

Sewickley Financial LLC

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Sewickley Financial LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (414) 688-6733 or by email at: ec@sewickleyfinancial.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 Sewickley Financial LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Sewickley Financial LLC's CRD number is: 172459.

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Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

There are no material changes in this brochure from the last annual updating amendment of Sewickley Financial LLC on 03/29/2020. Material changes relate to Sewickley Financial LLC policies, practices or conflicts of interests only.

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
A. Description of the Advisory Firm	2
B. Types of Advisory Services	2
Financial Planning	3
C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions	3
D. Wrap Fee Programs	3
E. Assets Under Management	3
Item 5: Fees and Compensation	4
A. Fee Schedule	4
Financial Planning Fees	4
Hourly Fees	4
B. Payment of Fees	4
Payment of Financial Planning Fees	5
C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees	5
D. Prepayment of Fees	5
E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients	5
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	5
Item 7: Types of Clients	5
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Investment Loss	6
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies	6
B. Material Risks Involved	6
C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized	7
Item 9: Disciplinary Information	9
A. Criminal or Civil Actions	9
B. Administrative Proceedings	9
C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings	9
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	9
A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative	9
B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor	9
C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests	9
D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections	9
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	10

A.	Code of Ethics	10
B.	Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests	10
C.	Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients.....	10
D.	Trading Securities At/ Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities	10
Item 12:	Brokerage Practices.....	11
A.	Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers	11
1.	Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits	11
2.	Brokerage for Client Referrals	11
3.	Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use	11
B.	Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts	11
Item 13:	Reviews of Accounts	12
A.	Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews.....	12
B.	Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts.....	12
C.	Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients.....	12
Item 14:	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	12
A.	Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)	12
B.	Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals.....	12
Item 15:	Custody.....	13
Item 16:	Investment Discretion	13
Item 17:	Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting).....	13
Item 18:	Financial Information.....	13
A.	Balance Sheet	13
B.	Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients	13
C.	Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years	14
Item 19:	Requirements For State Registered Advisers	14
A.	Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons; Their Formal Education and Business Background	14
B.	Other Businesses in Which This Advisory Firm or its Personnel are Engaged and Time Spent on Those (If Any).....	14
C.	How Performance-based Fees are Calculated and Degree of Risk to Clients	14
D.	Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm	14
E.	Material Relationships That Management Persons Have With Issuers of Securities (If Any)	14

Item 4: Advisory Business

Business Description

We provide services to individuals and high-net-worth individuals concerning mutual funds, fixed income securities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds and non-U.S. securities. As a registered investment adviser, we are held to the highest standard of client care – a fiduciary standard. As a fiduciary, we always put our client’s interests first and must fully disclose any potential conflict of interest. We do not hold customer funds or securities.

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Sewickley Financial LLC (hereinafter “SFL”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Pennsylvania. The firm was formed in July 2014, and the principal owner is Eric Carlson.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

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

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

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

SFL seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of SFL’s economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, SFL attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, SFL’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 SFL'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.

Financial Planning

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

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

SFL generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds and non-U.S. securities, although SFL primarily recommends U.S. equities, mainly within the S&P 500. Exposure to non-U.S. securities will be mainly through ETFs and possibly through mutual funds. SFL may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

SFL will tailor a program for each individual client based on tax situation, time horizon, and investment experience. 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 SFL on behalf of the client. SFL may use "model portfolios" 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 SFL from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require SFL to deviate from its standard suite of services, SFL 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, transaction costs, fund expenses, and other administrative fees. SFL does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

SFL has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	As of Date:
\$10,727,429.00	\$0	December 2020

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Asset-Based Fees for Portfolio Management

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fee
Up to \$4,999,999	1.50%
\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	1.00%
\$10,000,000 - and up	0.75%

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of SFL's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 30 days' written notice.

SFL uses the balance in the client's account on the 1st business day of the quarter for purposes of determining the value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

Financial Planning Fees

Hourly Fees

The hourly fee for these services is \$150. The fees are negotiable and the final fee schedule will be attached as Exhibit II of the Financial Planning Agreement.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Asset-Based Portfolio Management Fees

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

Because client fees will be withdrawn directly from client accounts, SFL will:

(A) Possess written authorization from the client to deduct advisory fees from an account held by a qualified custodian.

(B) Send the qualified custodian written notice of the amount of the fee to be deducted from the client's account and verify that the qualified custodian sends invoices to the client.

(C) Send the client a written invoice itemizing the fee upon or prior to fee deduction, including the formula used to calculate the fee, the time period covered by the fee and the amount of assets under management on which the fee was based.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Hourly Financial Planning fees are paid via check. Fees are paid quarterly.

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

D. Prepayment of Fees

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

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

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

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

SFL 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

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

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

Minimum Account Size for Portfolio Management

There is an account minimum of \$1,000,000, which may be waived by SFL in its discretion.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

SFL's methods of analysis include fundamental analysis, cyclical analysis, quantitative analysis and modern portfolio theory.

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

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

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.

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

Investment Strategies

SFL uses long term trading and, on rare occasions only, 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.

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.

Quantitative Model Risk: 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.

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

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

SFL primarily recommends U.S. equities, mainly within the S&P 500. Exposure to non-U.S. securities will be mainly through ETFs and possibly through mutual funds.

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

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

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

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. 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.

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

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

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

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

Neither SFL 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

Neither SFL nor its representatives have any material relationships to this advisory business that would present a possible conflict of interest.

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

SFL does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers. All assets are managed by SFL management.

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

A. Code of Ethics

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

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

SFL chooses custodians/broker-dealers based on SFL'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 SFL 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 SFL's research efforts. SFL will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

SFL prefers clients to use TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. Member FINRA/SIPC/NFA.

1. *Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits*

SFL receives no research, product, or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or third-party in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits").

2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals*

SFL 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*

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

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

SFL 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: Reviews of Accounts

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

All client accounts for SFL's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least monthly by Eric Carlson, Principal, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at SFL are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Eric Carlson, Principal. There is only one level of review for financial plans, and that is the total review conducted to create the financial plans.

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 SFL'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.

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

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

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

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

SFL 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, SFL 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

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

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

SFL 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

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

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

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

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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

Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

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

SFL currently has only one management person: Eric Neil Carlson. Education and business background can be found on the individual's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

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

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

C. How Performance-based Fees are Calculated and Degree of Risk to Clients

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

D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm

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

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

See Item 10.C and 11.B.