October 28, 2026

Hull Tactical US ETF
TICKER – HTUS

A series of the Capitol Series Trust (the "Trust")

Supplement to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated February 28, 2026

Effective in October 2026, Euan Sinclair has been added as a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Hull Tactical US ETF (the "Fund"), a series of the Trust. Ms. Petra Mullenix (formerly, Petra Bakosova) also continues to serve as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund. Accordingly, the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") of the Fund is amended as set forth below.

The Portfolio Manager section on page 8 of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Portfolio Managers

Petra Mullenix and Euan Sinclair serve as the Portfolio Managers of the Fund and are each responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Petra Mullenix, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2015. Euan Sinclair, Senior Trader of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since October 2026.

The sub-section titled "Portfolio Manager" in the Fund Management section on page 16 of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Portfolio Managers

Petra Mullenix (formerly, Petra Bakosova) and Euan Sinclair are the Fund's portfolio managers and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Ms. Mullenix, who is HTAA's Chief Executive Officer, has been with the Adviser since October 2014. Prior to the Adviser, Ms. Mullenix worked five months at Toji Trading Group, LLC, as a quantitative researcher and three years at ArbHouse, LLC, as a strategist. Prior to Arbhouse, Ms. Mullenix was working towards and received her Master of Science degree in Financial Mathematics from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Sinclair, who serves as Senior Trader at HTAA, is an option trader with nearly 30 years of professional trading experience. He currently manages the volatility exposures at HTAA. Prior to joining HTAA, Mr. Sinclair ran a long/short equity volatility book at Bluefin Trading. He was also the founder and CEO of FactorWave, a fintech company that provided factor-based portfolios to RIAs. Mr. Sinclair holds a PhD in theoretical physics from the University of Bristol and has written six books including "Volatility Trading", "Option Trading" and "Positional Option Trading" all published by Wiley. He is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Investment Strategies, a publication of Risk Journals, and has written several papers on options, volatility and bet sizing.

The SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

The sub-section titled "Additional Information Regarding Portfolio Manager" in the Service Providers section on page 30 of the SAI is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Under Management

Petra Mullenix and Euan Sinclair serve as the Fund's portfolio managers. This section includes information about each portfolio manager, including information about other accounts the portfolio manager manages, the portfolio manager's compensation, and the dollar range of shares of the Fund owned by the portfolio manager.

Unless otherwise noted, the following information about each Fund's portfolio manager is provided as of October 31, 2025 and no "Other Account" described below has an advisory fee that is based on the performance of that account.

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Portfolio Manager	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets (in millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets (in millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets (in millions)**
Ms. Petra Mullenix	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Mr. Euan Sinclair	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

Ownership of Fund Shares

As of October 31, 2025, each portfolio manager's beneficially owned shares of the Fund as summarized in the following table:

Portfolio Manager	**Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of October 31, 2025**
Ms. Petra Mullenix	None
Mr. Euan Sinclair	$10,001 - $50,000

Compensation

The portfolio managers are compensated by the Adviser and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund. Their compensation is not directly related to the performance of the underlying assets of the Fund.

Conflicts of Interest

As a general matter, certain actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, the management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Although the Adviser does not track the time a portfolio manager spends on a single portfolio, the Adviser does periodically assess whether a portfolio manager has adequate time and resources to effectively manage all of the accounts for which he is responsible. Moreover, variances in advisory fees charged from account to account may create an incentive for portfolio managers to devote more attention to those accounts that pay high advisory fees. It is also possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them.

Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements, and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars").

The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, the Adviser monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with account investment guidelines and compliance with its applicable Code of Ethics. Finally, the Adviser has structured its portfolio managers' compensation in a manner, and the Trust has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed, to safeguard the Fund from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts.

Further Information

For further information, please contact the Fund toll-free at 1-844-484-2484. You may also obtain additional copies of the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, free of charge, by writing to the Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, by calling the Fund toll-free at the number above, or by visiting the Fund's website at http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com.

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference.

October 5, 2026

Hull Tactical US ETF
TICKER – HTUS

A series of the Capitol Series Trust (the "Trust")

Supplement to the Prospectus dated February 28, 2026

Effective immediately, the Prospectus of the Hull Tactical US ETF (the "Fund"), a series of the Trust, is amended as set forth below.

The Fund's Principal Investment Strategies section on pages 2 and 3 of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities and instruments issued by or economically tied to U.S. issuers. In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Fund's Adviser uses various proprietary analytical investment models that examine current and historical market data to evaluate market conditions and anticipated movements in the U.S. large-capitalization equity market (the "U.S. Equity Market"). The S&P 500® Index (the "S&P 500®"), a widely recognized measure of U.S. stock market performance that is composed primarily of large-capitalization U.S. issuers, is referenced in this Prospectus to describe the U.S. Equity Market and the third-party instruments through which the Fund may obtain its market exposure.

The models deliver investment signals that the Adviser uses to make investment decisions for the Fund. The Adviser uses statistical methods, machine learning and other artificial intelligence techniques to analyze data, develop and evaluate investment signals, and refine the Fund's proprietary investment models. These techniques support the Adviser's investment process and remain subject to the Adviser's review and oversight. The Adviser retains responsibility for the Fund's investment decisions. The investment models are designed to identify changing market conditions and position the Fund to take advantage of these movements. Currently, signals are combined into an "ensemble," or array, that spans statistical, behavioral and sentiment, technical, fundamental, and economic data sources. This combined signal is generated twice each trading day, both near the open and close of the market and is used by the Adviser to determine the Fund's targeted exposure to the U.S. Equity Market (the Fund's "Targeted Market Exposure"). The Adviser routinely evaluates the performance and impact of each model on the Fund with the goal of outperforming the U.S. Equity Market without excess volatility. Depending on the discretion of the Adviser and the investment signals delivered by the models, the Adviser establishes a targeted U.S Equity Market exposure ranging from approximately 0% to 200% of the Fund's net assets by allocating the Fund's assets to one or more Market Instruments (as defined below). The Fund does not seek to maintain negative net exposure to the U.S. Equity Market. In seeking to achieve its Targeted Market Exposure, the Fund may buy or sell S&P 500 futures contracts, S&P 500 related ETFs, and S&P 500 Index Options to arrive at a Targeted Market Exposure. The Fund's Targeted Market Exposure may be reduced to approximately 0% when the Adviser determines that market conditions warrant a more defensive posture and may be increased to as much as approximately 200% of the Fund's net assets when the Adviser determines that market conditions are favorable. The Adviser may adjust the Fund's targeted exposure within this range to account for new market conditions as well as data from the models. The Fund's positions may be adjusted at the Adviser's discretion as model predictions and market opportunities fluctuate.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund does not seek investment results that correspond to a specified multiple or inverse multiple of the performance of the S&P 500® or any other index over any predetermined period of time. Rather, the Fund is actively managed and adjusts its Targeted Market Exposure within a range of approximately 0% to 200% based on the Adviser's investment process. Although the Fund may use derivatives to obtain market exposure greater than 100% of its net assets, the Fund does not seek to provide a fixed multiple of the return of the S&P 500® or any other index.

The Adviser implements the Fund's investment strategy by taking positions in one or more exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that seek to track the performance of the S&P 500® (each an "S&P 500®-related ETF"). The Adviser may then further obtain or adjust the Fund's Targeted Market Exposure by engaging in transactions in the following S&P 500®-related instruments:

- entering into futures contracts on the S&P 500®; or
- buying or selling (writing) put or call options on the S&P 500® Index or on S&P 500® Index-related ETFs (together, "S&P 500® Options").

Separately from the Fund's Targeted Market Exposure, the Adviser may take long or short positions in futures contracts based on the Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index (the "VIX Index") ("VIX Futures"). The Fund's use of VIX Futures does not cause the Fund to target negative net exposure to the U.S. Equity Market.

The Fund uses the Market Instruments detailed above as a capital-efficient means of obtaining and adjusting its Targeted Market Exposure, including exposure above 100% of the Fund's net assets. These instruments permit the Fund to potentially benefit from forward market movements in seeking its objective of long-term capital appreciation.

During periods when the Fund's assets (or portion thereof) are not fully invested in accordance with the above, all or a portion of the Fund may be invested in ETFs whose strategy or investment objective is to attain price and yield performance similar to short-term U.S. Treasury obligations and/or cash instruments, which for this purpose include U.S. Treasury obligations; cash and cash equivalents including commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; shares of money market mutual funds; and high-quality, short-term debt instruments including, in addition to U.S. Treasury obligations, other U.S. government securities (collectively, "Cash Instruments"). Additionally, to respond to certain adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest 100% of its assets, without limitation, in Cash Instruments. The Fund may be invested in this manner for extended periods, depending on the Adviser's assessment of market conditions. During this time, the Fund may not be able to meet its investment objective. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs or money market mutual funds, the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of each such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to track, replicate or correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® or any other index, and the Fund's portfolio is not composed by reference to the constituents of any index. References to the S&P 500® in this Prospectus are descriptive only and are used to describe the U.S. Equity Market, to identify third-party instruments in which the Fund may invest, and for purposes of performance comparison. The S&P 500® is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and "S&P®" and "S&P 500®" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or any of their affiliates, and none of them makes any representation regarding the advisability of investing in the Fund.

Additional information relating to the S&P 500®-related instruments

Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date or cash settlement of the terms of the contract (i.e., payment of the gain or loss on the contract). They provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security at a specified future time and at a specified price.

A call option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer (seller) of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying security at any time during the option period. A put option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying security at any time during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. Call and put options on indices are similar to options on securities except that options on an index give the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the underlying index is greater than (or less than, in the case of puts) the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option, expressed in dollars multiplied by a specified number. Thus, unlike options on individual securities, all settlements are in cash, and gain or loss depends on price movements in the particular market represented by the index generally, rather than the price movements in individual securities.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund does not seek investment results that correspond to a specified multiple or inverse multiple of the performance of the S&P 500® over any predetermined period of time.

The Fund may take long or short positions in VIX Futures. VIX Futures are futures contracts based on the Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index (the "VIX Index"). The VIX Index seeks to measure the market's current expectation of 30-day volatility of the S&P 500® as reflected by the prices of near-term S&P 500® options. The market's current expectation of the possible rate and magnitude of movements in an index is commonly referred to as the "implied volatility" of the index. Because S&P 500® options derive value from the possibility that the S&P 500® may experience movement before such options expire, the prices of near-term S&P 500® options are used to calculate the implied volatility of the S&P 500®.

Further Information

For further information, please contact the Fund toll-free at 1-844-484-2484. You may also obtain additional copies of the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, free of charge, by writing to the Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, by calling the Fund toll-free at the number above, or by visiting the Fund's website at http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com.

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference.



Hull Tactical US ETF

TICKER: HTUS

Prospectus

February 28, 2026

LISTED ON THE CBOE BZX EXCHANGE, INC. (THE "EXCHANGE")

HTAA, LLC
141 W. JACKSON BOULEVARD
SUITE 1650
CHICAGO, IL 60604

Telephone: 844-484-2484

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Prospectus gives you important information about the fund that you should know before you invest. Please read this Prospectus carefully before investing and use it for future reference.

Not A Deposit • Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee • Not Insured By Any Government Agency

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

Hull Tactical US ETF

Investment Objective

The Hull Tactical US ETF (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). **You may pay other fees on your purchases and sales of Shares, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee[(1)]	0.91%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(2)]	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(2)]	0.96%

(1) Pursuant to its Advisory Agreement, HTAA, LLC, the Fund's adviser (the "Adviser"), pays all other expenses of the Fund, except for the management fee, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") (the "Excluded Expenses"). The Fund is the successor to Hull Tactical US ETF, a series of Exchange Traded Concepts Trust (the "Predecessor Fund"). On June 2, 2023, the Fund acquired all of the net assets of the Predecessor Fund pursuant to a plan of reorganization (the "Reorganization").

(2) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's financial highlights and financial statements because the financial highlights and financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you paid in connection with the purchase or sale of Fund Shares. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$98	$306	$531	$1,178

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal period ended October 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities and instruments issued by or economically tied to U.S. issuers. In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Fund's Adviser uses various proprietary analytical investment models that examine current and historical market data to attempt to predict the performance of the S&P 500® Index (the "S&P 500®"), a widely recognized benchmark of U.S. stock market performance that is composed primarily of large-capitalization U.S. issuers. The models deliver investment signals that the Adviser uses to make investment decisions for the Fund. The investment models used are to anticipate forward market movements and position the Fund to take advantage of these movements. Currently, signals are combined into an 'ensemble' an array that spans statistical, behavior-sentimental, technical, fundamental, and economic data sources. This combined signal is generated each trading day towards the close of the market and dictates whether the Fund is long/short and the magnitude of position sizing. The Adviser routinely evaluates the performance and impact of each model on the Fund with the goal of outperforming the benchmark S&P 500® without excess volatility. Depending on the discretion of the Adviser and the investment signals delivered by the models, the Adviser takes long or short positions in the S&P 500® by allocating the Fund's assets to one or more S&P 500®-related instruments. The Fund is permitted to maintain short or long exposure to the overall market. When going long or short, the Fund may buy/sell S&P 500 futures contracts, S&P 500 related ETFs, SPX Options, and single-name U.S. equity options to arrive at a targeted market exposure. When the Fund takes long positions, it may maintain long exposure of up to 200% of its net assets and, when the Fund takes short positions, its short exposure is limited to no more than 100% of its net assets. The Adviser may adjust the allocation between the Fund's long and short positions as necessary to account for new market conditions as well as data from the models. The Fund's positions may be adjusted at the Adviser's discretion as model predictions and market opportunities fluctuate.

The Adviser implements the Fund's S&P 500® investment strategy by taking positions in one or more exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that seek to track the performance of the S&P 500® (each an "S&P 500®-related ETF"). The Adviser may then further obtain or adjust the Fund's long or short exposure to the S&P 500® by engaging in transactions in the following S&P 500®-related instruments:

- entering into futures contracts on the S&P 500®;
- buying or selling (writing) put or call options on the S&P 500® Index or on S&P 500® Index-related ETFs (together, "S&P 500® Options"); or
- taking long positions or short positions, including through short sales, in one or more pooled investment vehicles designed to provide leveraged exposure to an index that measures the returns of a portfolio of monthly VIX futures contracts with a weighted average of one month to expiration.

The Fund uses the S&P 500®-related instruments detailed above as a more efficient use of capital to obtain a leveraged exposure to the market. This permits the Fund to potentially benefit from forward market movements in seeking its objective of long term capital appreciation.

In addition to the S&P 500®-focused strategy described above, in an effort to generate income for the Fund, the Adviser may buy and sell (write) exchange-listed put and call options on individual U.S. equity securities or on securities indices ("Equity Options"). When engaging in this strategy, the Adviser seeks to opportunistically exploit inefficiencies in the pricing of Equity Options. The Adviser's models attempt to identify Equity Options that the market may have mispriced and deliver investment signals that alert the Adviser to sell overpriced Equity Options and purchase underpriced Equity Options. From time to time, the Fund may own the equity security underlying an Equity Option as a means of hedging the Fund's exposure consistent with the Adviser's strategy.

During periods when the Fund's assets (or portion thereof) are not fully invested in accordance with the above, all or a portion of the Fund may be invested in ETFs whose strategy or investment objective is to attain price and yield performance similar to short-term U.S. Treasury obligations and/or cash instruments, which for this purpose include U.S. Treasury obligations; cash and cash equivalents including commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; shares of money market mutual funds; and high-quality, short-term debt instruments including, in addition to U.S. Treasury obligations, other U.S. government securities (collectively, "Cash Instruments"). Additionally, to respond to certain adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest 100% of its assets, without limitation, in Cash Instruments. The Fund may be invested in this manner for extended periods, depending on the Adviser's assessment of market conditions. During this time, the Fund may not be able to meet its investment objective. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs or money market mutual funds, the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of each such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

Additional information relating to the S&P 500®-related instruments is included below:

Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date or cash settlement of the terms of the contract (*i.e.,* payment of the gain or loss on the contract). They provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security at a specified future time and at a specified price.

A call option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer (seller) of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying security at any time during the option period. A put option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying security at any time during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. Call and put options on indices are similar to options on securities except that options on an index give the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the underlying index is greater than (or less than, in the case of puts) the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option, expressed in dollars multiplied by a specified number. Thus, unlike options on individual securities, all settlements are in cash, and gain or loss depends on price movements in the particular market represented by the index generally, rather than the price movements in individual securities.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund does not seek performance that is a specific multiple or inverse, or inverse multiple of the S&P 500®.

The Fund may invest in one or more pooled investment vehicles to gain exposure to an index that measures the returns of VIX futures contracts. VIX futures contracts are futures contracts based on the Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index (the "VIX Index"). The VIX Index seeks to measure the market's current expectation of 30-day volatility of the S&P 500® as reflected by the prices of near-term S&P 500® options. The market's current expectation of the possible rate and magnitude of movements in an index is commonly referred to as the "implied volatility" of the index. Because S&P 500® options derive value from the possibility that the S&P 500® may experience movement before such options expire, the prices of near-term S&P 500® options are used to calculate the implied volatility of the S&P 500®.

Principal Investment Risks

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Please see "Additional Principal Risk Information" in this Prospectus for a more detailed description of the Fund's risks. It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. The first five risks are presented in an order that reflects the Adviser's current assessment of relative importance, but this assessment could change over time as the Fund's portfolio changes or in light of changes in the market or the economic environment, among other things. The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate your ability to find particular risks and compare them with the risk of other funds. The Fund is not required to and will not update this Prospectus solely because its assessment of the relative importance of the principal risks of investing in the Fund changes. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Model and Data Risk. The Adviser utilizes, in part, proprietary analytical investment models to attempt to predict the performance of the S&P 500® Index. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. Because the use of predictive models are usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of using such models as part of the Adviser's investment approach may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. If incorrect data is used, the resulting information will be incorrect, which could cause the Fund to underperform. In addition, the models may not perform as intended for many reasons, including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions.

Management Risk. The Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed over short- or long-term market cycles. The Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. The quantitative models used by the Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.

Operational Risk. The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument could decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The market value of a security may also decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. For additional information regarding Market Risk, including the potential effects on financial markets of inflation, war, terrorism and pandemics such as the novel coronavirus disease, please see "Market Risk" in the section titled "Additional Principal Risk Information" in this prospectus.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative contract. ETFs in which the Fund invests, and in particular leveraged and inverse ETFs, may use futures contracts and other types of derivatives, such as options and options on futures and enter into swap agreements. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of another security or an asset, rate or, in the case of the Fund, a specified index - the S&P 500. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative's original cost. On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 (the "Derivatives Rule") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") which, following an implementation period, replaced existing SEC and staff guidance with an updated, comprehensive framework for the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, like the Fund. The Derivatives Rule became effective on February 19, 2021, with a required compliance date of August 19, 2022. To the extent the Fund uses derivatives, complying with the Derivatives Rule may increase the cost of the Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. The regulation of the use of derivatives in the United States is a changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action.

Cash Transactions Risk. Because the Fund generally effects its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind securities, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument may default on its payment obligation to the Fund. Such a default may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Equity Securities Risk. The prices of equity securities held by the underlying S&P 500 related ETFs in which the Fund invests and of equity issuers in which the Fund directly invests for hedging purposes with respect to its single name options strategy may rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole.

Futures Contracts Risk. There may be an imperfect correlation between the changes in market value of the securities or other underlying assets held by the Fund and the prices of futures contracts. When the Fund has an open futures contract position, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous.

Illiquid Investments Risk. This risk exists when particular Fund investments are difficult to purchase or sell, which can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices or achieve its desired exposure to the S&P 500® Index.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund's fixed-income assets will decline because of rising interest rates. The magnitude of this decline will often be greater for longer-term fixed-income securities than shorter-term fixed-income securities.

Investment Focus Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss due to adverse occurrences to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in a particular country, region, market, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer may have a negative impact on the value of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund has exposure to issuers via its short positions, the Fund is more susceptible to the risk that an issuer's securities may appreciate in value because of, among other events, increased demand for the issuer's products or services or improved management performance.

Large-Capitalization Risk. The Fund, through its investments in ETFs, will invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform (or in the case of short positions, outperform) securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

Leveraging Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that certain transactions of the Fund, such as short sales and investments in ETFs that use leverage to seek to deliver multiples (long), or the inverse (short), of the performance of the S&P 500® Index, will cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not entered into those transactions. The greater the investment in instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk. Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as "Authorized Participants") are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occurs, the risk of which is higher during periods of market stress, the Fund's shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Options Risk. Selling (writing) and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's underlying asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the underlying asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying asset. The Fund's use of options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset of an option is above the strike price of a written put option, the value of the option, and consequently of the Fund, may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested directly in the underlying asset instead of using options. While the Fund will segregate liquid assets at least equal in value to the maximum potential loss for the Fund, the Fund could still lose a significant amount or nearly all of its value if the price of an underlying asset changes significantly enough.

The Fund's use of put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options. When selling a put option, the Fund will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the underlying asset is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. Purchasing of put options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Purchasing a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset at a fixed exercise price over a defined period of time. Purchased put options may expire worthless resulting in the Fund's loss of the premium it paid for the option.

Options Premium Tax Risk. The Fund's writing of options may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. Options premiums are treated as capital gains, and are generally taxed as ordinary income as the capital gains will be short-term. To meet QDI requirements, a long equity position in the Fund's portfolio must meet a holding period requirement, and such holding periods can be suspended when the Fund writes an option against that holding. Consequently, any dividend that is received from the long equity position may not meet the holding period requirements and therefore is not eligible as QDI when paid to shareholders. In addition, because option premiums are considered short-term capital gains, the Fund's investment strategy with respect to options may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may result in relatively high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and may lower Fund performance.

Secondary Market Liquidity Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade at prices other than NAV. As with all exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of the Fund's shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund's daily NAV and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV (premium) or less than the NAV (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. When an ETF is first launched, it is unlikely to have immediate secondary market liquidity. There is likely to be a lead market maker making markets of significant size, but it is unlikely there will be many market participants on day one of trading. This lack of secondary market liquidity may make it difficult for investors to transact in Fund shares in the market, and the market price consequently may deviate from the Fund's NAV. As the Fund begins to trade and as client interest increases, more and more market participants buy or sell shares of the Fund and secondary market liquidity will grow. While all ETFs can be held for prolonged periods or intraday, some ETFs experience more secondary market trading than others.

Short Sales Risk. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Because a short position loses value as the security's price increases and the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the loss on a short sale is theoretically unlimited. Short sales involve leverage because the Fund borrows securities and then sells them, effectively leveraging its assets. The use of leverage may magnify gains or losses for the Fund.

Smaller Fund Risk. A smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund may be liquidated by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of the Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during the Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand and may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask), which is known as the bid-ask spread. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. In such circumstances, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium or discount to their NAV.

Underlying ETF Risk. The Fund will invest in (and short) ETFs, and its performance will be directly related to the performance of the ETFs. Through its positions in these ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase in the case of short positions). Lack of liquidity in an ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio investment. In addition, by investing in the Fund, shareholders indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund may exceed the costs of investing directly in the ETFs. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, and will likely incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs.

An underlying ETF may not be actively managed and therefore the ETF would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the S&P 500® Index or the selling of shares is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the S&P 500® Index. Also, an ETF will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the S&P 500® Index because the total return generated by portfolio securities of an ETF will be reduced by transaction costs and other expenses not incurred by the S&P 500® Index.

Through its investment in ETFs, the Fund is also indirectly subject to Counterparty Risk, Investment Focus Risk, Derivatives Risk, Equity Risk, Issuer Risk, Large-Capitalization Risk, Leveraging Risk, Management Risk, Market Risk and Trading Risk.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities, which are subject to price fluctuations and to default in the event that an agency or instrumentality defaults on an obligation not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

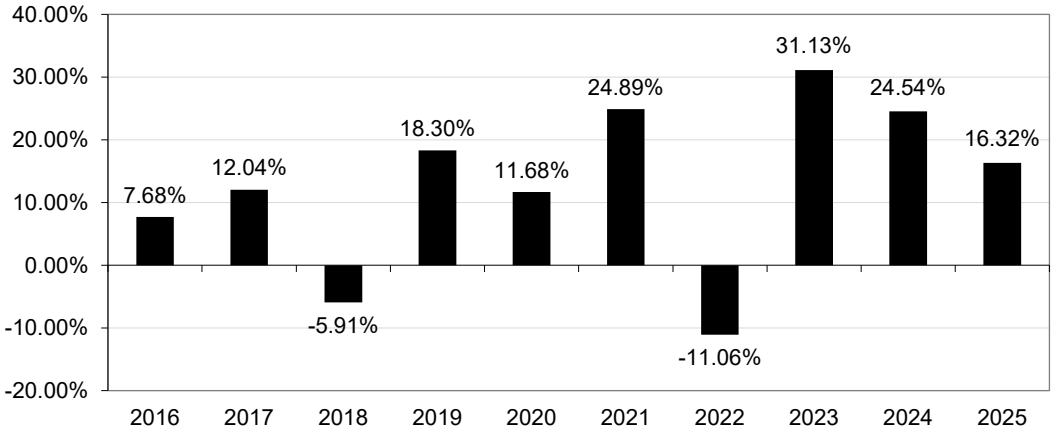
VIX Investment Vehicle Risk. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may take long and short positions in a pooled investment vehicle designed to provide exposure to VIX futures contracts. Through its positions in such a vehicle, which is not registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles, including the possibility that the value of their securities or instruments could decrease. VIX futures contracts are unlike traditional futures contracts and are not based on a tradable reference asset. The VIX Index is not directly investable, and the settlement price of a VIX futures contract is based on the calculation that determines the level of the VIX Index. As a result, the behavior of a VIX futures contract may be different from traditional futures and options contracts whose settlement price is based on a specific tradable asset.

Performance Information

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods compare with the average annual total returns of the S&P 500® Index. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

On January 4, 2021, the Fund's investment strategy expanded to permit the Fund to enter into S&P 500® Options and, on January 31, 2022, the Fund's investment strategy expanded to permit the Fund to enter into Equity Options; therefore, the performance shown for periods prior to those dates may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategies been in effect during those periods. In addition, prior to its Reorganization into the Trust, the Predecessor Fund, although investing in certain options instruments, had not fully implemented its options strategy, but has made progress toward achieving that goal since the Reorganization was consummated. Consequently, even though the stated investment objective of the Fund as set forth in its prospectus is identical to that of the Predecessor Fund, and their principal investment strategies are substantially similar, the future performance of the Fund may deviate from the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund, for better or for worse, because of the expansion of the Fund's option strategy in connection with the Reorganization. Updated performance information is available online at http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com or by calling toll-free 844-484-2484.

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31



Best and Worst Quarter Returns (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)[1]

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	18.79%	Q2/2020
Lowest Return	-23.42%	Q1/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025[1]

Hull Tactical US ETF	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Return Before Taxes	16.32%	16.11%	12.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions[2]	12.54%	13.07%	9.62%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares[2]	10.93%	11.86%	8.84%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)[3]	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%

(1) The Fund is the accounting successor of Hull Tactical US ETF, a series of Exchange Traded Concepts Trust which commenced operations on June 24, 2015, and for which the Adviser served as the sole sub-adviser (the "Predecessor Fund"). In a transaction consummated on June 2, 2023 (the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Fund. Accordingly, the performance results shown above in the bar chart and the average annual total returns table for periods prior to June 2, 2023 represent the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund's performance has not been restated to reflect any differences in expenses paid by the Predecessor Fund and those paid by the Fund. In addition, the Fund's performance during the periods reflected in the bar chart and table may have been different from that of the Predecessor Fund due to some differences in their principal investment strategies.

(2) After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases, the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares of the Fund at the end of the measurement period.

(3) The S&P 500® Index is market-cap weighted index of 500 leading U.S. companies covering approximately 80% of available market capitalization and is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities.

Investment Adviser

HTAA, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Petra Bakosova, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues shares to, and redeems shares from, certain institutional investors known as "Authorized Participants" (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions for the Fund generally are conducted in exchange for cash. Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of the Fund's shares is based on a market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com.

Tax Information

Distributions made by the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or long-term capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. In that case, you may be taxed when you take a distribution from such account, depending on the type of account, the circumstances of your distribution, and other factors.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES INFORMATION

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Fund may change its investment objective with Board approval and by providing 60 days' notice to shareholders without shareholder approval.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and, thus, does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified passive index of securities. Instead, the Fund uses an active investment strategy in seeking to meet its investment objective. The Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, has discretion on a daily basis to manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and investment policies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities and instruments issued by or economically tied to U.S. issuers. For purposes of this policy, the Fund considers a security or instrument to be economically tied to a U.S. issuer if the issuer (a) has been organized under the laws of, or has a principal place of business in, the United States, (b) derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in the United States, or (c) has the principal trading market for its securities in the United States. This investment policy may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

ADDITIONAL PRINCIPAL RISK INFORMATION

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Investment Risks" in the Fund's Summary, as well with additional risk information. The Fund's SAI contains more detailed information about the Fund's investment policies and risks.

Model and Data Risk. The Adviser may use investment programs that are fundamentally dependent on proprietary or licensed technology through the Adviser's use of, among other things, certain hardware, software, model-based strategies, data gathering systems, order execution, and trade allocation systems, and/or risk management systems. These strategies may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain errors, omissions, imperfections, or malfunctions. Any such errors, imperfections or limitations in a model could affect the ability of the Adviser to implement strategies. Despite testing, monitoring and independent safeguards, these errors may result in, among other things, execution and allocation failures and failures to properly gather and organize data – all of which may have a negative effect on the Fund. Such errors are often extremely difficult to detect and some may go undetected for long periods of time and some may never be detected. The adverse impact caused by these errors can compound over time. The Adviser may detect certain errors that it chooses, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix. By necessity, models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events.

Management Risk. The Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. However, the achievement of the stated investment objectives cannot be guaranteed. Various legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. The quantitative models used by the Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets. If the Adviser is incorrect in its assessment of the income, growth or price realization potential of the Fund's holdings or incorrect in its assessment of general market or economic conditions, then the value of the Fund's shares may decline.

Operational Risk. Your ability to transact in shares of the Fund or the valuation of your investment may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers or trading counterparties. Although the Fund attempts to minimize such failures through controls and oversight, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls that completely eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Market Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. Widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, may also affect financial markets. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that emerged resulted in closing borders, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty, thus causing significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets, the broad effects of which are difficult to assess. Any potential impact on performance will depend to a large extent on future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the duration and severity of the pandemic and the actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain the pandemic or treat its impact.

The values of the securities in which the Fund invests could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments.

The Fund's investments are also subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the value of a Fund's investments does not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power. Inflation has adverse consequences for most types of bonds because it makes their fixed interest payments less valuable. Bonds generally offer a series of fixed interest payments that represent a percentage of the face value of the bond. When inflation develops and prices rise, the purchasing power of the interest payment decreases. High inflation has historically correlated with lower returns on equities, and value stocks tends to perform better than growth stocks in high inflation periods. Persistently high inflation erodes the real value of investment capital, requiring a higher nominal return to maintain purchasing power. It also introduces distortions that may affect real economic outcomes, including policy implementation by governmental agencies and planning by households and businesses.

Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the resulting responses by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict could increase volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect regional and global economies. The United States and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia, certain Russian individuals, banking entities and corporations, and Belarus as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and may impose sanctions on other countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions (including any retaliatory actions or countermeasures that may be taken by those subject to sanctions, including cyber attacks) are impossible to predict, but could result in significant market disruptions, including in certain industries or sectors, such as the oil and natural gas markets, and may negatively affect global supply chains, inflation and global growth. These and any related events could significantly impact the Fund's performance and the value of an investment in the Fund, even if the Fund does not have direct exposure to Russian issuers or issuers in other countries affected by the invasion. Hamas militants launched a brutal terror attack against southern Israel on October 7, 2023, and, in response, Israel declared war on Hamas and Israeli Defense Forces invaded the Gaza Strip. Actual hostilities, such as the Israel-Hamas war, or the threat of future hostilities in the broader Middle East region may cause significant volatility and disruption to the securities markets, and adversely affect global energy and financial markets and thus could affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Terrorism in the U.S. and around the world has had a similar global impact and has increased geopolitical risk. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 resulted in the closure of some U.S. securities markets for four days, and similar attacks are possible in the future. Uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union countries, as well as the continued existence of the European Union itself, have disrupted, and may continue to disrupt, markets in the U.S. and around the world. If one or more countries leave the European Union or the European Union dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. Substantial governmental interventions by particular countries (e.g. currency controls) also could negatively impact the Funds. While the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations continuously for 200 plus years, it remains possible that the U.S. could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of a Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters, such as the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in early 2011, and systemic market dislocations of the kind surrounding the insolvency of Lehman Brothers in 2008, if repeated, would be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely affecting individual companies and industries, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative contract. Underlying ETFs, and in particular leveraged and inverse ETFs, may use futures contracts and other types of derivatives, such as options and options on futures and enter into swap agreements. To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that hold derivatives positions, the Fund will indirectly be subject to derivatives risk. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the gains or losses of an ETF. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives bought and sold by an ETF. An ETF could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent an ETF from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its objective and to realize profits or limit losses. Since derivatives may be purchased for a fraction of their value, relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss or gain to an ETF. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and an ETF may lose more than a derivative than it originally invested in it.

An ETF may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of another security or an asset, rate or, in the case of the Fund, a specified index - the S&P 500. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative's original cost.

On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 (the "Derivatives Rule") under the 1940 Act which, following an implementation period, replaced existing SEC and staff guidance with an updated, comprehensive framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds, like the Fund. The Derivatives Rule became effective on February 19, 2021, with a required compliance date of August 19, 2022. Among other changes, the Derivatives Rule requires the Fund to trade derivatives and certain other instruments that create future payment or delivery obligations subject to a value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limit, develop and implement a derivatives risk management program and new testing requirements, and comply with new requirements related to board and SEC reporting. These new requirements apply unless the Fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in the Derivatives Rule. To the extent the Fund uses derivatives, complying with the Derivatives Rule may increase the cost of the Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund generally expects to effect its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (*i.e.*, the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount the Fund expects to receive from counterparties to financial instruments and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. The Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations. Such a default may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close early or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. The ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Equity Securities Risk. The prices of equity securities held by the underlying S&P 500 related ETFs in which the Fund invests and of equity issuers in which the Fund directly invests for hedging purposes with respect to its single name options strategy may rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole. Individual companies may report better than expected results or be positively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may increase in response. In addition, the equity market tends to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to rise over short or extended periods of time.

Futures Contracts Risk. The Fund's use of futures contracts involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, the Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute. Lack of correlation (or tracking) may be due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. Consequently, the effectiveness of futures as a security substitute will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price

movements in the futures and price movements in underlying securities. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intra-day price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time which is advantageous. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of the Adviser to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

Illiquid Investments Risk. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such securities may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of such securities at a fair price.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed-income securities fall. However, market factors, such as the demand for particular fixed-income securities, may cause the price of certain fixed-income securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

Investment Focus Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss due to adverse occurrences to the extent the Fund's investments are focused in a particular country, region, market, group of industries, sector or asset class. The ETFs in which the Fund invests track a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently than the overall stock market. An ETF's index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular sector, which would subject the Fund to proportionately higher exposure to the risks of that sector.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, and changes in general economic or political conditions, may have a negative impact on the value of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund has exposure to issuers via its short positions, the Fund is more susceptible to the risk that an issuer's securities may appreciate in value because of, among other events, increased demand for the issuer's products or services or improved management performance.

Large-Capitalization Risk. The Fund, through its investments in ETFs, will invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform (or in the case of short positions, outperform) securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

Leveraging Risk. The Fund may engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage, including reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, futures contracts and short sales. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The greater the investment in instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund or an ETF to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not "against the box," could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where the Fund or an ETF, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent that the Fund or an ETF borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the fund's investment income, resulting in greater losses. The value of a leveraged fund's shares will tend to increase or decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in its underlying index due to the fact that a fund's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Particularly in times of market stress, Authorized Participants, market makers, or liquidity providers may exit the business, reduce their business activities, or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and there is a possibility that no other entities will step forward to perform these services. This may result in a significantly diminished trading market for the Fund's shares, differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares, and delisting of the shares.

Options Risk. Selling (writing) and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's underlying asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the underlying asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying asset. The Fund's use of options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset of an option is above the strike price of a written put option, the value of the option, and consequently of the Fund, may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested directly in the underlying asset instead of using options. While the Fund will segregate liquid assets at least equal in value to the maximum potential loss for the Fund, the Fund could still lose a significant amount or nearly all of its value if the price of an underlying asset changes significantly enough.

As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise option price. The Fund continues to bear the risk that it will lose money if the value of the security falls below the strike price. Option premiums are treated as short-term capital gains and when distributed to shareholders, are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account. As the buyer of a call option, the Fund assumes the risk that the market price of the underlying security will not increase above the strike price plus the premiums paid, so the Fund bears the risk that it will lose the premium paid for the option.

The Fund's use of put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options. When selling a put option, the Fund will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the underlying asset is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. Purchasing of put options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Purchasing a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset at a fixed exercise price over a defined period of time. Purchased put options may expire worthless resulting in the Fund's loss of the premium it paid for the option.

Options Premium Tax Risk. The Fund's writing of options may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income ("QDI"), which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. Options premiums are treated as capital gains, and are generally taxed as ordinary income as the capital gains will be short-term. To meet QDI requirements, a long equity position in the Fund's portfolio must meet a holding period requirement, and such holding periods can be suspended when the Fund writes an option against that holding. Consequently, any dividend that is received from the long equity position may not meet the holding period requirements and therefore is not eligible as QDI when paid to shareholders. In addition, because option premiums are considered short-term capital gains, the Fund's investment strategy with respect to options may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategies may result in relatively high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and may lower Fund performance. The relatively high portfolio turnover may also result in a substantial amount of distributions from the Fund to be characterized as short-term capital gain distributions. Short-term capital gain distributions from the Fund are subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates and are to be reported by shareholders as ordinary income on their U.S. federal income tax returns.

Secondary Market Liquidity Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade at prices other than NAV. As with all exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of the Fund's shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund's daily NAV and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV (premium) or less than the NAV (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. When an ETF is first launched, it is unlikely to have immediate secondary market liquidity. There is likely to be a lead market maker making markets of significant size, but it is unlikely there will be many market participants on day one of trading. This lack of secondary market liquidity may make it difficult for investors to transact in Fund shares in the market, and the market price consequently may deviate from the Fund's NAV. As the Fund begins to trade and as client interest increases, more and more market participants buy or sell shares of the Fund and secondary market liquidity will grow. While all ETFs can be held for prolonged periods or intraday, some ETFs experience more secondary market trading than others.

Short Sales Risk. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. The Fund is also required to segregate other assets on its books to cover an obligation to return the security to the lender which means that those other assets may not be available to meet the Fund's needs for immediate cash or other liquidity. The Fund's investment performance may also suffer if the Fund is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the securities lender required the Fund to deliver the securities the Fund borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from another securities lender or otherwise obtain the security by other means. In addition, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the Fund's open short positions. These expenses negatively impact the performance of the Fund. For example, when the Fund sells short an equity security that pays a dividend, the Fund must pay out the dividend rate of the equity security to the lender and records this as an expense of the Fund and reflects the expense in the financial statements. However, a dividend paid on a security sold short generally has the effect of reducing the market value of the shorted security and thus, increases the Fund's unrealized gain or reduces the Fund's unrealized loss on its short sale transaction. To the extent that the dividend that the Fund is obligated to pay is greater than the interest earned by the Fund on investments, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted. These types of short sales expenses are sometimes referred to as the "negative cost of carry," and will tend to cause the Fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the underlying security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale. Regulatory bans on certain short selling activities may prevent the Fund from fully implementing its strategies.

Smaller Fund Risk. A smaller fund's performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term if and when it becomes larger and has fully implemented its investment strategies. Investment positions may have a disproportionate impact (negative or positive) on performance in smaller funds. Smaller funds may also require a period of time before they are fully invested in securities that meet their investment objectives and policies and achieve a representative portfolio composition. Fund performance may be lower or higher during this "ramp-up" period, and may also be more volatile, than would be the case after the fund is fully invested. Similarly, a smaller fund's investment strategy may require a longer period of time to show returns that are representative of the strategy. Smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. If a smaller fund were to fail to successfully implement its investment strategies or achieve its investment objective, performance may be negatively impacted. Further, when a fund's size is small, the fund may experience low trading volumes and wide bid/ask spreads. In addition, a fund may face the risk of being delisted if the fund does not meet certain conditions of the listing exchange. If a fund were to be required to delist from the listing exchange, the value of a fund may rapidly decline and performance may be negatively impacted. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size. Any of the foregoing may result in the Fund being liquidated. The Fund may be liquidated by the Board without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of the Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during the Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.

Trading Risk. Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in the Fund's shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in the Fund's shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund's shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund's shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares of the Fund can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs), the Adviser does not believe that large discounts

or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV.

As with all ETFs, the Fund's shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the Fund's shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of the Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Investors buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Fund shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares of the Fund (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares of the Fund (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares of the Fund based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of such shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in the Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Underlying ETF Risk. The Fund will invest in (and short) ETFs. Through its positions in these ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase in the case of short positions). Lack of liquidity in an ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio investment. In addition, by investing in the Fund, shareholders indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

Underlying Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. When the Fund invests in ETFs that seek to provide investment results that are the inverse of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of the ETF's benchmark rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. In addition, the ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage (*i.e.*, borrowing) to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an ETF's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in ETFs may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Any losses suffered by an ETF as a result of the use of leverage could adversely affect the Fund's NAV and an investor could incur a loss in their investment in the Fund. Inverse and leveraged ETFs are designed to achieve their objectives for a single day only. For periods longer than a single day, a leveraged or inverse ETF will lose money when the level of the underlying index is flat over time, and it is possible that a leveraged or inverse ETF will lose money over time even if the level of the underlying index rises or, in the case of an inverse ETF, falls. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, greater leverage and inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on a fund's returns.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities and instrumentalities and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States only guarantee principal and interest will be timely paid to holders of the securities. The entities do not guarantee that the value of the securities will increase and, in fact, the market values of such obligations may fluctuate. In addition, not all U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; some are the obligation solely of the entity through which they are issued. There is no guarantee that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so by law.

VIX Investment Vehicle Risk. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may take long and short positions in a pooled investment vehicle designed to provide exposure to VIX futures contracts. Such vehicle is not registered pursuant to the 1940 Act and, therefore, not subject to the regulatory scheme of the 1940 Act. VIX futures contracts are unlike traditional futures contracts and are not based on a tradable reference asset. The VIX Index is not directly investable, and the settlement price of a VIX futures contract is based on the calculation that determines the level of the VIX Index. As a result, the behavior of a VIX futures contract may be different from traditional futures and option contracts whose settlement price is based on a specific tradable asset.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Adviser

HTAA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company founded in 2013 and located at 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1650, Chicago, Illinois 60604, serves as the Fund's investment adviser ("HTAA" or "Adviser"). HTAA is a registered investment adviser with the SEC under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The Adviser has an almost eight-year track record driving investment decisions for the Predecessor Fund. Additionally, the Adviser offers a separately management account investment vehicle which provides ongoing monitoring, general investment consulting, and active management of a securities portfolio. HTAA is a subsidiary of Hull Investments, LLC, a family office with more than $31 million in assets under management as of December 31, 2025.

Pursuant to its advisory contract with the Fund ("Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser assumes all investment duties and has full discretionary power and authority with respect to the investment of the assets of Fund. In that capacity, HTAA is responsible for making day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund and trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has also agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for the advisory fee, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act ("Uncovered Expenses"). For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.91% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

The renewal for an additional one year period of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and HTAA with respect to the Fund was approved by the Board, including a majority of Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust, as that term is defined under the 1940 Act, or interested parties to the agreement (collectively, the "Independent Trustees" and, each an "Independent Trustee"), at a meeting held on December 10 and 11, 2024. A discussion of the factors that the Board considered in approving the renewal of the Investment Advisory Agreement with HTAA is included in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2025.

Portfolio Manager

Petra Bakosova is the Fund's portfolio manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Ms. Bakosova, who is HTAA's Chief Executive Officer, has been with the Adviser since October 2014. Prior to the Adviser, Ms. Bakosova worked five months at Toji Trading Group, LLC, as a quantitative researcher and three years at ArbHouse, LLC, as a strategist. Prior to Arbhouse, Ms. Bakosova was working towards and received her Master of Science degree in Financial Mathematics from the University of Chicago.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

General

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell shares of the Fund on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The shares of the Fund will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of such shares. A business day with respect to the Fund is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The per share NAV of the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.,* the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by its total number of shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including management and distribution fees, if any, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time).

When determining NAV, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities is based on market prices of such securities, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of the value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. If a security's market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security, the security will be valued by another method that the Trust's Fair Valuation Designee believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures, as approved by the Board. Fair value pricing may be used in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to situations when the value of a security in the Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded but prior to the close of the Exchange (such as in the case of a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Accordingly, the Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities' fair values rather than their market prices.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When evaluating whether such a restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of the Fund are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Fund occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of shares of the Fund by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its shares. No payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan will be made during the twelve (12) month period from the date of this Prospectus. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Because these fees, if imposed, would be paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, if payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Fund Distributions

The Fund pays out dividends from its net investment income and distributes its net capital gains, if any, to investors at least annually.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available to their customers who own shares of the Fund the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require the Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Tax Information

The following is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. This summary does not apply to shares held in an individual retirement account or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. More information about taxes is located in the SAI.

You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Internal Revenue Code"). If the Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (Authorized Participants only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- The Fund intends to distribute each year substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- The income dividends you receive from the Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or "qualified dividend income."
- Dividends that are reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to the Fund by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund's investment strategies may significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.
- Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses.

- Distributions from the Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions from the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets).
- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. The Fund's investment strategies may significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations.
- In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year payable to shareholders of record in such a month may be taxable to you in the previous year.
- You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should be avoided by taxable investors.
- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, and net capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions

Each sale of shares by a shareholder of the Fund or redemption of Creation Units by an Authorized Participant will generally be a taxable event. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares of the Fund is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if such shares have been held for more than twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares of the Fund held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of shares of the Fund held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gains were paid (or treated as paid) with respect to such shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize gain or loss from the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between (i) the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange plus any cash received in the exchange and (ii) the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for a person who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sales rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

The Fund may include cash when paying the redemption price for Creation Units in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund consist of foreign securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. The Fund (or your broker) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by the Fund as a result of an investment in an Underlying Fund taxable as a regulated investment company will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a "qualified fund of funds" under the Internal Revenue Code. If the Fund is a "qualified fund of funds" it will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. The Fund will be treated as a "qualified fund of funds" under the Internal Revenue Code if at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year) is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies.

Investments in Complex Securities

The Fund intends may invest in certain entities which may be treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships ("QPTP"), as defined under the Internal Revenue Code. In order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must, among other requirements described in the SAI, meet certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its assets. The Fund's investment in one or more of such QPTPs is limited under such diversification requirement to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets. The Fund will monitor its investment in such QPTPs in order to ensure it qualifies as a RIC. Please see the discussion in the SAI regarding the consequences if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code. Partnerships that the Fund may invest in will deliver Schedule K-1 to the Fund to report its share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the partnership. A Schedule K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that the Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, the Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues you your tax reporting statement.

"Qualified publicly traded partnership income" within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a "publicly traded partnership" that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity's trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. A "publicly traded partnership" for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a "QPTP," as defined above. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Internal Revenue Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as the Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate "qualified publicly traded partnership income" will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable the Fund to pass through the special character of "qualified publicly traded partnership income" to shareholders.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding $200,000 ($250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, trust or estate, (i) the Fund's ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, but (ii) gains from the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Non-U.S. shareholders who fail to provide an applicable Internal Revenue Service form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from the Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

Backup Withholding

The Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own shares of the Fund) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws.

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Fund. The SEC recently adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, which permits registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust, including the Fund, beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust. However, if the Fund were to invest in securities of other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1)(A) in reliance on Rule 12d1-4, other registered investment companies would not be permitted to rely on Rule 12d1-4 to invest in the Fund in excess of the limits.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Fund's distributor, breaks them down into individual shares of the Fund, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares of the Fund. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares of the Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares of the Fund that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Fund's Prospectus is available on the SEC's electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for various time periods can be found at www.hulltacticalfunds.com.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). In a transaction consummated on June 2, 2023 (the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is a continuation of the Predecessor Fund and, therefore, the financial information presented below is for the Predecessor Fund, for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Effective in 2023, the Fund changed its fiscal year end to October 31st and financial information presented for the Fund for 2023 represents the eleven month period ended October 31, 2023. Accordingly, the Financial Highlights tables represent the financial performance of the Predecessor Fund and have not been restated to reflect any differences in expenses paid by the Predecessor Fund and those paid by the Fund. This information for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2024 and 2025, have been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is available upon request. The Fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, is incorporated by reference in the SAI. The following information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto.

(For a share outstanding during each period)

	For the Years Ended October 31,		For the Eleven Months Ended October 31,	For the Years Ended November 30,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023[a]**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Selected Per Share Data:						
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 43.33	$ 30.66	$ 30.77	$ 34.50	$ 29.12	$ 26.72
Investment operations:						
Net investment income(loss)[b]	0.65	0.90	0.50	0.04	(0.01)	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	6.30	12.19	1.04[c]	(0.97)	6.65	2.57
Total from investment operations	6.95	13.09	1.54	(0.93)	6.64	2.65
Less distributions to shareholders from:						
Net investment income	(0.81)	(0.42)	(0.11)	—	—	(0.25)
Net realized gains	(5.96)	—	(1.54)	(2.80)	(1.26)	—
Total distributions	(6.77)	(0.42)	(1.65)	(2.80)	(1.26)	(0.25)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 43.51	$ 43.33	$ 30.66	$ 30.77	$ 34.50	$ 29.12
Total Return[d]	18.11%	42.99%	5.61%[e]	(3.07)%	23.60%	9.99%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 136,828	$ 79,503	$ 31,425	$ 24,612	$ 27,596	$ 26,211
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets[f]	0.91%	0.91%	0.91%[g]	0.91%	0.96%[h]	0.91%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[f]	1.62%	2.26%	1.74%[g]	0.12%	(0.03)%	0.31%
Portfolio turnover rate[i]	71%	112%	46%[e]	215%	393%	833%

(a) The Fund changed its fiscal year to October 31.

(b) Per share net investment income has been calculated using the average shares method.

(c) The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net gains on investments for that period because the sales and repurchase of Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

(d) Total return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

(e) Not annualized.

(f) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying security holdings as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange-traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(g) Annualized.

(h) The expense ratio includes security sold short fees on securities sold short. Had this expense been excluded, the ratio would have been 0.91%.

(i) Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated. Excludes effect of securities received or delivered from processing in-kind creations or redemptions.

HOUSEHOLDING

Householding is an option available to certain Fund investors. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Please contact your broker-dealer if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

DISCLAIMERS

Shares of the Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of the Fund. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the shares of the Fund to be issued, or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the shares of the Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the shares of the Fund. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

FOR MORE INFOMATION

More information about the Fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports
Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. In the Fund's annual and semi-annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)
The SAI provides more detailed information about the Fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into (considered a legal part of) this Prospectus.

To obtain the SAI, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report and other information without charge, and to make inquiries:

Call
844-484-2484

Write
Send a written request to:

Hull Tactical US ETF
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Log on the Internet
You may also access Fund information, including copies of the most current SAI and annual and semi-annual reports, at hulltacticalfunds.com or from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

Contact the SEC
Information about the Fund, including its reports and the SAI, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (http://www.sec.gov). You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's email address (publicinfo@sec.gov).

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