

Farview Management, LLC

CRD# 321269

504 Zeal St SE

Atlanta, GA 30315

Telephone: 404-590-3982

September 21, 2026

FORM ADV PART 2A
BROCHURE

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Farview Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, contact us at 404-590-3982 or by email at dan@farviewmgmt.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Farview Management, LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Farview Management, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Summary of Material Changes

Form ADV Part 2 requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's disclosure brochure, the adviser is required to notify you and provide you with a description of the material changes.

Material Changes since the Last Update

Each year we will deliver to you, by no later than April 30th, a free updated brochure that includes or is accompanied by a summary of material changes; or a summary of material changes and an offer to provide a copy of the updated brochure and how to obtain it.

The following changes have been made since the last update on February 16, 2026:

- The office phone number has changed from 404-948-8194 to 404-590-3982.
- Fee schedule has been updated in Item 5: Fees and Compensation to add Company Sponsored Retirement Plan Consulting Services and to remove performance-based fee option.
- Update to the custody section to clarify that, outside of fee debit authority, Farview does not have custody of client assets.

Item 3 Table of Contents

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

Item 4 Advisory Business

Description of Firm
Farview Management, LLC is a registered investment adviser primarily based in Atlanta, GA. We are organized as a limited liability company ("LLC") under the laws of the State of Georgia in the United States of America. We have been providing investment advisory services since 07/13/2021. We are wholly owned by Daniel Docherty, CFA.

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. Refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our advisory services to your individual needs. As used in this brochure, the words "we," "our," and "us" refer to Farview Management, LLC and the words "you," "your," and "client" refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm.

Portfolio Management Services
We offer discretionary portfolio management services. Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives.

If you participate in our discretionary portfolio management services, we require you to grant our firm discretionary authority to manage your account. Discretionary authorization will allow us to determine the specific securities, the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for your account and execute the associated trades without your approval prior to each transaction. Discretionary authority is typically granted by the investment advisory agreement you sign with our firm and the appropriate trading authorization forms.

You may limit our discretionary authority (for example, limiting the types of securities that can be purchased or sold for your account) by providing our firm with your restrictions and guidelines in writing.

We may also offer non-discretionary portfolio management services. If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we must obtain your approval prior to executing any transactions on behalf of your account. You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advice provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

As part of our portfolio management services, in addition to other types of investments (see disclosures below in this section), we may invest your assets according to one or more model portfolios developed by our firm. Clients whose assets are invested in a model portfolio may not set restrictions on the specific holdings or allocations within the model, nor the types of securities that can be purchased in the model. Nonetheless, clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities in their account. In such cases, this may prevent a client from investing in certain models that are managed by our firm. We offer the following model portfolio(s) at this time:

☐ Concentrated Long Term Growth Model Portfolio*:*

Investment Objective: The objective of the portfolio is to provide long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in a small group of common stocks.

Investment Strategy: The portfolio is run with a concentrated, bottom-up process in which the firm selects a small group of individual stocks (typically 5-15 holdings) for clients. Stocks are analyzed and valued as ownership shares of businesses, and positions are taken with a long-term time horizon (generally 1-5 years at minimum). At times, the model will have a significant cash allocation as a byproduct of the patient, cautious, and disciplined process. Said cash is invested in cash equivalent vehicles including Money Market Funds, Treasuries, and CDs selected by the portfolio manager.

May be Appropriate for Investors (Criteria):

- Seeking high rates of return typically associated with stocks over long time periods
- Willing to accept the higher level of short-term volatility associated with the stocks
- Willing to accept higher risk and volatility associated with concentrated investing
- Willing to accept a more idiosyncratic performance pattern versus the broader benchmarks

Clients who meet the criteria above and invest in our Concentrated Long Term Growth Model Portfolio will sign a separate agreement before participating. Please see Item 5 and 6 of this brochure for more information about our fees.

Company-Sponsored Retirement Plan Consulting Services
Farview Management LLC provides company-sponsored retirement plan consulting services (hereinafter called "retirement plan consulting services" or "401(k) plan advising"). These services may include plan design, investment lineup selection and monitoring, plan administration support, education, co-fiduciary support, and benchmarking.

We will meet with the client to discuss the major plan goals, evaluate employer contribution options, and analyze income tax considerations. We will assist with the development of an appropriate investment strategy that reflects the plan sponsor's stated investment objectives for management of the plan. We will design an investment lineup that meets the plan sponsor's goals and objectives and will monitor the investments for potential changes. As a 3(21) fiduciary adviser Farview Management LLC will not have discretionary authority, therefore, final decisions relative to portfolio construction and changes will rest solely with the plan sponsors.

Wrap Fee Programs
We do not participate in any wrap fee program.

Types of Investments
We primarily offer advice on equity securities, corporate debt securities (other than commercial paper), commercial paper, certificates of deposit, municipal securities, mutual fund shares, United States government securities, options contracts on securities, money market funds, REITs and ETFs.

We will also provide advice on various other types of investments based on your stated goals and objectives and any types of investments held in your portfolio at the inception of our advisory relationship.

Since our investment strategies and advice are based on each client's specific financial situation, the investment advice we provide to you may be different or conflicting with the advice we give to other clients regarding the same security or investment.

Assets Under Management
As of February 13, 2026, we provide continuous management services for $6,239,069 in client assets on a discretionary basis, and $0 in client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Portfolio Management Services
Our annual fee for portfolio management services is equal to 0.86% of the market value of your assets under our management. Assets in each of your account(s) are included in the fee assessment unless specifically identified in writing for exclusion. Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

Our portfolio management fee is an annual fee calculated based on the account's average daily balance during the calendar year. The fee is billed once annually in arrears and is payable upon receipt of the invoice. Fees are negotiable. For accounts opened or terminated during the year, the annual fee is prorated based on the number of days the account is under management during the calendar year. Accordingly, clients incur advisory fees only for the period during which they receive advisory services.

We encourage you to reconcile our invoices with the statement(s) you receive from the qualified custodian. If you find any inconsistent information between our invoice and the statement(s) you receive from the qualified custodian, call our office number located on the cover page of this brochure.

Company-Sponsored Retirement Plan Consulting Services
Our annual fee for retirement plan consulting services is equal to 0.25% of the market value of your assets under our management. This fee includes an investment selection by a third party 3(38) manager.

Our annual fee for retirement plan consulting services is an annual fee calculated based on the market value of the account at year end. The fee is billed once annually in arrears following the end of the calendar year. Fees are negotiable. For new and terminated accounts, the annual fee is prorated based on the number of days the account is under management during the year, ensuring that clients pay only for the period during which advisory services are provided.

To compensate for the additional time and/or complexity associated with bringing on 401k plans as clients, an onboarding fee will be assessed at a range of $1,000 to $3,000 depending on the complexity and charged in arrears following one year of services.

You may terminate the portfolio management agreement upon written notice. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the portfolio management agreement, which means you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the quarter or month for which you are a client. The fee will be prorated based on the date termination notice is given, which means that you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days year for which you are a client.

Additional Fees and Expenses
As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that you invest, in mutual funds and exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. You will also incur transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through whom your account transactions are executed. We do not share in any portion of the brokerage fees/transaction charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian. To fully understand the total cost you will incur, you should review all the fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, our firm, and others. For information on our brokerage practices, refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section of this brochure.

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

Farview Management, LLC. does not charge performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of capital gains or appreciation of the assets of a client. Our fees are calculated as described in Fees and Compensation section above and are not charged on the basis of performance of your advisory account.

Item 7 Types of Clients

We offer investment advisory services to individuals, including high net worth individuals, and corporations or other businesses.

In general, we do not require a minimum dollar amount to open and maintain an advisory account; however, we have the right to terminate your Account if it falls below a minimum size which, in our sole opinion, is too small to manage effectively.

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

Farview Management, LLC is a bottom-up investment management firm focused on identifying undervalued securities, particularly equities. The firm views stocks as ownership interests in businesses and seeks to invest in companies whose market prices do not, in the firm's view, properly reflect their long-term earning power and intrinsic value. While fundamental analysis serves as the foundation of the firm's investment process, the firm also utilizes the additional analytical methods described below as supplemental tools.

Our Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

Technical Analysis - involves studying past price patterns, trends and interrelationships in the financial markets to assess risk-adjusted performance and predict the direction of both the overall market and specific securities.

> **Risk:** The risk of market timing based on technical analysis is that our analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

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 and its industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value.

> **Risk:** 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.

Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.

Short-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.

Risk: Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.

Short Sales - Unlike a straightforward investment in stocks where you buy shares with the expectation that their price will increase so you can sell at a profit, in a "short sale" you borrow stocks from your brokerage firm and sell them immediately, hoping to buy them later at a lower price. Thus, a short seller hopes that the price of a stock will go down in the near future. A short seller thus uses declines in the market to his advantage. The short seller makes money when the stock prices fall and loses when prices go up. The SEC has strict regulations in place regarding short selling.

Risk: Short selling is very risky. Investors should exercise extreme caution before short selling is implemented. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price, but if the price of the shares increase, the potential losses are unlimited because the stock can keep rising forever. There is no ceiling on how much a short seller can lose in a trade. The share price may keep going up and the short seller will have to pay whatever the prevailing stock price is to buy back the shares. However, gains have a ceiling level because the stock price cannot fall below zero.

Risks: A short seller has to undertake to pay the earnings on the borrowed securities as long as the short seller chooses to keep the short position open. If the company declares huge dividends or issues bonus shares, the short seller will have to pay that amount to the lender. Any such occurrence can skew the entire short investment and make it unprofitable. The broker can use the funds in the short seller's margin account to buy back the loaned shares or issue a "call away" to get the short seller to return the borrowed securities. If the broker makes this call when the stock price is much higher than the price at the time of the short sale, then the investor can end up taking huge losses.

Risk: Margin interest can be a significant expense. Since short sales can only be undertaken in margin accounts, the interest payable on short trades can be substantial, especially if short positions are kept open over an extended period.

Risk: Shares that are difficult to borrow – because of high short interest, limited float, or any other reason – have "hard-to-borrow" fees. These fees are based on an annualized rate that can range from a small fraction of a percent to more than 100% of the value of the short trade. The hard-to-borrow rate can fluctuate substantially on a daily basis; therefore, the exact dollar amount of the fee may not be known in advance and may be substantial.

Option Writing - a securities transaction that involves selling an option. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular security at a specified price on or before the expiration date of the option. When an investor sells a call option, he or she must

deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares if the buyer exercises the option. When an investor sells a put option, he or she must pay the strike price per share if the buyer exercises the option and will receive the specified number of shares. The option writer/seller receives a premium (the market price of the option at a particular time) in exchange for writing the option.

> **Risk:** Options are complex investments and can be very risky, especially if the investor does not own the underlying stock. In certain situations, an investor's risk can be unlimited.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon each client's specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial information, liquidity needs and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio. **It is important that you notify us immediately with respect to any material changes to your financial circumstances, including for example, a change in your current or expected income level, tax circumstances, or employment status.**

Cash Management

In managing cash maintained in your account, we may invest cash balances in one or more money market funds or other short term investment vehicles available through the custodian. The selection of a particular cash management vehicle is made at our discretion and is based on a variety of factors, including liquidity, preservation of capital, yield, operational efficiency, transaction processing considerations, and other factors we deem relevant under the circumstances. Alternative cash management options may be available through the custodian or other financial institutions that offer different yields, features, risks, or levels of protection.

In evaluating available cash management options, we may consider factors such as yield, credit quality, stability of principal, liquidity needs, custodial platform features, and administrative efficiency.

Tax Considerations

Our strategies and investments may have unique and significant tax implications. However, unless we specifically agree otherwise, and in writing, tax efficiency is not our primary consideration in the management of your assets. Regardless of your account size or any other factors, we strongly recommend that you consult with a tax professional regarding the investing of your assets.

Custodians and broker-dealers must report the cost basis of equities acquired in client accounts. Your custodian may default to a standard tax accounting method, such as the First-In First-Out ("FIFO") accounting method for calculating the cost basis of your investments. You are responsible for contacting your tax advisor to determine if there is an accounting method that would be most advantageous for your accounts. If your tax advisor believes a specific accounting method is most advantageous, provide written notice to our firm immediately and we will alert your account custodian of your individually selected accounting method. Decisions about cost basis accounting methods will need to be made before trades settle, as the cost basis method cannot be changed after settlement.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance.

Other Risk Considerations

When evaluating risk, financial loss may be viewed differently by each client and may depend on many different risks, each of which may affect the probability and magnitude of any potential losses. The following risks may not be all-inclusive but should be considered carefully by a prospective client before retaining our services.

Liquidity Risk: The risk of being unable to sell your investment at a fair price at a given time due to high volatility or lack of active liquid markets. You may receive a lower price, or it may not be possible to sell the investment at all.

Credit Risk: Credit risk typically applies to debt investments such as corporate, municipal, and sovereign fixed income or bonds. A bond issuing entity can experience a credit event that could impair or erase the value of an issuer's securities held by a client.

Inflation and Interest Rate Risk: Security prices and portfolio returns will likely vary in response to changes in inflation and interest rates. Inflation causes the value of future dollars to be worth less and may reduce the purchasing power of a client's future interest payments and principal. Inflation also generally leads to higher interest rates which may cause the value of many types of fixed income investments to decline.

Horizon and Longevity Risk: The risk that your investment horizon is shortened because of an unforeseen event, for example, the loss of your job. This may force you to sell investments that you were expecting to hold for the long term. If you must sell at a time that the markets are down, you may lose money. Longevity Risk is the risk of outliving your savings. This risk is particularly relevant for people who are retired or are nearing retirement.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities
We recommend various types of securities and we do not primarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with the investment. A description of the types of securities we may recommend to you and some of their inherent risks are provided below.

Money Market Funds: A money market fund is technically a security. The fund managers attempt to keep the share price constant at $1/share. However, there is no guarantee that the share price will stay at $1/share. If the share price goes down, you can lose some or all of your principal. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") notes that "While investor losses in money market funds have been rare, they are possible." In return for this risk, you should earn a greater return on your cash than you would expect from a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insured savings account (money market funds are not FDIC insured). Next, money market fund rates are variable. In other words, you do not know how much you will earn on your investment next month. The rate could go up or go down. If it goes up, that may result in a positive outcome. However, if it goes down and you earn less than you expected to earn, you may end up needing more cash. A final risk you are taking with money market funds has to do with inflation. Because money market funds are considered to be safer than other investments like stocks, long-term average returns on money market funds tends to be less than long term average returns on riskier investments. Over long periods of time, inflation can eat away at your returns.

Certificates of Deposit: Certificates of deposit ("CD") are generally a safe type of investment since they are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company ("FDIC") up to a certain amount. However, because the returns are generally low, there is risk that inflation outpaces the return of the CD. Certain CDs are traded in the marketplace and not purchased directly from a banking institution.

In addition to trading risk, when CDs are purchased at a premium, the premium is not covered by the FDIC.

Municipal Securities: Municipal securities, while generally thought of as safe, can have significant risks associated with them including, but not limited to: the credit worthiness of the governmental entity that issues the bond; the stability of the revenue stream that is used to pay the interest to the bondholders; when the bond is due to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character

paying the same amount of interest or yield to maturity.

Bonds: Corporate debt securities (or "bonds") are typically safer investments than equity securities, but their risk can also vary widely based on the financial health of the issuer; the risk that the issuer might default; when the bond is set to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same rate of return.

Stocks: There are numerous ways of measuring the risk of equity securities (also known simply as "equities" or "stock"). In very broad terms, the value of a stock depends on the financial health of the company issuing it. However, stock prices can be affected by many other factors including, but not limited to the class of stock (for example, preferred or common); the health of the market sector of the issuing company; and the overall health of the economy. In general, larger, better-established companies ("large cap") tend to be safer than smaller start-up companies ("small cap") are but the mere size of an issuer is not, by itself, an indicator of the safety of the investment.

Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds: Mutual funds and exchange traded funds ("ETF") are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds and ETFs generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. ETFs differ from mutual funds since they can be bought and sold throughout the day like stock and their price can fluctuate throughout the day. The returns on mutual funds and ETFs can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. Also, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, the fund, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns. Mutual funds can also be "closed end" or "open end". So-called "open end" mutual funds continue to allow in new investors indefinitely whereas "closed end" funds have a fixed number of shares to sell which can limit their availability to new investors.

ETFs may have tracking error risks. For example, the ETF investment adviser may not be able to cause the ETF's performance to match that of its Underlying Index or other benchmark, which may negatively affect the ETF's performance. In addition, for leveraged and inverse ETFs that seek to track the performance of their Underlying Indices or benchmarks on a daily basis, mathematical compounding may prevent the ETF from correlating with performance of its benchmark. In addition, an ETF may not have investment exposure to all of the securities included in its Underlying Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such securities may vary from that of the Underlying Index. Some ETFs may invest in securities or financial instruments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but which are expected to yield similar performance.

Commercial Paper: Commercial paper ("CP") 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. There is less risk in asset based commercial paper (ABCP). The difference between ABCP and CP is that instead of being an unsecured promissory note representing an obligation of the issuing company, ABCP is backed by securities. Therefore, the perceived quality of the ABCP depends on the underlying securities.

Real Estate Investment Trust: A real estate investment trust ("REIT") is a corporate entity which invests in real estate and/or engages in real estate financing. A REIT reduces or eliminates corporate

income taxes. REITs can be publicly or privately held. Public REITs may be listed on public stock exchanges. REITs are required to declare 90% of their taxable income as dividends, but they actually pay dividends out of funds from operations, so cash flow has to be strong, or the REIT must either dip into reserves, borrow to pay dividends, or distribute them in stock (which causes dilution). After 2012, the IRS stopped permitting stock dividends. Most REITs must refinance or erase large balloon debts periodically. The credit markets are no longer frozen, but banks are demanding, and getting, harsher terms to re-extend REIT debt. Some REITs may be forced to make secondary stock offerings to repay debt, which will lead to additional dilution of the stockholders. Fluctuations in the real estate market can affect the REIT's value and dividends.

Options Contracts: Options are complex securities that involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss. It is generally recommended that you only invest in options with risk capital. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specific price on or before a certain date (the "expiration date"). The two types of options are calls and puts:

A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Calls are similar to having a long position on a stock. Buyers of calls hope that the stock will increase substantially before the option expires.

A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Puts are very similar to having a short position on a stock. Buyers of puts hope that the price of the stock will fall before the option expires.

Selling options is more complicated and can be even riskier.

The option trading risks pertaining to options buyers are:

- Risk of losing your entire investment in a relatively short period of time.
- The risk of losing your entire investment increases if, as expiration nears, the stock is below the strike price of the call (for a call option) or if the stock is higher than the strike price of the put (for a put option).
- European style options which do not have secondary markets on which to sell the options prior to expiration can only realize its value upon expiration.
- Specific exercise provisions of a specific option contract may create risks.
- Regulatory agencies may impose exercise restrictions, which stops you from realizing value.

The option trading risks pertaining to options sellers are:

- Options sold may be exercised at any time before expiration.
- Covered Call traders forgo the right to profit when the underlying stock rises above the strike price of the call options sold and continues to risk a loss due to a decline in the underlying stock.
- Writers of Naked Calls risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock rises.

- Writers of Naked Puts risk substantial losses if the underlying stock drops.
- Writers of naked positions run margin risks if the position goes into significant losses. Such risks may include liquidation by the broker.
- Writers of call options could lose more money than a short seller of that stock could on the same rise on that underlying stock. This is an example of how the leverage in options can work against the option trader.
- Writers of Naked Calls are obligated to deliver shares of the underlying stock if those call options are exercised.
- Call options can be exercised outside of market hours such that effective remedy actions cannot be performed by the writer of those options.
- Writers of stock options are obligated under the options that they sold even if a trading market is not available or that they are unable to perform a closing transaction.
- The value of the underlying stock may surge or decline unexpectedly, leading to automatic exercises.

Other option trading risks are:

- The complexity of some option strategies is a significant risk on its own.
- Option trading exchanges or markets and option contracts themselves are open to changes at all times.
- Options markets have the right to halt the trading of any options, thus preventing investors from realizing value.
- Risk of erroneous reporting of exercise value.
- If an options brokerage firm goes insolvent, investors trading through that firm may be affected.
- Internationally traded options have special risks due to timing across borders.

Risks that are not specific to options trading include market risk, sector risk and individual stock risk. Option trading risks are closely related to stock risks, as stock options are a derivative of stocks.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Risk. Certain service providers utilized by the Firm to service client accounts may have artificial intelligence components. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning may create an increased risk of data inaccuracies and security vulnerabilities. Due to the rapid advancement of machine learning technologies, future risks related to artificial intelligence are unpredictable.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

We are required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management. We do not have any required disclosures under this item.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

We have not provided information on other financial industry activities and affiliations because we do not have any relationship or arrangement that is material to our advisory business or to our clients with any of the types of entities listed below.

1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker;
2. 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);

3. other investment adviser or financial planner;
4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading adviser;
5. banking or thrift institution;
6. accountant or accounting firm;
7. lawyer or law firm;
8. insurance company or agency;
9. pension consultant;
10. real estate broker or dealer; and/or
11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.

We also do not engage in any other business activities which would require disclosure under this item.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to protect your interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing with you. All persons associated with our firm are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither our firm nor any persons associated with our firm has any material financial interest in client transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Personal Trading Practices

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell the same securities that we recommend to you or securities in which you are already invested. A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To mitigate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Aggregated Trading

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell securities for you at the same time we or persons associated with our firm buy or sell such securities for our own account. We may also combine our orders to purchase securities with your orders to purchase securities ("aggregated trading"). Refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section in this brochure for information on our aggregated trading practices.

A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To eliminate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

We recommend the brokerage and custodial services of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (whether one or more "Custodian"). Your assets must be maintained in an account at a "qualified custodian," generally a broker-dealer or bank. In recognition of the value of the services the Custodian provides, you may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere. Our selection of custodian is based on many factors, including the level of services provided, the custodian's financial stability, and the cost of services provided by the custodian to our clients, which includes the yield on cash sweep choices, commissions, custody fees and other fees or expenses.

We seek to recommend a custodian/broker that will hold your assets and execute transactions on terms that are, overall, the most favorable compared to other available providers and their services. We consider various factors, including:

- Capability to buy and sell securities for your account itself or to facilitate such services.
- The likelihood that your trades will be executed.
- Availability of investment research and tools.
- Overall quality of services.
- Competitiveness of price.
- Reputation, financial strength, and stability.
- Existing relationship with our firm and our other clients.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits
We do not have any soft dollar arrangements.

Economic Benefits
As a registered investment adviser, we have access to the institutional platform of your account custodian. As such, we may also have access to research products and services from your account custodian and/or other brokerage firm. These products may include financial publications, information about particular companies and industries, research software, and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. Such research products and services are provided to all investment advisers that utilize the institutional services platforms of these firms and are not considered to be paid for with soft dollars. However, you should be aware that the commissions charged by a particular broker for a particular transaction or set of transactions may be greater than the amounts another broker who did not provide research services or products might charge.

Brokerage for Client Referrals
We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers in exchange for cash or other compensation, such as brokerage services or research.

Directed Brokerage
We routinely require that you direct our firm to execute transactions through Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. As such, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of your transactions and you may pay higher brokerage commissions than you might otherwise pay through another broker-dealer that offers the same types of services. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage.

Aggregated Trades
We may combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for discretionary advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as "aggregated trading"). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Generally, participating accounts will pay a fixed transaction cost regardless of the number of shares transacted. In certain cases, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs on any given day. In the event an

order is only partially filled, the shares will be allocated to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner, typically in proportion to the size of each client's order. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in aggregated trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

Mutual Fund Share Classes
Mutual funds are sold with different share classes, which carry different cost structures. Each available share class is described in the mutual fund's prospectus. When we purchase, or recommend the purchase of, mutual funds for a client, we select the share class that is deemed to be in the client's best interest, taking into consideration cost, tax implications, and other factors. When the fund is available for purchase at net asset value, we will purchase, or recommend the purchase of, the fund at net asset value. We also review the mutual funds held in accounts that come under our management to determine whether a more beneficial share class is available, considering cost, tax implications, and the impact of contingent deferred sales charges.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Daniel P. Docherty, Founding Partner will monitor your accounts on an ongoing basis and will conduct account reviews to ensure the advisory services provided to you are consistent with your investment needs and objectives. Additional reviews may be conducted based on various circumstances, including, but not limited to:

- contributions and withdrawals;
- year-end tax planning;
- market moving events;
- security specific events; and/or
- changes in your risk/return objectives.

We will not provide you with regular written reports. You will receive trade confirmations and monthly or quarterly statements from your account custodian(s).

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not receive any compensation from any third party in connection with providing investment advice to you nor do we compensate any individual or firm for client referrals.

Refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section above for disclosures on research and other benefits we may receive resulting from our relationship with your account custodian.

Item 15 Custody

We have authority to deduct advisory fees directly from client accounts. As a result, we are deemed to have custody of client assets solely for the limited purpose of deducting our advisory fees. Client funds and securities are otherwise maintained with qualified custodians, such as banks, broker-dealers, or other custodial institutions. We do not maintain physical custody of client funds or securities.

Clients will receive account statements directly from the qualified custodian holding their assets, at least quarterly. These statements will show all transactions in the account, including the deduction of advisory fees. Clients should carefully review the custodian's statements and compare them to any reports received from our firm. If you do not receive account statements from your custodian or have

questions regarding the information contained in those statements, you should contact the custodian directly.

Standing Letters of Authorization

Certain clients may establish standing letters of authorization ("SLOAs") or other written instructions with their qualified custodian that authorize transfers of funds to designated third parties. When these arrangements satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, they do not cause our firm to be deemed to have custody of client assets. We do not have the authority to designate or modify the recipient of such transfers and do not maintain physical custody of client funds or securities. Client assets remain with an independent qualified custodian, which provides account statements directly to the client at least quarterly. Clients should carefully review all custodial statements and confirm the accuracy of any transfers processed from their accounts.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Before we can buy or sell securities on your behalf, you must first sign our discretionary management agreement and the appropriate trading authorization forms.

You may grant our firm discretion over the selection and amount of securities to be purchased or sold for your account(s) without obtaining your consent or approval prior to each transaction. You may specify investment objectives, guidelines, and/or impose certain conditions or investment parameters for your account(s). For example, you may specify that the investment in any particular stock or industry should not exceed specified percentages of the value of the portfolio and/or restrictions or prohibitions of transactions in the securities of a specific industry or security. Refer to the *Advisory Business* section in this brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we will obtain your approval prior to the execution of any transactions for your account(s). You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advice provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

We will not vote proxies on behalf of your advisory accounts. At your request, we may offer you advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of your proxy voting rights. If you own shares of applicable securities, you are responsible for exercising your right to vote as a shareholder.

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 any electronic solicitations to vote proxies.

Item 18 Financial Information

Our firm does not have any financial condition or impairment that would prevent us from meeting our contractual commitments to you. We do not take physical custody of client funds or securities, or serve as trustee or signatory for client accounts, and we do not require the prepayment of more than $500 in fees six or more months in advance. Therefore, we are not required to include a financial statement with this brochure.

We have not filed a bankruptcy petition at any time in the past ten years.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Refer to the Part(s) 2B for background information about our principal executive officers, management personnel and those giving advice on behalf of our firm.

Our firm is not actively engaged in any business other than giving investment advice that is not already disclosed above.

Neither our firm, nor any of our management persons have any reportable arbitration claims, civil, self-regulatory organization proceedings, or administrative proceedings.

Neither our firm, nor any of our management persons, have a material relationship or arrangement with any issuer of securities.

Item 20 Additional Information

Trade Errors
In the event a trading error occurs in your account, our policy is to restore your account to the position it should have been in had the trading error not occurred. Depending on the circumstances, corrective actions may include canceling the trade, adjusting an allocation, and/or reimbursing the account.

Class Action Lawsuits
We do not determine if securities held by you are the subject of a class action lawsuit or whether you are eligible to participate in class action settlements or litigation nor do we initiate or participate in litigation to recover damages on your behalf for injuries as a result of actions, misconduct, or negligence by issuers of securities held by you.



Daniel Docherty, CFA

Farview Management, LLC

504 Zeal St SE
Atlanta, GA 30315

Telephone: 404-590-3982

September 21, 2026

FORM ADV PART 2B
BROCHURE SUPPLEMENT

This brochure supplement provides information about Daniel Docherty that supplements the Farview Management, LLC brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Contact us at 404-590-3982 if you did not receive Farview Management, LLC's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Daniel Docherty (CRD # 6111164) is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Educational Background and Business Experience

Daniel Docherty, CFA
Year of Birth: 1989
Formal Education After High School:

- University of Rochester, BA Political Science, Cum Laude, 2012

Business Background:

- Farview Management, LLC, Founding Partner and Chief Compliance Officer, 4/2021 - Present
- Farview Associates, LLC, Proprietor/Owner, 11/2019 - Present
- Colonial Pipeline, Strategy Professional, 07/2024 - Present
- Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Registered Associate, 9/2017 - 7/2021
- Brightworth, LLC, Investment Analyst, 10/2017 - 9/2018
- Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Investment Associate, 5/2015 - 9/2017
- Manning & Napier Advisors, LLC, Investment Consultant, 6/2012 - 5/2015

Certifications: **CFA**

The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA®) and Certification Mark (collectively, the "CFA marks") are professional certification marks granted in the United States and internationally by the CFA Institute.

The Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) charter is a globally respected, graduate-level investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by CFA Institute — the largest global association of investment professionals.

There are currently more than 150,000 CFA charterholders working in more than 140 countries. To earn the CFA charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six-hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join CFA Institute as members; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, their adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct.

High Ethical Standards
The CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct, enforced through an active professional conduct program, require CFA charterholders to:

- Place their clients' interests ahead of their own;
- Maintain independence and objectivity;
- Act with integrity;
- Maintain and improve their professional competence; and
- Disclose conflicts of interest and legal matters.

Global Recognition
Passing the three CFA exams is a difficult feat that requires extensive study (successful candidates report spending an average of 300 hours of study per level). Earning the CFA charter demonstrates mastery of many of the advanced skills needed for investment analysis and decision making in today's quickly evolving global financial industry. As a result, employers and clients are increasingly seeking CFA charterholders—often making the charter a prerequisite for employment.

Additionally, regulatory bodies in over 30 countries and territories recognize the CFA charter as a proxy for meeting certain licensing requirements, and more than 125 colleges and universities around the world have incorporated a majority of the CFA Program curriculum into their own finance courses.

Comprehensive and Current Knowledge
The CFA Program curriculum provides a comprehensive framework of knowledge for investment decision making and is firmly grounded in the knowledge and skills used every day in the investment profession. The three levels of the CFA Program test a proficiency with a wide range of fundamental and advanced investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed-income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning.

The CFA Program curriculum is updated every year by experts from around the world to ensure that candidates learn the most relevant and practical new tools, ideas, and investment and wealth management skills to reflect the dynamic and complex nature of the profession. To learn more about the CFA charter, visit www.cfainstitute.org.

Item 3 Disciplinary Information

Form ADV Part 2B requires disclosure of certain criminal or civil actions, administrative proceedings, and self-regulatory organization proceedings, as well as certain other proceedings related to suspension or revocation of a professional attainment, designation, or license. Mr. Daniel Docherty has no required disclosures under this item.

Item 4 Other Business Activities

Daniel Docherty is the owner and consultant of Farview Associates, LLC, a firm that offers financial modeling and small business strategy consulting services for private enterprises primarily in the Natural Resources sector. Mr. Docherty's duties as the owner and consultant of Farview Associates, LLC do not create a conflict of interest in his provision of advisory services through Farview Management, LLC.

Daniel Docherty works as a financial modeler for a privately held, unrelated company. Mr. Docherty's duties as a financial modeler does not create a conflict of interest in his provision of advisory services through Farview Management, LLC.

Item 5 Additional Compensation

Refer to the *Other Business Activities* section above for disclosures on Mr. Docherty's receipt of additional compensation as a result of his other business activities.

Also, refer to the *Fees and Compensation*, *Client Referrals and Other Compensation, and Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations* section(s) of Farview Management, LLC's firm brochure for additional disclosures on this topic.

Item 6 Supervision

As the Founding Partner and Chief Compliance Officer of Farview Management, LLC, Daniel Docherty supervises the advisory activities of our firm. Daniel Docherty can be reached at 404-590-3982.

Item 7 Requirements for State Registered Advisers

Daniel Docherty does not have any reportable arbitration claims, has not been found liable in a reportable civil, self-regulatory organization or administrative proceeding, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.