

MC TRIO EQUITY BUFFERED ETF

Ticker Symbol: TRIO

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

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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MC TRIO EQUITY BUFFERED ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The MC Trio Equity Buffered ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve capital appreciation with limited downside protection.

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	0.70%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70%

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
\$72	\$224	\$390	\$871

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 March 5, 2025 (commencement of operations) to January 31, 2026, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 101% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a combination of exchange-traded options contracts that provide exposure to ETFs that invest in U.S. large-capitalization, U.S. small-capitalization, and international developed market equity securities, while seeking to protect against a predetermined amount of losses (e.g., 10%) in such ETFs. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in instruments that provide the Fund with direct or indirect exposure to equity securities. For purposes of determining compliance with the Fund’s 80% investment policy, derivatives generally will be valued based on their notional value.

Empowered Funds, LLC, dba EA Advisers (the “Adviser”), serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser oversees the day-to-day affairs of the Fund and supervises the Fund’s two sub-advisers: McCarthy & Cox Retirement & Estate Specialists, LLC (“McCarthy & Cox”), which serves as a sub-adviser responsible for determining the Fund’s investments, and Arin Risk Advisors, LLC (“Arin”), which serves as a sub-adviser responsible for selecting the Fund’s options investments and broker-dealers to execute the Fund’s transactions based on instructions provided by McCarthy & Cox.

McCarthy & Cox determines the Fund’s allocations to the different asset classes based on its macro view on such metrics as U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) growth relative to developed and developing economies, employment metrics, earnings estimates, and market valuations. The Fund is generally expected to allocate a majority of its assets to options on underlying ETFs that provide exposure to U.S. large-capitalization equity securities, with smaller allocations to U.S. small-capitalization and international developed market equity securities. McCarthy & Cox re-evaluates the Fund’s allocations to the underlying ETFs at least annually and selects the underlying ETFs based primarily on their ability to track market-capitalization weighted indices reflecting equity securities in the applicable asset class.

When the Fund adds exposure to a particular underlying ETF, the Fund will generally seek to protect such investment against a predetermined amount of losses (e.g., 10%) for a particular period of time (e.g., 3 months) (a “Buffer”). The options used to implement the Buffer will typically also cause the Fund’s potential upside from the new investment to be limited for the same

period of time (a “Cap”). The amount of the Buffer and the corresponding Cap with respect to an underlying ETF are determined separately each time the Fund adds exposure to an underlying ETF, and each Buffer may range from 0% to as high as 100% depending on McCarthy & Cox’s view of market conditions and the cost of the available options contracts. Consequently, the Fund’s overall Buffer and Cap with respect to an underlying ETF will reflect a blend of the Buffer and Cap on each of the Fund’s investments with respect to such underlying ETF. **As a result, the Fund will not have, and does not seek to have, a particular overall Buffer or Cap with respect to an underlying ETF or for the Fund overall. While the Fund seeks to mitigate downside risk with respect to its exposure to underlying ETFs, the Fund’s strategy may not be successful in protecting the Fund against losses from an underlying ETF or the Fund’s overall portfolio for any particular period of time.**

McCarthy & Cox will analyze market conditions on an ongoing basis to determine whether at any time to rebalance all or a portion of the Fund’s portfolio (i.e., by liquidating all or a portion of the options portfolio) to protect capital or lock-in some portfolio gains of the strategy. For example, if a particular investment with respect to an underlying ETF has performed well during its targeted investment period, the Fund may have little or no upside available for the remainder of that investment period relative to the Cap for such investment. In these circumstances, McCarthy & Cox may, before expiration of the applicable options, unwind the then-current options portfolio and begin a new investment in an underlying ETF. This process may be implemented over several days, during which the Fund may have a blended portfolio consisting of old options and new options.

If the options for a particular investment are nearing their expiration, McCarthy & Cox will rebalance the options portfolio to make new investments. This rebalancing may be implemented over several days, at the end of which the Fund expects to hold only new options.

Option Investments

The Fund typically utilizes customized call and put exchange-traded options contracts that reference an underlying ETF, referred to as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). FLEX Options provide investors with the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style, and expiration date. In addition to FLEX Options, the Fund may use other listed options that reference an underlying ETF or an ETF or index with similar investment exposure.

Each time the Fund adds new investment exposure to an underlying ETF, the Fund will typically transact in four options: long put options, short put options, short call options, and long call options as follows:

- **First**, a call option is bought on the underlying ETF (or a similar reference asset) to obtain economic exposure to shares of the underlying ETF (or similar reference asset).
- **Second**, the Fund will purchase put options on the same reference asset with the same expiration date to establish the Buffer.
- **Third**, the Fund will sell put options on the same reference asset with the same expiration date and a strike price lower than the purchased put options to offset the expense of buying those put options.
- **Fourth**, to generate premiums to cover the cost of the Buffer, the Fund will sell call options on the same reference asset with the same expiration date, and the strike price of the call options will determine the effective Cap on the overall investment.

The strike prices and expiration dates for the above options are expected to vary with each time the Fund adds exposure to an underlying ETF. The Buffer for a particular investment will not protect the Fund against losses attributable to an underlying ETF’s share price declines exceeding the predetermined Buffer level. Additionally, the Buffer and Cap for an investment are determined without regard to any fees or expenses charged to the Fund, which will have the effect of reducing the Cap or the Buffer for such investment.

The Fund intends to operate as a “non-diversified” fund, which means that it can invest in fewer securities at any one time than a diversified fund and can invest more of its assets in securities of a single issuer than a diversified fund.

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.*”

Buffer and Cap Risks. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to buffer against an underlying ETF’s losses. Each investment of the Fund with respect to an underlying ETF seeks to deliver returns that match those of an underlying ETF (up to the Cap), while typically limiting downside losses, if the Fund’s investment is held until the applicable options expire. Additionally, because of the Cap, the Fund’s investments may underperform those of funds that do not use a Buffer and Cap structure. **Because the Fund intends to enter into multiple such investments at various times and may sell such investments when McCarthy & Cox determines it is opportune for the Fund to do so, Shares will not reflect a**

particular overall Buffer or Cap for any particular period, and consequently, investors in the Fund will not receive the protection of any particular Buffer level (or be limited by any particular Cap) regardless of when they purchase or sell Shares. The Fund does not provide principal protection and an investor may experience significant losses on its investment, including loss of its entire investment.

Options Risks.

- *Selling or Writing Options Risk.* Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the seller's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying or reference asset. If this occurs, the call option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a lower price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled call options, the call seller would be required to purchase the call option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such call option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning the underlying asset, such a strategy limits the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying asset. If this occurs, the put option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a higher price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled put options, the put seller would be required to purchase the put option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such put option.

- *Buying or Purchasing Options Risk.* If a call or put option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying asset, in the case of a call option, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put option, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call or put option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying asset, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying asset, the buyer's success in implementing an option buying strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual assets, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position. When an option is purchased to hedge against price movements in an underlying asset, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the underlying asset.

Counterparty Risk. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to FLEX Options. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

FLEX Options Correlation Risk. The FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price only on their expiration date. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary because of related factors other than the value of the reference asset. Factors that may influence the value of the FLEX Options, other than changes in the value of the reference asset, may include interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, and changing volatility levels of the reference asset.

FLEX Options Liquidity Risk. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other securities. FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain non-customized options. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of your investment.

FLEX Options Valuation Risk. The value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to value the FLEX Options becomes more difficult and the judgment of the Fund's investment adviser or sub-adviser (employing the fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund's holdings due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.

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.

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 few people. Price movements of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies.

Risk of Investing in the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in underlying ETFs that invest in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, ETFs that invest in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally, including 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.

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.

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.

Allocation Risk. The Fund's performance and risks depend in part on McCarthy & Cox's skill in selecting and weighting the Fund's investments. McCarthy & Cox's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Fund's exposure to common stocks and/or ETFs, domestic and/or international markets, may differ from actual market conditions.

Risk of Investing in Other ETFs. Because the Fund may invest indirectly in other ETFs, the Fund's investment performance is impacted by the investment performance of the selected underlying ETFs. 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).

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 as well as FLEX 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).
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Cash Creation Unit Risk. Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect a substantial portion of its creations for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. The use of cash creations may also cause the Fund’s shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, create or redeem shares directly through the Fund. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange through a broker-dealer. Furthermore, cash creation transactions may result in certain brokerage, tax, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transactions. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation transactions is insufficient to cover these costs and expenses, the Fund’s performance could be negatively impacted.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

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

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” (“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.

Active Trading Risk. The Fund expects to engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities and its portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100%. A higher rate of portfolio turnover increases transaction costs, which may negatively affect the Fund’s return. In addition, a high rate of portfolio turnover may result in substantial short-term gains, which may have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

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://mctrio.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-Adviser: McCarthy & Cox Retirement & Estate Specialists, LLC ("McCarthy & Cox")
Arin Risk Advisors, LLC ("Arin")

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Wesley Bean and Previn Pandey of McCarthy & Cox and Lawrence Lempert of Arin. They have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March 2025.

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 a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by providing investors with actively managed diversified global equity market exposure while limiting downside risk through a buffer constructed using options contracts. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will hold a total of 12 options contracts to achieve the desired market exposure and risk level. The Fund typically seeks to provide investors with returns (before fees, expenses and taxes) that match the price return of an actively managed, diversified global equity portfolio, up to a predetermined upside cap, while providing a buffer against a portion (before fees, expenses and taxes) of the losses of the allocations to the different asset classes. McCarthy & Cox reserves the right to modify the buffer and/or allocations to the different asset classes opportunistically as market conditions change through time.

The Fund's investments in developed markets are expected to have exposure to the following countries, which list may change from time to time: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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.

Buffer and Cap Risks. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to buffer against an underlying ETF's losses. Each investment of the Fund with respect to an underlying ETF seeks to deliver returns that match those of an underlying ETF (up to the Cap), while typically limiting downside losses, if the Fund's investment is held until the applicable options expire. Additionally, because of the Cap, the Fund's investments may underperform those of funds that do not use a Buffer and Cap structure. **Because the Fund intends to enter into multiple such investments at various times and may sell such investments when McCarthy & Cox determines it is opportune for the Fund to do so, Shares will not reflect a particular overall Buffer or Cap for any particular period, and consequently, investors in the Fund will not receive the protection of any particular Buffer level (or be limited by any particular Cap) regardless of when they purchase or sell Shares. The Fund does not provide principal protection and an investor may experience significant losses on its investment, including loss of its entire investment.**

A blended portfolio of expiring options and new options could impact the Fund's ability to realize the full, or any, benefit of the Buffer strategy and may subject the Fund's return to an upside limit that is slightly lower or higher than the Cap for any particular investment or period. Accordingly, an investor may bear losses against which the Buffer is anticipated to protect and may be subject to an upside limit that is lower than the Cap.

Options Risks.

- *Selling or Writing Options Risk.* Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the seller's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying or reference asset. If this occurs, the call option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a lower price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled call options, the call seller would be required to purchase the call option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such call option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning the underlying asset, such a strategy limits the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying asset. If this occurs, the put option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a higher price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled put options, the put seller would be required to purchase the put option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such put option.

- *Buying or Purchasing Options Risk.* If a call or put option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying asset, in the case of a call option, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put option, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call or put option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying asset, the exercise price, the time to

expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying asset, the buyer's success in implementing an option buying strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual assets, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position. When an option is purchased to hedge against price movements in an underlying asset, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the underlying asset.

Counterparty Risk. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to FLEX Options. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

FLEX Options Correlation Risk. The FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price only on their expiration date. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary because of related factors other than the value of the reference asset. Factors that may influence the value of the FLEX Options, other than changes in the value of the reference asset, may include interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, and changing volatility levels of the reference asset.

FLEX Options Liquidity Risk. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other securities. FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain non-customized options. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of your investment.

FLEX Options Valuation Risk. The value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to value the FLEX Options becomes more difficult and the judgment of the Fund's investment adviser or sub-adviser (employing the fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund's holdings due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.

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.

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.

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 few people. Price movements of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies.

Risk of Investing in the U.S. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative changes in the U.S. are changing many aspects of financial, commercial, public health, environmental, and other regulation and may have a significant effect on U.S. markets generally, as well as on the value of certain securities. Governmental agencies project that the U.S. will continue to maintain elevated public debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although elevated debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, elevated public debt service costs may constrain future economic growth. Circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal on U.S. government debt, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling." Such non-payment would result in substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system. If U.S. relations with certain countries

deteriorate, it could adversely affect U.S. issuers as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. The U.S. has also experienced increased internal unrest and discord. If these trends were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on the U.S. economy and the issuers in which the Fund invests.

Foreign Investment Risk. The underlying ETFs may invest in foreign securities, including non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded outside of the United States and U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in foreign securities, including investments in ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs, are subject to special risks, including the following:

- *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 an underlying ETF'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. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when an underlying ETF does not price its shares, the value of the securities in an underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell an underlying ETF's shares. Conversely, shares of underlying ETFs 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. Each of these factors can make investments in an underlying ETF more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- *Developed Market Risk.* Many developed market countries have recently experienced significant economic pressures. Developed market countries generally tend to rely on the services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary source of economic growth and may be susceptible to the risks of individual service sectors. Recently, new concerns have emerged with respect to the economic health of certain developed countries. These concerns primarily stem from heavy indebtedness of many developed countries and their perceived inability to continue to service high debt loads without simultaneously implementing stringent austerity measures. Such concerns have led to tremendous downward pressure on the economies of these countries. As a result, it is possible that interest rates on debt of certain developed countries may rise to levels that make it difficult for such countries to service high debt levels without significant help from other countries or from a central bank. Spending on health, health care and retirement pensions in most developed countries has risen dramatically over the last few years. Medical innovation, extended life expectancy and higher public expectations are likely to continue the increase in health care and pension costs. Any increase in health care and pension costs will likely have a negative impact on the economic growth of many developed countries. Developed market countries generally are dependent on the economies of certain key trading partners. Changes in any one economy may cause an adverse impact on several developed countries. In addition, heavy regulation of, among others, labor and product markets may have an adverse effect on certain issuers. Such regulations may negatively affect economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession.

In a referendum held in June 2016 (known as "Brexit"), the United Kingdom ("UK") voted to leave the European Union ("EU"). As a result of the political divisions within the UK and between the UK and the EU that the referendum vote has highlighted and the uncertain consequences of a Brexit, the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significantly impacted, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth on markets in the UK, Europe and globally that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments.

- *Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk.* Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention and the imposition of "capital controls" or expropriation or nationalization of assets. The possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions, might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets within or out of a jurisdiction. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as an underlying ETF). Capital controls may impact the ability of an underlying ETF to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, may adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of an underlying ETF, and may cause an underlying ETF to decline in value.

- *Depository Receipt Risk.* An underlying ETF's investments in foreign companies may be in the form of depository receipts, including ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs. ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs 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 are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. GDRs are similar to ADRs but are shares of foreign-based corporations generally issued by international banks in one or more markets around the world. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs may be more volatile. Depository receipts may be "sponsored" or "unsponsored" and may be unregistered and unlisted. Sponsored depository receipts are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depository receipts may be established by a depository without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depository receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depository receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts. An underlying ETF's investments may include ADRs and GDRs that are not purchased in the public markets and are restricted securities that can be offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").
- *Currency Risk.* Each underlying ETF's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars; therefore, an underlying ETF may lose value if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the underlying ETF's holdings goes up. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention; by failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the NAV of the underlying ETFs and the price of the underlying ETF's shares. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority would have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency.
- *Political and Economic Risk.* An underlying ETF that invests in foreign securities is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events (civil unrest, national elections, changes in political conditions and foreign relations, imposition of exchange controls and repatriation restrictions), social and economic events (labor strikes, rising inflation) and natural disasters occurring in a foreign country could cause the underlying ETF's investments to experience gains or losses. An underlying ETF also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.
- *Foreign Market and Trading Risk.* The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for an underlying ETF to buy and sell securities. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody (holding of the underlying ETF's assets) also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. These factors could result in a loss to the underlying ETF by causing it to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing underlying ETF assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

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.

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. 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 the Fund.

Allocation Risk. The Fund's performance and risks depend in part on McCarthy & Cox's skill in selecting and weighting the Fund's investments. McCarthy & Cox's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Fund's exposure to common stocks and/or ETFs, domestic and/or international markets, may differ from actual market conditions.

Risk of Investing in Other ETFs. Because the Fund may invest indirectly in other ETFs, the Fund's investment performance is impacted by the investment performance of the selected underlying ETFs. 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).

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 as well as FLEX 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. In addition, because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when its primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
- *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.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Cash Creation Unit Risk. Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect a substantial portion of its creations for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. The use of cash creations may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, create or redeem shares directly through the Fund. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange through a broker-dealer. Furthermore, cash creation transactions may result in certain brokerage, tax, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transactions. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation transactions is insufficient to cover these costs and expenses, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

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

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends 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.

Active Trading Risk. The Fund expects to engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities and its portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100%. A higher rate of portfolio turnover increases transaction costs, which may negatively affect the Fund's return. In addition, a high rate of portfolio turnover may result in substantial short-term gains, which may have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

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.

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 selects the Fund's sub-advisers and oversees each sub-adviser's management of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's objective, policies, and restrictions. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Fund, and has delegated discretion to purchase and sell securities to the Fund's sub-advisers. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Fund's investment programs pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. The Adviser is entitled to an annual advisory fee based on the Fund's average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides payable at the annual rate of 0.70%.

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.

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-Advisers

McCarthy & Cox Retirement & Estate Specialists, LLC

The Adviser has retained McCarthy & Cox Retirement & Estate Specialists, LLC ("McCarthy & Cox"), an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Fund. McCarthy & Cox is organized as an Ohio limited liability company with its principal office located at 127 W. 5th Street, Marysville, Ohio 43040, and was founded in 1999. McCarthy & Cox offers investment management and financial planning services to its clients. Pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement between the Trust, Adviser, and McCarthy & Cox (the "McCarthy & Cox Sub-Advisory Agreement"), McCarthy & Cox is responsible for determining the investments for the Fund, subject to the overall supervision and oversight of the Adviser and the Board.

McCarthy & Cox is responsible for selecting the investments for the Fund in accordance with the Fund's objectives, policies and restrictions. McCarthy & Cox is not responsible for selecting brokers or placing the Fund's trades. Rather, McCarthy & Cox constructs the overall portfolio and provides trading instructions to Arin, and, in turn, Arin is responsible for selecting brokers and placing the Fund's trades.

For its services, the Adviser pays McCarthy & Cox a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net assets as follows: 0.35% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets).

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 Fund. 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, McCarthy & Cox, and Arin (the "Arin Sub-Advisory Agreement"), Arin has discretionary authority to select the Fund's options investments and broker-dealers to execute Fund transactions upon direction from McCarthy & Cox.

For its services, the Adviser pays Arin a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, of a base payment of \$50,000 per annum plus 0.02% on assets over \$100 million based on the Fund's average daily net assets.

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 the 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 McCarthy & Cox pursuant to which McCarthy & Cox 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 AGREEMENTS

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement, McCarthy & Cox Sub-Advisory Agreement, and Arin Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's [Semi-Annual Report](#) dated July 31, 2025.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Adviser and the Trust have received an exemptive order (the “Order”) from the SEC that allows the 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”). The 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 the Fund with greater flexibility and efficiency by preventing the Fund from incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of such sub-advisory agreements.

To the extent the Fund relies on the Order, the 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 the Fund’s overall investment strategy; evaluate, select and recommend sub-advisers to manage all or a portion of the Fund’s assets; and implement procedures reasonably designed to ensure that each sub-adviser complies with the Fund’s investment goal, policies and restrictions. Subject to review by the Board, the Adviser will allocate and, when appropriate, reallocate the Fund’s assets among sub-advisers and monitor and evaluate the sub-advisers’ performance.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Wesley Bean, Previn Pandey, and Lawrence Lempert are co-portfolio managers, and are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Wesley Bean is the Chief Investment Officer of McCarthy & Cox. Mr. Bean has years of extensive and highly specialized experience utilizing buffered ETFs as part of a core strategic asset allocation. He is currently responsible for the management of all MC Select models and his team currently oversees approximately \$4 billion of AUM (Assets Under Management). Mr. Bean joined McCarthy & Cox in 2016, and previously worked with Nationwide Financial in Columbus, Ohio, and Carroll Financial Associates in Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. Bean also serves as Head of Investments for Kintra Wealth, LLC, an investment advisory firm, which he joined in 2026. In that role, he leads the firm’s investment decision-making process and is responsible for the design, governance, implementation, and ongoing oversight of the firm’s investment platform. Mr. Bean earned the Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) designation in 2021, as well as the title of Chief Investment Officer. He earned his bachelor’s degree from Catawba College in Salisbury, North Carolina, and his MBA from East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina.

Previn Pandey is a Portfolio Manager and Analyst at McCarthy & Cox. Mr. Pandey works closely alongside Mr. Bean on a day-to-day basis. Mr. Pandey joined McCarthy & Cox in August 2023. He has a Master’s Degree in Financial Economics, a Master’s Degree in Asian Studies, and a Bachelor’s Degree in Finance. Mr. Pandey is a CFA Level II Candidate as of December 2024. Prior to McCarthy & Cox, Mr. Pandey gained valuable experience as an Equity Research Associate at Johnson Investment Counsel and as a Junior Equity Analyst at Briefing.com.

Lawrence 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 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
MC Trio Equity Buffered ETF	TRIO

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 overallocation 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.

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

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://mctrio.com>. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, and 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://mctrio.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

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 annually. 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 realized gains	Return of capital	Total distributions	ETF transaction fees per share	Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^(c)	Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	Ratio of expense to average net assets ^(d)	Ratio of dividends, interest and borrowing expenses on securities sold short to average net assets ^(d)	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^(d)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(e)}
MC Trio Equity Buffered ETF															
1/31/2026 ^(f)	\$60.00	(0.37)	7.71 ^(h)	7.34	(3.54)	(1.96)	(5.50)	0.02	\$61.86	12.34%	\$112,579	0.70%	0.00% ^(g)	(0.65)%	101%

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

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

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

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year.

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

(f) Inception date of the Fund was March 5, 2025.

(g) Amount represents less than 0.005%.

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

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://mctrio.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.