

Item 1: Cover Page

Emissary Wealth LLC

Form ADV Part 2A Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Emissary Wealth LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at the telephone number or email address listed above. 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. Emissary Wealth LLC is a registered investment adviser, but registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Emissary Wealth LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov and by searching for CRD# 308002.

Item 2: Material Changes

Since Emissary Wealth LLC's last annual filing dated March 24, 2021, Emissary Wealth has transitioned from state registration to SEC registration.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

- A. Emissary Wealth LLC (“Adviser”) is a federally-registered investment adviser founded in 2020, principally located in the state of New Jersey and notice-filed in other states as applicable, and is principally owned by Chris Cacchiola.
- B. Adviser specializes in financial planning, which is the long-term process of proactively managing finances so clients can achieve their goals and dreams. Adviser provides financial planning, consulting, and investment management services:

Financial Planning and Consulting Services:

Adviser will generally provide clients with a broad range of comprehensive financial planning and consulting services. These services include business planning, investment analysis and recommendations, insurance analysis, retirement planning, education funding, estate planning, and tax and cash flow management. Financial planning starts with goal setting, and depending on a specific client’s goals, the following areas may be addressed:

Goal Setting/Data Gathering – Goal setting begins with an initial checkup meeting, to learn more about the goals that will be the focus of a client’s financial plan. Adviser then collects all the financial data that it will need to identify what the client plans to accomplish, what resources will be needed, how much time client will need to reach the goal, and how much the client should budget for the goal.

Retirement planning – Retirement planning services include projections of a client’s likelihood of achieving specific planning goals. If projections show less than the desired results, recommendations are made, which may impact the original projections by adjusting certain variables (e.g., saving more, spending less, increasing risk with investments or working longer). Advice may also be given on appropriate distribution strategies to minimize the likelihood of running out of money or having to adversely alter spending during the client’s retirement years if at or near retirement.

Employee Benefits Optimization – Adviser provides employee benefit plan services to employer plan sponsors on an ongoing basis. Generally, such services consist of assisting employer plan sponsors in establishing, monitoring, and reviewing their company’s participant-directed retirement plan. As the needs of the plan sponsor dictate, areas of advising could include: investment options, plan structure, and participant education.

Estate planning – In collaboration with client’s estate planning attorney, Adviser helps analyze and recommend appropriate estate planning techniques and tools. This includes reviewing the income needs of dependents or beneficiaries, charitable goals or objectives, business transition and trust management.

Insurance – Help to determine the proper amount and type of insurance for a client’s current needs by comparing income needs to the client’s current balance sheet. This advice can cover life, disability, property, automobile, long-term-care and umbrella liability insurance.

Charitable giving – Adviser provides advice regarding tax-appropriate vehicles to accomplish a client’s charitable and tax objectives, as well as determining which assets to use for funding such a vehicle.

Other planning services – Adviser provides advice regarding funding college accounts, real estate issues/consulting, business transition planning and family wealth preservation planning.

Investment Management

Adviser provides ongoing discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services to its clients based upon each client's current financial condition, goals, risk tolerance, income, liquidity requirements, investment time horizon, and other information that is relevant to the management of clients' account(s). This information will then be used to make investment decisions and recommendations that reflect clients' individual needs and objectives on an initial and ongoing basis. Adviser's recommendations will allocate portions of clients' account(s) to various asset classes. For non-discretionary accounts, Adviser will review all such recommendations with clients, and clients will have the opportunity to accept or reject any recommendations. Clients with non-discretionary accounts are under no obligation to accept or implement any recommendation made by Adviser. For discretionary accounts, Adviser will retain the discretion to buy, sell, or otherwise transact in securities and other investments in a client's accounts without first receiving the Client's specific approval for each transaction. Such discretionary authority is granted by a client in his or her investment management agreement with Adviser. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities so long as such restrictions may reasonably be implemented by Adviser.

- C. Adviser does not participate in any wrap fee programs.
- D. As of June 01, 2021, Adviser manages the following discretionary and non-discretionary client assets:
 - i. Discretionary: \$85,641,533
 - ii. Non-Discretionary: \$25,950,947

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

- A. Adviser is compensated for investment management services primarily by fees charged based on a client's assets under management with Adviser. Adviser is compensated for financial planning services primarily by a fixed fee that typically ranges from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per year based on the complexity of a client's financial situation and the specific services to be rendered by Adviser. Alternatively, Adviser may render financial planning services on an hourly basis at a rate of \$300 per hour, subject to negotiation at Adviser's discretion. Adviser requires a minimum annual fee of \$2,500. This minimum annual fee may be waived by the Adviser at the Adviser's sole discretion. Fees are negotiable, and each client's specific fee schedule is included as part of the investment management and/or financial planning agreement signed by Adviser and the client.

Adviser's standard investment management fee schedule is included below, subject to negotiation with a client:

Client Assets Under Management	Annual Fee Percentage (paid quarterly)
\$0 - \$3,000,000	1.00%
\$3,000,001 - \$5,000,000	0.75%
\$5,000,001 - \$15,000,000	0.50%
Any amount above \$15,000,000	0.25%

- B. Investment management fees are deducted in advance on a quarterly basis from clients' assets and based upon the market value of such assets managed by Adviser as of the last day of the prior calendar quarter. In certain circumstances, investment management fees may be deducted in arrears. Fixed financial planning fees are billed quarterly in advance, and hourly financial planning fees are billed monthly in arrears.

- C. In addition to the fees charged by Adviser, clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Please refer to Item 12: Brokerage Practices, for further information on such brokerage and other transaction-related practices. Clients will also typically incur additional fees and expenses imposed by independent and unaffiliated third-parties, which can include qualified custodian fees, mutual fund or exchange traded fund fees and expenses, mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, wire transfer fees, check-writing fees, early-redemption charges, certain deferred sales charges on previously-purchased mutual funds, margin fees, charges or interest, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. These additional charges are separate and apart from the fees charged by Adviser.
- D. If Adviser or client terminates the investment management and/or financial planning agreement before the end of a quarterly billing period, Adviser's fees will be prorated through the effective date of the termination. Pre-paid pro rata investment management fees and/or financial planning fees for the remainder of the quarterly billing period after the termination will be refunded to client.
- E. Neither Adviser nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

Neither Adviser nor any of its supervised persons accepts performance-based fees (fees based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of the assets of a client).

Item 7: Types of Clients

Adviser generally provides its services to individuals, high-net-worth individuals, trusts, estates, business entities, charitable organizations and pension and profit-sharing plans. Adviser does not require a minimum account value to open or maintain an account.

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

- A. The investment strategy used by Adviser when formulating investment advice or managing assets primarily focuses on fundamental analysis. Fundamental analysis involves determining the financial condition and competitive position of a company. Adviser will analyze the financial condition, management strength, earnings, new products/services, as well as the company's position amongst its competitors in order to establish recommendations for clients. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance does not guarantee future returns.
- B. Like any investment strategy, fundamental analysis involves material risks. The primary risk in using fundamental analysis is that while the overall health and position of a company may appear to be strong, market conditions may negatively impact the security. Furthermore, investing for the long term means that a client's account will be exposed to short-term fluctuations in the market and the behavioral impulse to make trading decisions based on such short-term market fluctuations. Adviser does not condone short-term trading in an attempt to "time" the market, and instead coaches clients to remain committed to their financial goals. However, investing for the

long term can expose clients to risks borne out of changes to interest rates, inflation, general economic conditions, market cycles, geopolitical shifts, and regulatory changes. Interest rate risk is the risk associated with the value of a bond relative to increases or decreases in interest rates (interest rates tend to be inversely related to bond prices). Inflation risk is the risk that the value of a client's portfolio will not appreciate at least in an amount equal to inflation over time. General micro- and macro-economic conditions may also affect the value of the securities held in a client's portfolio, and general economic downturns can trigger corresponding losses across various assets classes and security types. Market cycles may cause overall volatility and fluctuations in a portfolio's value, and may increase the likelihood that securities are purchased when values are comparatively high and/or that securities are sold when values are comparatively low. Geopolitical shifts may result in market uncertainty, lowered expected returns, and general volatility in both domestic and international securities. Regulatory changes may have a negative impact on capital formation and increase the costs of doing business, and therefore result in decreased corporate profits and corresponding market values of securities.

- C. Investing in mutual funds does not guarantee a return on investment, and shareholders of a mutual fund may lose the principal that they've invested into a particular mutual fund. Mutual funds invest into underlying securities that comprise the mutual fund, and as such clients are exposed to the risks arising from such underlying securities. Mutual funds charge internal expenses to their shareholders (which can include management fees, administration fees, shareholder servicing fees, sales loads, redemption fees, and other fund fees and expenses, e.g.), and such internal expenses subtract from its potential for market appreciation. Shares of mutual funds may only be traded at their stated net asset value ("NAV"), calculated at the end of each day upon the market's close.

Investing in exchange traded fund ("ETFs") bears similar risks and incurs similar costs to investing in mutual funds as described above. However, shares of an ETF may be traded like stocks on the open market and are not redeemable at an NAV. As such, the value of an ETF may fluctuate throughout the day and investors will be subject to the cost associated with the bid-ask spread (the difference between the price a buyer is willing to pay (bid) for an ETF and the seller's offering (asking) price). ETFs are also subject to trading risks, liquidity and shut down risks, and risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants.

Clients are encouraged to carefully read the prospectus of any mutual fund or ETF to be purchased for investment to obtain a full understanding of its respective risks and costs.

Investing in common stocks means that a client will be subject to the risks of the overall market as well as risks associated with the particular company or companies whose stock is owned. These risks can include, for example, changes in economic conditions, growth rates, profits, interest rates and the market's perception of these securities. Common stocks tend to be more volatile and more risky than certain other forms of investments, especially as compared to fixed income products like bonds.

Investing in bonds means that a client will be subject to the market prices of such debt securities, which typically fluctuate depending on interest rates, credit quality, and maturity. In general, market prices of debt securities decline when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. The longer the time to a bond's maturity, the greater its interest rate risk. Bonds are also subject to inflation risk, reinvestment risk, redemption risk, and valuation risk.

Investing in REITs means that clients will be subject to the risks associated with investments in mortgages and their related activities in addition to the general risk of equity and financial markets. Among the factors that the REIT industry is vulnerable to are: (1) change in government regulation, primarily the pass-through tax treatment of REIT income, (2) the market for residential mortgage assets, (3) the general level and term structure for interest rates. The common equity prices of REITs have historically been more closely correlated with changes in interest rates than

other non-REIT equity securities. Additionally, REITs tend to be more illiquid in nature, may contain additional fees, and may experience disruptions in distributions in comparison to other types of securities.

Investments in limited partnerships are often subject to liquidity restrictions, which means that a client may not be able to redeem his or her investment until a redemption window is available. In addition, such investments can be more volatile and less transparent than an exchange-listed security that trades daily in an electronic marketplace. Limited partnerships are generally more difficult to value than exchange-listed securities, and therefore are more reliant on individual judgment as opposed to market prices when determining a valuation. Investors into limited partnerships are typically required to be either accredited investors, qualified clients, or both, and should carefully consider the specific risks described in the applicable private placement memorandum, limited partnership agreement, and other fund-related disclosure documents.

Investments in private placements are often subject to liquidity restrictions, which means that a client may not be able to redeem his or her investment until a redemption window is available. In addition, such investments can be more volatile and less transparent than an exchange-listed security that trades daily in an electronic marketplace. Private placements are generally more difficult to value than exchange-listed securities, and therefore are more reliant on individual judgment as opposed to market prices when determining a valuation. Investors into private placements are typically required to be either accredited investors, qualified clients, or both, and should carefully consider the specific risks described in the applicable private placement memorandum, limited partnership agreement, and other fund-related disclosure documents.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of Adviser's advisory business or the integrity of Adviser's management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

- A. Neither Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.
- B. Neither Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.
- C. Adviser does not have any relationship or arrangement with any related person listed below:
 - i. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker
 - ii. investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or "hedge fund," and offshore fund)
 - iii. other investment adviser or financial planner
 - iv. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor
 - v. banking or thrift institution
 - vi. accountant or accounting firm
 - vii. lawyer or law firm
 - viii. insurance company or agency
 - ix. pension consultant
 - x. real estate broker or dealer
 - xi. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships

- D. Chris Cacchiola serves as an outsourced, independent Chief Investment Officer for an unaffiliated investment management company (18 Squared GP, LLC or "18 Squared") that manages a private fund vehicle (18 Squared Tactical Fund LP, or the "Fund"). In this capacity he will be responsible for performing due diligence and research into potential investments, and making capital allocation recommendations for the Fund. This activity presents a conflict of interest to the extent clients of Adviser are solicited to invest into the fund to which Chris Cacchiola provides his services. However, this conflict of interest is mitigated since no additional compensation will be earned by Adviser or by Chris Cacchiola from 18 Squared or the Fund in consideration of such clients' investments. Adviser has also provided full disclosure in this brochure, and will only make a recommendation to invest in the Fund if such recommendation is in the client's best interests.

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

- A. Adviser has adopted a code of ethics that will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request. Adviser's code of ethics describes the standards of business conduct that Adviser requires of its supervised persons, which is reflective of Adviser's fiduciary obligations to act in the best interests of its clients. The code of ethics also includes sections related to compliance with securities laws, reporting of personal securities transactions and holdings, reporting of violations of the code of ethics to Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, pre-approval of certain investments by access persons, and the distribution of the code of ethics and any amendments to all supervised persons followed by a written acknowledgement of their receipt.
- B. Neither Adviser nor any of its related persons recommends to clients, or buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which Adviser or any of its related persons has a material financial interest.
- C. From time to time, Adviser or its related persons will invest in the same securities (or related securities such as warrants, options or futures) that Adviser or a related person recommends to clients. This has the potential to create a conflict of interest because it affords Adviser or its related persons the opportunity to profit from the investment recommendations made to clients. Adviser's policies and procedures and code of ethics address this potential conflict of interest by prohibiting such trading by Adviser or its related persons if it would be to the detriment of any client and by monitoring for compliance through the reporting and review of personal securities transactions. In all instances Adviser will act in the best interests of its clients.
- D. From time to time, Adviser or its related persons will buy or sell securities for client accounts at or about the same time that Adviser or a related person buys or sells the same securities for its own (or the related person's own) account. This has the potential to create a conflict of interest because it affords Adviser or its related persons the opportunity to trade either before or after the trade is made in client accounts, and profit as a result. Adviser's policies and procedures and code of ethics address this potential conflict of interest by prohibiting such trading by Adviser or its related persons if it would be to the detriment of any client and by monitoring for compliance through the reporting and review of personal securities transactions. In all instances Adviser will act in the best interests of its clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

- A. Adviser considers several factors when recommending a custodial broker-dealer for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of such custodial broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include the custodial broker-dealer's industry reputation and financial stability, service quality and responsiveness, execution price, speed and accuracy, reporting abilities, and general expertise. Assessing these factors as a whole allows Adviser to fulfil its duty

to seek best execution for its clients' securities transactions. However, Adviser does not guarantee that the custodial broker-dealer recommended for client transactions will necessarily provide the best possible price, as price is not the sole factor considered when seeking best execution. After considering the factors above, Adviser recommends TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. member FINRA/SIPC ("TD Ameritrade") and Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. member FINRA/SIPC ("Schwab") as the custodial broker-dealer for client accounts.

- i. Adviser does not receive research and other soft dollar benefits in connection with client securities transactions, which are known as "soft dollar benefits". However, the custodial broker-dealer(s) recommended by Adviser do provide certain products and services that are intended to directly benefit Adviser, clients, or both. Such products and services include (a) an online platform through which Adviser can monitor and review client accounts, (b) access to proprietary technology that allows for order entry, (c) duplicate statements for client accounts and confirmations for client transactions, (d) invitations to the custodial broker-dealer(s)' educational conferences, (e) practice management consulting, and (f) occasional business meals and entertainment. The receipt of these products and services creates a conflict of interest to the extent it causes Adviser to recommend TD Ameritrade and/or Schwab as opposed to a comparable broker-dealer. Adviser addresses this conflict of interest by fully disclosing it in this brochure, evaluating TD Ameritrade and/or Schwab based on the value and quality of its services as realized by clients, and by periodically evaluating alternative broker-dealers to recommend.
 - ii. Adviser does not consider, in selecting or recommending custodial broker-dealers, whether Adviser or a related person receives client referrals from a custodial broker-dealer or third-party.
 - iii. Adviser does not routinely recommend, request, or require that a client direct Adviser to execute transactions through a specified custodial broker-dealer.
- B. Adviser retains the ability to aggregate the purchase and sale of securities for clients' accounts with the goal of seeking more efficient execution and more consistent results across accounts. Aggregated trading instructions will not be placed if it would result in increased administrative and other costs, custodial burdens, or other disadvantages. If client trades are aggregated by Adviser, such aggregation will be done so as to not to disadvantage any client and to treat all clients as fairly and equally as possible.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

- A. Chris Cacchiola, founder, monitors client accounts on an ongoing basis, and typically reviews client accounts on a quarterly basis. During the regular review an account's performance, the account will be compared against similar managed accounts to identify any unacceptable or deviation in performance. Events that may trigger a special review would be unusual performance, additions or deletions of client-imposed restrictions, excessive draw-down, volatility in performance, or buy and sell decisions implemented by Adviser or pursuant to a client's needs. Clients are encouraged to proactively reach out to Adviser to discuss any changes to their personal or financial situation.
- B. Other factors that may trigger a review include, but are not limited to, material developments in market conditions, material geopolitical events, and changes to a client's personal or financial situation (the birth of a child, preparing for a home purchase, plans to attend higher education, a job transition, impending retirement, death or disability among family members, etc.).
- C. The custodial broker-dealer will send account statements and reports directly to clients no less frequently than quarterly. Such statements and reports will be mailed to clients at their address of record or delivered electronically, depending on the client's election. If agreed to by Adviser and

client, Adviser or a third-party report provider will also send clients reports to assist them in understanding their account positions and performance, as well as the progress toward achieving financial goals.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- A. Nobody other than clients provides an economic benefit to Adviser for providing investment advice or other advisory services to clients. However, as described above in Item 12, the custodial broker-dealer(s) recommended for client accounts provides certain products and services that are intended to directly benefit Adviser, clients, or both.
- B. Neither Adviser nor a related person directly or indirectly compensates a person who is not Adviser's supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

For clients that do not have their fees deducted directly from their account(s) and have not provided Adviser with any standing letters of authorization to distribute funds from their account(s), Adviser will not have any custody of client funds or securities. For clients that have their fees deducted directly from their account(s), Adviser will typically be deemed to have limited custody over such clients' funds or securities pursuant to applicable custody rules and guidance thereto. At no time will Adviser accept full custody of client funds or securities in the capacity of a custodial broker-dealer, and at all times client accounts will be held by a third-party qualified custodian as described in Item 12, above. Adviser will provide clients with a statement or invoice when it deducts its fee from clients' accounts.

If a client receives account statements from both the custodial broker-dealer and Adviser or a third-party report provider, client is urged to compare such account statements and inform Adviser of any discrepancies between them.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

For certain accounts, Adviser accepts discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of clients only pursuant the mutual written agreement of Adviser and the client through a power-of-attorney, which is typically contained in the advisory agreement signed by Adviser and the client. Clients may place reasonable limitations on this discretionary authority so long as it is contained in a written agreement and/or power-of-attorney.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

- A. Adviser does not have and will not accept authority to vote client securities.
- B. Clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodial broker-dealer or a transfer agent, as applicable, and should direct any inquiries regarding such proxies or other solicitations directly to the sender.

Item 18: Financial Information

- A. Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.
- B. Adviser does not have any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.
- C. Adviser does not have custody of client funds or securities or require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance. Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.