

# **LHA Risk-Managed Income ETF**

## **(RMIF)**

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

### **PROSPECTUS**

June 6, 2023

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

# LHA Risk-Managed Income ETF

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## FUND SUMMARY

### Investment Objective

The LHA Risk-Managed Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current income and capital preservation.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.10%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.17%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.27%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated for the current fiscal year.

### Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then continue to hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>
\$129	\$403

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when 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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed “fund of funds” and seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in other investment companies, including other actively managed exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and index-based ETFs (collectively, “Underlying Investments”), that provide exposure to a broad range of fixed income asset classes. The Underlying Investments may invest in investment-grade U.S. corporate bonds, U.S. Treasury securities, floating rate debt securities, treasury inflation-protected bonds (“TIPS”), foreign corporate debt securities (including those of emerging markets), high yield (junk) bonds, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, and preferred stocks. The Fund may also invest in cash, cash equivalents, or money market funds.

Grimes & Company, Inc. (“Grimes” or the “Sub-Adviser”) identifies income-producing Underlying Investments and then uses (a) a proprietary analysis that quantifies and evaluates each Underlying Investment’s short-term (approximately one quarter) and long term (approximately one to two years) price change and volatility trends (the “Price and Volatility Trend Factors”), and (b) with consideration to the Price and Volatility Trend Factors, a discretionary approach to selection of Underlying Investments (the “Yield Review”). The Sub-Adviser ranks Underlying Investments with positive Price and Volatility Trend Factors by their current yield and generally selects, for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio, the Underlying investments with the highest yield in the Yield Review.

In seeking to manage risk, during an environment of unfavorable Price and Volatility Trend Factors, the Fund seeks capital preservation by investing in Underlying Investments with higher quality and lower income-producing assets (e.g., investment-grade bonds, TIPS, floating rate bonds, or money market instruments), and cash or cash equivalents. Such

unfavorable Price and Volatility Trend Factors generally occur in periods of market downturn (*e.g.*, recession, persistent inflation, war).

In an environment of favorable Price and Volatility Trend Factors, the Fund seeks to maximize income by investing in Underlying Investments with high income-producing assets (*e.g.*, junk bonds, preferred equities, or emerging market bonds). Such favorable Price and Volatility Trend Factors generally occur in periods of a rising market (*e.g.*, low interest rates, economic stimulus).

The Fund's average weighted portfolio duration and credit quality (through its Underlying Investments) vary over time, generally between 0-10 years, and rated AAA-B, respectively. However, there is no limit on the weighted average duration or the average credit rating of the Fund's portfolio. Duration is a measure of a fixed income security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates (*e.g.*, higher duration indicates greater sensitivity to interest rate changes). Credit ratings are issued by independent third parties (*e.g.*, Moody's Investors Service, Inc.).

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in any fixed income class, or in cash or cash equivalents, depending upon current fixed income market conditions, as well as the Price and Volatility Trend Factors observed by the Sub-Adviser.

### **Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund."

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk.** Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to foreign government intervention (including intervention by the U.S. government with respect to foreign governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares, and cause the Fund to decline in value.
- **Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** Holding cash or cash equivalents rather than securities or other instruments in which the Fund primarily invests, even strategically, may cause the Fund to risk losing opportunities to participate in market appreciation, and may cause the Fund to experience potentially lower returns than the Fund's benchmark or other funds that remain fully invested. In rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents will negatively affect the Fund's performance relative to its benchmark.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies may affect the value of such investments and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund's Underlying Investments that provide exposure to securities traded in developing or emerging markets, and individual securities with such exposure, may involve substantial risk with respect to such securities due to limited information; different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards; a country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and expropriation, nationalization, or other adverse political or economic developments. Political and economic structures in many emerging market countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. Some of these countries may have failed to recognize private property rights in the past and, at times, have nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following 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.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The Fund invests in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:
  - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Underlying Investment may “call” or repay the security prior to its stated maturity, and the Underlying Investment may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Investment’s income.
  - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.
  - *Duration Risk.* Prices of fixed income securities with longer durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations.
  - *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company’s bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
  - *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.
  - *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.
  - *Maturity Risk.* The value of fixed income investments is also dependent on their maturity. Generally, the longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

- *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the proceeds may have to be invested in securities with lower yields.
- *Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk.* Floating or variable rate securities pay interest at rates that adjust in response to changes in a specified interest rate or reset at predetermined dates (such as the end of a calendar quarter). Securities with floating or variable interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as comparable market interest rates. Although floating or variable rate securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate risk than fixed rate securities, they are subject to credit, liquidity and default risk and may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, which could impair their value.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. These risks may be enhanced for securities of companies organized in emerging market nations. Foreign debt obligations are generally determined based on the ultimate parent country of risk which consists of the following four factors: management location, country of primary listing, country of revenue and reporting currency of the issuer. Debt obligations issued by a foreign entity that are subject to a guarantee of a U.S. corporate parent or other U.S. entity are generally not regarded as foreign securities.
- **Geographic Investment Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in securities issued by the U.S. or other governments. There can be no guarantee that the United States or another country will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.
- **Government Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Some U.S. government-sponsored entities (“GSE”) securities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, FHLBanks, and Farmer Mac. These entities are, however, supported through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits. The Fund may also invest in Underlying Investments that invest in GSE securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae).
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell portfolio securities and other assets to rebalance the Fund’s exposure to specific securities. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund’s performance to be less than you expect.
- **High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”). Although high yield securities generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, high yield securities are speculative, high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund or its Underlying Investments and, consequently, negatively affect the value of the Fund. High yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Changes in the value of high yield securities are influenced more by changes in the financial and business position of the issuing company than by changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade securities. Successful investment in high yield securities and unrated

securities of similar quality involves greater investment risk and is highly dependent on the applicable investment adviser's credit analysis. The Fund's exposure to high yield securities may subject it to a substantial degree of credit risk.

- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in other investment companies typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") Transition Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that hold securities that use LIBOR as a benchmark or reference rate for interest rate calculations. Most maturities and currencies of LIBOR were phased out at the end of 2021, with the remaining ones to be phased out on June 30, 2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate and the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the Fund and the financial markets generally. The Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("SOFR") has been selected by a committee established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to replace LIBOR as a reference rate in the United States. Other countries have undertaken similar initiatives to identify replacement reference rates in their respective markets. The transition process, or the failure of an industry to transition, could lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates, and a reduction in the values of some LIBOR-based investments, all of which could impact the Fund.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of Underlying Investments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. Local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus, and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe impacts, on markets worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused prolonged disruptions to the normal business operations of companies around the world and the impact of such disruptions is hard to predict. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that principally invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Such securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment, and extension risks (see "Fixed Income Securities Risk" above). These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.
- **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.
- **Preferred Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stocks are subject to the risks of equity securities generally and also risks associated with fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk. A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to creditors. As a result, the value of a company's preferred stock will react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally has limited or no voting rights. In addition, preferred stock is subject to the risks that a company may defer or not pay dividends, and, in certain situations, may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock.
- **Temporary Investment Risk.** The Fund may hold cash and/or invest all or a portion of its assets in short-term obligations in response to adverse market, economic or other conditions when the investment management team believes that it is in the best interest of the Fund to pursue such a defensive strategy. The Sub-Adviser may, however, choose not to make such temporary investments even in very volatile or adverse conditions. The Fund may not achieve its

investment objective when it holds cash or invests its assets in short-term obligations. The Fund also may miss investment opportunities and have a lower total return during these periods.

- **TIPS Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in TIPS. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. In addition, TIPS are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk.

### **Performance**

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.lhafunds.com](http://www.lhafunds.com).

### **Management**

*Investment Adviser:* Little Harbor Advisors, LLC

*Investment Sub-Adviser:* Grimes & Company, Inc.

*Portfolio Managers:* Kevin T. Grimes, CFA, CFP and Joseph Benoit, CFA, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been the Fund’s portfolio managers since the inception of the Fund in June 2023.

### **Purchase and Sale of Shares**

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors 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 or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at [www.lhafunds.com](http://www.lhafunds.com).

### **Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

### **Financial Intermediary Compensation**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

### Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

### Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summary. As in the Fund Summary, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk.** Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to foreign government intervention (including intervention by the U.S. government with respect to foreign governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares, and cause the Fund to decline in value.
- **Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** Holding cash or cash equivalents rather than securities or other instruments in which the Fund primarily invests, even strategically, may cause the Fund to risk losing opportunities to participate in market appreciation, and may cause the Fund to experience potentially lower returns than the Fund's benchmark or other funds that remain fully invested. In rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents will negatively affect the Fund's performance relative to its benchmark.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investments and the value of your Shares. Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities in the Fund's holdings goes up. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go up if the value of the local currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund's Underlying Investments that provide exposure to securities traded in developing or emerging markets, and individual securities with such exposure, may involve substantial risk with respect to such securities due to limited information; different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards; a country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and expropriation, nationalization, or other adverse political or economic developments. Political and economic structures in many emerging market countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. Some of these countries may have failed to recognize private property rights in the past and, at times, have nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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.
  - *Cash Redemption Risk.* ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gain on the distributed portfolio securities at the Fund level. Because the Fund may effect redemptions partly or entirely in cash, rather than in-kind, it may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, could be imposed on the Fund and thus decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent they are not offset by the creation and redemption transaction fees paid by purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* 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 at which an investor is willing to buy 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 the spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Fund shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Fund shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Fund shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Fund shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Fund shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
  - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance

that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:
  - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Investment may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Investment may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.
  - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer or the Underlying Investment's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.
  - *Duration Risk.* Prices of fixed income securities with longer durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations.
  - *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
  - *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to future changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than the value of shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.
  - *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The Underlying Investment may take steps to attempt to reduce the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes; however, there can be no guarantee that the Underlying Investment will take such actions or that the Underlying Investment will be successful in reducing the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolio. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
  - *Maturity Risk.* The value of fixed income investments is also dependent on their maturity. Generally, the longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates.
  - *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Underlying Investment may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.
  - *Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk.* Floating or variable rate securities pay interest at rates that adjust in response to changes in a specified interest rate or reset at predetermined dates (such as the end of a calendar quarter). Securities with floating or variable interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as comparable market interest rates. Conversely, floating or variable rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. The impact of interest rate changes on floating or variable rate securities is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the investments. Floating or variable rate securities can be rated below investment grade or unrated; therefore, the Underlying Investment relies heavily on the analytical ability of its adviser. Floating or variable rate securities are often subject to restrictions on resale, which can result in reduced liquidity.

- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. These risks may be enhanced for securities of companies organized in emerging market nations. Foreign debt obligations are generally determined based on the ultimate parent country of risk which consists of the following four factors: management location, country of primary listing, country of revenue and reporting currency of the issuer. Debt obligations issued by a foreign entity that are subject to a guarantee of a U.S. corporate parent or other U.S. entity are generally not regarded as foreign securities.
- **Geographic Investment Risk.** To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. Currency developments or restrictions, political and social instability, and changing economic conditions have resulted in significant market volatility.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in securities issued, sponsored or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. However, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so by law. For instance, securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have historically been supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government. While the U.S. government provides financial support to various U.S. government-sponsored agencies and instrumentalities, such as those listed above, no assurance can be given that it will always do so. In September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), an independent regulator, and they remain in such status as of the date of this Prospectus. The U.S. government also took steps to provide additional financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008–2009 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt can raise concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. This increase has also necessitated the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. In explaining the downgrade at that time, S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt limit and growth in public spending. An increase in national debt levels may also necessitate the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. Government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. Future downgrades could increase volatility in domestic and foreign financial markets, result in higher interest rates, lower prices of U.S. Treasury securities and increase the costs of different kinds of debt. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected.

- **Government Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Some U.S. government-sponsored entities ("GSE") securities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, FHLBanks, and Farmer Mac. These entities are, however, supported through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits.

The Fund may also invest in Underlying Investments that invest in GSE securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae).

- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell portfolio securities and other assets to rebalance the Fund's exposure to specific securities. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk.** Although high yield securities generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, high yield securities are speculative, high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund or its Underlying Investments and, consequently, negatively affect the value of the Fund. High yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Changes in the value of high yield securities are influenced more by changes in the financial and business position of the issuing company than by changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade securities. Successful investment in high yield securities and unrated securities of similar quality involves greater investment risk and is highly dependent on the applicable investment adviser's credit analysis. The Fund's exposure to high yield securities may subject it to a substantial degree of credit risk.

Lower grade instruments, though higher yielding, are characterized by higher risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated instruments. The retail secondary market for lower grade instruments may be less liquid than that for higher rated instruments. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the value and liquidity of these high-yield securities. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Fund to sell certain instruments or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's NAV. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in lower grade instruments, investors could lose money on their investment in the Fund, both in the short-term and the long-term.

The Fund's investments in distressed and defaulted securities may be considered speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and the principal may also be at risk. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment, requiring the Fund to incur additional costs.

- **Investment Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in shares of investment companies, such as ETFs, that invest in a wide range of instruments designed to track the performance of a particular securities market index (or sector of an index) or that are actively managed. The risks of investment in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment company invests. When the Fund invests in investment company securities, shareholders of the Fund bear indirectly their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by the Fund in an investment company will cause the Fund's operating expenses (taking into account indirect expenses such as the fees and expenses of the investment company) to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if it were to invest directly in the instruments underlying the investment company. Additionally, there may not be an active trading market available for shares of some ETFs. Shares of an ETF may also trade in the market at a premium or discount to their NAV.
- **LIBOR Transition Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that hold securities that use LIBOR as a benchmark or reference rate for interest rate calculations. Most maturities and currencies of LIBOR were phased out at the end of 2021, with the remaining ones to be phased out on June 30, 2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate and the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the Fund and the financial markets generally. The Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("SOFR") has been selected by a committee established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to replace LIBOR as a reference rate in the United States. Other countries have undertaken similar initiatives to identify replacement reference rates in their respective markets. The transition process, or the failure of an industry to transition, could lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates, and a reduction in the values of some LIBOR-based investments, all of which could impact the Fund.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of the securities held by Underlying Investments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. Local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious

diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus, and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe impacts, on markets worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused prolonged disruptions to the normal business operations of companies around the world and the impact of such disruptions is hard to predict. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, financial markets in the United States and around the world experienced extreme and, in many cases, unprecedented volatility and severe losses due to the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus. The pandemic resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, and supply chain disruptions affecting the United States and many other countries. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses as a result of these disruptions, and such disruptions may continue for an extended period of time or reoccur in the future to a similar or greater extent. In response, the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have taken extraordinary actions to support the domestic economy and financial markets. Many countries, including the U.S., are subject to few restrictions related to the spread of COVID-19. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that principally invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Such securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment, and extension risks (see "Fixed Income Securities Risk" above). These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.
- **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.
- **Preferred Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stocks are subject to the risks of equity securities generally and also risks associated with fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk. A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to creditors. As a result, the value of a company's preferred stock will react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally has limited or no voting rights. In addition, preferred stock is subject to the risks that a company may defer or not pay dividends, and, in certain situations, may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. To the extent that an Underlying Investment invests a substantial portion of its assets in convertible preferred stocks, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline.
- **Temporary Investment Risk.** The Fund may hold cash and/or invest all or a portion of its assets in short-term obligations in response to adverse market, economic or other conditions when the investment management team believes that it is in the best interest of the Fund to pursue such a defensive strategy. The Sub-Adviser may, however, choose not to make such temporary investments even in very volatile or adverse conditions. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective when it holds cash or invests its assets in short-term obligations. The Fund also may miss investment opportunities and have a lower total return during these periods.
- **TIPS Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest in TIPS. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. In addition, TIPS are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk.

#### **TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS**

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In such instances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash; short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities;

investment grade money market instruments; money market mutual funds; investment grade fixed-income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper; cash equivalents; and ETFs that principally invest in the foregoing instruments. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

## **PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION**

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at [www.lhafunds.com](http://www.lhafunds.com). A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI.

## **MANAGEMENT**

### **Investment Adviser**

Little Harbor Advisors, LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser is located at 30 Doaks Lane, Marblehead, Massachusetts 01945, and is an SEC-registered investment adviser. The Adviser was founded in 2012 and provides discretionary investment services to a private collective investment fund and ETFs, including the Fund.

The Adviser provides oversight of the Fund's Sub-Adviser, monitoring of the Sub-Adviser's buying and selling of securities for the Fund, and review of the Sub-Adviser's performance.

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unified management fee payable to the Adviser.

The Adviser shall not be liable to the Trust or any shareholder for anything done or omitted by it, except acts or omissions involving willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of the duties imposed upon it by its agreement with the Trust or for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding, or sale of any security.

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

### **Sub-Adviser**

The Adviser and the Fund have retained Grimes & Company, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser") to serve as sub-adviser for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, including the general management of the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Fund and selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Sub-Adviser is located at 110 Turnpike Road, Suite 100, Westborough, Massachusetts, 01581, and is an SEC-registered investment adviser. The Sub-Adviser was founded in 1985 and provides investment advisory services to individuals, high net worth individuals, businesses and other institutions or entities, including the Fund.

For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by the Adviser, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate, based on the Fund's average daily net assets of 0.50%.

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

### **Portfolio Managers**

Kevin T. Grimes, CFA, CFP, and Joseph Benoit, CFA, (together, the "Portfolio Managers"), have joint and primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Kevin T. Grimes, CFA, CFP, is the President and Chief Investment Officer for the Sub-Adviser, which he joined in 1998. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Grimes was an equity trader at a large independent brokerage firm in Boston. Mr. Grimes holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® and Certified Financial Planner™ designations. Mr. Grimes obtained a degree in Finance from Babson College, where he mentors students and sits on the school's endowment fund investment committee. He also sits on Fidelity Investments' RIA Leaders Committee as well as the Advisory Panel for Charles Schwab Institutional.

Joseph Benoit, CFA, specializes in bond and tactical equity investment strategies for the Sub-Adviser, which he joined in 2006. Mr. Benoit holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and obtained a degree in Finance from the Mario J. Gabelli School of Business at Roger Williams University. Mr. Benoit is an active member of the CFA Society Boston.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation structure, other accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage, and their ownership of Shares.

### **The Sub-Adviser's Prior Performance**

The performance information shown below represents the prior performance of the Fund's strategy as managed by the Portfolio Managers in separately managed accounts with substantially the same investment objectives, policies, and investment strategies as the Fund. The Portfolio Managers have been jointly and primarily responsible for the management of such accounts on behalf of the Sub-Adviser continuously since January 1, 2012 with the same degree of discretion as they have with respect to the Fund. The performance below reflects the asset-weighted composite of time-weighted returns for all such accounts for which daily performance information is available (collectively, the "Risk Managed Income Composite").

All returns of the Risk Managed Income Composite are presented after the deduction of the composite fees and expenses, including investment advisory fees, brokerage commissions, fees and expenses of underlying investments, and execution costs paid by the composite accounts without provision for federal or state income taxes. The performance for the Risk Managed Income Composite does not reflect any sales loads or placement fees, as no such sales loads or placement fees applied to the Risk Managed Income Composite accounts.

The fees and expenses for substantially all of the separately managed accounts included in the Risk Managed Income Composite were lower than what is estimated for the Fund; therefore, if the composite accounts had the Fund's estimated expense structure, the performance results of the Risk Managed Income Composite during that time period would have been lower.

The separately managed accounts included in the Risk Managed Income Composite are not registered mutual funds in the U.S. and are not subject to the same types of expenses as the Fund or to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions, and investment limitations imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act, or the Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected the performance results of the Risk Managed Income Composite.

Investors should be aware that the use of a methodology different from that used to calculate the Fund's performance could result in different performance data. The methodology used to calculate the Risk Managed Income Composite's performance information differs from the SEC required methodology for the Fund. The performance returns are calculated by the Sub-Adviser, which is qualified under the Global Investment Performance Standard ("GIPS"), and has been verified as such by an independent third party through December 31, 2022.

Prior performance of the Risk Managed Income Composite is not indicative of the Fund's future performance.



The performance data below is for the Risk Managed Income Composite and is not the performance results of the Fund.

Net Monthly Total Returns of the Risk Managed Income Composite													Annual/Period Total Returns	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Risk Managed Income Composite	Bond Index <sup>(1)</sup>
2022	-0.67%	-0.35%	-0.12%	-0.34%	-1.03%	0.02%	0.04%	-1.84%	-1.76%	-0.01%	0.29%	0.30%	-5.36%	-13.01%
2021	0.28%	0.59%	0.14%	1.00%	0.71%	0.90%	-0.10%	0.41%	0.12%	-0.47%	-0.63%	1.00%	4.02%	-1.54%
2020	0.74%	-0.73%	-0.87%	1.40%	1.28%	1.20%	3.23%	0.76%	-0.44%	-0.14%	3.49%	1.90%	12.36%	7.51%
2019	0.90%	0.70%	1.26%	0.92%	-0.51%	2.13%	0.39%	1.24%	0.19%	0.11%	0.22%	1.55%	9.45%	8.71%
2018	0.37%	-0.68%	0.30%	0.06%	0.01%	-0.01%	0.51%	-0.28%	0.62%	-0.65%	-0.50%	-0.24%	-0.49%	0.01%
2017	0.69%	0.91%	-0.08%	0.39%	0.65%	-0.07%	0.62%	-0.13%	0.57%	0.08%	-0.46%	0.14%	3.36%	3.54%
2016	-0.86%	0.04%	2.11%	1.29%	-0.02%	1.31%	1.44%	1.65%	0.46%	-0.06%	-1.17%	1.30%	7.70%	2.64%
2015	1.84%	-0.05%	-0.04%	0.18%	-0.12%	-1.54%	-0.36%	-0.38%	-1.59%	1.10%	-0.80%	-1.40%	-3.16%	0.54%
2014	0.43%	1.94%	0.25%	0.32%	1.01%	0.86%	-1.11%	-0.04%	-0.92%	0.55%	0.07%	-1.02%	2.33%	5.96%
2013	1.31%	0.61%	0.82%	1.41%	0.13%	-0.81%	-0.62%	-0.51%	1.08%	1.85%	0.39%	0.58%	6.39%	-2.02%
2012	2.25%	2.02%	0.00%	0.68%	-1.35%	0.23%	1.12%	1.33%	1.50%	0.88%	0.87%	1.48%	11.53%	4.21%

<sup>(1)</sup> Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes).

#### Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception (January 1, 2012)
Risk Managed Income Composite	-5.36%	3.80%	3.52%	4.22%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%	1.34%

#### HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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 offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

#### 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 is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants 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 upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

### **Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares**

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

### **Determination of NAV**

The Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. Debt obligations with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. The values of non-U.S. dollar denominated securities are converted to U.S. dollars using foreign currency exchange rates generally determined as of 4:00 p.m., London time. If the foregoing information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser.

### **Fair Value Pricing**

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. The Board has appointed the Adviser as the Fund’s valuation designee to perform all fair valuations of the Fund’s portfolio investments, subject to the Board’s oversight. Accordingly, the Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Fund’s portfolio investments. Generally, when fair valuing a security held by the Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser’s fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

### **Investments by Registered Investment Companies**

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Although the SEC has adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permitting registered investment companies that enter into an agreement with the Trust (“Investing Funds”) to invest in series of the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, such regulatory relief is not applicable to the Fund. Accordingly, Investing Funds must adhere to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) when investing in the Fund.

### **Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding**

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors

who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

## **DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES**

### **Dividends and Distributions**

The Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

### **Taxes**

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

### **Taxes on Distributions**

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Dividends received by the Fund from an ETF or an underlying fund taxable as a RIC may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF or underlying fund. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

Dividends received by the Fund from an ETF or underlying fund taxable as a RIC may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF or underlying fund.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from the Fund.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If the Fund’s distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder’s basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares by non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

#### **Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange**

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of the Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

#### **Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units**

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP’s aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss might be deductible.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may 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 in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

### **Foreign Investments by the Fund**

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest such Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

*The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.*

### **DISTRIBUTION**

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

### **PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION**

When available, information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund will be available on the Fund's website at [www.lhafunds.com](http://www.lhafunds.com).

### **ADDITIONAL NOTICES**

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the ability of the Fund to achieve its objective. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, 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 lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The Fund has not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus and therefore does not have financial information.

## LHA Risk-Managed Income ETF

<b>Adviser</b>	<b>Little Harbor Advisors, LLC</b> 30 Doaks Lane Marblehead, Massachusetts 01945	<b>Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator</b>	<b>U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC</b> d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
<b>Sub-Adviser</b>	<b>Grimes &amp; Company, Inc.</b> 110 Turnpike Road, Suite 100 Westborough, Massachusetts, 01581	<b>Distributor</b>	<b>Quasar Distributors, LLC</b> 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
<b>Custodian</b>	<b>U.S. Bank National Association</b> 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	<b>Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</b>	<b>Cohen &amp; Company, Ltd.</b> 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
<b>Legal Counsel</b>	<b>Morgan, Lewis &amp; Bockius LLP</b> 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541		

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

**Statement of Additional Information:** The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated June 6, 2023 is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

**Annual/Semi-Annual Reports:** Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance after the first fiscal year the Fund is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at LHA Risk-Managed Income ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet website at [www.lhafunds.com](http://www.lhafunds.com); or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22668)