

Sparkline Intangible Value ETF (ITAN)
Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF (DTAN)
Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF (STAN)
Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF (ETAN)
(each, a “Fund”)

November 6, 2025

**Supplement to each Fund’s Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated September 30, 2025**

Effective November 10, 2025, PINE Distributors LLC (“PINE” or the “Distributor”) will replace Quasar Distributors, LLC as each Fund’s distributor, and all references to a Fund’s current distributor in the Prospectus and SAI will refer to PINE. PINE’s principal address is 501 S. Cherry Street, Suite 610, Denver, Colorado 80246. PINE is not affiliated with a Fund or its investment adviser or sub-adviser.

Please retain this Supplement with your Prospectus and SAI for future reference.

Prospectus

September 30, 2025

Sparkline Intangible Value ETF

Ticker Symbol: ITAN

Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF

Ticker Symbol: DTAN

Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF

Ticker Symbol: STAN

Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF

Ticker Symbol: ETAN

each of the above listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

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

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SPARKLINE INTANGIBLE VALUE ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sparkline Intangible Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may 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	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.50%</u>

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:
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 31% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund will invest in U.S.-listed equity securities that Sparkline Capital LP (the “Sub-Adviser”) believes are attractive relative to its proprietary measure of “intangible-augmented intrinsic value.”

Unlike most traditional quantitative value strategies, the Sub-Adviser’s definition of intrinsic value (i.e. intangible-augmented intrinsic value) includes an assessment of both tangible assets and intangible value. Including a measurement of a company’s intangible value is a crucial part of the Sub-Adviser’s investment process. The Sub-Adviser believes intangible value is growing increasingly important as the economy shifts from industrial to information-based. The Sub-Adviser focuses on four pillars of intangible value: (1) human capital, (2) brand equity, (3) intellectual property, and (4) network effects, each of which are described more below.

1. **Human capital:** Human capital is the value embodied by human beings. In the modern economy, the ability to attract and retain top talent can be an important source of competitive advantage, as are company cultures that motivate and nurture workers.
2. **Brand equity:** Well-known brand names are often able to generate sales simply due to strong consumer recognition and loyalty. Companies may invest considerable resources in building their brands, which can constitute a large component of their market value.
3. **Intellectual property:** Intellectual property encompasses creations of the human intellect. It includes both legally-protected patents and proprietary trade secrets. As science and technology plays a larger role in human society, intellectual property has increasingly become the primary source of value for many companies.
4. **Network effects:** Network effects are a phenomenon by which users of a product or service derive incremental value from the addition of other users to the network. This can make it challenging for new entrants to unseat firms with dominant

market positions. As globalization and the internet increase the potential scale of networks, network effects are becoming an important type of “moat.”

The Sub-Adviser employs a proprietary quantitative methodology to determine an estimated value of the foregoing four pillars for each company as well as to determine an estimated value of each company’s tangible assets – the fifth pillar. The assessment of a company’s tangible and intangible value together determine its intangible-augmented intrinsic value. The Sub-Adviser’s valuation process does not necessarily favor a company’s intangible value over its tangible value but due to four of the five pillars considered for determining a company’s value involving intangible value, it is generally expected that intangible will have a higher weight than tangible value. However, the weighting of individual pillars is expected to fluctuate over time.

The Sub-Adviser uses, among other sources, companies’ public accounting disclosures to analyze tangible assets. However, the Sub-Adviser has concluded that most companies’ accounting disclosures omit or give only cursory mention to their intangible value. The technical accounting definition of “intangible assets” is quite specific and captures only a narrow subset of the Sub-Adviser’s broader concept of intangible value. As a result, a key component of the Sub-Adviser’s process is its use of alternative data to measure intangible value. Alternative data refers to non-traditional data sources beyond conventional financial, accounting and stock price information. Examples of alternative data may include the narratives in corporate reports, patent and trademark grants, employee reviews, and social media. These examples are for illustrative purposes only; the Fund may choose to use some or none of these datasets, as well as other datasets not listed above. In general, such metrics are quite varied because each intangible pillar must be measured differently.

Because alternative data is often unstructured (e.g., text, images, audio) and very large, the Sub-Adviser uses natural language processing (NLP) (a form of machine learning) in addition to traditional quantitative investment techniques to incorporate the data into its investment process. NLP is specifically designed to deal with unstructured text. The Sub-Adviser generally uses a combination of third-party and open-source NLP frameworks, which are widely used and vetted, and adapts them to the unique use case of investing. Open-source NLP frameworks are publicly available code libraries that allow users to freely perform standard NLP tasks, such as named entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and summarization. Third-party NLP frameworks refer to services that, while not fully transparent or free of cost, are accessible to public users to perform NLP tasks such as those mentioned above.

This investment process is applied to a starting investment universe of the approximately largest 1,000 publicly listed U.S. securities (by market capitalization). The Sub-Adviser may remove companies from the universe if the Sub-Adviser determines they do not have a meaningful quantity of intangible value. For each company in the investment universe, the Sub-Adviser considers multiple metrics for the company’s attractiveness according to each of the five pillars, and then averages those metrics to produce a score for each of the five pillars. This is because the Sub-Adviser believes that no one data source or metric is infallible and that by combining many metrics, a better result can be obtained. Finally, the composite score is created by summing across the five pillars. The Fund will then generally seek to hold the securities of the companies with the highest total scores. In determining the weighting of each stock, the Sub-Adviser may take into account various factors, including but not limited to value, market capitalization and liquidity.

The Sub-Adviser is not constrained by the number of portfolio holdings, except that the Fund will generally hold at least 50 securities. The Fund’s investments will primarily include common stocks and may include investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). Although the Fund will not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, the Sub-Adviser expects that Fund will have significant exposure to companies in the information technology sector.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to continually improve its valuation models used for the Fund as new datasets, methodologies and research become available. The Sub-Adviser will also employ active risk management techniques. As a result and because the Fund seeks to be fully invested at all times, the Sub-Adviser may recommend changes to the Fund’s individual positions during dynamic market conditions.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

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

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.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company’s value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Investing in or having exposure to “value” stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the companies’ true business values, including its assessment of their intangible value, or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged.

Alternate Valuation Risk. The Sub-Adviser assesses the intrinsic values of companies by incorporating alternate, non-traditional measurements, within its calculations. There is a risk that the alternate measurements may be incorrect or the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of them may not be reflected in the company’s stock price. In addition, there is a risk that some alternate valuation data for particular companies may be impossible or difficult to obtain, or difficult to analyze even with the aid of NLP tools. As a result, the Sub-Adviser may need to rely on different data sources when valuing differing companies. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser’s strategy of incorporating alternate valuations with traditional valuations may not produce the desired results and may not perform as expected.

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.

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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk.** The Fund may invest in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- **Industrials Sector Risk.** The Fund may have exposure to companies in the industrials sector, and therefore, the Fund’s performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The industrials sector includes, for example, aerospace and defense, non-residential construction, engineering, machinery, transportation, and commercial and professional services companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, business cycle fluctuations, worldwide economy growth, international political and economic developments, exchange rates, commodity prices, environmental issues, government and corporate spending, supply and demand for specific products and manufacturing, and government regulation.
- **Communications Sector Risk.** The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the communications sector. Communication companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communications sector may also be

affected by other fierce competitive pressures, including pricing competition. They may also be adversely affected by research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and increased governmental regulation.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Machine Learning Risk. The Fund relies heavily on a proprietary "machine learning" selection process as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized in that process. To the extent the machine learning process does not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented and the Fund may lose value. If the input data is incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been correct and complete.

Alternative Data Risk. The Sub-Adviser employs so-called "alternative data," which generally refers to data that is not the traditional exchange or accounting data that has been widely used by the mainstream investment industry. Risks associated with alternative data include the possibility of new legal and regulatory frameworks targeting the collection and use of the data or technological changes that may make the data less useful or available. There is also the possibility that the organizations providing alternative data may cease operations, change business models, or suffer temporary outages due to technical issues. Insider trading and "fair practice" laws are generally untested in this area. Investment decisions based on alternative data may be flawed for various reasons, such as incomplete, "dirty" or misunderstood data, or problems with the technology used to collect and analyze it.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, the Fund's principal investment strategies are dependent upon the Sub-Adviser's use of its proprietary machine learning security selection process and, as a result, the Sub-Adviser's skill in understanding and utilizing such process.

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.

REITs Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investing in securities of real estate companies and real estate related companies, REITs are subject to certain additional risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the trusts. Mortgage REITs are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates, changes in credit spreads, and declines in real estate values. Debt investments are also subject to loss in value due to high or sustained inflation because the debt could be paid back in significantly depreciated currency. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and cash flows, and may have investments in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. Failure of a company to qualify as a REIT under federal tax law may have adverse consequences to the Fund. In addition, REITs have their own expenses, and the Fund will bear a proportionate share of those expenses. The value of a REIT may be affected by changes in interest rates.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for,

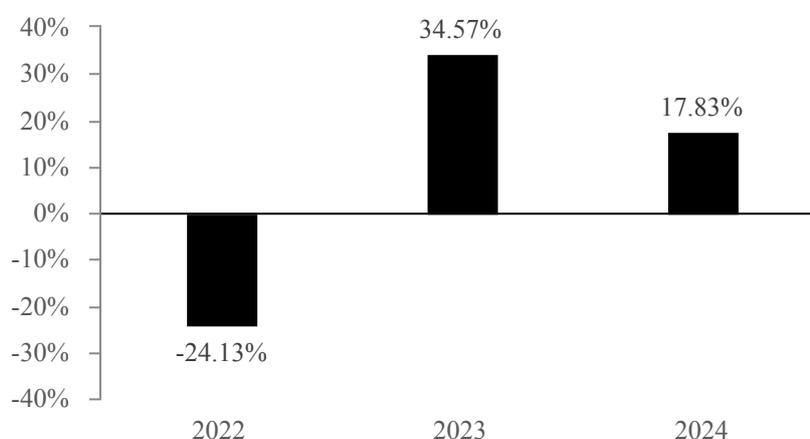
Shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the “spread,” that is, any difference between the 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).

PERFORMANCE

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

Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31



The Fund’s calendar year-to-date return as of June 30, 2025 was 4.23%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest return for a calendar quarter was 14.67% (quarter ended December 31, 2023) and the Fund’s lowest return for a calendar quarter was (19.14)% (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	1 Year	Since Inception (06/28/2021)
Sparkline Intangible Value ETF		
Return Before Taxes	17.83%	7.42%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	17.49%	7.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.77%	5.73%
Solactive GBS United States 1000 Index	24.06%	9.49%
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through a tax- deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

Investment Adviser: Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers (the “Adviser”)
Investment Sub-Adviser: Sparkline Capital LP

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. Kai Wu, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, and Mr. Richard Shaner and Mr. Wm. Joshua Russell, Portfolio Managers of the Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Wu has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. Mr. Wu provides his recommendations to Mr. Shaner and Mr. Russell, who have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since 2021 and 2023, respectively.

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.

SPARKLINE INTERNATIONAL INTANGIBLE VALUE ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.55 %
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00 %
Other Expenses	0.00 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.55 %</u>

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:
\$56	\$176	\$307	\$689

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 September 9, 2024 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund will invest in equity securities of publicly listed non-U.S. companies that Sparkline Capital LP (the “Sub-Adviser”) believes are attractive relative to its proprietary measure of “intangible-augmented intrinsic value.” Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amounts of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of publicly listed non-U.S. companies, including common stocks and depositary receipts evidencing ownership of common stocks, that satisfy the Sub-Adviser’s definition of value.

Unlike most traditional quantitative value strategies, the Sub-Adviser’s definition of intrinsic value (i.e., intangible-augmented intrinsic value) includes an assessment of both tangible assets and intangible value. Including a measurement of a company’s intangible value is a crucial part of the Sub-Adviser’s investment process. The Sub-Adviser believes intangible value is growing increasingly important as the economy shifts from industrial to information-based. The Sub-Adviser focuses on four pillars of intangible value: (1) human capital, (2) brand equity, (3) intellectual property, and (4) network effects, each of which are described more below.

1. **Human capital:** Human capital is the value embodied by human beings. In the modern economy, the ability to attract and retain top talent can be an important source of competitive advantage, as are company cultures that motivate and nurture workers.
2. **Brand equity:** Well-known brand names are often able to generate sales simply due to strong consumer recognition and loyalty. Companies may invest considerable resources in building their brands, which can constitute a large component of their market value.
3. **Intellectual property:** Intellectual property encompasses creations of the human intellect. It includes both legally-protected patents and proprietary trade secrets. As science and technology plays a larger role in human society, intellectual property has increasingly become the primary source of value for many companies.

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The Sub-Adviser uses, among other sources, companies’ public accounting disclosures to analyze tangible assets. However, the Sub-Adviser has concluded that most companies’ accounting disclosures omit or give only cursory mention to their intangible value. The technical accounting definition of “intangible assets” is quite specific and captures only a narrow subset of the Sub-Adviser’s broader concept of intangible value. As a result, a key component of the Sub-Adviser’s process is its use of “alternative data” to measure intangible value. Alternative data refers to non-traditional data sources beyond conventional financial, accounting and stock price information. Examples of alternative data may include the narratives in corporate reports, patent and trademark grants, employee reviews, and social media. These examples are for illustrative purposes only; the Fund may choose to use some or none of these datasets, as well as other datasets not listed above. In general, such metrics are quite varied because each intangible pillar must be measured differently.

Because alternative data is often unstructured (e.g., text, images, audio) and very large, the Sub-Adviser uses natural language processing (NLP) (a form of machine learning) in addition to traditional quantitative investment techniques to incorporate the data into its investment process. NLP is specifically designed to deal with unstructured text. The Sub-Adviser generally uses a combination of third-party and open-source NLP frameworks, which are widely used and vetted, and adapts them to the unique use case of investing. Open-source NLP frameworks are publicly available code libraries that allow users to freely perform standard NLP tasks, such as named entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and summarization. Third-party NLP frameworks refer to services that, while not fully transparent or free of cost, are accessible to public users to perform NLP tasks such as those mentioned above.

This investment process is applied to a starting investment universe of all publicly listed non-U.S. companies. In determining where a company is located, the Sub-Adviser will consider various factors, including the location of its headquarters, principal operations, revenue sources, principal trading market and legal organization. The Sub-Adviser may remove companies from the universe if the Sub-Adviser determines they do not have a meaningful quantity of intangible value. For each company in the investment universe, the Sub-Adviser considers multiple metrics for the company’s attractiveness according to each of the five pillars, and then averages those metrics to produce a score for each of the five pillars. This is because the Sub-Adviser believes that no one data source or metric is infallible and that by combining many metrics, a better result can be obtained. Finally, the composite score is created by summing across the five pillars. The Fund will then generally seek to hold the securities of the companies with the highest total scores. In determining the weighting of each stock, the Sub-Adviser may take into account various factors, including but not limited to value, market capitalization and liquidity.

The Sub-Adviser is not constrained by the number of portfolio holdings, except that the Fund will generally hold at least 50 securities. The Fund’s investments may include common stocks of small-, mid- and large- capitalization companies, Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”), and depository receipts representing the common stock of non-U.S. companies listed outside their domicile country. Depository receipts, including ADRs and GDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of securities of a foreign issuer. The certificates are issued by depository banks and the underlying securities are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar institution. Depository receipts may be purchased on securities exchanges or directly from dealers. In addition, the Fund may invest in China A-shares (equity securities of companies listed in China). Although the Fund will not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, the Sub-Adviser anticipates that the Fund will hold a meaningful amount of stocks in the technology, industrials, healthcare, and consumer discretionary sectors.

The Fund’s international investments may provide exposure to developed and/or emerging markets. The Sub-Adviser has designated the following countries or regions as developed market: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (the “U.K.”). The Sub-Adviser has designated the following countries as emerging: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. In determining a country to be a developed or emerging country, the Sub-Adviser may consider various factors, including but not limited to its economic development, its integration into the global financial system, and the classifications of independent organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund. To determine if a company is related to a developed or emerging market country, the Sub-Adviser will consider various factors, including the location of its headquarters, principal

operations, revenue sources, principal trading market, and legal organization. The countries designated as developed or emerging markets will change from time to time. In addition, the countries in which the Fund actually holds investments will change from time to time.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to continually improve its valuation models used for the Fund as new datasets, methodologies and research become available. The Sub-Adviser will also employ active risk management techniques. As a result and because the Fund seeks to be fully invested at all times, the Sub-Adviser may recommend changes to the Fund's individual positions during dynamic market conditions.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

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

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.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Investing in or having exposure to “value” stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the companies' true business values, including its assessment of their intangible value, or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged.

Alternate Valuation Risk. The Sub-Adviser assesses the intrinsic values of companies by incorporating alternate, non-traditional measurements, within its calculations. There is a risk that the alternate measurements may be incorrect or the Sub-Adviser's assessment of them may not be reflected in the company's stock price. In addition, there is a risk that some alternate valuation data for particular companies may be impossible or difficult to obtain, or difficult to analyze even with the aid of NLP tools. As a result, the Sub-Adviser may need to rely on different data sources when valuing differing companies. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser's strategy of incorporating alternate valuations with traditional valuations may not produce the desired results and may not perform as expected.

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.

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

Chinese Investments Risk. Investments in securities of issuers in China (including variable interest entities associated with an underlying Chinese operating company) include risks such as, but are not limited to, less developed or less efficient trading markets; heightened risk of inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies of portfolio holdings resulting from government control of markets; currency fluctuations or blockage; nationalization of assets; limits on repatriation; uncertainty surrounding trading

suspensions; a lack of publicly available information (as compared to many other countries); and natural disasters particularly likely to occur in China. Changes in Chinese government policy and economic growth rates could significantly affect local markets and the entire Greater China region. China has yet to develop comprehensive securities, corporate, or commercial laws, and its economy is experiencing a relative slowdown. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Internal social unrest or confrontations with neighboring countries may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non convertibility, interest rate fluctuations, and higher rates of inflation. Investments in securities of Chinese companies are subject to China's heavy dependence on exports. Reductions in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the United States, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and the values of Chinese companies. Significant portions of the Chinese securities markets may become rapidly illiquid, as Chinese issuers have the ability to suspend the trading of their equity securities and have shown a willingness to exercise that option in response to market volatility and other events. The liquidity of Chinese securities may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.

Geographic Risk. From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, risks relating to economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance. The Fund's investment performance may be more volatile if it focuses its investments in certain countries, especially emerging markets.

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

Developed Countries Risk. The Fund's investment in developed country issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be adversely impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Many emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if a currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund has exposure to depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning.

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

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- *Industrials Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies in the industrials sector, and therefore, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The industrials sector includes, for example,

aerospace and defense, non-residential construction, engineering, machinery, transportation, and commercial and professional services companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, business cycle fluctuations, worldwide economy growth, international political and economic developments, exchange rates, commodity prices, environmental issues, government and corporate spending, supply and demand for specific products and manufacturing, and government regulation.

- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the consumer discretionary sector. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.
- *Healthcare Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the healthcare sector. Companies in the healthcare sector, including drug related companies, may be heavily dependent on clinical trials with uncertain outcomes and decisions made by the governments and regulatory authorities. Further, these companies are dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Additionally, the profitability of some healthcare and life sciences companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products, and their products can become obsolete due to sector innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Machine Learning Risk. The Fund relies heavily on a proprietary "machine learning" selection process as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized in that process. To the extent the machine learning process does not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented and the Fund may lose value. If the input data is incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been correct and complete.

Alternative Data Risk. The Sub-Adviser employs so-called "alternative data," which generally refers to data that is not the traditional exchange or accounting data that has been widely used by the mainstream investment industry. Risks associated with alternative data include the possibility of new legal and regulatory frameworks targeting the collection and use of the data or technological changes that may make the data less useful or available. There is also the possibility that the organizations providing alternative data may cease operations, change business models, or suffer temporary outages due to technical issues. Insider trading and "fair practice" laws are generally untested in this area. Investment decisions based on alternative data may be flawed for various reasons, such as incomplete, "dirty" or misunderstood data, or problems with the technology used to collect and analyze it.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, the Fund's principal investment strategies are dependent upon the Sub-Adviser's use of its proprietary machine learning security selection process and, as a result, the Sub-Adviser's skill in understanding and utilizing such process.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

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.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters. Investments in REITs may be volatile. REITs are pooled

investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on NYSE Arca, 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.
- *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).

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a 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 completed a full calendar year of operations. 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://etf.sparklinecapital.com/dtan> or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Sparkline Capital LP

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Kai Wu, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception (September 2024).

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

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

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is made through an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent

withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your own tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

SPARKLINE US SMALL CAP INTANGIBLE VALUE ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

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

Management Fee	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

¹ Other Expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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:
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

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. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and portfolio turnover data therefore is not available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund will invest in U.S.-listed equity securities of small-cap companies that Sparkline Capital LP (the “Sub-Adviser”) believes are attractive relative to its proprietary measure of “intangible-augmented intrinsic value.” Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. small cap equity securities, including common stocks and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), that satisfy the Sub-Adviser’s definition of value. For the purpose of this prospectus, the Sub-Adviser considers small-cap companies to be either (a) companies smaller than the approximately 1,000 largest publicly-listed U.S. companies (by market capitalization) or (b) companies representing the bottom 10% of the market capitalization of all U.S.-listed companies.

Unlike most traditional quantitative value strategies, the Sub-Adviser’s definition of intrinsic value (i.e., intangible-augmented intrinsic value) includes an assessment of both tangible assets and intangible value. Including a measurement of a company’s intangible value is a crucial part of the Sub-Adviser’s investment process. The Sub-Adviser believes intangible value is growing increasingly important as the economy shifts from industrial to information-based. The Sub-Adviser focuses on four pillars of intangible value: (1) human capital, (2) brand equity, (3) intellectual property, and (4) network effects, each of which are described more below.

1. **Human capital:** Human capital is the value embodied by human beings. In the modern economy, the ability to attract and retain top talent can be an important source of competitive advantage, as are company cultures that motivate and nurture workers.
2. **Brand equity:** Well-known brand names are often able to generate sales simply due to strong consumer recognition and loyalty. Companies may invest considerable resources in building their brands, which can constitute a large component of their market value.

3. Intellectual property: Intellectual property encompasses creations of the human intellect. It includes both legally-protected patents and proprietary trade secrets. As science and technology plays a larger role in human society, intellectual property has increasingly become the primary source of value for many companies.
4. Network effects: Network effects are a phenomenon by which users of a product or service derive incremental value from the addition of other users to the network. This can make it challenging for new entrants to unseat firms with dominant market positions. As globalization and the internet increase the potential scale of networks, network effects are becoming an important type of “moat.”

The Sub-Adviser employs a proprietary quantitative methodology to determine an estimated value of the foregoing four pillars for each company as well as to determine an estimated value of each company’s tangible assets – the fifth pillar. The assessment of a company’s tangible and intangible value together determine its intangible-augmented intrinsic value. The Sub-Adviser’s valuation process does not necessarily favor a company’s intangible value over its tangible value but due to four of the five pillars considered for determining a company’s value involving intangible value, it is generally expected that intangible will have a higher weight than tangible value. However, the weighting of individual pillars is expected to fluctuate over time.

The Sub-Adviser uses, among other sources, companies’ public accounting disclosures to analyze tangible assets. However, the Sub-Adviser has concluded that most companies’ accounting disclosures omit or give only cursory mention to their intangible value. The technical accounting definition of “intangible assets” is quite specific and captures only a narrow subset of the Sub-Adviser’s broader concept of intangible value. As a result, a key component of the Sub-Adviser’s process is its use of “alternative data” to measure intangible value. Alternative data refers to non-traditional data sources beyond conventional financial, accounting and stock price information. Examples of alternative data may include the narratives in corporate reports, patent and trademark grants, employee reviews, and social media. These examples are for illustrative purposes only; the Fund may choose to use some or none of these datasets, as well as other datasets not listed above. In general, such metrics are quite varied because each intangible pillar must be measured differently.

Because alternative data is often unstructured (e.g., text, images, audio) and very large, the Sub-Adviser uses natural language processing (NLP) (a form of machine learning) in addition to traditional quantitative investment techniques to incorporate the data into its investment process. NLP is specifically designed to deal with unstructured text. The Sub-Adviser generally uses a combination of third-party and open-source NLP frameworks, which are widely used and vetted, and adapts them to the unique use case of investing. Open-source NLP frameworks are publicly available code libraries that allow users to freely perform standard NLP tasks, such as named entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and summarization. Third-party NLP frameworks refer to services that, while not fully transparent or free of cost, are accessible to public users to perform NLP tasks such as those mentioned above.

This investment process is applied to a starting investment universe of U.S.-listed equity securities of small-cap companies. The Sub-Adviser may remove companies from the universe if the Sub-Adviser determines they do not have a meaningful quantity of intangible value. For each company in the investment universe, the Sub-Adviser considers multiple metrics for the company’s attractiveness according to each of the five pillars, and then averages those metrics to produce a score for each of the five pillars. This is because the Sub-Adviser believes that no one data source or metric is infallible and that by combining many metrics, a better result can be obtained. Finally, the composite score is created by summing across the five pillars. The Fund will then generally seek to hold the securities of the companies with the highest total scores. In determining the weighting of each stock, the Sub-Adviser may take into account various factors, including but not limited to value, market capitalization and liquidity.

The Sub-Adviser is not constrained by the number of portfolio holdings, except that the Fund will generally hold at least 50 securities. The Fund’s investments will primarily include common stocks of small-capitalization companies and may include investments in REITs. Although the Fund will not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, the Sub-Adviser anticipates the Fund will hold a meaningful amount of stocks in the technology, industrials, communications, healthcare, and consumer discretionary sectors.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to continually improve its valuation models used for the Fund as new datasets, methodologies and research become available. The Sub-Adviser will also employ active risk management techniques. As a result and because the Fund seeks to be fully invested at all times, the Sub-Adviser may recommend changes to the Fund’s individual positions during dynamic market conditions.

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Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to

factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security. Geopolitical and other risks, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises, and environmental disasters such as earthquakes, fire, and floods, may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets generally. Changes in trade policies and international trade agreements could affect the economies of many countries in unpredictable ways. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Investing in or having exposure to "value" stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the companies' true business values, including its assessment of their intangible value, or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged.

Alternate Valuation Risk. The Sub-Adviser assesses the intrinsic values of companies by incorporating alternate, non-traditional measurements, within its calculations. There is a risk that the alternate measurements may be incorrect or the Sub-Adviser's assessment of them may not be reflected in the company's stock price. In addition, there is a risk that some alternate valuation data for particular companies may be impossible or difficult to obtain, or difficult to analyze even with the aid of NLP tools. As a result, the Sub-Adviser may need to rely on different data sources when valuing differing companies. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser's strategy of incorporating alternate valuations with traditional valuations may not produce the desired results and may not perform as expected.

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.

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

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- *Industrials Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies in the industrials sector, and therefore, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The industrials sector includes, for example, aerospace and defense, non-residential construction, engineering, machinery, transportation, and commercial and professional services companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, business cycle fluctuations, worldwide economy growth, international political and economic developments, exchange rates, commodity prices, environmental issues, government and corporate spending, supply and demand for specific products and manufacturing, and government regulation.
- *Communications Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the communications sector. Communication companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communications sector may also be affected by other fierce competitive pressures, including pricing competition. They may also be adversely affected by research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and increased governmental regulation.
- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the consumer discretionary sector. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

- *Healthcare Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the healthcare sector. Companies in the healthcare sector, including drug related companies, may be heavily dependent on clinical trials with uncertain outcomes and decisions made by the governments and regulatory authorities. Further, these companies are dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Additionally, the profitability of some healthcare and life sciences companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products, and their products can become obsolete due to sector innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Machine Learning Risk. The Fund relies heavily on a proprietary "machine learning" selection process as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized in that process. To the extent the machine learning process does not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented and the Fund may lose value. If the input data is incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been correct and complete.

Alternative Data Risk. The Sub-Adviser employs so-called "alternative data," which generally refers to data that is not the traditional exchange or accounting data that has been widely used by the mainstream investment industry. Risks associated with alternative data include the possibility of new legal and regulatory frameworks targeting the collection and use of the data or technological changes that may make the data less useful or available. There is also the possibility that the organizations providing alternative data may cease operations, change business models, or suffer temporary outages due to technical issues. Insider trading and "fair practice" laws are generally untested in this area. Investment decisions based on alternative data may be flawed for various reasons, such as incomplete, "dirty" or misunderstood data, or problems with the technology used to collect and analyze it.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, the Fund's principal investment strategies are dependent upon the Sub-Adviser's use of its proprietary machine learning security selection process and, as a result, the Sub-Adviser's skill in understanding and utilizing such process.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and during adverse circumstances, may be more difficult to sell and receive a sales price comparable to the value assigned to the security by the Fund. These securities are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies, which may make the valuation of such securities more difficult if there isn't a readily available market price.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters. Investments in REITs may be volatile. REITs are pooled investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on NYSE Arca, 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).

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no 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 etf.sparklinecapital.com/stan or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Sparkline Capital LP

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Kai Wu, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

SPARKLINE EMERGING MARKETS INTANGIBLE VALUE ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

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

Management Fee	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

¹ Other Expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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:
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and portfolio turnover data therefore is not available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund will invest in equity securities of publicly-listed companies related to emerging markets that Sparkline Capital LP (the “Sub-Adviser”) believes are attractive relative to its proprietary measure of “intangible-augmented intrinsic value.” Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in securities economically tied to emerging market countries, including common stocks, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and depositary receipts evidencing ownership of common stocks, that satisfy the Sub-Adviser’s definition of value.

For the purposes of this prospectus, the definition of an emerging market country shall be determined by the Sub-Adviser. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Sub-Adviser has designated the following countries as emerging: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. In determining a country to be an emerging country, the Sub-Adviser may consider various factors, including but not limited to its economic development, its integration into the global financial system, and the classifications of independent organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund. To determine if a company is related to an emerging market country, the Sub-Adviser will consider various factors, including the location of its headquarters, principal operations, revenue sources, principal trading market, and legal organization. The countries designated as emerging markets will change from time to time. In addition, the countries in which the Fund actually holds investments will change from time to time.

Unlike most traditional quantitative value strategies, the Sub-Adviser’s definition of intrinsic value (i.e., intangible-augmented intrinsic value) includes an assessment of both tangible assets and intangible value. Including a measurement of a company’s intangible value is a crucial part of the Sub-Adviser’s investment process. The Sub-Adviser believes intangible value is growing increasingly important as the economy shifts from industrial to information-based. The Sub-Adviser focuses on four pillars of

intangible value: (1) human capital, (2) brand equity, (3) intellectual property, and (4) network effects, each of which are described more below.

1. Human capital: Human capital is the value embodied by human beings. In the modern economy, the ability to attract and retain top talent can be an important source of competitive advantage, as are company cultures that motivate and nurture workers.
2. Brand equity: Well-known brand names are often able to generate sales simply due to strong consumer recognition and loyalty. Companies may invest considerable resources in building their brands, which can constitute a large component of their market value.
3. Intellectual property: Intellectual property encompasses creations of the human intellect. It includes both legally-protected patents and proprietary trade secrets. As science and technology plays a larger role in human society, intellectual property has increasingly become the primary source of value for many companies.
4. Network effects: Network effects are a phenomenon by which users of a product or service derive incremental value from the addition of other users to the network. This can make it challenging for new entrants to unseat firms with dominant market positions. As globalization and the internet increase the potential scale of networks, network effects are becoming an important type of “moat.”

The Sub-Adviser employs a proprietary quantitative methodology to determine an estimated value of the foregoing four pillars for each company as well as to determine an estimated value of each company’s tangible assets – the fifth pillar. The assessment of a company’s tangible and intangible value together determine its intangible-augmented intrinsic value. The Sub-Adviser’s valuation process does not necessarily favor a company’s intangible value over its tangible value but due to four of the five pillars considered for determining a company’s value involving intangible value, it is generally expected that intangible will have a higher weight than tangible value. However, the weighting of individual pillars is expected to fluctuate over time.

The Sub-Adviser uses, among other sources, companies’ public accounting disclosures to analyze tangible assets. However, the Sub-Adviser has concluded that most companies’ accounting disclosures omit or give only cursory mention to their intangible value. The technical accounting definition of “intangible assets” is quite specific and captures only a narrow subset of the Sub-Adviser’s broader concept of intangible value. As a result, a key component of the Sub-Adviser’s process is its use of “alternative data” to measure intangible value. Alternative data refers to non-traditional data sources beyond conventional financial, accounting and stock price information. Examples of alternative data may include the narratives in corporate reports, patent and trademark grants, employee reviews, and social media. These examples are for illustrative purposes only; the Fund may choose to use some or none of these datasets, as well as other datasets not listed above. In general, such metrics are quite varied because each intangible pillar must be measured differently.

Because alternative data is often unstructured (e.g., text, images, audio) and very large, the Sub-Adviser uses natural language processing (NLP) (a form of machine learning) in addition to traditional quantitative investment techniques to incorporate the data into its investment process. NLP is specifically designed to deal with unstructured text. The Sub-Adviser generally uses a combination of third-party and open-source NLP frameworks, which are widely used and vetted, and adapts them to the unique use case of investing. Open-source NLP frameworks are publicly available code libraries that allow users to freely perform standard NLP tasks, such as named entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and summarization. Third-party NLP frameworks refer to services that, while not fully transparent or free of cost, are accessible to public users to perform NLP tasks such as those mentioned above.

This investment process is applied to a starting investment universe of all publicly listed non-U.S. companies. In determining where a company is located, the Sub-Adviser will consider various factors, including the location of its headquarters, principal operations, revenue sources, principal trading market and legal organization. The Sub-Adviser may remove companies from the universe if the Sub-Adviser determines they do not have a meaningful quantity of intangible value. For each company in the investment universe, the Sub-Adviser considers multiple metrics for the company’s attractiveness according to each of the five pillars, and then averages those metrics to produce a score for each of the five pillars. This is because the Sub-Adviser believes that no one data source or metric is infallible and that by combining many metrics, a better result can be obtained. Finally, the composite score is created by summing across the five pillars. The Fund will then generally seek to hold the securities of the companies with the highest total scores. In determining the weighting of each stock, the Sub-Adviser may take into account various factors, including but not limited to value, market capitalization and liquidity.

The Sub-Adviser is not constrained by the number of portfolio holdings, except that the Fund will generally hold at least 50 securities. The Fund’s investments may include common stocks of small-, mid- and large- capitalization companies, REITs, and depository receipts representing the stock of non-U.S. companies listed outside their domicile country. The Fund may also invest in China A-shares (equity securities of companies listed in China). Although the Fund will not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, the Sub-Adviser anticipates that the Fund will hold a meaningful amount of stocks in the technology, communications, financials, energy and consumer discretionary sectors.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to continually improve its valuation models used for the Fund as new datasets, methodologies and research become available. The Sub-Adviser will also employ active risk management techniques. As a result and because the Fund seeks to be fully invested at all times, the Sub-Adviser may recommend changes to the Fund's individual positions during dynamic market conditions.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

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

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.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Investing in or having exposure to "value" stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the companies' true business values, including its assessment of their intangible value, or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged.

Alternate Valuation Risk. The Sub-Adviser assesses the intrinsic values of companies by incorporating alternate, non-traditional measurements, within its calculations. There is a risk that the alternate measurements may be incorrect or the Sub-Adviser's assessment of them may not be reflected in the company's stock price. In addition, there is a risk that some alternate valuation data for particular companies may be impossible or difficult to obtain, or difficult to analyze even with the aid of NLP tools. As a result, the Sub-Adviser may need to rely on different data sources when valuing differing companies. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser's strategy of incorporating alternate valuations with traditional valuations may not produce the desired results and may not perform as expected.

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.

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

Chinese Investments Risk. Investments in securities of issuers in China (including variable interest entities associated with an underlying Chinese operating company) include risks such as, but are not limited to, less developed or less efficient trading markets; heightened risk of inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies of portfolio holdings resulting from government control of markets; currency fluctuations or blockage; nationalization of assets; limits on repatriation; uncertainty surrounding trading suspensions; a lack of publicly available information (as compared to many other countries); and natural disasters particularly likely to occur in China. Changes in Chinese government policy and economic growth rates could significantly affect local markets and the entire Greater China region. China has yet to develop comprehensive securities, corporate, or commercial laws,

and its economy is experiencing a relative slowdown. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Internal social unrest or confrontations with neighboring countries may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non convertibility, interest rate fluctuations, and higher rates of inflation. Investments in securities of Chinese companies are subject to China's heavy dependence on exports. Reductions in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the United States, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and the values of Chinese companies. Significant portions of the Chinese securities markets may become rapidly illiquid, as Chinese issuers have the ability to suspend the trading of their equity securities and have shown a willingness to exercise that option in response to market volatility and other events. The liquidity of Chinese securities may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.

Geographic Risk. From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, risks relating to economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance. The Fund's investment performance may be more volatile if it focuses its investments in certain countries, especially emerging markets.

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

Emerging Markets Risk. Many emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if a currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund has exposure to depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning.

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

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- *Communications Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the communications sector. Communication companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communications sector may also be affected by other fierce competitive pressures, including pricing competition. They may also be adversely affected by research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and increased governmental regulation.
- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies operating in the consumer discretionary sector. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.
- *Energy Sector Risk.* The market value of securities in the energy sector may decline for many reasons including, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels caused by geopolitical events, the success of exploration projects, weather or meteorological events, taxes, increased governmental or environmental regulation,

resource depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events that result in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims, terrorist threats or attacks, among others. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and may incur significant amounts of debt, to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions, or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. Factors adversely affecting producers, refiners, distributors, or others in the energy sector may adversely affect companies that service or supply those entities, either because demand for those services or products is curtailed, or those services or products come under price pressure. Issuers in the energy sector may also be impacted by changing investor and consumer preferences.

- *Financials Sector Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to companies in the financials sector, and therefore, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The financials sector includes, for example, banks and financial institutions providing mortgage and mortgage related services. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Machine Learning Risk. The Fund relies heavily on a proprietary "machine learning" selection process as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized in that process. To the extent the machine learning process does not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented and the Fund may lose value. If the input data is incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been correct and complete.

Alternative Data Risk. The Sub-Adviser employs so-called "alternative data," which generally refers to data that is not the traditional exchange or accounting data that has been widely used by the mainstream investment industry. Risks associated with alternative data include the possibility of new legal and regulatory frameworks targeting the collection and use of the data or technological changes that may make the data less useful or available. There is also the possibility that the organizations providing alternative data may cease operations, change business models, or suffer temporary outages due to technical issues. Insider trading and "fair practice" laws are generally untested in this area. Investment decisions based on alternative data may be flawed for various reasons, such as incomplete, "dirty" or misunderstood data, or problems with the technology used to collect and analyze it.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, the Fund's principal investment strategies are dependent upon the Sub-Adviser's use of its proprietary machine learning security selection process and, as a result, the Sub-Adviser's skill in understanding and utilizing such process.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

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.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters. Investments in REITs may be volatile. REITs are pooled

investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on NYSE Arca, 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.
- *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 effect redemptions, in whole or in part, for cash. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. In addition, cash redemptions may incur higher brokerage costs than in-kind redemptions and these added costs may be borne by the Fund and negatively impact Fund performance.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no 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 etf.sparklinecapital.com/etan or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Sparkline Capital LP

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Kai Wu, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS’ PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund’s principal investment risks in the sections titled “Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks” above. Each risk applies to all the Funds unless a Fund name is specifically noted next to the risk.

Alternative Data Risk The Sub-Adviser employs so-called “alternative data,” which generally refers to data that is not the traditional exchange or accounting data that has been widely used by the mainstream investment industry. Risks associated with alternative data include the possibility of new legal and regulatory frameworks targeting the collection and use of the data or technological changes that may make the data less useful or available. There is also the possibility that the organizations providing alternative data may cease operations, change business models, or suffer temporary outages due to technical issues. Insider trading and “fair practice” laws are generally untested in this area. Investment decisions based on alternative data may be flawed for various reasons, such as incomplete, “dirty” or misunderstood data, or problems with the technology used to collect and analyze it.

Currency Risk (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*). Because a Fund’s NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund’s NAV could decline if a currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund has exposure to depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund’s NAV may change quickly and without warning.

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

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

Alternate Valuation Risk. The Sub-Adviser assesses the intrinsic values of companies by incorporating alternate, non-traditional measurements, within its calculations. There is a risk that the alternate measurements may be incorrect or the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of them may not be reflected in the company’s stock price. In addition, there is a risk that some alternate valuation data for particular companies may be impossible or difficult to obtain, or difficult to analyze even with the aid of NLP tools. As a result, the Sub-Adviser may need to rely on different data sources when valuing differing companies. Therefore, the Sub-

Adviser's strategy of incorporating alternate valuations with traditional valuations may not produce the desired results and may not perform as expected.

Geographic Risk. From time to time a Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, risks relating to economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance. A Fund's investment performance may be more volatile if it focuses its investments in certain countries, especially emerging markets.

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

Emerging Markets Risk (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*). Investments in emerging markets are subject to the risk of abrupt and severe price declines. The economic and political structures of emerging market countries, in most cases, do not compare favorably with the U.S. or other developed countries in terms of wealth and stability, and their financial markets often lack liquidity. These economies are less developed, can be overly reliant on particular industries, and are more vulnerable to the ebb and flow of international trade, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets. As a result, foreign investments may be restricted and subject to greater government control, including repatriation of sales proceeds. Emerging market securities exchanges are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the custody of holdings by local banks, agents, and depositories. In addition, the accounting standards in emerging market countries may be unreliable and could present an inaccurate picture of a company's finances. Some countries have histories of instability and upheaval that could cause their governments to act in a detrimental or hostile manner toward private enterprise or foreign investment. Investments in countries or regions that have recently begun moving away from central planning and state-owned industries toward free markets should be regarded as speculative.

While some countries have made progress in economic growth, liberalization, fiscal discipline, and political and social stability, there is no assurance these trends will continue. Significant risks, such as war and terrorism, currently affect some emerging market countries. A Fund's performance will likely be hurt by exposure to countries in the midst of hyperinflation, currency devaluation, trade disagreements, sudden political upheaval, or interventionist government policies. The volatility of emerging markets may be heightened by the actions (such as significant buying or selling) of a few major investors. For example, substantial increases or decreases in cash flows of funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local securities prices and, therefore, could cause fund share prices to decline.

Developed Countries Risk (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF*). Investment in developed country issuers may subject a Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries generally tend to rely on services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary means of economic growth. A prolonged slowdown in one or more services sectors is likely to have a negative impact on economies of certain developed countries, although economies of individual developed countries can be impacted by slowdowns in other sectors. In the past, certain developed countries have been targets of terrorism, and some geographic areas in which the Fund invests have experienced strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other security concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the financial markets in these countries or geographic areas and may adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Heavy regulation of certain markets, including 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. Many developed countries are heavily indebted and face rising healthcare and retirement expenses. In addition, price fluctuations of certain commodities and regulations impacting the import of commodities may negatively affect developed country economies.

Depository Receipts (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*). Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository

receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Depository receipts that are not sponsored by the issuer may be less liquid and there may be less readily available public information about the issuer.

Chinese Investments Risk (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*). Investments in securities of issuers in China (including variable interest entities associated with an underlying Chinese operating company) include risks such as, but are not limited to, less developed or less efficient trading markets; heightened risk of inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies of portfolio holdings resulting from government control of markets; currency fluctuations or blockage; nationalization of assets; limits on repatriation; uncertainty surrounding trading suspensions; a lack of publicly available information (as compared to many other countries); and natural disasters particularly likely to occur in China. Changes in Chinese government policy and economic growth rates could significantly affect local markets and the entire Greater China region. China has yet to develop comprehensive securities, corporate, or commercial laws, and its economy is experiencing a relative slowdown. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Internal social unrest or confrontations with neighboring countries may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non convertibility, interest rate fluctuations, and higher rates of inflation. Investments in securities of Chinese companies are subject to China's heavy dependence on exports. Reductions in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the United States, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and the values of Chinese companies. Significant portions of the Chinese securities markets may become rapidly illiquid, as Chinese issuers have the ability to suspend the trading of their equity securities and have shown a willingness to exercise that option in response to market volatility and other events. The liquidity of Chinese securities may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on an Exchange or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread," that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price of the Shares. In addition, because securities held by Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when its primary listing exchange is open, a 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 a Fund's market price to deviate, materially, from the NAV, and reduce the effectiveness of the ETF arbitrage process. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (*e.g.*, 7%, 13% and 20%). There can be no assurance

that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of each Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

- *Cash Redemption Risk (Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF)*. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to effect redemptions, in whole or in part, for cash. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. In addition, cash redemptions may incur higher brokerage costs than in-kind redemptions and these added costs may be borne by the Fund and negatively impact Fund performance.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Each Fund may invest in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of a Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of a Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Healthcare Sector Risk (Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF). The Funds may have exposure to companies operating in the healthcare sector. Companies in the healthcare sector, including drug related companies, may be heavily dependent on clinical trials with uncertain outcomes and decisions made by the governments and regulatory authorities. Further, these companies are dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Additionally, the profitability of some healthcare and life sciences companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products, and their products can become obsolete due to sector innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments.

Industrials Sector Risk (Sparkline Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF). The industrials sector includes, for example, aerospace and defense, non-residential construction, engineering, machinery, transportation, and commercial and professional services companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, business cycle fluctuations, worldwide economic growth, exchange rates, commodity prices, government and corporate spending, supply and demand for specific products and manufacturing, rapid technological developments, international political and economic developments, environmental issues, and tax and governmental regulatory policies. As the demand for, or prices of, industrials increase, the value of a Fund's investments generally would be expected to also increase. Conversely, declines in the demand for, or prices of, industrials generally would be expected to contribute to declines in the value of such securities. Such declines may occur quickly and without warning and may negatively impact the value of a Fund and your investment.

Energy Sector Risk (Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF). The market value of securities in the energy sector may decline for many reasons including, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels caused by geopolitical events, the success of exploration projects, weather or meteorological events, taxes, increased governmental or environmental regulation, resource depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events that result in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims, terrorist threats or attacks, among others. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and may incur significant amounts of debt, to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions, or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. Factors adversely affecting producers, refiners, distributors, or others in the energy sector may adversely affect companies that service or supply those entities, either because demand for those services or products is curtailed, or those services or products come under price pressure. Issuers in the energy sector may also be impacted by changing investor and consumer preferences.

Financials Sector Risk (Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF). The Fund may have exposure to companies in the financials sector, and therefore, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The financials sector includes, for example, banks and financial institutions providing mortgage and mortgage related services. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The Funds may have exposure to companies operating in the consumer discretionary sector. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

Communications Sector Risk (*Sparkline Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*). The Funds may have exposure to companies operating in the communications sector. Communication companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communications sector may also be affected by other fierce competitive pressures, including pricing competition. They may also be adversely affected by research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and increased governmental regulation.

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

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. (*Sparkline Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*) 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 (*Sparkline Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF, and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*). 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. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and during adverse circumstances, may be more difficult to sell and receive a sales price comparable to the value assigned to the security by the Fund. These securities are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies, which may make the valuation of such securities more difficult if there isn't a readily available market price.

Machine Learning Risk. Each Fund relies on publicly available "machine learning" selection processes as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized in those processes. To the extent the machine learning process does not perform as designed or as intended, each Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented and a Fund may lose value. If the input data is incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been correct and complete.

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

New Fund Risk. (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF*) The Funds are a recently organized management investment company with limited or no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited or no track record or history on which to base their

investment decision. There can be no assurance that each Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some issuers may be less available and/or less current than data for issuers in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models in conjunction with fundamental analysis, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. The factors used in those analyses may not be predictive of a security's value and its effectiveness can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the quantitative models.

REITs Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investing in securities of real estate companies and real estate related companies, REITs are subject to certain additional risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the trusts. Mortgage REITs are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates, changes in credit spreads, and declines in real estate values. Debt investments are also subject to loss in value due to high or sustained inflation because the debt could be paid back in significantly depreciated currency. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and cash flows, and may have investments in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT under federal tax law may have adverse consequences to the Fund. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. In addition, REITs have their own expenses, and the Fund will bear a proportionate share of those expenses. Further, dividends paid by REITs are taxed as ordinary income and generally do not qualify for the preferential rate applicable to qualified dividend income. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of securities.

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

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Cyclical stocks in which a Fund may invest tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns than non-cyclical stocks. Companies that may be considered out of favor, particularly companies emerging from bankruptcy, may tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns, may have difficulty retaining customers and suppliers and, during economic downturns, may have difficulty paying their debt obligations or finding additional financing.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

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

The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Funds, and has discretion to purchase and sell securities in accordance with each Fund's objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment programs pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. The Adviser is entitled to receive the following Advisory Fee:

Fund	Advisory Fee
Sparkline Intangible Value ETF	0.50%
Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF	0.55%
Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF	0.50%
Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF	0.60%

For the fiscal period ended May 31, 2025, the Fund paid the Adviser the following advisory fees as a percentage of average daily net assets:

Fund	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,
Sparkline Intangible Value ETF	0.47%

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

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Sparkline Capital LP (the “Sub-Adviser”), an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is organized as a Delaware limited partnership with its principal office located at 11 Hoyt Street, Unit 50A, Brooklyn, NY 11201, and was founded in October 2018. The Sub-Adviser offers investment management services to a hedge fund in addition to the services provided to the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for determining the investments for the Funds, subject to the overall supervision and oversight of the Adviser and the Board.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for selecting each Fund’s investments in accordance with the Fund’s investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The Sub-Adviser is not responsible for selecting broker-dealers or placing a Fund’s trades. Rather, the Sub-Adviser constructs the overall portfolio and provides trading instructions to the Adviser and, in turn, the Adviser is responsible for selecting broker-dealers and placing the Funds’ trades.

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

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
Sparkline Intangible Value ETF	0.25%
Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF	0.28%
Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF	0.25%
Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF	0.30%

Fund Sponsor

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

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

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

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

APPROVAL OF ADVISORY AGREEMENT & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENTS

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to the Sparkline Intangible Value ETF is available in the Fund’s [N-CSR](#) to shareholders, dated May 31, 2025. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to the Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF is available in the Fund’s [N-CSR](#) to shareholders, dated November 30, 2024. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect

to the Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF will be available in each Fund's first Form N-CSR following commencement of operations.

Manager of Managers Structure (*Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF only*)

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

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Sparkline Intangible Value ETF

Mr. Kai Wu has been portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. He provides his recommendations to Messrs. Russell and Shaner, portfolio managers of the Adviser.

Mr. Christopher Tsong-Kai (Kai) Wu is the founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, an SEC-registered investment management firm applying machine learning and computing to seek to uncover alpha (which is excess return above that of a benchmark) in large, unstructured data sets. Prior to founding the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Wu co-founded and co-managed Kaleidoscope Capital, a quantitative hedge fund in Boston. With one other partner, he grew Kaleidoscope to \$350 million in assets from institutional investors. Mr. Wu jointly managed all aspects of the company, including technology, investments, operations, trading, investor relations, and recruiting. Previously, Mr. Wu worked at GMO, where he was a member of Jeremy Grantham's \$40 billion asset allocation team. He also worked closely with the firm's equity and macro investment teams in Boston, San Francisco, London, and Sydney. Mr. Wu graduated from Harvard College Magna Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa.

Wm. Joshua Russell, PhD, CFA has been a Senior Portfolio Manager with the Adviser since October 2022 and a portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2023. Prior to this, he was a Portfolio Manager at Carson Group where he was responsible for approximately \$1.7 billion in assets. He has also served in quant research roles as VP, Sr. Research Analyst at Franklin Templeton and Senior Quantitative Strategist at WisdomTree. Prior to entering the industry, Dr. Russell was a PhD candidate where he conducted research on large-scale distributed systems for the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force, and NASA. He earned a PhD in Electrical and Computer Engineering, a Masters in Economics, and a Masters in Electrical and Computer Engineering at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Dr. Russell earned a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of Washington and is a CFA® Charterholder.

Richard Shaner has been portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. Mr. Shaner has advised on trading and execution matters for the Adviser since January 2021, where he supports trading operations and assists in quantitative research. Prior to Mr. Shaner's tenure with the Adviser, Mr. Shaner executed various trading strategies for a private family office. Mr. Shaner has a B.Sc in Kinesiology and Applied Physiology from the University of Colorado. He is also a CFA® Charterholder.

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

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.

Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF, Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF

Mr. Kai Wu has been portfolio manager of the Funds since inception. See above for background information on Mr. Wu.

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

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager, including other accounts managed, ownership in the Funds, and compensation.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

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

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

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

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

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

THE EXCHANGE

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

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

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

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

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

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

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

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

Fund	Exchange	Trading Symbol
Sparkline Intangible Value ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	ITAN
Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	DTAN
Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	STAN
Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	ETAN

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

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

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

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

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

Continuous Offering. The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirements and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells the Shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

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

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

The Board has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds' shareholders. The Board noted that Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds only in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in each Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Funds, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), the Board noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Funds and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact each

Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, although in certain circumstances (e.g., in conjunction with a reallocation of each Fund's investments), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of the Funds. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, the Funds will impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of Shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

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

NET ASSET VALUE

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

Each Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Funds at <https://etf.sparklinecapital.com>. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, and includes the Sparkline Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF's [annual](#) and [semi-annual](#) reports to shareholders, financial information, holdings, and proxy information. The website shows each

Fund's daily NAV per share, market price, and premium or discount, each as of the prior business day. The website also shows the extent and frequency of each Fund's premiums and discounts. Further, the website includes each Fund's median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

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

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

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

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

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

Dividends and Distributions

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

Avoid "Buying a Dividend." At the time you purchase Shares of a Fund, the Fund's NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in a Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), each Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on (i) income dividends paid by the Fund, and (ii) possibly in the future, certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares paid by the Fund, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights 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 a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information in the table below prior to 2023 fiscal year was audited by the Fund's prior independent registered public accounting firm. Information for the remaining periods in the table has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the Sparkline Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF's [Form N-CSR](#), which is available upon request. The Sparkline US Small Cap Intangible Value ETF and Sparkline Emerging Markets Intangible Value ETF have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and do not have financial highlights to present at this time.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For the Period Ended	INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:			LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:				SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(b)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Total distributions	ETF transaction fees per share	Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^(c)	Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(d)	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^(d)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(e)}
Sparkline Intangible Value ETF													
5/31/2025	\$27.95	0.35	2.79	3.14	(0.28)	(0.28)	—	\$30.81	11.28%	\$39,439	0.50%	1.16%	31%
5/31/2024	\$22.74	0.33	5.18	5.51	(0.30)	(0.30)	—	\$27.95	24.37%	\$35,494	0.50%	1.30%	35%
5/31/2023	\$22.51	0.28	0.12	0.40	(0.17)	(0.17)	—	\$22.74	1.85%	\$22,512	0.50%	1.28%	56%
5/31/2022 ^(f)	\$25.00	0.21	(2.58)	(2.37)	(0.12)	(0.12)	—	\$22.51	-9.55%	\$4,277	0.50%	0.93%	49%
Sparkline International Intangible Value ETF													
5/31/2025 ^(g)	\$24.91	0.68	2.92	3.60	(0.21)	(0.21)	0.00 ^(h)	\$28.30	14.56%	\$9,621	0.55%	3.58%	32%

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

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

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

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year.

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

(f) Inception date of the Fund was June 28, 2021.

(g) Inception date of the Fund was September 9, 2024.

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

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated September 30, 2025, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

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

Call: (215) 330-4476

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

Visit: <https://etf.sparklinecapital.com>

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

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

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22961.