

Item 1 Cover Page

Level Up Wealth Management
2103 Bayshore Blvd, Unit 1901
Tampa, FL 33606

www.LevelUpWealthManagement.com

November 12, 2025

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Level Up Wealth Management (CRD #339278). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (813) 505-5989. 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 a registered investment advisor does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Level Up Wealth Management also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Material Changes

This is a new brochure and there has not been a previous annual update. Therefore, there are no changes to report.

Item 3 Table of Contents

Brochure

Item 1 Cover Page.....i
Item 2 Material Changes.....ii
Item 3 Table of Contents..... iii
Item 4 Advisory Business 4
Item 5 Fees and Compensation 5
Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management..... 6
Item 7 Types of Clients..... 6
Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss 6
Item 9 Disciplinary Information 14
Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations 14
Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading 15
Item 12 Brokerage Practices 15
Item 13 Review of Accounts..... 19
Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation..... 20
Item 15 Custody 20
Item 16 Investment Discretion..... 20
Item 17 Voting Client Securities..... 20
Item 18 Financial Information 21
Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers..... 21

Brochure Supplement - Erik Marsh

Item 1 Cover Page for Brochure Supplement..... 22
Item 2 Educational Background and Business Experience..... 23
Item 3 Disciplinary Information 23
Item 4 Other Business Activities 23
Item 5 Additional Compensation 23
Item 6 Supervision 23
Item 7 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers..... 23

Item 4 Advisory Business

Level Up Wealth Management is an investment advisor firm formed in September 2025 and registered with the Florida state securities regulators, since November 2025.

The principal owner of Level Up Wealth Management is Erik Marsh, President

Advisory Services

Level Up Wealth Management's (or "Advisor") principal service is providing fee-based investment advisory services. The Advisor practices custom management of portfolios, on a discretionary basis, according to the client's objectives. The Advisor's primary approach is to use a tactical allocation strategy aimed at reducing risk and increasing performance. The Advisor may use any of the following to accomplish this objective: exchange listed securities, over-the-counter securities, foreign securities, corporate debt securities, CDs, municipal securities, mutual funds, United States government securities, and options in securities. The Advisor measures and selects mutual funds by using various criteria, such as the fund manager's tenure, and/or overall career performance. The Advisor may recommend, on occasion, redistributing investment allocations to diversify the portfolio in an effort to reduce risk and increase performance. The Advisor may recommend specific stocks to increase sector weighting and/or dividend potential. The Advisor may recommend employing cash positions as a possible hedge against market movement which may adversely affect the portfolio. The Advisor may recommend selling positions for reasons that include, but are not limited to, harvesting capital gains or losses, business or sector risk exposure to a specific security or class of securities, overvaluation or overweighting of the position(s) in the portfolio, change in risk tolerance of client, or any risk deemed unacceptable for the client's risk tolerance.

Financial Planning

In addition to investment advisory services, Level Up Wealth Management may provide financial planning Services to some of its clients. The Advisor's financial planning services may include recommendations for portfolio customization based on the client's investment objectives, goals and financial situation, recommendations relating to investment strategies as well as tailored investment advice. Financial planning may also include non-investment advice such as developing strategies to achieve retirement or other financial goals, tax optimization strategies, cash flow and budgeting analysis and recommendations, financing and financial education, estate planning, and asset protection strategies.

Level Up Wealth Management will tailor its advisory services to its client's individual needs based on meetings and conversations with the client. If clients wish to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities, the Advisor will address those restrictions with the client to have a clear understanding of the client's requirements.

Level Up Wealth Management does not provide portfolio management services to wrap fee programs.

As of the approval date of the firm, Level Up Wealth Management had no clients and therefore no client assets under management.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Investment Advisory Fees

Pursuant to an investment advisory contract signed by each client, the client will pay Level Up Wealth Management an annual management fee, payable quarterly in advance, based on the value of portfolio assets of the account managed by the Advisor as of the opening of business on the first business day of each quarter. New account fees will be prorated from the inception of the account to the end of the first quarter.

Assets Under Management:	Annual Fee:
First \$999,999	1.50 %
\$1 million – \$5 million	1.25 %
\$5,000,001 – \$10 million	1.00 %
Over \$10 million	0.75%

Fees will be calculated on a breakpoint schedule. For example, a \$7 million account fee would be calculated quarterly as follows: \$7 million x 1.00% = \$17,500 per quarter. These fees may be negotiated at the sole discretion of the Advisor. Asset management fees will be directly deducted from the client account on a quarterly basis by the qualified custodian. The client will give written authorization permitting the Advisor to be paid directly from their account held by the custodian. The custodian will send a statement at least quarterly to the client and the Advisor will also send an invoice to the client outlining the fee calculation and time period covered, and the amount withdrawn from the client account each time the fee deduction invoice is sent to the qualified custodian.

Advisory services may be terminated at any time, by either party, by providing written notice to the other party. The client will be responsible for the prorated fees based on the number of days in the month or quarter, up to and including the date of termination. Any fees paid in advance will be prorated to the date of termination and any excess will be refunded to the client.

Financial Planning Fees

Some clients will contract to have financial planning services provided based on an hourly fee. The Advisor's hourly fee will be billed at a rate of \$300 per hour and will be negotiated and agreed upon by the parties in advance. Hourly fee-based clients are billed in arrears, upon completion of the services and delivery of a written financial plan or report or final consultation. If the fee is not paid by the client upon delivery of a written financial plan or report or final consultation, the client is required to pay the fee within five days. If the client terminates the agreement with the Advisor prior to the Advisor's completion of the financial plan or project, any fees due the Advisor will be invoiced to the client and payable within five days of delivery of the invoice.

For each of the Advisor's services described above, the Client may terminate these services within five business days of the effective date of an agreement signed with the Advisor without any penalty.

All fees paid to Level Up Wealth Management for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the expenses charged by mutual funds to their shareholders. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. Client is responsible for all custodial and securities execution fees charged by the custodian and executing broker-dealer. The Advisor's fee is separate and distinct from the custodian and execution fees. Please see Item 12 Brokerage Practices, below, for a discussion of brokerage and custody costs charged by the qualified custodian.

At no time will Level Up Wealth Management accept or maintain custody of a client's funds or securities except for authorized fee deduction.

Level Up Wealth Management's investment advisory fee is payable in advance. Upon termination, any fees paid in advance will be prorated to the date of termination and any unearned fees will be refunded to client.

Neither Level Up Wealth Management nor its supervised persons 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.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Level Up Wealth Management does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7 Types of Clients

The Advisor will offer its services to individuals, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, and other business entities.

The Advisor does not have any minimum requirements for opening or maintaining an account.

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

The Advisor may utilize fundamental, technical or cyclical analysis techniques in formulating investment advice or managing assets for clients.

Fundamental analysis of a business involves analyzing its financial statements and health, its management and competitive advantages, and its competitors and markets. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data but with the goal of making financial forecasts. There are several possible objectives: to conduct a company stock valuation and predict its probable price evolution; to make a projection on its business performance; to evaluate its management and make internal business decisions; and to calculate its credit risk.

Technical analysis is a method of evaluating securities by relying on the assumption that market data, such as charts of price, volume and open interest can help predict future (usually short-term) market trends. Technical analysis assumes that market psychology influences trading in a way that enables predicting when a stock will rise or fall.

Cyclical analysis of economic cycles is used to determine how these cycles affect the returns of an investment, an asset class or an individual company's profits. Cyclical risks exist because the broad economy has been shown to move in cycles, from periods of peak performance followed by a downturn, then a trough of low activity. Between the peak and trough of a business or other economic cycle, investments may fall in value to reflect the uncertainty surrounding future returns as compared with the recent past.

The investment strategies the Advisor will implement may include long term purchases of securities held at least for one year; short term purchases for securities sold within a year; trading of securities sold within 30 days; short sales; margin transactions; and option writing, including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies.

The methods of analysis and investment strategies followed by the Advisor are utilized across all of the Advisors clients, as applicable. One method of analysis or investment strategy is not more significant than the other as the Advisor is considering the client's portfolio, risk tolerance, time horizon and individual goals. However, the client should be aware that with any trading that occurs in the client account, the client will incur transaction and administrative costs.

Investing includes the risk that the value of an investment can be negatively affected by factors specifically related to the investment (e.g., capability of management, competition, new inventions by other companies, lawsuits against the company, labor issues, patent expiration, etc.), or to factors related to investing and the markets in general (e.g., the economy, wars, civil unrest or terrorism around the world, concern about oil prices or unemployment, etc.).

Risks of fundamental analysis may include risks that market actions, natural disasters, government actions, world political events or other events not directly related to the price or valuation of a specific company's fundamental analysis can adversely impact the stock price of a company causing a portfolio containing that security to lose value. Risks may also include that the historical data and projections on which the fundamental analysis is performed may not continue to be relevant to the operations of a company going forward, or that management changes or the business direction of management of the company may not permit the company to continue to produce metrics that are consistent with the prior company data utilized in the fundamental analysis, which may negatively affect the Advisor's estimate of the valuation of the company.

The primary risks in technical analysis are that the factors used to analyze the price, trends and volatility of a security may not be replicated, or the outcomes of such analysis will not be the same as in past periods where similar combinations existed. Because of the reliance on trends, technical analysis can signal buying at market peaks and selling at market troughs.

In cyclical analysis, economic or business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long-term expansions and contractions. Also, the lengths of the economic

cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy. 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.

All investments involve some degree of risk. In finance, risk refers to the degree of uncertainty and/or potential financial loss inherent in an investment decision. In general, as investment risks rise, investors seek higher returns to compensate themselves for taking such risks. Clients need to be aware that investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients need to be prepared to bear.

Every saving and investment product has different risks and returns. Differences include how readily investors can get their money when they need it, how fast their money will grow, and how safe their money will be. The primary risks faced by investors include:

Business Risk

With a stock, you are purchasing a piece of ownership in a company. With a bond, you are loaning money to a company. Returns from both of these investments require that the company stays in business. If a company goes bankrupt and its assets are liquidated, common stockholders are the last in line to share in the proceeds. If there are assets, the company's bondholders will be paid first, then holders of preferred stock. If you are a common stockholder, you get whatever is left, which may be nothing.

Volatility Risk

Even when companies aren't in danger of failing, their stock price may fluctuate up or down. Large company stocks as a group, for example, have lost money on average about one out of every three years. A stock's price can be affected by factors inside the company, such as a faulty product, or by events the company has no control over, such as political or market events.

Inflation Risk

Inflation is a general upward movement of prices. Inflation reduces purchasing power, which is a risk for investors receiving a fixed rate of interest. The principal concern for individuals investing in cash equivalents is that inflation will erode returns.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate changes can affect a bond's value. If bonds are held to maturity the investor will receive the face value, plus interest. If sold before maturity, the bond may be worth more or less than the face value. Rising interest rates will make newly issued bonds more appealing to investors because the newer bonds will have a higher rate of interest than older ones. To sell an older bond with a lower interest rate, you might have to sell it at a discount.

Liquidity Risk

This refers to the risk that investors won't find a market for their securities, potentially preventing them from buying or selling when they want. This can be the case with the more complicated investment products. It may also be the case with products that charge a penalty for early withdrawal or liquidation such as a certificate of deposit (CD).

The Advisor does not primarily recommend a particular type of security. However, clients are advised that many unexpected broad environmental factors can negatively impact the value of portfolio securities causing the loss of some or all of the investment, including changes in interest rates, political events, natural disasters, and acts of war or terrorism. Further, factors relevant to specific securities may have negative effects on their value, such as competition or government regulation. Also, the factors for which the company was selected for inclusion in a client portfolio may change, for example, due to changes in management, new product introductions, or lawsuits.

Risks of Investing in Stocks:

- **Business Risk:** With a stock, you are purchasing a piece of ownership in a company. With a bond, you are loaning money to a company. Returns from both of these investments require that the company stays in business. If a company goes bankrupt and its assets are liquidated, common stockholders are the last in line to share in the proceeds. If there are assets, the company's bondholders will be paid first, then holders of preferred stock. If you are a common stockholder, you get whatever is left, which may be nothing.
- **Volatility Risk:** Even when companies aren't in danger of failing, their stock price may fluctuate up or down. Large company stocks as a group, for example, have lost money on average about one out of every three years. Market fluctuations can be unnerving to some investors. A stock's price can be affected by factors inside the company, such as a faulty product, or by events the company has no control over, such as political or market events.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This refers to the risk that investors won't find a market for their securities, potentially preventing them from buying or selling when they want. This can be the case with the more complicated investment products.

Risks that apply to Equity Strategies, including ETFs:

- **Management Risk:** Due to its passive and defensive management, a portfolio could underperform other portfolios with similar investment objectives and/or strategies.
- **Allocation Risk:** A portfolio may use an asset allocation strategy in pursuit of its investment objective. There is a risk that a portfolio's allocation among asset classes or investments will cause a portfolio to lose value or cause it to underperform other portfolios with a similar investment objective and/or strategy, or that the investments themselves will not produce the returns expected.
- **Sector/Industry Risk:** The risk that the strategy's concentration in equities in a specific sector or industry will cause the strategy to be more exposed to the price movements in and developments affecting that sector.
- **Market and Timing Risk:** Prices of securities may become more volatile due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as adverse economic conditions or outlooks, adverse investor sentiment, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, or changes in interest rates.

- **Event Risk:** The possibility that an unforeseen event will negatively affect a company or industry, and thus, increase the volatility of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The risk that exists when a security's limited marketability prevents it from being bought or sold quickly enough to avoid or minimize a loss.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities:

Investing in emerging international markets may face increased volatility as a result of dramatic changes in market value and, in some cases, political risk can suddenly upend a nation's economy. Furthermore, international markets may be less regulated than those in the United States, increasing the risk of manipulation and fraud. Information may be inadequate, resulting in the investor's inability to interpret or understand events. Finally, currency risk stemming from changes in the exchange rate may affect the investor's home currency.

Risks of Investing in Over-the-Counter Securities:

Over-the-counter ("OTC") securities, specifically OTC stocks, are securities bought or sold in transactions that do not take place on a traditional stock exchange and instead trade "over-the-counter" through broker-dealer networks. OTC markets operate outside of traditional stock exchanges and are decentralized, meaning they don't have a physical location, and leverage a network of broker-dealers to connect buyers and sellers rather than the matching engine technology used by exchanges. OTC markets are generally less transparent and less regulated than traditional exchanges, which can increase risk. Issuers that trade OTC traditionally include smaller companies, including small- and micro-cap growth companies that do not meet the requirements to be listed on a national exchange. Investors may also be able to invest in the securities of foreign issuers, including large-cap American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). Trading in OTC markets does generally also include higher fees than compared to exchange-listed stocks. OTC securities often lack the comprehensive public information required to be disclosed by exchange listed issuers. Limited transparency can expose investors to price uncertainty and elevated risk. Furthermore, most OTC securities aren't required to meet minimum market capitalization or liquidity minimums. Micro-cap OTC securities can carry high risk due to low trading volume and price sensitivity, and many micro-cap issuers are newer companies with no proven track record.

Risks of Investing in Mutual Funds:

Every type of investment, including mutual funds, involves risk. Risk refers to the possibility that you will lose money (both principal and any earnings) or fail to make money on an investment. A fund's investment objective and its holdings are influential factors in determining how risky a fund is. Reading the prospectus will help you to understand the risk associated with that particular fund.

Generally speaking, risk and potential return are related. This is the risk/return trade-off. Higher risks are usually taken with the expectation of higher returns at the cost of increased volatility. While a fund with higher risk has the potential for higher return, it also has the greater potential for losses or negative returns. The school of thought when investing in mutual funds suggests that the longer your investment time horizon is the less affected you should be by short-term volatility. Therefore, the shorter your investment time horizon, the more concerned you should be with short-term volatility and higher risk.

Below is a list of some of the risks to consider when investing in mutual funds.

- **Country Risk**: The possibility that political events (a war, national elections), financial problems (rising inflation, government default), or natural disasters (an earthquake, a poor harvest) will weaken a country's economy and cause investments in that country to decline.
- **Credit Risk**: The possibility that a bond issuer will fail to repay interest and principal in a timely manner. Also called default risk.
- **Currency Risk**: The possibility that returns could be reduced for Americans investing in foreign securities because of a rise in the value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies. Also called exchange-rate risk.
- **Income Risk**: The possibility that a fixed-income fund's dividends will decline as a result of falling overall interest rates.
- **Industry Risk**: The possibility that a group of stocks in a single industry will decline in price due to developments in that industry.
- **Inflation Risk**: The possibility that increases in the cost of living will reduce or eliminate a fund's real inflation-adjusted returns.
- **Interest Rate Risk**: The possibility that a bond fund will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates.
- **Manager Risk**: The possibility that an actively managed mutual fund's investment advisor will fail to execute the fund's investment strategy effectively resulting in the failure of stated objectives.
- **Market Risk**: The possibility that stock fund or bond fund prices overall will decline over short or even extended periods. Stock and bond markets tend to move in cycles, with periods when prices rise and other periods when prices fall.
- **Principal Risk**: The possibility that an investment will go down in value, or "lose money," from the original or invested amount.

Certificates of Deposit (CD) Risks:

The risks associated with investing in CDs is relatively low compared to other investments. For example, CDs issued by banks are almost always insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and have a fixed interest rate. However, CDs keep the same fixed interest rate for the entire term, regardless of how the market rates change. Thus, if interest rates rise the CD will continue paying a lower interest rate than is available in the market. Additionally, CD rates may not keep pace with rising inflation. Early withdrawal penalties can be large – the average penalty is three months' worth of interest for CDs with terms under one year, and six months' worth of interest for longer-term CDs. If not enough interest has been earned, the issuer may dip into the principal to pay the penalty. Some CDs have a call feature, which allows the bank to require the investor to cash in the CD after a certain period of time. Finally, CDs may be subject to bank failure risk, although CDs issued by a bank are typically subject to FDIC protection up to \$250,000. However, this only applies to the first \$250,000 of an amount invested in any single bank.

Municipal Securities Risks:

The risk that any individual municipal bond with a high credit rating will default is negligible. Below is a list of some of the risks to consider when investing in municipal securities.

- **Credit Risk:** The possibility that a bond issuer will fail to repay interest and principal in a timely manner. Also called default risk.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The possibility that a bond will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates.
- **Headline Risk:** The likelihood that a bond will decrease in value as a result of adverse media, such as when a high-profile default makes headlines.

U.S. Government Securities Risks:

U.S. Government Securities are generally considered one of the safest investments in the global financial markets. Two types of risks exist, however: credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default, while interest rate risk accounts for the impact of changes in prevailing rates. In general, it is widely accepted that U.S. Government Securities are among the world's safest in terms of the likelihood that their interest and principal will be paid on time. However, U.S. Government Securities are subject to interest rate risk, and longer-term securities (10 years and longer) can be quite volatile.

Risks of Investing in Investment Grade Bonds:

Bonds come in a variety of forms, each bringing different benefits, risks, and tax considerations. Corporate bonds are issued by corporations and investment grade corporate bonds are generally considered to be among the safer types of bonds to invest in, though not as safe as securities issued by the U.S. Government. The primary risks associated with corporate bonds are credit risk, interest rate risk, and market risk. In addition, some corporate bonds can be called for redemption by the issuer and have their principal repaid to the investor prior to the maturity date. When bonds are called in a declining interest environment, investors may not be able to obtain new bonds that offer the same yield. Based on their credit rating, corporate bonds can be either investment grade (IG) or non-investment grade. The principal and interest on investment grade bonds are considered more likely than non-investment grade corporate bonds to be paid on time. However, no company is ever completely risk free the potential for default by the issuer is always present. If a company defaults on its bonds and goes bankrupt, bondholders have a claim on the company's assets and cash flows – priority of payment is based on priority of claim.

Commercial Paper Risks:

Due to the promissory nature of commercial paper, only large corporations with high credit ratings should be able to sell the instrument at a reasonable price. If small organizations try to issue commercial paper, it is likely the credit risk, which can be defined as the likelihood that a borrower is unable to repay the loan, will be too high and there will be no market for the issue. Liquidity risk, which reflects how easily a security can be bought or sold in the market, is less of a concern than credit (default) risk as the debt matures quite rapidly, leaving little room for additional trading of commercial paper in secondary markets.

Risks of Investing in Options:

Options are financial contracts that have values derived from underlying assets. Like stocks, bonds, and ETFs, options carry no guarantees, and investors in options may lose the entire principal invested or more. Using options on an underlying security creates risks that are different from investing in that security, and unique skills may be required to use options strategies effectively. Option prices tend to be much more volatile than their underlying securities due to leverage that

is fundamental to their design which can magnify the price changes in the option relative to the underlying. Option sellers tend to bear significantly more risk than option buyers. While the maximum loss of a purchased option is generally limited to the option's price, a written (or sold) option can incur losses in excess of the value of the option or collateral required. For example, a short put option by itself can incur a loss equal to the strike price if the stock price goes to zero. A short call option by itself can theoretically have unlimited losses if the underlying stock price increases significantly past the strike price. The performance of an option strategy is influenced by the selection of underlying securities, expiration dates and strike prices. Similar option strategies using different underlying securities can have significantly different results. The success or failure of option strategies to accomplish their objectives can be significantly impacted by timing of market price movements relative to the expirations of long and short options held in the portfolio. Additionally, similar option strategies with different strike price selections can have significantly different results over time.

Risks of Uncovered Options Strategies:

An uncovered option strategy refers to an option that does not have an offsetting position in the underlying asset. Any investor who sells an option has a potential obligation. That obligation is met, or covered, by having a position in the security that underlies the option. If the investor sells the option but has no position in the underlying security, then the position is said to be uncovered, or naked. Uncovered put options are inherently risky because of the limited upside profit potential, and at the same time holding a significant downside loss potential. The maximum loss is theoretically significant because the price of the underlying security can fall to zero. The higher the strike price, the higher the potential loss. Uncovered call options are also inherently risky because of the limited upside profit potential, and a theoretically unlimited downside loss potential. Maximum loss is theoretically unlimited because there is no cap on how high the price of the underlying security can rise. Uncovered options are only suitable for experienced investors who understand the risks and can also afford substantial losses.

Margin Risks:

Trading on margin is a strategy that involves borrowing funds from a broker to purchase securities. A margin account increases purchasing power and allows investors to use someone else's funds to increase financial leverage. While this may offer the potential for increased gains, it also presents greater risks. Purchasing securities on margin amplifies the effects of losses, and the broker may issue a margin call, which requires the investor to liquidate its position or provide additional capital to keep the investment open. Margin accounts are typically charged a rate of interest by the broker lending the funds to the investor, and the investor must repay the broker the initial loan amount plus the interest. Margin accounts must keep a minimum amount of equity in the account, which is the market value of the securities in the account less the margin loan amount. If the value of the securities in the margin account decreases, causing the equity to fall below the broker's pre-set maintenance level (generally 25-40%), the broker may issue a margin call. A margin call requires the investor to increase the equity in the account by liquidating securities or depositing additional cash. If the investor cannot meet the financial requirement, the broker may sell securities in the account without prior notification, in order to increase the equity in the account. Thus, trading on margin involves greater risk to the investor, and amplification of losses may result in the investor losing more than just the initial principal invested in the account.

Risks of Short Selling:

Traditionally, investors seek to profit from the rise in value of securities. Some investors, however, seek to profit from the decline in value of securities through short selling. This investment strategy involves borrowing a security whose price is anticipated to decline in value and then selling it on the open market. The investor can later buy back the security, hopefully at a lower price than for what it was initially sold, and pocket the difference. While the strategy is straightforward, it is a speculative form of investing and involves considerable risk. Short selling requires the use of margin, which increases the cost of investment because of interest charges. Sudden changes in interest rates can result in higher than anticipated interest charges. But the greatest risk is the risk that the value of the security could increase and the price can keep rising, resulting in potentially limitless losses. Losses can be further exacerbated during a short-squeeze, which occurs when a heavily shorted security unexpectedly rises in value, triggering a cascade of further price increases as other short-sellers are forced to buy the stock to close out their positions. Each wave of purchases further drives the stock price skyward, hurting anyone holding onto their short position.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Neither Level Up Wealth Management nor its management persons have had any legal or disciplinary events, currently or in the past.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither Level Up Wealth Management nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither Level Up Wealth Management nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Level Up Wealth Management does not currently have any relationships or arrangements that are material to its advisory business or clients with either a broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker, investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or “hedge fund” and offshore fund), other investment advisor or financial planner, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor, banking or thrift institution, accountant or accounting firm, lawyer or law firm, insurance company or agency, pension consultant, real estate broker or dealer or sponsor of syndicator of limited partnerships.

Level Up Wealth Management does not recommend or select other investment advisors for clients.

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

Level Up Wealth Management is registered as a state registered investment advisor and has adopted as an industry best practice a Code of Ethics that sets forth the basic policies of ethical conduct for all managers, officers, and employees of the Advisor. In addition, the Code of Ethics governs personal trading by each employee of Level Up Wealth Management deemed to be an Access Person and is intended to ensure that securities transactions effected by Access Persons of Level Up Wealth Management are conducted in a manner that avoids any conflict of interest between such persons and clients of the Advisor or its affiliates. Level Up Wealth Management collects and maintains records of securities holdings and securities transactions effected by Access Persons. These records are reviewed to identify and resolve conflicts of interest. Level Up Wealth Management will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Level Up Wealth Management does not recommend to clients, or buy or sell for client accounts, securities in which the firm or a related person has a material financial interest.

Level Up Wealth Management and/or its investment advisor representatives may from time to time purchase or sell products that they may recommend to clients. This practice creates conflicts of interest in that personnel of Level Up Wealth Management can take advantage of the advance knowledge of firm securities trading and trade their personal accounts ahead of the client trades or recommend trades in client accounts that may affect the price of the securities owned by the investment advisor representatives. To mitigate these conflicts, Level Up Wealth Management has adopted a Code of Ethics as noted above. Level Up Wealth Management's Code of Ethics is available upon request. Finally, supervised persons of registered investment advisors are fiduciaries by law and are required to put the client's interest before those of the firm and themselves.

Level Up Wealth Management requires that its investment advisor representatives follow its basic policies and ethical standards as set forth in its Code of Ethics.

Investment advisor representatives of Level Up Wealth Management may trade for their own accounts securities that are being traded for client accounts at or about the same time. To mitigate the conflict of interest in such circumstances, Level Up Wealth Management's policy is to require the trading of all relevant client accounts in such manner as will preserve the client's interests ahead of the interests of the firm and its associated persons. The Chief Compliance Officer examines personal trading activities of Level Up Wealth Management's personnel to verify compliance with this policy.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

If requested by the client, Level Up Wealth Management may suggest brokers or dealers to be used based on execution and custodial services offered, cost, quality of service and industry reputation. Level Up Wealth Management will consider factors such as commission price, speed and quality of execution, client management tools, and convenience of access for both the Advisor

and client in making its suggestion. Level Up Wealth Management intends to recommend that our clients use Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., a registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, as the qualified custodian.

The custodian and brokers we use

Level Up Wealth Management does not maintain custody of your assets, although we are deemed to have custody of your assets if you give us authority to withdraw assets from your account (see Item 15 – Custody, below). Your assets must be maintained in an account at a “qualified custodian,” generally a broker-dealer or bank. We recommend that our clients use Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (“Schwab”), a registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, as the qualified custodian. We are independently owned and operated and are not affiliated with Schwab. Schwab will hold your assets in a brokerage account and buy and sell securities when we instruct them to. While we recommend that you use Schwab as custodian/broker, you will decide whether to do so and will open your account with Schwab by entering into an account agreement directly with them. We do not open the account for you, although we may assist you in doing so. Not all advisors require their clients to use a particular broker-dealer or other custodian selected by the advisor. Even though your account is maintained at Schwab, we can still use other brokers to execute trades for your account as described below (see “Your brokerage and custody costs”).

How we select brokers/custodians

We seek to recommend a custodian/broker that will hold your assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared with other available providers and their services. We consider a wide range of factors, including:

- Combination of transaction execution services and asset custody services (generally without a separate fee for custody)
- Capability to execute, clear, and settle trades (buy and sell securities for your account)
- Capability to facilitate transfers and payments to and from accounts (wire transfers, check requests, bill payment, etc.)
- Breadth of available investment products (stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), etc.)
- Availability of investment research and tools that assist us in making investment decisions
- Quality of services
- Competitiveness of the price of those services (commission rates, margin interest rates, other fees, etc.) and willingness to negotiate the prices
- Reputation, financial strength, security and stability
- Prior service to us and our clients
- Availability of other products and services that benefit us, as discussed below (see “Products and services available to us from Schwab”)

Your brokerage and custody costs

For our clients’ accounts that Schwab maintains, Schwab generally does not charge you separately for custody services but is compensated by charging you commissions or other fees on trades that it executes or that settle into your Schwab account. Certain trades (for example, many mutual funds, ETFs, and online stock and options trades) may not incur Schwab commissions or

transaction fees. Schwab is also compensated by earning interest on the uninvested cash in your account in Schwab's Cash Features Program. For some accounts, Schwab may charge you a percentage of the dollar amount of assets in the account in lieu of commissions. In addition to commissions and asset-based fees, Schwab charges you a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that we have executed by a different broker-dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into your Schwab account. These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation you pay the executing broker/dealer. Because of this, in order to minimize your trading costs, we have Schwab execute most trades for your account. We have determined that having Schwab execute most trades is consistent with our duty to seek "best execution" of your trades. Best execution means the most favorable terms for a transaction based on all relevant factors, including those listed above (see "How we select brokers/custodians").

Products and services available to us from Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services™ is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. They provide our clients and us with access to their institutional brokerage services (trading, custody, reporting and related services), many of which are not typically available to Schwab retail customers. Schwab also makes available various support services. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients' accounts, while others help us manage and grow our business. Schwab's support services are generally available on an unsolicited basis (we don't have to request them) and at no charge to us. Following is a more detailed description of Schwab's support services:

Services that benefit you

Schwab's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit you and your account.

Services that may not directly benefit you

Schwab also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but may not directly benefit you or your account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We may use this research to service all or a substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements)
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts
- provide pricing and other market data
- facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting

Services that generally benefit only us

Schwab also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- Educational conferences and events
- Consulting on technology, compliance, legal, and business needs
- Publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- Access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, and insurance providers
- Marketing consulting and support

Schwab may provide some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. Schwab may also discount or waive its fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab may also provide us with other benefits such as occasional business entertainment of our personnel.

Our interest in Schwab's services

The availability of these services from Schwab benefits us because we do not have to produce or purchase them. We don't have to pay for Schwab's services. These services are not contingent upon us committing any specific amount of business to Schwab in trading commissions or assets in custody. This creates an incentive to recommend that you maintain your account with Schwab, based on our interest in receiving Schwab's services that benefit our business and Schwab's payment for services for which we would otherwise have to pay rather than based on your interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of your transactions. This is a potential conflict of interest. We believe, however, that our selection of Schwab as custodian and broker is in the best interests of our clients. Our selection is primarily supported by the scope, quality, and price of Schwab's services (see "How we select brokers/custodians") and not Schwab's services that benefit only us.

For any such products and services Level Up Wealth Management receives from Schwab or other custodians, it will follow procedures which ensure compliance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or applicable state securities rules.

Level Up Wealth Management does not receive client referrals from any broker-dealer or third party as a result of the firm selecting or recommending that broker-dealer to clients.

Level Up Wealth Management recommends that all clients use a particular broker-dealer for execution and/or custodial services. The broker-dealer is recommended based on criteria such as, but not limited to, reasonableness of commissions charged to the client, tools and services made available to the client and the Advisor, and convenience of access to the account trading and reporting. The client will provide authority to Level Up Wealth Management to direct all transactions through that broker-dealer in the investment advisory agreement.

As an investment advisory firm, Level Up Wealth Management has a fiduciary duty to seek best execution for client transactions. While best execution is difficult to define and challenging to

measure, there is some consensus that it does not solely mean the achievement of the best price on a given transaction. Rather, it appears to be a collective consideration of factors concerning the trade in question. Such factors include the security being traded, the price of the trade, the speed of the execution, apparent conditions in the market, and the specific needs of the client. Level Up Wealth Management's primary objectives when placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities for client accounts is to obtain the most favorable net results taking into account such factors as 1) price, 2) size of order, 3) difficulty of execution, 4) confidentiality and 5) skill required of the broker. Level Up Wealth Management may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent as specific transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker.

Level Up Wealth Management does not permit clients to direct brokerage.

Level Up Wealth Management may combine orders into block trades when more than one account is participating in the trade. This blocking or bunching technique must be equitable and potentially advantageous for each such account (e.g. for the purposes of reducing brokerage commissions or obtaining a more favorable execution price). Block trading is performed when it is consistent with the duty to seek best execution and is consistent with the terms of Level Up Wealth Management's investment advisory agreements. Equity trades are blocked based upon fairness to client, both in the participation of their account, and in the allocation of orders for the accounts of more than one client. Allocations of all orders are performed in a timely and efficient manner. All managed accounts participating in a block execution receive the same execution price (average share price) for the securities purchased or sold in a trading day. Any portion of an order that remains unfilled at the end of a given day will be rewritten on the following day as a new order with a new daily average price to be determined at the end of the following day. Due to the low liquidity of certain securities, broker availability may be limited. Open orders are worked until they are completely filled, which may span the course of several days. If an order is filled in its entirety, securities purchased in the aggregated transaction will be allocated among the accounts participating in the trade in accordance with the allocation statement. If an order is partially filled, the securities will be allocated pro rata based on the allocation statement. Level Up Wealth Management may allocate trades in a different manner than indicated on the allocation statement (non-pro rata) only if all managed accounts receive fair and equitable treatment.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

The firm reviews client accounts on a continuous and ongoing basis, but no less frequently than annually or when conditions would warrant a review based on market conditions or changes in client circumstances. Triggering factors may include Level Up Wealth Management becoming aware of a change in client's investment objective, a change in market conditions, change of employment, or a change in recommended asset allocation weightings in the account that exceed a predefined guideline. The nature of the review is to determine if the client account is still in line with the client's stated objectives. Financial plans, once prepared and delivered to the client are not reviewed again unless the client requests a financial plan be updated. Client accounts and financial plans are reviewed by Erik Marsh, President.

The client is encouraged to notify the Advisor and investment advisor representative if changes occur in his/her personal financial situation that might materially affect his/her investment plan.

The client will receive written statements no less than quarterly from the custodian. In addition, the client will receive other supporting reports from mutual funds, asset managers, trust companies or other custodians, broker-dealers, and others who are involved with client accounts. Level Up Wealth Management does not deliver separate client reports.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Level Up Wealth Management is not compensated by anyone for providing investment advice or other advisory services except as previously disclosed in this Brochure.

Level Up Wealth Management does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not a supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15 Custody

Level Up Wealth Management does not have custody of client funds or securities, except for the withdrawal of advisory fees directly from client accounts (please see Item 5 which describes the safeguards around direct fee deduction). However, as noted in Item 13 above, clients will receive statements not less than quarterly from the qualified custodian, and we encourage you to review those statements carefully. Any discrepancies should be immediately brought to the firm's attention.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Level Up Wealth Management generally has discretion over the selection and amount of securities to be bought or sold in client accounts without obtaining prior consent or approval from the client for each transaction. However, these purchases or sales may be subject to specified investment objectives, guidelines, or limitations previously set forth by the client and agreed to by Level Up Wealth Management.

Discretionary authority will only be provided upon full disclosure to the client. The granting of such authority will be evidenced by the client's execution of an Investment Advisory Agreement containing all applicable limitations to such authority. All discretionary trades made by Level Up Wealth Management will be in accordance with each client's investment objectives and goals.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Level Up Wealth Management has adopted and implemented written Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Proxy Voting Procedures"), which are designed to reasonably ensure that Level Up Wealth Management votes proxies in the best interest of its clients where the Advisor has voting authority.

The Proxy Voting Procedures describes how Level Up Wealth Management addresses voting authority, material conflicts of interest, voting decisions, notification to the client, and books and records requirements, and ensures that proxies are voting in the best interest of its clients.

Level Up Wealth Management acknowledges and agrees that it has a fiduciary obligation to its clients to ensure that any proxies for which it has voting authority are voted solely in the best interests and for the exclusive benefit of its clients. The Proxy Voting Procedures are intended to guide Level Up Wealth Management and its personnel in ensuring that proxies are voted in such manner without limiting Level Up Wealth Management or its personnel in specific situations to vote in a predetermined manner. These policies are designed to assist Level Up Wealth Management in identifying and resolving any conflicts of interest it may have in voting client proxies.

Item 18 Financial Information

Level Up Wealth Management does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and is not required to file a balance sheet.

Level Up Wealth Management has discretionary authority over client accounts and is not aware of any financial condition that will likely impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. If Level Up Wealth Management does become aware of any such financial condition, this Brochure will be updated and clients will be notified.

Level Up Wealth Management has never been subject to a bankruptcy petition.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Erik Marsh, President, was born in 1971. Mr. Marsh earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from Indiana University.

Mr. Marsh founded Level Up Wealth Management and has served as its President since September 2025. Mr. Marsh is also a Member of the Board of Directors of Trivium Life Services, since October 2021. Previously, Mr. Marsh has held the following positions:

- Chief Financial Officer at Trivium Life Services (07/2023 – 01/2025)
- President at Continuum Cloud (Formerly DATIS HR Cloud) (12/2020 – 07/2021)
- President and CEO at DATIS HR Cloud (05/2014 – 12/2020)

Level Up Wealth Management is not engaged in any other business other than giving investment advice.

Management of Level Up Wealth Management have not been found liable in any arbitration, civil or disciplinary actions, or self-regulatory organization or administrative proceedings .

There are no material relationships maintained by Level Up Wealth Management or its management persons with any issuers of securities.

Item 1 Cover Page for Brochure Supplement

Erik Marsh

Level Up Wealth Management
2103 Bayshore Blvd, Unit 1901
Tampa, FL 33606

(813) 505-5989

November 12, 2025

This brochure supplement provides information about Erik Marsh (CRD #8179721) that supplements the Level Up Wealth Management brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Erik Marsh if you did not receive Level Up Wealth Management's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Erik Marsh is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Educational Background and Business Experience

Erik Marsh, President, was born in 1971. Mr. Marsh earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from Indiana University.

Mr. Marsh founded Level Up Wealth Management and has served as its President since September 2025. Mr. Marsh is also a Member of the Board of Directors of Trivium Life Services, since October 2021. Previously, Mr. Marsh has held the following positions:

- Chief Financial Officer at Trivium Life Services (07/2023 – 01/2025)
- President at Continuum Cloud (Formerly DATIS HR Cloud) (12/2020 – 07/2021)
- President and CEO at DATIS HR Cloud (05/2014 – 12/2020)

Item 3 Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events or proceedings to report concerning Mr. Marsh.

Item 4 Other Business Activities

Mr. Marsh is a Member of the Board of Directors of Trivium Life Services. Mr. Marsh will not solicit clients to invest in Trivium Life Services or become clients of Trivium Life Services. Mr. Marsh does not spend a significant amount of his time or earn a significant amount of his gross annual compensation in this other business capacity, and there is no conflict of interest.

Item 5 Additional Compensation

Mr. Marsh does not receive compensation or other economic benefit from anyone who is not a client for providing advisory services.

Item 6 Supervision

Erik Marsh is the President and Chief Compliance Officer of Level Up Wealth Management and can be reached at (813) 505-5989. Mr. Marsh is the only individual that provides investment advice to clients. As a single person firm, Mr. Marsh cannot be supervised, but is a fiduciary by law and is required to act in the best interests of clients.

Item 7 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Mr. Marsh has not been involved in an award or found liable in an arbitration claim, civil, or self-regulatory organization event or administrative proceeding, or been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.