

Prospectus

September 30, 2026

Castellan Targeted Equity ETF

Ticker Symbol: CTEF

Castellan Targeted Income ETF

Ticker Symbol: CTIF

each of the above listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

<u>CASTELLAN TARGETED EQUITY ETF</u>	1
<u>CASTELLAN TARGETED INCOME ETF</u>	6
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES</u>	10
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS</u>	10
<u>FUND MANAGEMENT</u>	14
<u>APPROVAL OF ADVISORY AGREEMENT & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT</u> ..	15
<u>PORTFOLIO MANAGERS</u>	15
<u>OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS</u>	16
<u>THE EXCHANGE</u>	16
<u>BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES</u>	16
<u>BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET</u>	17
<u>ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING</u>	18
<u>DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN</u>	18
<u>NET ASSET VALUE</u>	18
<u>FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS</u>	19
<u>INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES</u>	19
<u>DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES</u>	19
<u>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	22

CASTELLAN TARGETED EQUITY ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Castellan Targeted Equity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve 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 also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

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

Management Fee	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%

EXAMPLE

The following 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 for the time periods indicated and then hold or sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	Ten Years:
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including 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 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 June 17, 2025 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2026, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide capital appreciation by investing in a select group of equity securities. The central premise of the Fund’s investment style is “growth at a reasonable price” or “GARP.” The Fund’s portfolio will consist of an equity sleeve and an options sleeve, which are each described below. Castellan Group, LLC (“Castellan”), serves as a sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for determining the Fund’s investments. Castellan has developed a proprietary methodology for selecting investments that blends both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in equity securities and derivatives based on those securities. The Fund defines “equity securities” to mean common and preferred stocks, rights, warrants, and depositary receipts. For purposes of determining compliance with the Fund’s 80% investment policy, derivatives generally will be valued based on their notional value.

Equity Sleeve

In selecting equity securities for the Fund, Castellan will first apply a rules-based quantitative screening process that scores U.S.-listed stocks and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) based on a variety of factors, including but not limited to, a company’s profitability metrics (e.g., gross margin, operating margin, return on investment, and debt-to-equity ratio), market capitalization, analyst coverage (i.e., what are the analysts saying about the company), recent price momentum, and earnings estimates to establish a score for each company. Companies that score well relative to these factors are considered “buy” candidates. “Buy” candidates may include small-, mid-, and large-capitalization companies.

Castellan next reviews each “buy” candidate to screen out any companies that may be facing company and/or industry specific headwinds, such as, but not limited to, an upcoming corporate action (e.g., merger or acquisition), a pending change in its management team, or an accounting or regulatory issue. Castellan’s qualitative review process is designed to identify issues that may not be captured by the quantitative process. By looking for these types of issues, Castellan is attempting to identify and avoid investing in potential “value traps”. A value trap is defined as a company that is considered inexpensive based on current valuation

multiples but is likely to have poor price performance over the subsequent year. At the end of this process, Castellán expects to invest the Fund's assets in the equity securities of up to 50 companies.

Options Sleeve

Castellán, with the assistance of the Fund's other sub-adviser, Arin Risk Advisors, LLC ("Arin"), will manage the Fund's Options Sleeve. The Fund may buy and sell (write) call and put options on equity securities for a variety of purposes, including to obtain or increase exposure to a stock (including on a leveraged basis), to seek to acquire or exit a stock at a target price, to generate premium income, to hedge, or for speculative purposes.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy (in the case of a call option), or to sell (in the case of a put option), a particular asset at an agreed upon price (commonly known as the "strike price") at a specified future date. The buyer pays the seller (writer) a "premium" for this right. When the Fund buys an option, its maximum loss is generally the premium it paid. When the Fund writes an option, it receives a premium but takes on an obligation. The writer of a call must sell the stock at the strike price if the option is exercised. The writer of a put must buy the stock at the strike price if the option is exercised. The Fund may write options on stocks it owns ("covered" options) and on stocks it does not own ("uncovered" options).

The Fund may use options individually or in combination. Combinations may include spreads (for example, buying one call option and writing another call option on the same stock at a higher strike price), collars, and positions that combine purchased and written options to create synthetic long or short exposure to a stock without owning or selling the stock itself. The types and amounts of options the Fund uses, and their strike prices and expiration dates, will vary over time based on Castellán's views of individual stocks and market conditions. The Fund may emphasize different option strategies at different times.

For example, when Castellán is bullish on a stock, it may direct Arin to buy call options on the stock. This increases the Fund's exposure to the stock without the Fund buying the shares. Castellán may also direct Arin to write a call option at a higher strike price to offset part of the cost of the purchased call. In exchange, the Fund gives up gains above the higher strike price. As another example, when a "buy" candidate is trading above the price Castellán is willing to pay, the Fund may write a put option with a strike price equal to that lower price Castellán is willing to pay and receive a premium. If the stock remains above the strike price, the option will likely expire unexercised, and the Fund will keep the premium without acquiring the stock. If the stock falls below the strike price, the option holder may exercise the option, and the Fund will be obligated to buy the shares at the strike price, even if the market price at that time is significantly lower.

General Portfolio Information

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. The Fund will sell, reduce, or close positions according to changes in Castellán's investment analysis.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. More complete risk descriptions are set forth below under the heading "*Additional Information About the Funds' Principal Investment Risks.*"

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. A large-capitalization company's stock may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels and financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a small number of individuals. Price movements of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies.

Growth Investing Risk. The Fund invests in growth securities, which may be more volatile than other types of investments, may perform differently than the market as a whole and may underperform when compared to securities with different investment parameters. Under certain market conditions, growth securities have performed better during the later stages of economic recovery (although there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so). Therefore, growth securities may go in and out of favor over time.

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with the highest relative momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued highest relative momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of the Fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security. Geopolitical and other risks, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises, and environmental disasters such as earthquakes, fire, and floods, may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets generally. Changes in trade policies and international trade agreements could affect the economies of many countries in unpredictable ways. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. Castellan uses quantitative analysis, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, the quantitative investment process relies on proper maintenance of Castellan's computer systems and, if such systems are not properly maintained the investment analysis may be flawed. The securities selected using quantitative analysis could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. In addition, the investment analysis used in making investment decisions may not adequately consider certain factors, or may contain design flaws or faulty assumptions, any of which may result in a decline in the value of an investment in the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Shares and greater risk of loss.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Options Risk. Options are subject to the risks of the underlying stock and to additional risks. Option prices can be highly volatile and may move differently from the underlying stock because of changes in volatility, interest rates, and time to expiration. If the Fund buys an option and the stock does not move as expected before expiration, the Fund can lose the entire premium it paid. Options may be illiquid, and the Fund may be unable to close out a position at a favorable price or at all. The success of the Fund's options strategy depends on Castellan's judgment, and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful.

Option Writing Risk. When the Fund writes a call option, it gives up the opportunity to benefit from increases in the stock's price above the strike price. If the Fund does not own the underlying stock (an uncovered call), its potential loss is theoretically unlimited. When the Fund writes a put option, it must buy the stock at the strike price if the option is exercised, even if the stock's market price has fallen well below the strike price. Its loss can therefore be substantially greater than the premium received, up to the full strike price less the premium. The Fund cannot control when a written option is exercised, and it may be required to buy or sell stock at an unfavorable time.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives and other similar instruments that create synthetic exposure often are subject to risks similar to those of the underlying asset or instrument, including market risk, and may be subject to additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying asset, risks of default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative instrument relates, risks that the transactions may not be liquid, risks arising from margin and payment requirements, risks arising from mispricing or valuation complexity and operational and legal risks. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In particular, the Fund will have a limited pool of APs that are able to transact in standard exchange-listed options, therefore the pool of competitive markets for the Fund will be small. This can result in increased costs to 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 occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs 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.

- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the “spread,” that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price of the Shares.
- *Cost of Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares 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 Shares.
- *Trading Risk.* Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings, which can be less liquid than Shares, potentially causing the market price of Shares to deviate from its NAV. The spread varies over time for Shares of the Fund based on the Fund’s trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size).

American Depositary Receipts. The Fund’s investments may include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). ADRs are generally subject to the risks of investing directly in foreign securities and, in some cases, there may be less information available about the underlying issuers than would be the case with a direct investment in the foreign issuer. ADRs represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of the Fund’s shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund’s performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* Companies engaged in the design, production or distribution of products or services for the consumer discretionary sector are subject to the risk that their products or services may become obsolete quickly. The success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. During periods of an expanding economy, the consumer discretionary sector may outperform the consumer staples sector, but may underperform when economic conditions worsen.
- *Industrials Sector Risk.* The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be affected by supply and demand both for their specific products or services and for industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s, Sub-Advisers’, or portfolio managers’ success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund’s investment program depends largely on the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and the portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and/or portfolio managers in evaluating, selecting, and monitoring the Fund’s assets. The Fund could experience losses (realized and unrealized) if the judgment of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, or

portfolio managers about markets or sectors or the attractiveness of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. It is possible the investment techniques and risk analyses employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results. Absent unusual circumstances (e.g., the Adviser determines a different security has higher liquidity but offers a similar investment profile as a recommended security), the Adviser will generally follow the Sub-Advisers' investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify as a RIC, however, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the proposed operations of the Fund are not entirely clear. This includes the tax aspects of the Fund's options strategy, certain hedging strategies, the possible application of the "straddle" rules, and various loss limitation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. Certain options on an ETF may not qualify as "Section 1256 contracts" under Section 1256 of the Code, and disposition of such options will likely result in short-term or long-term capital gains or losses depending on the holding period.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

PERFORMANCE

Performance information is not provided below because the Fund has not yet been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at <https://castellanetf.com> or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

Investment Adviser: Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers (the "Adviser")

Investment Sub-Advisers: Castellan Group, LLC and Arin Risk Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by R. Kevin Storn and Barry Brauch of Castellan and Lawrence Lempert of Arin. They have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

Individual Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a "premium") or less than NAV (at a "discount"). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying and selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread").

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is made through an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your own tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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 Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

CASTELLAN TARGETED INCOME ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Castellan Targeted Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income with an opportunity for 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 also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

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

Management Fee	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%

EXAMPLE

The following 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 for the time periods indicated and then hold or sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	Ten Years:
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including 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 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 June 24, 2025 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2026, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide current income with an opportunity for capital appreciation by investing in a select group of companies that have a history of growing their dividends. Castellan Group, LLC serves as the Fund’s sub-adviser (the “Castellan”) and is responsible for selecting the Fund’s investments. Castellan has developed a proprietary methodology for selecting investments that blends both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The Fund’s portfolio consists of an equity sleeve of dividend paying stocks and an options sleeve that may provide additional income. Each sleeve is described below.

Equity Sleeve

In selecting equity securities for the Fund, Castellan will first apply a rules-based quantitative screening process that screens U.S.-listed stocks and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) for companies that have consistently increased their dividends for the last 10 years. Castellan then performs a qualitative review of each company, evaluating a company’s balance sheet strength and financial leverage, earnings growth, free cash flows, short- and long-term payout ratios (i.e., the rate at which a company distributes earnings to its shareholders), the cyclical nature of earnings, a company’s leadership position in its industry, and the prospects for the industry. Castellan generally seeks companies that have demonstrated the ability to grow their free cash flows, earnings, and dividends while maintaining their financial strength. Castellan will also consider the quality and reputation of a company’s management team, looking for those teams that have demonstrated the ability to strategically allocate company capital.

The Fund’s investment philosophy is based on the belief that dividend growth is a strong indicator of the quality of the company. Castellan believes that dividends are generally a sign of capital discipline, financial well-being, and business sustainability and that they are the hallmark of a high-quality company. At the end of this process, Castellan expects to invest the Fund’s assets in up to 50 mid- and large-capitalization dividend paying companies that satisfy its investment criteria.

Covered Call Options Sleeve

The Fund will also employ an option strategy in which it will opportunistically write (sell) or cover (buy) U.S. exchange-traded covered call options on certain of the equity securities in the Equity Sleeve to seek additional income (in the form of premiums on the options). A call option written (sold) by the Fund will give the holder (buyer) the right to buy a certain equity security at a predetermined strike price from the Fund. A premium is the income received by the writer of the option contract. In selling the covered calls, the Fund effectively sells its ability to participate in gains of the reference security beyond the predetermined strike price in exchange for the premium income received.

The Fund employs an active covered call strategy that seeks to reduce investment risk and enhance total return by tactically selling short-term out-of-the-money covered calls on approximately 20% of the Fund's Equity Sleeve holdings. Castellan, with the assistance of the Fund's other sub-adviser, Arin Risk Advisors, LLC ("Arin"), will actively select the strike prices and expiration dates for the call options based on their judgment and market analysis. This investment strategy is not a systematic covered call strategy which involves a fund following a predetermined set of rules to select the underlying assets, strike prices, and expiration dates for all call options without regard to market conditions. Typically, the Fund will write call options with an expiry of 2 to 5 weeks though this period and the differences between the strike prices and the price of the underlying stock will vary. In addition, there may be times (i.e., during a period of extreme market volatility when premiums do not favor call writing) when Castellan instructs Arin not to write any call options on holdings within the Equity Sleeve.

General Portfolio Information

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. The Fund will sell, reduce or close positions according to changes in Castellan's investment analysis.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

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Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security. Geopolitical and other risks, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises, and environmental disasters such as earthquakes, fire, and floods, may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets generally. Changes in trade policies and international trade agreements could affect the economies of many countries in unpredictable ways. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. Castellan uses quantitative analysis, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, the quantitative investment process relies on proper maintenance of Castellan's computer systems and, if such systems are not properly maintained the investment analysis may be flawed. The securities selected using quantitative analysis could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. In addition, the investment analysis used in making investment decisions may not adequately consider certain factors, or may contain design flaws or faulty assumptions, any of which may result in a decline in the value of an investment in the Fund.

Dividend-Paying Common Equity Security Risk. Investing in dividend-paying stocks involves the risk that such stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the broader market. Companies that issue dividend-paying stocks are not required to pay or continue paying dividends on such stocks. It is possible that issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will not declare

dividends in the future or will reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends) in the future.

Growth Investing Risk. The Fund invests in growth securities, which may be more volatile than other types of investments, may perform differently than the market as a whole and may underperform when compared to securities with different investment parameters. Under certain market conditions, growth securities have performed better during the later stages of economic recovery (although there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so). Therefore, growth securities may go in and out of favor over time.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Shares and greater risk of loss.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Options Risk. If the Fund buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument, at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Fund. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund a specific amount of the underlying instrument, at an agreed-upon price during a period of time or on a specified date typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. Options may also be illiquid and the Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.

Option Writing Risk. Writing call options involves the risk that the Fund may be required to sell the underlying security or instrument (or settle in cash an amount of equal value) at a disadvantageous price or below the market price of such underlying security or instrument, at the time the option is exercised. As the writer of a call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the underlying security or instrument covering the option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security or instrument decline. Additionally, the Fund's call option writing strategy may not fully protect it against declines in the value of the market.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives and other similar instruments that create synthetic exposure often are subject to risks similar to those of the underlying asset or instrument, including market risk, and may be subject to additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying asset, risks of default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative instrument relates, risks that the transactions may not be liquid, risks arising from margin and payment requirements, risks arising from mispricing or valuation complexity and operational and legal risks. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In particular, the Fund will have a limited pool of APs that are able to transact in standard exchange-listed options, therefore the pool of competitive markets for the Fund will be small. This can result in increased costs to 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 occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs 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.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread," that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price of the Shares.
- *Cost of Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares 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 Shares.
- *Trading Risk.* Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings, which

can be less liquid than Shares, potentially causing the market price of Shares to deviate from its NAV. The spread varies over time for Shares of the Fund based on the Fund's trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size).

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally. Those special risks may arise due to differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

American Depositary Receipts. The Fund's investments may include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). ADRs are generally subject to the risks of investing directly in foreign securities and, in some cases, there may be less information available about the underlying issuers than would be the case with a direct investment in the foreign issuer. ADRs represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of the Fund's shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- *Industrials Sector Risk.* The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be affected by supply and demand both for their specific products or services and for industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's, Sub-Advisers', or portfolio managers' success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and the portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and/or portfolio managers in evaluating, selecting, and monitoring the Fund's assets. The Fund could experience losses (realized and unrealized) if the judgment of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, or portfolio managers about markets or sectors or the attractiveness of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. It is possible the investment techniques and risk analyses employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results. Absent unusual circumstances (e.g., the Adviser determines a different security has higher liquidity but offers a similar investment profile as a recommended security), the Adviser will generally follow the Sub-Advisers' investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments.

Return of Capital Risk. A significant portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital is a return of a portion of your original investment, not a distribution of the Fund's income or gains. It reduces the Fund's net assets and your tax basis in your Shares, which may increase your taxable gain (or reduce your loss) when you sell. Distributions that include a return of capital should not be confused with the Fund's yield or investment return, and the Fund's distribution rate may not reflect its actual investment performance. Over time, return of capital distributions may reduce the Fund's asset base and its ability to generate future income.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

PERFORMANCE

Performance information is not provided below because the Fund has not yet been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at <https://castellanetf.com> or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

Investment Adviser: Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers (the "Adviser")

Investment Sub-Advisers: Castellan Group, LLC and Arin Risk Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by R. Kevin Storn and Barry Brauch of Castellan and Lawrence Lempert of Arin. They have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

Individual Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a "premium") or less than NAV (at a "discount"). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying and selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread").

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is made through an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your own tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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 Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Each Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon prior written notice to shareholders.

The Castellan Targeted Equity ETF's 80% policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, each Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In those instances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash; short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities; investment grade money market instruments; money market mutual funds; investment grade fixed income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper; cash equivalents; and exchange-traded investment vehicles that principally invest in the foregoing instruments. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, a Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment risks in the sections titled "Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks" above.

American Depositary Receipts. Each Fund's investments may include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). ADRs are generally subject to the risks of investing directly in foreign securities and, in some cases, there may be less information available about the underlying issuers than would be the case with a direct investment in the foreign issuer. ADRs represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Derivatives. Derivatives and other similar instruments that create synthetic exposure often are subject to risks similar to those of the underlying asset or instrument, including market risk, and may be subject to additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying asset, risks of default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative instrument relates, risks that the transactions may not be liquid, risks arising from margin and payment requirements, risks arising from mispricing or valuation complexity and operational and legal risks. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

Dividend-Paying Common Equity Security Risk (*Castellan Targeted Income ETF only*). Investing in dividend-paying stocks involves the risk that such stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the broader market. Companies that issue dividend-paying stocks are not required to pay or continue paying dividends on such stocks. It is possible that issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will not declare dividends in the future or will reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends) in the future.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in a Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance 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. Recent turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which may have an adverse effect on a Fund.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In particular, each Fund will have a limited pool of APs that are able to transact in standard exchange-listed options, therefore the pool of competitive markets for a Fund will be small. This can result in increased costs to each 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 occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs 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.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on an Exchange or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the “spread,” that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price of the Shares.
- *Cost of Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares 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 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 (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (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 based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads.
- *Trading Risk.* Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. When markets are stressed, Shares could suffer erratic or unpredictable trading activity, extraordinary volatility or wide bid/ask spreads, which could cause some market makers and APs to reduce their market activity or “step away” from making a market in ETF shares. This could cause a Fund’s market price to deviate, materially, from the NAV, and reduce the effectiveness of the ETF arbitrage process. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13% and 20%). There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of each Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Foreign Investment Risk (*Castellan Targeted Income ETF only*). Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally. Those special risks may arise due to differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

Growth Investing Risk. Each Fund may invest in growth securities, which may be more volatile than other types of investments, may perform differently than the market as a whole and may underperform when compared to securities with different investment parameters. Under certain market conditions, growth securities have performed better during the later stages of economic recovery (although there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so). Therefore, growth securities may go in and out of favor over time.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. A Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security. Geopolitical and other risks, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises, and environmental disasters such as earthquakes, fire, and floods, may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets generally. Changes in trade policies and international trade agreements could affect the economies of many countries in unpredictable ways. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in a Fund.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Management Risk. Each Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's, Sub-Advisers', or portfolio managers' success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of a Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and the portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and/or portfolio managers in evaluating, selecting, and monitoring the Fund's assets. A Fund could experience losses (realized and unrealized) if the judgment of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, or portfolio managers about markets or sectors or the attractiveness of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. It is possible the investment techniques and risk analyses employed on behalf of a Fund will not produce the desired results. Absent unusual circumstances (*e.g.*, the Adviser determines a different security has higher liquidity but offers a similar investment profile as a recommended security), the Adviser will generally follow the Sub-Advisers' investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some of these companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies.

Momentum Style Risk (*Castellan Targeted Equity ETF only*). Investing in or having exposure to securities with the highest relative momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued highest relative momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of the Fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

New Fund Risk. The Funds are a recently organized management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that each Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Non-Diversification Risk. A non-diversified fund may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Shares and greater risk of loss.

Options Risk. Options are subject to the risks of the underlying stock and to additional risks. Option prices can be highly volatile and may move differently from the underlying stock because of changes in volatility, interest rates, and time to expiration. If a

Fund buys an option and the stock does not move as expected before expiration, the Fund can lose the entire premium it paid. Options may be illiquid, and a Fund may be unable to close out a position at a favorable price or at all. The success of a Fund's options strategy depends on Castellan's judgment, and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful.

Option Writing Risk. When a Fund writes a call option, it gives up the opportunity to benefit from increases in the stock's price above the strike price, while retaining the risk of loss if the stock declines, reduced only by the premium received. If a Fund writes a call on a stock it does not own, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited; and if it writes a put option, it must buy the stock at the strike price if the option is exercised, even if the stock's market price has fallen well below the strike price, so its loss may be substantially greater than the premium received. A Fund cannot control when a written option is exercised and may be required to buy or sell stock at an unfavorable time.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. Castellan uses quantitative analysis, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, the quantitative investment process relies on proper maintenance of Castellan's computer systems and, if such systems are not properly maintained the investment analysis may be flawed. The securities selected using quantitative analysis could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. In addition, the investment analysis used in making investment decisions may not adequately consider certain factors, or may contain design flaws or faulty assumptions, any of which may result in a decline in the value of an investment in the Fund.

Return of Capital Risk (*Castellan Targeted Income ETF only*). A significant portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital is a return of a portion of your original investment, not a distribution of the Fund's income or gains. It reduces the Fund's net assets and your tax basis in your Shares, which may increase your taxable gain (or reduce your loss) when you sell. Distributions that include a return of capital should not be confused with the Fund's yield or investment return, and the Fund's distribution rate may not reflect its actual investment performance. Over time, return of capital distributions may reduce the Fund's asset base and its ability to generate future income.

Sector Risk. To the extent a Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of a Fund's shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. A Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk.** Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of a Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk** (*Castellan Targeted Equity ETF only*). Companies engaged in the design, production or distribution of products or services for the consumer discretionary sector are subject to the risk that their products or services may become obsolete quickly. The success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. During periods of an expanding economy, the consumer discretionary sector may outperform the consumer staples sector, but may underperform when economic conditions worsen.
- **Industrials Sector Risk.** The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be affected by supply and demand both for their specific products or services and for industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk (*Castellan Targeted Equity ETF only*). Investing in securities of small-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels and financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a small number of individuals. Price movements of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies.

Special Tax Risk (*Castellan Targeted Equity ETF only*). The Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify as a RIC, however, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the proposed operations of the Fund are not entirely clear. This includes the tax aspects of the Fund's options strategy, its hedging strategy, the possible application of the "straddle" rules, and various loss limitation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. Certain options on an ETF may not qualify as "Section 1256 contracts" under Section 1256 of the Code, and disposition of such options will likely result in short-term or long-term capital gains or losses depending on the holding period.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers serves as the Funds' investment adviser (the "Adviser"). The Adviser is located at 3803 West Chester Pike, Suite 150, Newtown Square, PA 19073 and is wholly-owned by Alpha Architect, LLC. The Adviser is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and provides investment advisory services to the Funds, other exchange-traded funds, and Alpha Architect, LLC, its parent company. The Adviser was founded in October 2013.

The Adviser selects the Funds' sub-advisers and oversees each sub-adviser's management of each Fund. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Funds, and has discretion to purchase and sell securities in accordance with each Fund's objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment programs pursuant to the terms of the investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. The Adviser is entitled to an annual advisory fee based on each Fund's average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides payable at the annual rates set forth in the table below:

Fund	Advisory Fee
Castellan Targeted Equity ETF	0.45%
Castellan Targeted Income ETF	0.45%

The Adviser (or an affiliate of the Adviser) bears all of the Adviser's own costs associated with providing these advisory services and all expenses of the Funds, except for the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Funds' Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan"), brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses (including affiliated funds' fees and expenses), taxes (including tax-related services), interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expenses (including class action-related services) and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

The Advisory Agreement for the Funds provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or, with respect to a Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund, on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice, and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Investment Sub-Advisers

Castellan Group, LLC

The Adviser has retained Castellan Group, LLC, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is organized as a Delaware limited liability company, with its principal office located at 2011 Lake Point Way, Suite 001, Louisville, Kentucky 40223, and was founded in 2018. The Sub-Adviser offers investment management services to individual and institutional clients, as well as the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for determining the investments for the Funds, subject to the overall supervision and oversight of the Adviser and the Board.

The Sub-Adviser is not responsible for selecting broker-dealers or placing the Funds' trades. Rather, the Sub-Adviser constructs the overall portfolio and provides trading instructions to the Adviser for the respective Equity Sleeves and Arin for the respective Option Sleeves, and, in turn, the Adviser and Arin are responsible for selecting broker-dealers and placing the Funds' trades.

For its services, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund's average daily net assets as below:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
Castellan Targeted Equity ETF	0.23%
Castellan Targeted Income ETF	0.23%

Arin Risk Advisors, LLC

The Adviser has retained Arin Risk Advisors, LLC ("Arin"), an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Funds. Arin is located at 1100 East Hector Street, Suite 215, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428. Arin was established in 2009 and is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act. Pursuant to a Sub-

Advisory Agreement between the Trust, Adviser, Castellan and Arin (the “Arin Sub-Advisory Agreement”), Arin has discretionary authority to select each Fund’s options investments and broker-dealers to execute a Fund’s transactions upon direction from Castellan.

For its services, the Adviser pays Arin a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund’s average daily net assets as follows, subject to a base payment of \$50,000 per annum:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
Castellan Targeted Equity ETF	0.02% on assets over \$100 million
Castellan Targeted Income ETF	0.02% on assets over \$100 million

The Arin Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or by a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund, on 60 days’ written notice to Arin, and by Arin upon 60 days’ written notice, and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with Castellan pursuant to which Castellan is also the sponsor of the Funds (“Fund Sponsor”). Under this arrangement, the Funds’ Sponsor has agreed to provide financial support to the Funds (as described below) and, in turn, the Adviser has agreed to share with the Fund Sponsor a portion of profits, if any, generated by each Fund’s Advisory Fee (also as described below). Every month, the Advisory Fee, which is a unitary management fee, is calculated and paid to the Adviser.

If the amount of the unitary management fee exceeds each Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Adviser pays the net total to the Fund Sponsor. The amount paid to the Fund Sponsor represents both the sub-advisory fee and any remaining profits from the Advisory Fee. During months where there are no profits or the funds are not sufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, the sub-advisory fee is automatically waived.

If the amount of the unitary management fee is less than each Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Fund Sponsor is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the shortfall.

The Adviser-retained amount represents an agreed upon fee arrangement between the Adviser and Fund Sponsor. This arrangement calls for the Fund Sponsor to pay the Adviser a fee and reimburse the Adviser for certain Fund operating expenses it paid pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

APPROVAL OF ADVISORY AGREEMENT & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENTS

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and each sub-advisory agreement with respect to each Fund is available in the Funds’ [Semi-Annual Report](#) to shareholders filed on Form N-CSR, dated November 30, 2025.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Adviser and the Trust have received an exemptive order (the “Order”) from the SEC that allows each Fund to operate in a “manager of managers” structure whereby the Adviser can appoint and replace unaffiliated sub-advisers, and enter into, amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements with such sub-advisers, each subject to Board approval, but without obtaining prior shareholder approval (“Manager of Managers Structure”). Each Fund will, however, inform shareholders of the hiring of any new sub-adviser within 90 days after the hiring, to the extent the Fund is relying on the Order. The Order provides each Fund with greater flexibility and efficiency by preventing the Funds from incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of such sub-advisory agreements.

To the extent each Fund relies on the Order, a Fund’s use of the Manager of Managers Structure is subject to certain conditions that are set forth in the Order. Under the Manager of Managers Structure, the Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The Adviser will also, subject to the review and approval of the Board, set each Fund’s overall investment strategy; evaluate, select and recommend sub-advisers to manage all or a portion of each Fund’s assets; and implement procedures reasonably designed to ensure that each sub-adviser complies with each Fund’s investment goal, policies and restrictions. Subject to review by the Board, the Adviser will allocate and, when appropriate, reallocate each Fund’s assets among sub-advisers and monitor and evaluate the sub-advisers’ performance.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

R. Kevin Storn, Barry Brauch and Lawrence Lempert are co-portfolio managers, and are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds.

R. Kevin Storn

Mr. Storn is the Director of Portfolio Management at Castellan, where he oversees a diverse range of investment strategies, including equity, options-based strategies, and Structured Notes. As a portfolio manager, he is responsible for designing and managing sophisticated investment solutions.

Mr. Storn earned his M.B.A. with a concentration in Finance from the University of Cincinnati and holds a degree in Engineering from the University of Kentucky. Mr. Storn has been with Castellan since 2019 and helped launch the Targeted Income and Targeted Equity strategies as separately managed accounts in January of 2020.

Barry Brauch

Mr. Brauch is Managing Director at Castellan. He has over 30 years of experience in financial services, including banking, investment management, and corporate finance. Prior to co-founding Castellan, Mr. Brauch served in various senior leadership roles at Fifth Third Bancorp, including Asset/Liability Manager, Chief Financial Officer of the Consumer Lending division and Chief Financial Officer and Product Manager of the Wealth & Asset Management division. He also led a successful recapitalization, turnaround and sale of a Kentucky-based bank during the 2008 financial crisis. Mr. Brauch began his career as a Certified Public Accountant with Deloitte.

Lawrence Lempert

Mr. Lempert has been the trading director of Arin since 2011. Prior to joining Arin, he founded and managed Bullock Capital, LLC, a proprietary stock/option trading and market making broker dealer and previously served as a Specialist, market maker and index options trader with Susquehanna International Group. Mr. Lempert earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Statistics and Economics from Rutgers College, a Juris Doctor from Villanova University School of Law, and a Master of Laws in Taxation from New York University School of Law.

The Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provides additional information about the portfolio managers, including other accounts each manages, their ownership in each Fund, and compensation.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

PINE Distributors LLC (the "Distributor") serves as the distributor of Creation Units (defined above) for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, is the administrator, fund accountant, and transfer agent for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association is the custodian for the Funds.

Practus, LLP, 11300 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Suite 310, Leawood, Kansas 66211, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, serves as each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of each Fund.

THE EXCHANGE

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of Shares. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units are generally issued and redeemed only in-kind for securities although a portion may be in cash.

Shares will trade on the secondary market, however, which is where most retail investors will buy and sell Shares. It is expected that only a limited number of institutional investors, called Authorized Participants or "APs," will purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Funds. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units. Purchases and redemptions directly with each Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with each Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers and, therefore, must have a brokerage account to buy and sell Shares. Shares can be bought or sold through your broker throughout the trading day like shares of any publicly traded issuer. The Trust does not impose any redemption fees or restrictions on redemptions of Shares in the secondary market. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for Shares. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (*i.e.*, the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in the Funds and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

Shares of each Fund are listed on the Exchange under the following symbol:

Fund	Trading Symbol
Castellan Targeted Equity ETF	CTEF
Castellan Targeted Income ETF	CTIF

The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed for weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For information about buying and selling Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets, please contact your broker or dealer.

Book Entry. Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), or its nominee, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely on the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income dividends and capital gain distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds.

Share Trading Prices. The trading prices of Shares may differ from the applicable Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for Shares, the prices of the applicable Fund's portfolio securities, economic conditions and other factors.

The Exchange, through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or another market information provider, intends to disseminate the approximate value of each Fund's portfolio every fifteen seconds during regular U.S. trading hours. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV of the fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day. The quotations for certain investments may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S., except such quotations may be updated to reflect currency fluctuations. Each Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate values and makes no warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

Continuous Offering. The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. 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 requirements 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 Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells the 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. 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 a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of 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 in respect of such transactions as a result of

Section 24(d) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

The Board has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds’ shareholders. The Board noted that Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds only in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in each Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Funds, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), the Board noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Funds and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact each Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective, although in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, in conjunction with a reallocation of each Fund’s investments), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of the Funds. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, the Funds will impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of Shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

Each Fund has adopted the Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Plan, each Fund may be authorized to pay distribution fees of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services (“Service Providers”). As of the date of this Prospectus, the maximum amount payable under the Plan is set at 0% until further action by the Board. In the event 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Funds because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of Shares is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

Each Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets,
- Subtracting any liabilities, and
- Dividing that amount by the total number of Shares owned by shareholders.

If you buy or sell Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Your transaction will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem your Shares in Creation Units.

Because securities listed on foreign exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when each Fund does not price its Shares, the NAV of the Fund, to the extent it may hold foreign securities, may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares. In particular, where all or a portion of each Fund’s underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund’s shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund’s domestic trading day. In addition, please note that this in turn could lead to differences between the market price of each Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Equity securities that are traded on a national securities exchange, except those listed on the NASDAQ Global Market® (“NASDAQ”) are valued at the last reported sale price on the exchange on which the security is principally traded. Securities traded on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If, on a particular day, an exchange-traded or NASDAQ security does not trade, then the most recent quoted bid for exchange traded or the mean between the most recent quoted bid and ask price for NASDAQ securities will be used. Equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are generally valued at the last sale price in the over-the-counter market. If a nonexchange traded security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted closing bid and asked price will be used.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by the Funds.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable net asset value, with the exception of exchange-traded open-end investment companies which are priced as equity securities.

If a market price is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, the Funds will determine the price of the security held by the Fund based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board.

To the extent each Fund holds securities that may trade infrequently, fair valuation may be used more frequently. Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Shares. However, when each Fund uses fair valuation to price securities, it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares' NAV performance to diverge from the Shares' market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare each Fund's performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Funds at <https://castellanetf.com>. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, and the Funds' [annual](#) and [semi-annual](#) reports to shareholders, financial information, holdings, and proxy information. The website shows each Fund's daily NAV per share, market price, and premium or discount, each as of the prior business day. The website also shows the extent and frequency of each Fund's premiums and discounts. Further, the website includes each Fund's median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

Each day a Fund is open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates each Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at <https://castellanetf.com>. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

For purposes of the Investment Company Act, Shares are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such Shares by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act, except as permitted by Rule 6c-11, Rule 12d1-4, or an exemptive order of the SEC.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and Distributions. Each Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally pays no U.S. federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. Each Fund expects to declare and to distribute its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends quarterly for the Castellan Targeted Income ETF and annually for the Castellan Targeted Equity ETF. Each Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. A Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate U.S. federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee a Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

The Castellan Targeted Income ETF's distributions may include amounts attributable to premiums received from writing call options and may exceed the Fund's net investment income and net realized capital gains for the year. Any distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital is a return of a portion of your investment in the Fund; it is not a distribution of the Fund's income or gains, and it should not be confused with the Fund's yield or investment return. The Fund will report the tax character of its distributions to shareholders annually.

Avoid "Buying a Dividend." At the time you purchase Shares of a Fund, the Fund's NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a

subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in a Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as “buying a dividend.”

Taxes

Tax Considerations. Each Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gain no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by a Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by certain shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Taxes on Sales of Shares. A sale or exchange of Shares is a taxable event and, accordingly, a capital gain or loss will generally be recognized. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates, and trusts to the extent that such person’s “modified adjusted gross income” (in the case of an individual) or “adjusted gross income” (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your U.S. federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, if you do not provide a Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. A Fund also must backup withhold if the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) instructs it to do so. When backup withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and Local Taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares generally are subject to applicable state and local taxes.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An AP who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase and the exchanger’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash amount paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash amount received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might not be deductible.

Under current U.S. federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

Foreign Tax Credits. If a Fund qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments may be passed through to you as a foreign tax credit.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and are subject to special U.S. federal tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. An exemption from U.S. federal withholding tax is provided for capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. However, interest-related dividends paid by a Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends may be exempt from U.S. withholding provided the Fund makes certain designations and other requirements are met. Furthermore, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. federal withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person. In addition, U.S. estate tax may apply to Shares of a Fund.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), each Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on (i) income dividends paid by the Fund, and (ii) possibly in the future, certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares paid by the Fund, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and

withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Possible Tax Law Changes. At the time that this prospectus is being prepared, various administrative and legislative changes to the U.S. federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will be made or what the changes might entail.

This discussion of “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone’s tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about U.S. federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in a Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the period of such Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have gained (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information in the tables below has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' [Form N-CSR](#), which is available upon request.

Castellan Targeted Equity ETF

	Period ended May 31, 2026 ^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 50.01
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income ^(b)	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	35.03 ^(j)
Total from investment operations	35.06
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
Net investment income	(0.05)
Total distributions	(0.05)
ETF transaction fees per share	0.00 ^(d)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 85.02
TOTAL RETURN^(e)	70.11 %
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 610,421
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	0.45 %
Ratio of dividends, interest and borrowing expense to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	0.00% ^(h)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	0.05 %
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(i)}	89 %

(a) Inception date of the Fund was June 17, 2025.

(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

(d) Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(e) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(g) Ratios do not include the expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(h) Amount represents less than 0.005%.

(i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

(j) Includes increase in payments by affiliates of less than \$0.01.

Castellan Targeted Income ETF

	Period ended May 31, 2026^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 49.95
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income ^(b)	0.56
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	3.35
Total from investment operations	3.91
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
Net investment income	(0.56)
Return of capital	(1.36)
Total distributions	(1.92)
ETF transaction fees per share	0.00 ^(d)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 51.94
TOTAL RETURN^(e)	8.04 %
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 179,974
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	0.45 %
Ratio of dividends, interest and borrowing expense to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	0.00% ^(h)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	1.17 %
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(i)}	26 %

(a) Inception date of the Fund was June 24, 2025.

(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

(d) Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(e) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(g) Ratios do not include the expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(h) Amount represents less than 0.005%.

(i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

If you would like more information about the Funds and the Trust, the following documents are available free, upon request:

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about each Fund can be found in its [annual](#) and [semi-annual](#) reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. The annual report explains the market conditions and investment strategies affecting each Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated September 30, 2026, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

Recent information regarding each Fund covered by this Prospectus, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Funds' website listed below. To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report, or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Funds, please contact us as follows:

Call: (215) 330-4476

Write: 3803 West Chester Pike, Suite 150
Newtown Square, PA 19073

Visit: <https://castellanetf.com>

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- For a duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22961.