

# PW Nova Financial Services, LLC

dba JW Nova Wealth Partners | dba PWA Financial

## Wrap Fee Program Brochure

March 11, 2026

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CRD Number: 333595

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This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of PW Nova Financial Services, LLC dba JW Nova Wealth Partners and dba PWA Financial. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (267) 753-7065 or by email at [info@jwnova.com](mailto:info@jwnova.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. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about the firm is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

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## Item 2: Material Changes

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The material changes in this brochure from the last annual updating amendment on February 5, 2025, are described below. Material changes relate to the firm's policies, practices, or conflicts of interest.

**Ownership Clarification:** PW Nova Financial Services, LLC is a 50/50 partnership owned by CMC Wealth Partners, Inc. and Sebvivi Enterprises, Inc.

**Branding:** The firm explicitly identifies its two advisory practices: JW Nova Wealth Partners and PWA Financial.

**Assets Under Management:** The firm has updated its Assets Under Management as of December 2025. (Item 6.C)

**Fee Update:** The maximum annual advisory fee for the wrap program has been updated to 2.00%.

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## Item 4: Advisory Business

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### A. Description of the Advisory Firm

PW Nova Financial Services LLC dba JW Nova Wealth Partners and dba PWA Financial (hereinafter “the firm”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Delaware. The firm was formed in September 2024, and the principal owners are CMC Wealth Partners, Inc. and Sebvivi Enterprises, Inc. The firm provides wealth management to clients under this wrap fee program as sponsor and portfolio manager.

The firm charges clients a percentage of assets under management or advisement per client account which shall not exceed 2.00% annually. 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 generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client’s advisory agreement.

Wealth management fees are withdrawn directly from the client’s accounts with the client’s written authorization on a monthly or quarterly basis. Fees are paid in advance. Refunds for any fees paid in advance but not yet earned will be refunded on a prorated basis and returned within fourteen days to the client via check or return deposit back into the client’s account. For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the refunded fee will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate multiplied by the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.)

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty, for a full refund of the firm’s fees, within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 5 days’ written notice.

### B. Contribution Cost Factors

The program may cost the client more or less than purchasing such services separately. There are several factors that bear upon the relative cost of the program, including the trading activity in the client’s account, the adviser’s ability to aggregate trades, and the cost of the services if provided separately (which in turn depends on the prices and specific services offered by different providers).

### C. Additional Fees

The firm will wrap third-party fees (i.e., custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.) for wrap fee wealth management accounts. The firm will charge clients one fee, and pay all transaction fees using the fee collected from the client. Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that the firm has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs.

Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to: margin costs; charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund; fees associated with “step out” transactions if the account uses different custodians or broker-dealers; deferred sales charges; odd-lot differentials; transfer taxes; wire transfer and electronic fund fees; and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Third-party money manager fees may or may not be included in the wrap fee, as disclosed in the Wealth Management Agreement.

### D. Compensation of Client Participation

Neither the firm, nor any representatives of the firm, receive any additional compensation beyond advisory fees for the participation of clients in the wrap fee program. However, compensation received may be more than what would have been received if the client paid separately for investment advice, brokerage, and other services. Therefore, the firm may have a financial incentive to recommend the wrap fee program to clients.

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## Item 5: Types of Clients

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The firm generally offers advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Pension and Profit Sharing Plans
- ❖ Charitable Organizations
- ❖ Corporations or Business Entities
- ❖ Trusts
- ❖ State or Municipal Government Entities

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

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## Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

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### Selecting/Reviewing Portfolio Managers

The firm may select outside portfolio managers for management of certain accounts within this wrap fee program. Primarily, the firm will be the sole portfolio manager for this wrap fee program. The firm will use industry standards to calculate portfolio manager performance. Performance information is reviewed quarterly to determine and verify its accuracy and compliance with presentation standards.

### Related Persons

The firm and its personnel serve as the portfolio managers for all wrap fee program accounts. This is a conflict of interest in that no outside adviser assesses the firm's management of the wrap fee program. However, the firm addresses this conflict by acting in its clients' best interests consistent with its fiduciary duty as sponsor and portfolio manager of the wrap fee program.

### Advisory Business

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

- Determine investment strategy
- Personal investment policy
- Asset allocation
- Asset selection
- Assessment of risk tolerance
- Regular portfolio monitoring
- Financial planning

The firm evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. The firm 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.

Wealth management accounts participating in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees. The firm will charge clients one fee and pay transaction fees using the advisory fee collected from the client. Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that the firm has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs. To address this conflict, the firm will always act in the best interest of its clients consistent with its fiduciary duty as an investment adviser.

### Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

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

### Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

When the firm provides investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, the firm is a fiduciary 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 firm also has a fiduciary duty under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 with respect to all client accounts. The way the firm makes money creates some conflicts with your interests, so the firm operates 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, the firm 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 the firm gives 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.

### **Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions**

The firm 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 the firm on behalf of the client. The firm 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 the firm from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require the firm to deviate from its standard suite of services, the firm reserves the right to end the relationship.

### **Wrap Fee Programs**

As discussed herein, the firm sponsors and acts as portfolio manager for this wrap fee program. The firm manages the investments in the wrap fee program, but does not manage those wrap fee accounts any differently than it would manage non-wrap fee accounts. The fees paid to the wrap account program will be given to the firm as a management fee.

### **Amounts Under Management**

The firm has the following assets under management:

<b>Discretionary Amounts:</b>	<b>Non-Discretionary Amounts:</b>	<b>Date Calculated:</b>
\$650,103,582	\$4,225,000	December 2025

### **Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management**

The firm 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. Clients should be aware that investment advisers have an incentive to invest in riskier investments when paid a performance-based fee due to the higher risk/higher reward attributes.

## **Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies**

### **Methods of Analysis**

The firm'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. The firm 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 assets.

**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**

The firm uses long term investing, short sales, and options trading (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies).

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

## **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 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.

**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**

The firm's use of short sales and options trading generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

**Long term investing** 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.

**Options transactions** involve a contract to purchase a security at a given price, not necessarily at market value, depending on the market. This strategy includes the risk that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value, as well as the possibility of leveraged loss of trading capital due to the leveraged nature of stock options.

**Selection of Other Advisers:** Although the firm will seek to select only money managers who will invest clients' assets with the highest level of integrity, the firm's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired, and the firm will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. The firm 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 sales** entail the possibility of infinite loss. An increase in the applicable securities' prices will result in a loss and, over time, the market has historically trended upward.

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

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## Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

The firm's use of short sales and options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. 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. 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.) 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. 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 include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), and price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. Precious Metal ETFs may be negatively impacted by large sales by the official sector, a significant increase in hedging activities by producers, or a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. 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 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, competition, changes in interest rates, the ongoing need for capital improvements, changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, and adverse changes in governmental rules, fiscal policies, or zoning laws.

**Annuities** are a retirement product designed to meet long-term 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 substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets may be illiquid due to restrictions, and 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. The risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

**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. Even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

**Options** are contracts to purchase a security at a given price, risking that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value. An uncovered option is not backed by an offsetting position that would help mitigate risk. The potential loss for an uncovered call option is limitless. Option transactions also involve risks including but not limited to economic risk, market risk, sector risk, idiosyncratic risk, political/regulatory risk, inflation (purchasing power) risk, and interest rate risk.

**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.

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*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.*

### **Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)**

The firm acknowledges its fiduciary obligation to vote proxies on behalf of those clients that have delegated to it, or for which it is deemed to have, proxy voting authority. The firm has hired Broadridge to vote proxies on behalf of a client solely in the best interest of the relevant client. The firm has established general guidelines for voting proxies. The firm may also abstain from voting if, based on factors such as expense or difficulty of exercise, it determines that a client's interests are better served by abstaining. Further, because proxy proposals and individual company facts and circumstances may vary, the firm may vote in a manner that is contrary to the general guidelines if it believes that it would be in a client's best interest to do so. If a proxy proposal presents a conflict of interest between the firm and a client, then the firm will disclose the conflict of interest to the client prior to the proxy vote and, if participating in the vote, will vote in accordance with the client's wishes.

Clients may obtain a complete copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting the firm in writing and requesting such information. Each client may also request information concerning the manner in which proxy votes have been cast with respect to portfolio securities held by the relevant client during the prior annual period. Clients can send written requests to the Chief Compliance Officer at [ann@jwnova.com](mailto:ann@jwnova.com).

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## **Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers**

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All client information material to managing the portfolio (including basic information, risk tolerance, sophistication level, and income level) is provided to the portfolio manager. The portfolio manager will also have access to that information as it changes and is updated.

Clients are encouraged to promptly notify the firm of any material changes in their financial circumstances, investment objectives, or risk tolerance so that the firm may update its management of the account accordingly.

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## Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

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The firm does not restrict clients from contacting portfolio managers. The firm's representatives can be contacted during regular business hours. Clients who have specific concerns about their account management or portfolio performance are encouraged to contact their representative directly or reach the firm at:

**Phone:** (267) 753-7065

**Email:** [info@jwnova.com](mailto:info@jwnova.com)

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## Item 9: Additional Information

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### Disciplinary Action and Other Financial Industry Activities

#### Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

#### Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

#### Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

#### Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Chris McNesby is a registered representative of Private Client Services, LLC. This arrangement creates a potential conflict of interest as Mr. McNesby may have an incentive to recommend securities transactions that generate commissions. The firm manages this conflict through its fiduciary duty and Code of Ethics.

#### Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Adviser

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

### Code of Ethics, Client Referrals, and Financial Information

#### Code of Ethics

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

#### Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

#### Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of the firm may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of the firm 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. The firm 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.

#### Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of the firm may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of the firm 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, the firm will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of the firm buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

#### Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews

Accounts are reviewed at least quarterly by Ann Lovett, Chief Compliance Officer, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. 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).

**Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients**

Each client will receive a monthly account statement directly from the custodian. Clients are encouraged to review these statements carefully and promptly notify the firm of any discrepancies.

**Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients**

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

**Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals**

Solicitor relationships will be fully disclosed to each client to the extent required by applicable law. The firm will ensure each solicitor is exempt, notice filed, or properly registered in all appropriate jurisdictions. All such referral activities will be conducted in accordance with Rule 206(4)-1 under the Advisers Act, where applicable.

**Balance Sheet**

The firm neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

**Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients**

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

**Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years**

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

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## Item 10: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

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Please see the “Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests” and “Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests” sections in Item 9 above.

The firm has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time. There is no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair the firm’s ability to meet its contractual commitments to clients.

— End of Wrap Fee Program Brochure —