
KEATING ACTIVE ETF

Ticker Symbol: KEAT

Listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Prospectus

May 31, 2026

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.

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KEATING ACTIVE ETF
Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Keating Active ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return which consists of income and 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	0.85 %
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00 %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.86 %</u>
Less Fee Waiver ²	<u>(0.01)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.85 %

¹ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies.

² The Fund’s investment adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its management fee from 0.85% to 0.84% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. This Agreement will remain in place until May 31, 2027 unless terminated sooner by the Trustees.

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
\$87	\$273	\$476	\$1,060

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 year ended January 31, 2026, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in companies based on the fundamental research conducted by Keating Investment Counselors, Inc., the Fund’s sub-adviser (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Fund invests primarily in U.S.-listed equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and depositary receipts (e.g., American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund may also invest in U.S. Treasury securities or in ETFs that invest in U.S. Treasury securities. In addition, the Fund may invest in ETFs that

invest in international equity securities (including ETFs that provide exposure to developed and/or emerging markets countries or ETFs that focus on a specific country or geographical region) (“International ETFs”). International ETFs will be considered if the Sub-Adviser finds a certain geography (e.g., Vietnam) or characteristic (e.g., small-cap United Kingdom value stocks) to be attractive using the same process used by the Sub-Adviser to select individual equity securities (described below). The Sub-Adviser reviews an International ETF’s underlying holdings and investment process when selecting International ETFs for the Fund.

The Fund may invest in companies of all market capitalizations, but generally invests in U.S. companies with a market capitalization of approximately \$500 million or larger. The Fund may also invest in foreign securities that are represented in the U.S. securities markets by depositary receipts representing individual equity securities of non-U.S. companies with a market capitalization of \$500 million or larger.

Depositary receipts, including ADRs and GDRs, are certificates evidencing ownership of securities of a foreign issuer. The certificates are issued by depositary banks and the underlying securities are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar institution. Depositary receipts may be purchased on securities exchanges or directly from dealers. In addition, the Fund’s international investments may provide exposure to developed and/or emerging markets. An emerging market country is generally a country that the International Monetary Fund would consider to be an emerging market or developing country (as determined by such country’s per capita income, exports of diversified goods and services, and integration into the global financial system). Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products than more developed countries.

When selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser looks for opportunities to invest in securities it believes are undervalued (i.e., companies that are trading at a discount relative to the value of the company as estimated by the Sub-Adviser based on the Sub-Adviser’s fundamental research).

The Sub-Adviser’s security selection process begins with identifying potential investment opportunities from a variety of sources (e.g., media sources, macro-economic research, and public company filings). The Sub-Adviser seeks to invest in companies that it believes are undervalued based on the Sub-Adviser’s view of the company’s financial condition and the company’s management, as well as the Sub-Adviser’s view of overall market conditions (e.g., the overall economy and industry conditions).

The Fund invests in securities that, in the Sub-Adviser’s opinion, offer exceptional value relative to their own history and as compared to their industry peers. The Sub-Adviser assesses a company’s financial condition by reviewing a company’s sustainability of earnings and likely future cash flows. The Sub-Adviser determines a company’s sustainable earnings based upon financial and strategic analyses. The Sub-Adviser’s financial analysis of a company’s balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows focuses on identifying historical drivers of return on equity. The Sub-Adviser’s strategic analysis examines a company’s competitive advantages and financial strength to assess sustainability.

The Sub-Adviser seeks to identify companies that have defensible positions in their industry due to brands, technology, or geographic advantages (e.g., a communication technology company with an extensive fiber optic network that supports the company’s wireless cellular service or a restaurant franchisee operating in foreign countries that rely on the corporate franchisor’s advantages). Emphasis is given to growing companies that produce a surplus of cash that they faithfully return to shareholders through stock buybacks and/or rapid dividend growth.

With respect to the Fund’s investments in depositary receipts of emerging markets companies, the Sub-Adviser considers the amount of available research on these companies and determines if the potential investment opportunity is greater than the investment opportunity available from investing in a comparable U.S. company. To form an opinion on whether a company based in an emerging markets country offers exceptional value relative to its peers and has a defensible position in its industry, the Sub-Adviser reviews the company’s long-term financial disclosures (e.g., historical profitability, the company’s utilization of cash, and the likelihood of financial stress) and the outlook presented by the company’s management. The Sub-Adviser then determines its estimate of a fair value and compares it to the company’s market value; the Sub-Adviser conducts similar analyses on such company’s peers and the historical price of the company in determining whether the potential investment opportunity in the emerging markets company is greater than the investment opportunity available from investing in a comparable U.S. company. The Sub-Adviser also considers an emerging market company’s sustainability of earnings (i.e., a historical analysis of the company’s revenue and profitability in the context of its geography and industry) and likely future cash flows (i.e., a forward-looking analysis of macroeconomic factors and the political climate of such country).

Although the Fund seeks investments across a number of sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions and portfolio positioning to reflect a profile of a universe of stocks, the Fund's investment strategy may emphasize exposure to particular sectors. The Fund is expected to have significant exposure to companies in the Materials, Energy, and Consumer Staples sectors and in ETFs that invest in U.S. Treasury securities. The Fund will generally hold approximately 25 to 40 companies within the portfolio.

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 Fund's Principal Investment Risks.*"

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. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. As a result, a company's share price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Small- and mid-capitalization companies are sometimes more dependent on key personnel or limited product lines than larger, more diversified companies. Often small- and 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.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of foreign issuers may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Depositary receipts that are not sponsored by the issuer may be less liquid and there may be less readily available public information about the issuer.

Emerging Markets Risk. Many emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Similar to foreign issuers, emerging market issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to U.S. issuers. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and

foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund. 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, such as geopolitical events and environmental disasters. 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.

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.

Risk of Investing in Other ETFs. Because the Fund may invest in other ETFs, the Fund's investment performance is impacted by the investment performance of the selected underlying ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETFs that then-currently comprise the Fund's portfolio. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by the Fund's underlying ETFs may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the underlying ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee table above as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses."

REIT Investment Risk. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action like the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. In addition to these risks, residential/diversified REITs and commercial equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund.

Focus Investing Risk. The Fund will generally hold 25 to 40 companies within the portfolio. As a result, the Fund invests a high percentage of its assets in a small number of companies, which may add to Fund volatility.

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 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 The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (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).

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together into broad categories called sectors. A certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole. As the Sub-Adviser allocates more of the Fund’s portfolio holdings to a particular sector, the Fund’s performance will be more susceptible to any economic, business, or other developments which generally affect that sector.

- *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* The Fund is expected to have exposure to companies in the consumer staples sector. The consumer staples sector may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, worldwide economic conditions, political events, world events, government regulation, environmental factors, depletion of resources, consumer confidence, consumer spending, marketing, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, product trends, and production spending. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be subject to risks relating to the supply of, demand for, and prices of raw materials. Companies in this industry are also affected by natural and man-made disasters and political, social, or labor unrest that affect production and distribution of consumer staple products.
- *Energy Sector Risk.* The market value of securities in the energy sector may decline for many reasons including, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels caused by geopolitical events, the success of exploration projects, weather or meteorological events, taxes, increased governmental or environmental regulation, resource depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events that result in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims, terrorist threats or attacks, among other factors. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and may incur significant amounts of debt, to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions, or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. Factors adversely affecting producers, refiners, distributors, or others in the energy sector may adversely affect companies that service or supply those entities, either because demand for those services or products is curtailed, or those services or products come under price pressure. Issuers

in the energy sector may also be impacted by changing investor and consumer preferences arising from the sector's potential exposure to sustainability and environmental concerns.

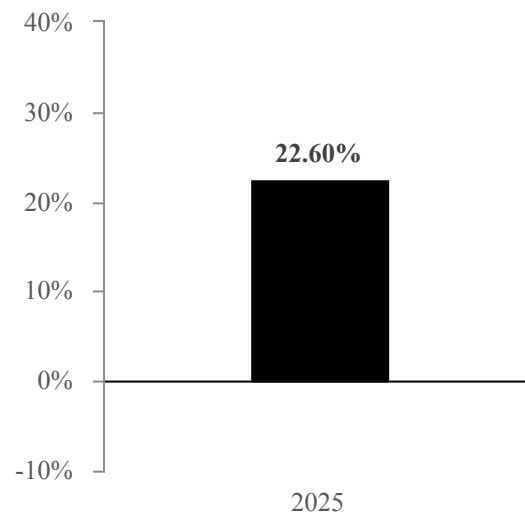
- **Materials Sector Risk.** Many materials companies are significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, import controls, worldwide competition, environmental policies and consumer demand. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The materials sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's, Sub-Adviser's, 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-Adviser, and the portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, 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-Adviser, 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-Adviser's investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments.

PERFORMANCE

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is also available on the Fund's website at <https://etfkeatinginvestment.com/> or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31



The Fund’s calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2026 was 12.17%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest return for a calendar quarter was 9.67% (quarter ended September 30, 2025) and the Fund’s lowest return for a calendar quarter was 1.51% (quarter ended June 30, 2025).

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

KEATING ACTIVE ETF	1 Year	Since Inception 03/26/24
Return Before Taxes	22.60%	14.69%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	21.78%	13.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.80%	11.22%
Solactive GBS United States 1000 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.01%	17.52%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged accounts.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Keating Investment Counselors, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”)

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Richard T. Keating, CFA (President and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser) and Pablo Cavanagh, CFA (Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser) have been the portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March 2024.

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 FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return which consists of income and capital appreciation. The 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 Fund may, at times, hold fewer securities and a higher percentage of cash and cash equivalents, or may hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities or ETFs with exposure to short-term U.S. Treasury securities, when, among other reasons, the Sub-Adviser cannot find securities that meet its purchase requirements or market conditions warrant a reduction in overall risk.

The Fund intends to hold companies for a year or more, and typically sells a security when the company reaches its fair value. The Fund may sell all or a portion of a position in a security when the Sub-Adviser believes that a company is overvalued, when the Sub-Adviser identifies a better investment opportunity, to minimize potential risks, to address a deterioration of fundamentals, a change in management or operating strategy, or for other investment reasons which the Sub-Adviser deems appropriate.

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, the 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, the 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, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

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

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts, such as GDRs and ADRs, are subject to many of the risks of the underlying securities. For some depository receipts, the custodian or similar financial institution that holds the issuer's shares in a trust account is located in the issuer's home country. In these cases, if the issuer's home country does not have developed financial markets, the Fund could be exposed to the credit risk of the custodian or financial institution and greater market risk. In addition, the depository institution may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services. The Fund may experience delays in receiving its dividend and interest payments or exercising rights as a shareholder. There may be an increased possibility of untimely responses to certain corporate actions of the issuer in an unsponsored depository receipt program. Accordingly, there may be less information available regarding issuers of securities underlying unsponsored programs and there may not be a correlation between this information and the market value of the depository receipts.

Emerging Markets Risk. Many emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Similar to foreign issuers, emerging market issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to U.S. issuers. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions.

Investments in companies that derive revenues from emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in companies that derive revenues from more developed markets. This is due to, among other things, the potential for greater economic volatility, inflation, political and economic instability and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in more developed markets. Certain emerging market countries may also lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. Local securities markets in emerging market countries may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to changes in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times. Settlement procedures in emerging market countries are frequently less developed and reliable

than those in the U.S. (and other developed countries). In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement or registration problems may make it more difficult for the Fund to value its portfolio securities and could cause a Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Investing in emerging market countries involves a higher risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested by certain emerging market countries.

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.

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 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 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. 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 the 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 the 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 the 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.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit

risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund.

Focus Investing Risk. Investing a high percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of companies will likely add to Fund volatility. It exposes the shareholder to company-specific risk, or the risk that bankruptcy, or other negative events, related to a single company will significantly affect total Fund return.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of foreign issuers may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Risk of Investing in Other ETFs. Because the Fund may invest in other ETFs, the Fund's investment performance is impacted by the investment performance of the selected underlying ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETFs that then-currently comprise the Fund's portfolio. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by the Fund's underlying ETFs may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the underlying ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee table above as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses."

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.

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. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's, Sub-Adviser's, 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-Adviser, and the portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, 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-Adviser, 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-Adviser's investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments.

REIT Investment Risk. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action like the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. In addition to these risks, residential/diversified REITs and commercial equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together into broad categories called sectors. A certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole. As the Sub-Adviser allocates more of the Fund's portfolio holdings to a particular sector, the Fund's performance will be more susceptible to any economic, business, or other developments which generally affect that sector.

- *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* The Fund is expected to have exposure to companies in the consumer staples sector. The consumer staples sector may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, worldwide economic conditions, political events, world events, government regulation, environmental factors, depletion of resources, consumer confidence, consumer spending, marketing, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, product trends, and production spending. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be subject to risks relating to the supply of, demand for, and prices of raw materials. Companies in this industry are also affected by natural and man-made disasters and political, social, or labor unrest that affect production and distribution of consumer staple products.
- *Energy Sector Risk.* The market value of securities in the energy sector may decline for many reasons including, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels caused by geopolitical events, the success of exploration projects, weather or meteorological events, taxes, increased governmental or environmental regulation, resource depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events that result in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims, terrorist threats or attacks, among others. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and may incur significant amounts of debt, to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions, or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. Factors adversely affecting producers, refiners, distributors, or others in the energy sector may adversely affect companies that service or supply those entities, either because demand for those services or products is curtailed, or those services or products come under price pressure. Issuers in the energy sector may also be impacted by changing investor and consumer preferences arising from the sector's potential exposure to sustainability and environmental concerns.
- *Materials Sector Risk.* Many materials companies are significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, import controls, worldwide competition, environmental policies and

consumer demand. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The materials sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. As a result, a company's share price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Small- and mid-capitalization companies are sometimes more dependent on key personnel or limited product lines than larger, more diversified companies. Often small- and 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.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers serves as the Fund's 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 Fund, other exchange-traded funds, and Alpha Architect, LLC, its parent company. The Adviser was founded in October 2013.

The Adviser provides trading, execution and various other administrative services and supervises the overall daily affairs of the Fund. The Adviser performs its services to the Fund pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. The Adviser is entitled to receive the following Advisory Fee: 0.85% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets). For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, the aggregate advisory fee paid to the Adviser was 0.83% as a percentage of average daily net assets of the Fund.

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 Fund, except for the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund's 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. Effective November 1, 2025, the Fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its management fee from 0.85% to 0.84% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This Agreement will remain in place until May 31, 2027 unless terminated sooner by the Trustees. The Fee Waiver Agreement does not provide for the recoupment of any past fee waivers by the Adviser. Prior to November 1, 2025, the Adviser had contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee for the Fund under the Advisory Agreement, or pay to the Fund, on a monthly basis, as necessary to offset the Fund's acquired fund fees and expenses.

The Advisory Agreement for the Fund provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or, with respect to the Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of the 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-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Keating Investment Counselors, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser"), an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser, which was founded in 1983, is organized as a Florida corporation with its principal office located at 101 SE 6th Avenue, Delray Beach, Florida 33483.

The Sub-Adviser is not responsible for selecting brokers or placing the Fund's trades. Rather, the Sub-Adviser provides trade recommendations to the Adviser and, in turn, the Adviser is responsible for selecting brokers and

placing the Fund's trades. It is anticipated that the Adviser will generally adhere to the Sub-Adviser's recommendations.

For its services, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net assets as follows: 0.43% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets).

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser is also the sponsor of the Fund ("Fund Sponsor"). Under this arrangement, the Fund Sponsor has agreed to provide financial support to the Fund (as described below) and, in turn, the Adviser has agreed to share with the Fund Sponsor a portion of profits, if any, generated by the 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 the 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 the 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 AGREEMENT

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's [Form N-CSR](#) Report for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's [Form N-CSR](#) Report for the fiscal period ended July 31, 2024.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, making recommendations (or implementing) with respect to the following: investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of the portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities.

Richard T. Keating, CFA

Richard graduated with honors from the University of Florida with a bachelor's degree in Finance and a minor in History. Richard holds a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. Since joining Keating Investment Counselors, Inc. full time in 2007, Richard has continued to take on greater responsibilities in the day-to-day management of client portfolios and has risen to the title of Portfolio Manager. Late in 2018, Richard took over ownership of the Sub-Adviser and assumed the title of President.

Pablo Cavanagh, CFA

Pablo earned a bachelor's degree in Finance from the University of Central Florida. He then went on to receive a master's degree in Finance from Florida Atlantic University and a master's degree in Economics from Florida International University. Pablo holds a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. He is also the managing member of LVR Research, LLC since 2015. At LVR Research, Pablo manages separate accounts focused on long-term appreciation and periodically uses derivatives to manage downside tail risks.

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

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

PINE Distributors LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the distributor of Creation Units (defined above) for the Fund 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 Fund.

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

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 the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the 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

The 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 Fund. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund’s procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with the 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 Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

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

Fund	Trading Symbol
Keating Active ETF	KEAT

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 Fund.

Share Trading Prices. The trading prices of Shares may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for Shares, the prices of the 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 the 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. The 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 Fund 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 Fund’s shareholders. The Board noted that Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund 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 Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With

regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, 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 Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, although in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, in conjunction with a reallocation of the Fund's investments), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of the Fund. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, the Fund will impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund 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

The Fund has adopted the Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Plan, the 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 Fund 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.

The 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 the 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 the 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 the 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.

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 Fund 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 Fund at <https://etfkeatinginvestment.com/>. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, the Fund's [annual](#) and [semi-annual](#) reports to shareholders, financial information, holdings, and proxy information. The website shows the 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 the Fund's premiums and discounts. Further, the website includes the Fund's median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

Each day the Fund is open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates the Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at <https://etfkeatinginvestment.com/>. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's 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. The 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, the Fund generally pays no U.S. federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and to distribute its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends quarterly. The Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The 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 the 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.

Avoid "Buying a Dividend." At the time you purchase Shares of the 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 the Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Taxes

Tax Considerations. The 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 the 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 the 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 the 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. The 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. However, interest-related dividends paid by the 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 the Fund.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the 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. The 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 the 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 the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

For the period ended	INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:				LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:		SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:						
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(b)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^(c)	Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reimbursement / recoupment ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of expenses to average net assets after expense reimbursement / recoupment ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^{(d)(e)}	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(f)}
Keating Active ETF													
1/31/2026	\$25.95	0.76	6.49	7.25	(0.76)	(0.76)	\$32.44	28.40%	\$110,305	0.85%	0.83%	2.68%	14%
1/31/2025 ^(g)	\$24.97	0.45	0.97	1.42	(0.44)	(0.44)	\$25.95	5.69%	\$80,949	0.85%	0.85%	2.03%	4%

(a) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

(b) 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 periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

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

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) Ratios do not include the income and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

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

(g) Inception date of the Fund was March 26, 2024.

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

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Fund is available 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 the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated May 31, 2026, which contains more details about the Fund, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

Recent information regarding the Fund covered by this Prospectus, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's 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 Fund, please contact us as follows:

Call: (215) 330-4476

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

Visit: <https://etfkeatinginvestment.com/>

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Reports and other information about the Fund 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.