

GUIDE WEALTH MANAGEMENT

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Guide Wealth Management, LLC, “GWM”. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 833-222-9435. 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.

Guide Wealth Management, LLC is a New York-based Investment Adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. Additional information about GWM is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov which can be found using the firm’s identification number (CRD#) 264788.

This annual update reflects the following material changes from the prior brochure. These updates reflect enhancements to the Firm's disclosures to address evolving regulatory expectations, technology practices, and business operations.

1. **Technology and AI Disclosure (Item 4, Item 8):** Added disclosure that the Firm may utilize technology tools, including artificial intelligence, to support research, analysis, and operational functions. AI outputs are subject to human review prior to use in client communications or investment decisions.
2. **Cybersecurity and Technology Risk (Item 8):** Added cybersecurity and technology risk as a material risk factor, including risks associated with AI tools, data breaches, and third-party system failures.
3. **Privacy and Data Protection (Item 11):** Updated to reference the Firm's Privacy Notice and data protection practices, including the prohibition on using client nonpublic personal information (NPI) in unapproved systems.
4. **Incident Response (Item 11):** Added reference to the Firm's obligations under amended Regulation S-P, including the 30-day customer notification requirement following discovery of a data breach.
5. **Affiliated Entity Fee Arrangements (Items 5, 10, 11):** Added disclosure regarding fee arrangements between GWM and Guide Tax Management LLC ("GTM"), an affiliated entity owned by Matthew Hague. GWM's Wealth Management engagement includes tax preparation services for one business entity delivered through GTM, with fees credited against GWM's advisory fee so that the client's total cost is unchanged. Clients with more than one business entity may engage GTM for additional business tax services; fees for those additional engagements are charged by GTM separately may represent additional costs beyond GWM's advisory fee. The applicable treatment for each business entity is disclosed in the client's advisory agreement or in a written notice provided before services begin. This arrangement and the associated conflict of interest are described in Items 5, 10, and 11.

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Description of our advisory firm, our principal owner, and how long we have been in business

Guide Wealth Management LLC (GWM) is registered as an Investment Adviser with the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission). We were founded in May 2015 and became SEC registered in March 2024. Matthew Hague is the principal owner of GWM.

Description of the Types of Advisory Services We Offer

Wealth Management

We define Wealth Management as a comprehensive, multi-family office service. It includes Investment Management, Financial Planning, Tax Preparation, and Tax Representation. Services may cover both Personal and Business topics, as outlined in the scope of our agreement.

Financial planning services include topics such as tax planning, retirement planning, risk management, college savings, cash flow, debt management, work benefits, and estate and incapacity planning. Financial planning is a comprehensive evaluation of a client's current and future financial state by using currently known variables to predict future cash flows, asset values, and withdrawal plans. The key defining aspect of financial planning is that through the financial planning process, all questions, information, and analysis will be considered as they impact and are impacted by the entire financial and life situation of the client.

Investment Management Services

We are in the business of managing individually tailored investment portfolios. Our firm provides continuous advice to a client regarding the investment of client funds based on the individual needs of the client. Through personal discussions in which goals and objectives

based on a client's particular circumstances are established, we develop a client's personal investment policy with an asset allocation target and create and manage a portfolio based on that policy and allocation target. During our data-gathering process, we determine the client's individual objectives, time horizons, risk tolerance, and liquidity needs. We may also review and discuss a client's prior investment history, as well as family composition and background.

Account supervision is guided by the stated objectives of the client (i.e., maximum capital appreciation, growth, income, or growth, and income), as well as tax considerations. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities, types of securities, or industry sectors. Fees pertaining to this service are outlined in *Item 5* of this brochure.

We remind our clients that investing may involve the risk of principal, and to review specific risks identified in *Item 8: Material Risks Involved* of this brochure for more information. We are happy to discuss such risks with our clients to help ensure that they are empowered to make the best decisions possible.

Use of Technology and Artificial Intelligence

The Firm may utilize technology tools, including artificial intelligence ("AI"), to support research, analysis, drafting, and operational functions. These tools are used under Firm supervision and are subject to review by qualified personnel prior to use in client communications or investment decisions. AI tools do not replace human judgment.

Client nonpublic personal information (NPI) is used only within Firm-approved systems. Employees are prohibited from entering client information into unapproved tools, including personal or public AI platforms. The Firm does not permit client information to be used to train external systems or for purposes unrelated to servicing client accounts. For more information on how we protect your information, please refer to our Privacy Notice.

Additional Information

Fees are negotiable and may be adjusted at the discretion of the Principal, including offering a Pro Bono service which may offer the same, or a subsection of, services offered to paying clients.

Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

We offer the same suite of services to all of our clients. However, specific client financial plans and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and is used to construct a client-specific plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches restrictions, needs, and targets.

Wrap Fee Programs

We do not sponsor Wrap Fee Programs.

Disclosure of the amount of client assets we manage on a discretionary basis:

As of 03/19/2026 GWM manages \$42,098,507.22 on a discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Please note, unless a client has received the firm's disclosure brochure at least 48 hours prior to signing the investment advisory contract, the investment advisory contract may be terminated by the client within five (5) business days of signing the contract without incurring any advisory fees. How we are paid depends on the type of advisory service we are performing. Please review the fee and compensation information below.

Investment Management Services

Our standard investment management fee schedule is listed below of the market value of the assets under management (AUM). This schedule is effective for new clients as of 01/01/2023.

Portfolio Value	Annual Fee
\$0- \$5,000,000	1.50%
\$5,000,001 - \$10,000,000	1.00%
Above \$10,000,000	0.75%

There is no minimum fee for Investment Management Services. Fees are tiered, as such a client with \$10,000,000 in assets would be charged a blended rate equivalent to 1.25%. No increase in the annual fee structure shall be effective without agreement from the client in the form of signing either a new agreement or amendment to their current advisory agreement.

For clients assessed a fee in accordance with our standard fee schedule, our firm's fees are billed on a pro-rata annualized basis quarterly in advance based on the gross asset value of your account on the last day of the previous quarter, not reduced by margin or liabilities. For example, a client account with \$10,000,000 invested assets who then withdraws \$2,000,000 cash via portfolio margin loans would have an AUM fee calculation of \$125,000 annually.

Advisory fees are directly debited from client accounts, alternatively, the client may choose to pay directly by check or credit card (a service fee may apply). Accounts initiated or terminated during a calendar month will be charged a prorated fee based on the amount of time remaining in the billing period. An account may be terminated with written notice by either party. Upon termination of the account, any unearned fees will be refunded to the client.

Wealth Management Services

Wealth Management Services are a comprehensive, family office solution. They include a combination of Financial Planning (both Personal and Business) and Investment Management. Fees for Wealth Management Services will follow the AUM fees set out in the Investment

Management Fee schedule above, with the addition of a Client Minimum Fee. The minimum fee is calculated based on various factors including the complexity of the client's situation.

When AUM-based fees exceed the client minimum fee, AUM-based fees will be used solely, and the client minimum fee will not be charged.

Client Minimum Fees

Wealth Management clients have a client-specific minimum fee that incorporates the fees from Investment Management, along with fees calculated based on income, complexity, and scope of work. This minimum fee is in effect until such time as the fee derived from assets under management fee exceeds the minimum fee. Clients are charged the greater of the two fees, they are not additive. Client specific minimum fees generally start at \$15,000 per year.

Clients can expect an annual increase to the minimum fee of between 0-3%. Fee increases will occur in January, with the first increase occurring in the first January after 12 months have elapsed from the initial contract.

CCR Section 260.238(j) Disclosure

Please note, lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

Other Types of Fees and Expenses

Our fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which may be incurred by the client. Clients may incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers, and other third parties such as custodial fees, 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. Mutual fund and exchange-traded funds also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in a fund's prospectus. Such charges, fees, and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to our fee, and we shall not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs.

Item 12 further describes the factors that we consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for clients' transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

We do not accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

Wealth Management clients receive tax preparation and related services for one business entity through Guide Tax Management LLC ("GTM"), with fees credited against GWM's advisory fee so that the client's total cost is unchanged.

Clients with more than one business entity may engage GTM for additional business tax services. Fees for these additional business engagements are charged by GTM separately and represent costs beyond GWM's advisory fee. Whether an additional fee applies, and its amount, will be disclosed to the client in writing prior to those services being rendered.

Clients will never be charged by both GWM and GTM for the same service.

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

Guide Wealth Management does not offer performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients

We provide financial planning and portfolio management services to:

- Individuals and High Net-Worth Individuals.
- Businesses, Trusts, Estates, and Charitable Organizations.
- Pension or Profit Sharing Plans.

We do not have a minimum account size requirement.

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

Our primary methods of investment analysis are fundamental, cyclical, passive investing, and derivatives based strategies.

Passive Investment Management. We primarily practice passive investment management. Passive investing involves building portfolios that are composed of various distinct asset classes. The asset classes are weighted in a manner to achieve a desired relationship between correlation, risk, and return. Funds that passively capture the returns of the desired asset classes are placed in the portfolio. The funds that are used to build passive portfolios are typically index mutual funds or exchange-traded funds. In addition, we implement strategies that may weigh into certain factors, such as size, which may provide results that differ from the benchmark market, this has been described as Smart Beta.

Fundamental analysis involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience, and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value. The risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.

Cyclical analysis is a type of technical analysis that involves evaluating recurring price patterns and trends based upon business cycles. Economic/business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long-term expansions and contractions. The lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy and therefore the risk

of cyclical analysis is the difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

Options and Derivatives

Our firm incorporates options and other and derivative strategies as part of its overall investment approach to manage risk, enhance returns, and improve portfolio efficiency. These strategies may include, but are not limited to:

- **Covered Call Writing** – Generating additional income by selling call options on stocks held in the portfolio.
- **Protective Puts** – Hedging downside risk by purchasing put options on securities owned by the portfolio.
- **Cash-Secured Puts** – Selling put options on securities the portfolio is willing to purchase at a predetermined price.
- **Collar Strategies** – Limiting downside risk by purchasing protective puts while simultaneously selling covered calls.
- **Spread Strategies** – Utilizing combinations of buying and selling options at different strike prices or expiration dates to balance risk and reward.

These strategies are used based on client objectives, market conditions, and portfolio positioning.

Material Risks Involved

All investing strategies we offer involve risk and may result in a loss of your original investment which you should be prepared to bear. Many of these risks apply equally to stocks, bonds, commodities, and any other investment or security. Material risks associated with our investment strategies are listed below.

Market Risk: Market risk involves the possibility that an investment's current market value will fall because of a general market decline, reducing the value of the investment regardless of the operational success of the issuer's operations or its financial condition.

Strategy Risk: The Adviser's investment strategies and/or investment techniques may not work as intended.

Small and Medium Cap Company Risk: Securities of companies with small and medium market capitalizations are often more volatile and less liquid than investments in larger companies. Small and medium cap companies may face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the client's portfolio.

Turnover Risk: At times, the strategy may have a portfolio turnover rate that is higher than other strategies. A high portfolio turnover would result in correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and may result in the distribution of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the account's performance.

Limited markets: Certain securities may be less liquid (harder to sell or buy) and their prices may at times be more volatile than at other times. Under certain market conditions, we may be unable to sell or liquidate investments at prices we consider reasonable or favorable or find buyers at any price.

Concentration Risk: Certain investment strategies focus on particular asset classes, industries, sectors, or types of investment. From time to time these strategies may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a strategy that is more broadly diversified across a wider variety of investments.

Interest Rate Risk: Bond (fixed income) prices generally fall when interest rates rise, and the value may fall below par value or the principal investment. The opposite is also generally true: bond prices generally rise when interest rates fall. In general, fixed-income securities with

longer maturities are more sensitive to these price changes. Most other investments are also sensitive to the level and direction of interest rates.

Legal or Legislative Risk: Legislative changes or Court rulings may impact the value of investments, or the securities' claim on the issuer's assets and finances.

Inflation: Inflation may erode the buying power of your investment portfolio, even if the dollar value of your investments remains the same.

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk: The Firm and its service providers rely on technology systems, including cloud platforms, third-party software, and AI tools, to operate.

Cybersecurity incidents such as unauthorized access, data breaches, system failures, or misuse of AI-generated outputs could disrupt operations, compromise client information, or adversely affect the ability to manage client accounts. While the Firm maintains policies and controls designed to mitigate these risks, no system is entirely immune from disruption or breach. Clients should be aware that technology risk, including risks associated with AI tools used in research or operational support, represents an evolving area of potential exposure.

The Firm's use of third-party AI tools may introduce additional risks, including potential inaccuracies or incomplete outputs, limitations in model reliability, data handling risks associated with external providers, and operational risks if such systems are unavailable or experience performance issues. The Firm maintains policies governing the use of such tools and reviews outputs prior to use; however, it does not control the underlying systems operated by third-party providers.

Risks Associated with Securities

Apart from the general risks outlined above which apply to all types of investments, specific securities may have other risks.

Commercial Paper is, in most cases, an unsecured promissory note that is issued with a maturity of 270 days or less. Being unsecured the risk to the investor is that the issuer may default.

Common stocks may go up and down in price quite dramatically, and in the event of an issuer's bankruptcy or restructuring could lose all value. A slower growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the price of all stocks.

Corporate Bonds are debt securities to borrow money. Generally, issuers pay investors periodic interest and repay the amount borrowed either periodically during the life of the security and/or at maturity. Alternatively, investors can purchase other debt securities, such as zero-coupon bonds, which do not pay current interest, but rather are priced at a discount from their face values and their values accrete over time to face value at maturity. The market prices of debt securities fluctuate depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality, and maturity. In general, market prices of debt securities decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. The longer the time to a bond's maturity, the greater its interest rate risk.

Bank Obligations including bonds and certificates of deposit may be vulnerable to setbacks or panics in the banking industry. Banks and other financial institutions are greatly affected by interest rates and may be adversely affected by downturns in the U.S. and foreign economies or changes in banking regulations.

Municipal Bonds are debt obligations generally issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of public facilities. Municipal bonds pay a lower rate of return than most other types of bonds. However, because of a municipal bond's tax-favored status, investors should compare the relative after-tax return to the after-tax return of other bonds, depending on the investor's tax bracket. Investing in municipal bonds carries the same general risks as investing in bonds in general. Those risks include interest rate risk,

reinvestment risk, inflation risk, market risk, call or redemption risk, credit risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Options and other derivatives carry many unique risks, including sensitivity to time, interest rates, and market volatility, investing in options and other derivatives and can result in the complete loss of principal. Our options strategies may include covered calls, which generate cash while being hedged by underlying securities. Selling calls may result in the underlying being called away at a price lower than the current market price. Where appropriate, we may also use Calls and Puts in various scenarios, including borrowing and lending using spreads, clearing through the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which carries counterparty risk.

Counterparty risk refers to the potential for a counterparty to a financial instrument held by GWM to become insolvent or otherwise default on its obligations. If this occurs, GWM may experience significant delays in recovery or may not recover its investment at all.

Exchange-traded options, including FLEX Options, are backed and settled by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC). However, GWM faces the risk that the OCC may be unable or unwilling to fulfill its obligations under these contracts. In the unlikely event of OCC insolvency or failure to meet settlement responsibilities, the investments could incur substantial losses.

Additionally, FLEX Options may lack liquidity, making it difficult for GWM to close certain positions at desired prices or times. Since GWM is not an OCC clearing member and only clearing members can directly interact with the OCC, it must hold options through omnibus accounts at clearing members. This arrangement introduces the risk that, under certain circumstances, assets deposited as margin for options contracts could be used to cover losses incurred by other clients of the clearing member. While clearing members guarantee the performance of their clients' obligations to the OCC, client assets may not be fully protected in the event of a clearing member's bankruptcy.

While covered call writing does provide a partial hedge to the stock against which the call is written, the hedge is limited to the amount of cash flow received when writing the option. When

selling covered calls, there is a risk the underlying position may be called away at a price lower than the current market price.

Portfolio Margin

Our firm employs portfolio margining for certain client accounts to optimize capital efficiency and manage risk. Portfolio margin allows for reduced margin requirements by evaluating overall portfolio risk rather than individual positions. While this strategy can enhance capital utilization, it also exposes clients to increased leverage and potential liquidation risks. Clients should be aware that in the event of market volatility or adverse price movements, additional margin may be required, and failure to meet such requirements may result in forced liquidation of positions. Due to the complexity of risk management applied to portfolio margin accounts, clients agree to additional restrictions on trading and cash movements in such accounts at times when they are using such margin.

Accounts using margin may be subject to assignment of a position, or to a margin call which would require liquidation of assets or additional cash resources to maintain margin levels.

Leverage Risk: Certain accounts may engage in derivative transactions, such as options, futures, and swaps, which inherently involve leverage because the notional value of these instruments significantly exceeds the cash required to initiate and maintain them. Generally, leveraging assets like derivatives and equities can make a client's portfolio more volatile than if no leverage were used. Certain types of leverage amplify both gains and losses, increasing the impact of market fluctuations on the portfolio's value. This effect is particularly pronounced during periods of market distress, such as a credit crunch or broader financial turmoil. Additionally, an account may be required to set aside liquid assets or otherwise cover obligations arising from leveraged transactions. To meet these requirements, the account might be compelled to liquidate positions under unfavorable market conditions. Leverage can also result in additional client costs, including interest and fees, and losses from leveraged transactions may significantly exceed the initial investment.

Liquidity Risk: A client portfolio faces liquidity risk when factors such as low trading volume, the absence of a market maker or trading partner, large position sizes, market conditions, or legal restrictions limit its ability to sell certain investments or do so at favorable prices. As a result, the portfolio may be forced to accept a lower price, hold the investment longer than desired, sell other assets to generate cash, or miss potential investment opportunities—any of which could negatively impact performance. These risks can become more pronounced during periods of financial market distress or political instability.

Model Portfolio Risks: The performance of a client portfolio following an actively managed model portfolio will largely depend on the success of that model. GWM will actively select securities for inclusion in the model portfolio, and these decisions directly influence a client's portfolio performance. Additionally, if GWM makes deviations from the model portfolio when managing a client's account, the portfolio's performance may vary from that of the model.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error risk arises when a client portfolio's performance deviates from that of the index it aims to track, whether on a daily or aggregate basis. Several factors can contribute to this discrepancy, including fees and trading expenses, client-imposed restrictions, imperfect correlation between portfolio holdings and the index, changes in index composition, regulatory policies, high portfolio turnover, and the use of leverage. As a result, tracking error may cause a portfolio's performance to be either lower or higher than anticipated. Tax consequences of cash withdrawals or rebalances may also be a factor that results in an account that is misaligned with its model portfolio and increases tracking errors.

Tax-Managed Investing Risk: Strategies designed to improve after-tax performance may not always achieve their intended benefits due to various factors. Market conditions can restrict opportunities to realize tax losses. Additionally, a tax-managed approach may lead a client portfolio to retain certain securities for favorable tax treatment or sell securities to generate tax losses, which could impact overall investment decisions.

Tax Risk: The tax treatment of investments in a client portfolio may be negatively impacted by future changes in tax laws, Treasury Regulations, or Internal Revenue Service (IRS) guidance, potentially affecting the character, timing, or amount of taxable income or gains. Additionally, income from tax-exempt municipal bonds could become taxable due to unfavorable tax law changes, adverse IRS interpretations, or non-compliant actions by a bond issuer.

The wash sale rules under Section 1091 of the Internal Revenue Code prevent the recognition of a loss on the sale of stocks or securities if the same or substantially identical securities are acquired within a 61-day window (30 days before and after the sale). While GWM will try to avoid triggering wash sales, they may be necessary in some circumstances, as it might be deemed more appropriate to invest into the wash sale asset from a total portfolio perspective.

Tax-Straddle Risk: Investment strategies that involve offsetting positions in a security or portfolio of securities (e.g., an equity portfolio and an options portfolio) must comply with specific rules under Section 1092 of the Internal Revenue Code (the tax straddle rules) to avoid unfavorable tax consequences. These rules apply to an investor's entire portfolio, including accounts not managed by GWM.

When informed by the client or their adviser about relevant accounts, GWM seeks to manage portfolios in a way that minimizes the risk of tax straddles. However, GWM cannot guarantee that its management will entirely prevent tax straddles, particularly when a client has multiple portfolios, including more than one equity portfolio with GWM. Additionally, GWM cannot control or prevent tax straddles resulting from transactions and holdings outside its management, including those within affiliated accounts.

Tax straddles can impact an investor's ability to take advantage of certain tax benefits, such as deferring gains, deducting interest, or converting short-term gains into long-term gains. These benefits may also be negated by transactions and holdings outside GWM oversight, such as those in other accounts managed by the client. Since some aspects of the tax straddle rules remain unclear, the IRS may determine that certain positions constitute tax straddles despite GWM's efforts to avoid them.

Exchange-Traded Funds prices may vary significantly from the Net Asset Value due to market conditions. Certain Exchange Traded Funds may not track underlying benchmarks as expected.

Investment Companies Risk. When a client invests in open-end mutual funds or ETFs, the client indirectly bears its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by those funds. Therefore, the client will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative. In addition, the client's overall portfolio may be affected by losses of an underlying fund and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of an underlying fund (such as the use of derivatives). ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) an ETF's shares may trade at a market price that is above or below their net asset value; (ii) the ETF may employ an investment strategy that utilizes high leverage ratios; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. The Adviser has no control over the risks taken by the underlying funds in which clients invest.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of GWM or the integrity of our management. No employee of GWM has been subject to any disciplinary event.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

No GWM employee is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, or as a futures commission merchant,

commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor. GWM only receives compensation directly from clients and does not receive compensation from any outside source.

Affiliated Entities: Guide Tax Management LLC

Matthew Hague is the founder and Principal of Guide Tax Management LLC ("GTM"), which provides Tax Preparation, Tax Representation, compliance, and bookkeeping consulting services. GTM is not investment-related. Between January and April 15th, Mr. Hague will spend approximately 30% of his time on GTM services, with about half of this time during trading hours and half after trading hours.

Fee Allocation Between GWM and Affiliated Entities

GWM's Wealth Management engagement includes tax preparation and related services for one business entity, delivered through GTM and billed by GTM directly to the client. Fees for this included business are credited in full against GWM's advisory fee, so the client's total cost is not increased.

Where a Wealth Management client has more than one business entity and engages GTM for additional business tax services, GTM will bill those additional engagements directly to the client. These fees are not credited against GWM's advisory fee and represent additional costs to the client. The existence and amount of any such additional fee will be disclosed to the client in writing before those services begin.

This arrangement presents a potential conflict of interest, as Matthew Hague has a financial interest in both GWM and GTM. GWM addresses this conflict by:

1. disclosing in writing, prior to services commencing, whether GTM's fees for a given client and business entity are credited against GWM's advisory fee or charged separately;
2. ensuring that fees for the first business entity included in the Wealth Management engagement are always credited against GWM's fee, so the client's total cost for included services is not increased;
3. ensuring that any additional fee for subsequent business entities is disclosed to the client in advance with a clear description of the services and amount; and

4. maintaining written records identifying, for each client, which business entities are covered under the GWM engagement and which carry a separate GTM fee.

Clients will never be charged by both GWM and GTM for the same service.

Any sharing of client nonpublic personal information between GWM and affiliated entities is conducted only as necessary to provide integrated services and in accordance with the Firm's Privacy Notice and applicable law.

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

As a fiduciary, our firm and its associates have a duty of utmost good faith to act solely in the best interests of each client. Our clients entrust us with their funds and personal information, which places a high standard on our conduct and integrity. Our fiduciary duty is a core aspect of our Code of Ethics and represents the expected basis of all our dealings.

Our Code considers the Department of Labor (DOL) Impartial Conduct Standards. We meet or exceed DOL requirements and maintain a compensation structure that does not vary due to security selection and is considered reasonable under ERISA 408(b)2 and IRC Section 4975(d)2.

GWM has reviewed and agreed to abide by the Codes of Ethics of the CFP® Board and the CFA Institute. Our firm and its "related persons" (associates, their immediate family members, etc.) may buy or sell securities the same as, similar to, or different from, those we recommend to clients. At no time will our firm or any related party receive preferential treatment over our clients. Any exceptions or trading pre-clearance must be approved by the Chief Compliance Officer in advance.

With respect to affiliated entities, the Firm acknowledges that the ability to allocate fees between GWM and affiliated entities or to charge separately for services provided by affiliated

entities presents a potential conflict of interest. This conflict is managed through advance written disclosure to clients, ensuring that no client is charged more in total for services within the original scope of their advisory engagement than they would be under a single-entity arrangement, and by maintaining written records of applicable fee arrangements. See Item 10 for a full description.

Privacy and Data Protection

The Firm collects, uses, and safeguards client nonpublic personal information (NPI) in accordance with Regulation S-P under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. We do not sell client NPI to anyone. NPI may be shared only as permitted by law, including with service providers subject to confidentiality obligations, or as required by regulators.

In the event of a data breach or unauthorized access to client NPI, the Firm will assess and contain the incident and will notify affected individuals within 30 days of discovery, as required by amended Regulation S-P. The Firm's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) is responsible for administering privacy and incident response procedures. Clients are encouraged to review the Firm's Privacy Notice, which is provided at the start of the relationship and annually thereafter, for a full description of our data practices.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker-Dealers

Guide Wealth Management, LLC seeks the best available custodian for our client assets, considering a number of factors:

1. Financial condition and reputation.
2. Costs of doing business
3. Ability to execute timely and accurate trades.
4. Research services provided.
5. Custody and recordkeeping services.

6. Technology integration.

Based on the above, we have currently selected, Schwab, MY529, and Interactive Brokers as custodians. We review custodians periodically.

Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

We do not intentionally participate in any Soft-Dollar benefit program, however, it is possible that our custodians may offer access to third-party research or tools which may meet this criterion. At this time we do not consider any such services as material to our custodial selection.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use

We do recommend a specific custodian for clients to use, however, clients may custody their assets at a custodian of their choice. Clients may also direct us to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. By allowing clients to choose a specific custodian, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of client transactions and this may cost clients money in the form of fees or inefficient trading.

Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

When practical, we will combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as “block trading”). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The distribution of the shares purchased is typically proportionate to the size of the account, but it is not based on account performance or the amount or structure of management fees. Subject to our discretion, regarding particular circumstances and market conditions, when we combine orders, each participating account pays an average price per share for all

transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Client accounts with the Investment Management Service will be reviewed at least on an annual basis by Matthew Hague, Principal, and CCO. The account is reviewed with regard to the client's investment policies and risk tolerance levels. Events that may trigger a special review would be unusual performance, addition or deletions of client imposed restrictions, excessive draw-down, volatility in performance, or buy and sell decisions from the firm or per client's needs.

Clients will receive trade confirmations from the broker(s) for each transaction in their accounts as well as monthly or quarterly statements and annual tax reporting statements from their custodian showing all activity in the accounts, such as receipt of dividends and interest. GWM will provide written reports to Investment Management clients on a quarterly basis. We urge clients to compare these reports against the account statements they receive from their custodian.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to our clients. Nor do we directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

GWM does not accept custody of client funds. Clients should receive at least quarterly statements from the broker-dealer, bank or another qualified custodian that holds and maintains the client's investment assets. We urge our clients to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to the account statements or reports that we may provide to you. Our statements or reports may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

For client accounts in which GWM directly debits their advisory fee:

- i. GWM will send a copy of its invoice to the custodian at the same time that it sends the client a copy.
- ii. The custodian will send at least quarterly statements to the client showing all disbursements for the account, including the amount of the advisory fee.
- iii. The client will provide written authorization to GWM, permitting them to be paid directly for their accounts held by the custodian.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

For those client accounts where we provide investment management services, we maintain discretion over client accounts with respect to securities to be bought and sold and the amount of securities to be bought and sold. Investment discretion is explained to clients in detail when an advisory relationship has commenced. At the start of the advisory relationship, the client will execute a Limited Power of Attorney which will grant our firm discretion over the account. Additionally, the discretionary relationship will be outlined in the advisory contract and signed by the client.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

We do not vote Client proxies. Therefore, Clients maintain exclusive responsibility for: (1) voting proxies, and (2) acting on corporate actions pertaining to the Client's investment assets. The Client shall instruct the Client's qualified custodian to forward to the Client copies of all proxies and shareholder communications relating to the Client's investment assets. If the client would like our opinion on a particular proxy vote, they may contact us at the number listed on the cover of this brochure.

In most cases, you will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian. However, in the event we were to receive any written or electronic proxy materials, we would forward them directly to you by mail, unless you have authorized our firm to contact you by electronic mail, in which case, we would forward you any electronic solicitation to vote proxies.

Item 18: Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about our financial condition. We have no financial commitment that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and we have not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

We do not have custody of client funds or securities or require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client six months in advance.

Guide Wealth Management, LLC

430 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10022

Mar 19, 2026

Phone: 833-222-9435 | guidewealth.com | compliance@guidewealth.com

Form ADV Part 2B – Brochure Supplement

Item 1: Cover Page

Matthew Hague, CFP®, EA - Individual CRD#6505461

This brochure supplement provides information about Matthew Hague that supplements the Guide Wealth Management, LLC (“GWM”) brochure. A copy of that brochure precedes this supplement. Please contact Matthew Hague if the GWM brochure is not included with this supplement or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. Additional information about Matthew Hague is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov which can be found using the identification number Individual CRD# 6505461.

Item 2: Educational Background and Business Experience

Matthew Hague Born 1976

Educational Background

- 2022 - Master of Science in Taxation, Taft University
- 2014 – Certificate in Financial Planning, NYU
- 1999 – Bachelor of Science Business Information Technology, University of Wales

Business Experience

- 05/2015 – Present, Guide Wealth Management, LLC, Principal and CCO
- 12/2012 – 06/2014, Zensho Consulting Group, Partner
- 01/2006 – 11/2012, Adept Group, Managing Director
- 01/2001 – 12/2005, Carnival Corporation, Assistant Manager

Professional Designations, Licensing & Exams

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER® professional

I am certified for financial planning services in the United States by Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards, Inc. (“CFP Board”). Therefore, I may refer to myself as a CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER® professional or a CFP® professional, and I may use these and the other certification marks (the “CFP Board Certification Marks”) that Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards Center for Financial Planning, Inc. has licensed to CFP Board in the United States. The CFP® certification is voluntary. No federal or state law or regulation requires financial planners to hold the CFP® certification. You may find more information about the CFP® certification at www.cfp.net.

CFP® professionals have met CFP Board's high standards for education, examination, experience, and ethics. To become a CFP® professional, an individual must fulfill the following requirements:

Education – Earn a bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university and complete CFP Board-approved coursework at a college or university through a CFP Board Registered Program. The coursework covers the financial planning subject areas CFP Board has determined are necessary for the competent and professional delivery of financial planning services, as well as a comprehensive financial plan development capstone course. A candidate may satisfy some of the coursework requirements through other qualifying credentials. CFP Board implemented the bachelor's degree or higher requirement in 2007 and the financial planning development capstone course requirement in March 2012. Therefore, a CFP® professional who first became certified before those dates may not have earned a bachelor's or higher degree or completed a financial planning development capstone course.

Examination – Pass the comprehensive CFP® Certification Examination. The examination is designed to assess an individual's ability to integrate and apply a broad base of financial planning knowledge in the context of real-life financial planning situations.

Experience – Complete 6,000 hours of professional experience related to the personal financial planning process, or 4,000 hours of apprenticeship experience that meets additional requirements.

Ethics – Satisfy the Fitness Standards for Candidates for CFP® Certification and Former CFP® Professionals Seeking Reinstatement and agree to be bound by CFP Board's Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct ("Code and Standards"), which sets forth the ethical and practice standards for CFP® professionals.

Individuals who become certified must complete the following ongoing education and ethics requirements to remain certified and maintain the right to continue to use the CFP Board Certification Marks:

Ethics – Commit to complying with CFP Board’s Code and Standards. This includes a commitment to CFP Board, as part of the certification, to act as a fiduciary, and therefore, act in the best interests of the client, at all times when providing financial advice and financial planning. CFP Board may sanction a CFP® professional who does not abide by this commitment, but CFP Board does not guarantee a CFP® professional's services. A client who seeks a similar commitment should obtain a written engagement that includes a fiduciary obligation to the client.

Continuing Education – Complete 30 hours of continuing education every two years to maintain competence, demonstrate specified levels of knowledge, skills, and abilities, and keep up with developments in financial planning. Two of the hours must address the Code and Standards.

- **CFP® (Certified Financial Planner) ®:** CFP® certificants must have a minimum of three years’ workplace experience in financial planning and develop their theoretical and practical financial planning knowledge by completing a comprehensive course of study approved by CFP® Board. They must pass a comprehensive CFP® Certification Examination that tests their ability to apply financial planning knowledge in an integrated format. As a final step to certification, CFP® practitioners agree to abide by a strict code of professional conduct.
- **EA (Enrolled Agent)** Enrolled agent status is the highest credential the IRS awards. Individuals who obtain this elite status must adhere to ethical standards and complete 72 hours of continuing education courses every three years. Enrolled agents, like attorneys and certified public accountants (CPAs), have unlimited practice rights.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

No employee at Guide Wealth Management, LLC has ever been involved in an arbitration claim of any kind or been found liable in a civil, self-regulatory organization, or administrative proceeding.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Other Business

Matthew Hague is the founder and Principal of Guide Tax Management LLC, which provides Tax Preparation, compliance, and consulting services. This company does tax preparation work seasonally, as well as tax advising and some bookkeeping consulting. The business is not investment-related. Between January and April 15th, Mr. Hague will spend approximately 30% of his time providing tax preparation and planning services, with about half of this time during trading hours and half after trading hours.

GWM's Wealth Management engagement includes tax preparation services for one business entity, delivered through GTM. Fees for this included business are credited against GWM's advisory fee. Where a client has more than one business entity and engages GTM for additional business tax services, GTM will charge those engagements separately, and such fees represent additional costs to the client beyond GWM's advisory fee. The applicable treatment for each business entity will be specified in the client's advisory agreement or a written disclosure provided in advance. See Item 10 of the firm brochure for a full description.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Matthew Hague does not receive any economic benefit from any person, company, or organization, in exchange for providing client advisory services through GWM.

Item 6: Supervision

Matthew Hague, as Principal and Chief Compliance Officer of GWM, is responsible for supervision. He may be contacted via the email on this brochure supplement.