios Capital, Michael Jerome Lickiss accepts compensation for the sale of securities.

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

Neither PWASL 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

Michael Jerome Lickiss is a registered representative and from time to time, will offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services pay a commission or other compensation and involve a conflict of interest, as commissionable products conflict with the fiduciary duties of a registered investment adviser. PWASL always acts in the best interest of the client, including with respect to the sale of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients are in no way required to implement the plan through any representative of PWASL in such individual's capacity as a registered representative.

Michael Jerome Lickiss is an investment adviser representative with another investment advisory firm, Arkadios Wealth, 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. PWASL always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to use the services of any representative of PWASL in connection with such individual's activities outside of PWASL.

Michael Jerome Lickiss 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 PWASL are not made in their capacity as a fiduciary, and products are limited to only those offered by certain insurance providers. PWASL 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. PWASL 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. PWASL 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 PWASL'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

PWASL does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers.

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

A. Code of Ethics

PWASL 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. PWASL's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of PWASL may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of PWASL 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. PWASL 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 PWASL may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of PWASL 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, PWASL will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of PWASL 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 PWASL'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 PWASL 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 PWASL's research efforts. PWASL will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

PWASL recommends Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC and Altruist.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While PWASL has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, PWASL may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). PWASL may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and PWASL does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. PWASL benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and PWASL will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that PWASL's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

PWASL 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

PWASL may permit clients to direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. If a client directs brokerage, then the client will be required to acknowledge in writing that the client's direction with respect to the use of brokers supersedes any authority granted to PWASL to select brokers; this direction may result in higher commissions, which may result in a disparity between free and directed accounts; and trades for the client and other directed accounts may be executed after trades for free accounts, which may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

PWASL 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 PWASL's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least quarterly by Katherine Lisa Kumro, CCO, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at PWASL are assigned to this reviewer.

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).

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

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

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)

PWASL does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to PWASL's clients.

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

PWASL 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, PWASL 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

PWASL provides 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, PWASL 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.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

PWASL 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

PWASL neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 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 PWASL nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair PWASL's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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