
UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF

(Ticker: FFIU)

PROSPECTUS

November 1, 2023

This prospectus contains information about the **UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF** that you should know before investing. You should read this prospectus carefully before you invest or send money and keep it for future reference. For questions or for Shareholder Services, please call 1-800-773-3863.

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on NYSE Arca (“Exchange”)

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

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SUMMARY

UVA UNCONSTRAINED MEDIUM-TERM FIXED INCOME ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The **UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF** (the “Fund”) seeks current income with limited risk to principal.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors purchasing or selling Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.38%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.67%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation ²	<u>(0.13)%</u>
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	0.54%

¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

² Universal Value Advisers (the “Sub-Adviser”) has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Fund under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund’s annual operating expenses (exclusive of (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Adviser or Sub-Adviser) to not more than 0.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund through October 31, 2024, and may be terminated by the Board of Trustees at any time. The Sub-Adviser cannot recoup from the Fund any amounts paid by the Sub-Adviser under the expense limitation agreement. Further, net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed those contemplated by the waiver due to expenses that are not waived under the expense limitation agreement.

Example. You may also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the example that follows. The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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. The Example includes the Fund’s contractual expense limitation through October 31, 2023. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$55	\$201	\$360	\$822

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases 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, may affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 8.92% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective of current income by investing principally in fixed income securities of any kind with a dollar-weighted average effective duration of between three and nine years, under normal circumstances. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in such securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debt securities, and income-producing instruments of any kind issued by governmental or private-sector entities.

The fixed income and other income-producing instruments in which the Fund invests will typically be investment grade (rated BBB or better by either Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) and unrated securities considered by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable credit quality). The Sub-Adviser considers all mortgage-backed securities to be eligible for purchase regardless of their credit rating or lack thereof, and such securities, if present in the Fund, are not considered by the Sub-Adviser to be below investment grade.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type, including those guaranteed by, or secured by collateral that is guaranteed by, the United States Government, its agencies, instrumentalities, or sponsored corporations, as well as those of private issuers not subject to any guarantee. Mortgage-backed securities include, among others, government mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), multiclass pass-through securities, and private mortgage pass-through securities. The Fund may also invest in corporate debt obligations, asset-backed securities, foreign securities (corporate and government), inflation-indexed bonds, and preferred securities.

The average maturity or duration of the Fund’s portfolio of fixed income securities will vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of economic and market conditions, as well as current and anticipated changes in interest rates. The Fund may invest in individual securities of any maturity or duration.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

Risk is inherent in all investing. The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money. The following principal risk factors have been identified for the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective. See also the sections

“Additional Information about the Fund’s Principal Investment Risks” and “Additional Risk Considerations” for additional information about the Fund’s risk factors.

Call/Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation earlier than expected. This may result in the Fund reinvesting proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.

Interest Rate Risk. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by the Fund are likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Interest rates in the United States are near historic lows, which may increase the Fund’s exposure to risks associated with rising rates. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy (including the Federal Reserve ending its “quantitative easing” policy of purchasing large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government), rising inflation, and changes in general economic conditions. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Moreover, rising interest rates may lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to value or sell some or all of its bond investments at any given time.

Changes in interest rates may also affect the Fund’s share price; for example, a sharp rise in interest rates could cause the Fund’s share price to fall. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Duration is an estimate of a security’s sensitivity to changes in prevailing interest rates that is based on certain factors that may prove to be incorrect. It is therefore not an exact measurement and may not be able to reliably predict a particular security’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Fixed Income Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund’s share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Authorized Participant Risk: Only an authorized participant (“Authorized Participant” or “AP”) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

ETF Structure Risks: The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Fund’s shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund’s shares.
- *Cash Purchases and Redemptions.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased or redeemed by Authorized Participants in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the Fund’s NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the Authorized Participants.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
 - To the extent Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other Authorized Participant can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Fund’s shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
 - The market price for the Fund’s shares may deviate from the Fund’s net asset value, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund’s net asset value, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
 - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund’s shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s net asset value.

- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Adviser's decisions relating to the Fund's duration will also affect the Fund's yield, and in unusual circumstances will affect its share price. To the extent that the Sub-Adviser anticipates interest rates imprecisely, the Fund's yield at times could lag those of other similarly managed funds.

Preferred Securities Risk. Investing in preferred stock involves the following risks: (i) certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions; (ii) preferred stocks may be subject to redemption, including at the issuer's call, and, in the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return; (iii) preferred stocks are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments; and (iv) preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.

Credit/Default Risk. Credit risk is the risk that issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, or loan of portfolio securities is unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social, or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. Securities issued by the U.S. government have limited credit risk. Credit rating downgrades and defaults (failure to make interest or principal payment) may potentially reduce the Fund's income and Share price.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to risks not usually associated with owning securities of U.S. issuers. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies, particularly those not subject to the disclosure and reporting requirements of U.S. securities laws. Foreign issuers are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Investments in foreign securities also involve the risk of possible adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations or currency exchange rates, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitation on the removal of cash or other assets of the Fund from foreign markets, political or financial instability, or diplomatic and other developments which could affect such investments. Further, economies of particular countries or areas of the world may

differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Investments in foreign markets also involve currency risk, which is the risk that the values of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies will decrease due to adverse changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the value of foreign currencies.

Pandemic Risk. There is an ongoing global outbreak of COVID-19, which has spread to over 200 countries and territories, including the United States. The general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19 has created significant disruption in global supply chains and economic activity, increasing rates of unemployment and adversely impacting many industries. The outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has, at times, had, and is expected to continue to pose a risk of having, a material adverse impact on the Fund's market price, NAV and portfolio liquidity among other factors. These impacts will likely continue to some extent as the outbreak persists and potentially even longer. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund and the performance of its investments. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's performance, portfolio liquidity, ability to pay distributions and make share repurchases.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk. Inflation-indexed bonds may change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.

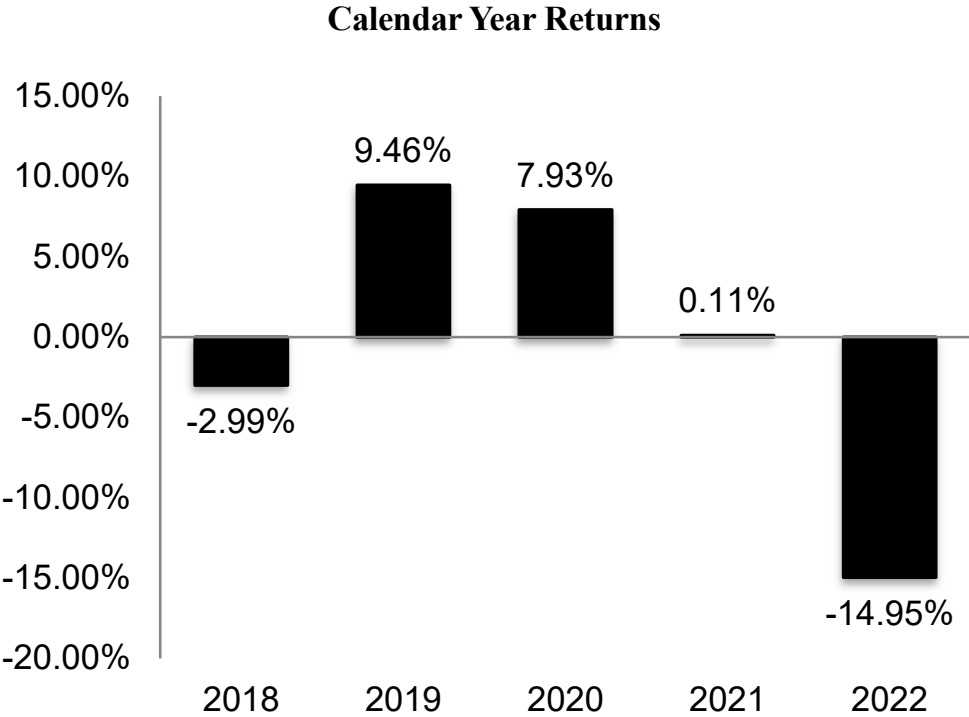
Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. In addition to other risks commonly associated with investing in debt securities, mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") are subject to "prepayment risk" and "extension risk." Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. MBS are priced with an expectation of some anticipated level of prepayment

of principal. Extension risk is the risk that, 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. MBS are also subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgages, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities may adversely affect the liquidity and market value of MBS. The risks associated with investing in asset-backed securities (“ABS”) are similar to those associated with investing in MBS. ABS also entail certain risks not presented by MBS, including the risk that in certain states it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain ABS. In addition, certain ABS are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

FUND PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and tables provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns compared to that of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting <https://etfpages.com/FFIU>.



During the periods shown in the bar chart above, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 4.96% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was -7.48% (quarter ended June 30, 2022). The year-to-date return for the most recent quarter ended June 30, 2023, was 3.02%

Average Annual Total Returns Period Ended December 31, 2022	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Since Inception ¹
Institutional Class Shares			
Before taxes	-14.95%	0.02%	-0.01%
After taxes on distributions	-16.01%	-1.11%	-1.12%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	-8.83%	-0.39%	-0.41%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond TR (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	-13.01%	0.02%	0.08%

¹ The Fund commenced operations on August 18, 2017.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not applicable to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser. OBP Capital, LLC, is the investment adviser to the Fund (“OBP” or the “Adviser”).

Investment Sub-Adviser. Universal Value Advisors is the Sub-Adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers. Robert Barone and Joshua Barone are the Fund’s portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio. Messers. Barone have managed the Fund since its inception in August 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 50,000 shares (each block of shares called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with APs, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of a Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). You may access recent information, including information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Fund’s website at <https://etfpages.com/FFIU>.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA). Distributions on investments made through tax deferred arrangements will generally be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

The Fund typically earns interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, are passed along to Fund shareholders as “income dividend distributions.” The Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as “capital gain distributions.”

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, AND RISKS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund’s investment objective is to seek current income with limited risk to principal. This investment objective is not fundamental policies and can be changed without shareholder approval by a vote of the Board. Shareholders will receive 60 days’ prior written notice before a change to an investment objective takes effect. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective of current income by investing principally in fixed income securities of any kind with a dollar-weighted average effective duration of between three and seven years, under normal circumstances. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in such securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debt securities, and income-producing instruments of any kind issued by governmental or private-sector entities.

The fixed income and other income-producing instruments in which the Fund invests will typically be investment grade (rated BBB or better by either Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) and unrated securities considered by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable credit quality). The Sub-Adviser considers all mortgage-backed securities to be eligible for purchase regardless of their credit rating or lack thereof, and such securities, if present in the Fund, are not considered by the Sub-Adviser to be below investment grade.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type, including those guaranteed by, or secured by collateral that is guaranteed by, the United States

Government, its agencies, instrumentalities, or sponsored corporations, as well as those of private issuers not subject to any guarantee. Mortgage-backed securities include, among others, government mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), multiclass pass-through securities, and private mortgage pass-through securities. The Fund may also invest in corporate debt obligations, asset-backed securities, foreign securities (corporate and government), inflation-indexed bonds, and preferred securities.

The average maturity or duration of the Fund’s portfolio of fixed income securities will vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of economic and market conditions, as well as current and anticipated changes in interest rates; however, the Sub-Adviser intends to manage the Fund’s portfolio so that it has a dollar-weighted average effective duration of between three and seven years, under normal circumstances. The Fund may invest in individual securities of any.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money. The following principal risk factors have been identified for the Fund. See also the sections “Additional Information about the Fund’s Principal Investment Risks” and “Additional Risk

Authorized Participant Risk: Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Call/Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation earlier than expected. This may result in the Fund reinvesting proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.

Credit/Default Risk. Credit risk is the risk that issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities is unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social, or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security’s or other instrument’s credit quality or value and an issuer’s or counterparty’s ability to pay interest and principal when due. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. Securities issued by the U.S. government have limited credit risk. Credit rating downgrades and defaults (failure to make interest or principal payment) may potentially reduce the Fund’s income and Share price.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk.

Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund or its advisor, custodians, fund accountant, fund administrator, transfer agent, pricing vendors and/or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to guard against any cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund's shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares.
- *Cash Purchases and Redemptions.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased or redeemed by Authorized Participants in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the Fund's NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the Authorized Participants.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* Individual Shares of the Fund that are listed for trading on the Exchange can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and you may pay more than NAV when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you

sell those Shares. The market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread often increases significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Fund’s investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.

- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
- To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other A can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Fund’s shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
- The market price for the Fund’s shares may deviate from the Fund’s net asset value, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund’s net asset value, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund’s shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund’s shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s net asset value.

Fixed Income Risk. Fixed income risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early or later than expected, potentially reducing the amount of interest payments or extending time to principal repayment). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment possibly causing the Fund’s share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. If the U.S. Federal Reserve’s Federal Open

Market Committee (“FOMC”) raises the federal funds interest rate target, interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. However, the magnitude of rate changes across maturities and borrower sectors is uncertain. Rising rates may decrease liquidity and increase volatility, which may make portfolio management more difficult and costly to the Fund and its shareholders. Additionally, default risk increases if issuers must borrow at higher rates. Generally, these changing market conditions may cause the Fund’s share price to fluctuate or decline more than other types of equity investments

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to risks not usually associated with owning securities of U.S. issuers. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies, particularly those not subject to the disclosure and reporting requirements of U.S. securities laws. Foreign issuers are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Investments in foreign securities also involve the risk of possible adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations or currency exchange rates, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitation on the removal of cash or other assets of the Fund from foreign markets, political or financial instability, or diplomatic and other developments which could affect such investments. Further, economies of particular countries or areas of the world may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Investments in foreign markets also involve currency risk, which is the risk that the values of the Fund’s investments denominated in foreign currencies will decrease due to adverse changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the value of foreign currencies.

Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk. Inflation-indexed bonds may change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund’s portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.

Interest Rate Risk. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by a Fund are likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Interest rates in the United States are near historic lows, which may increase a Fund’s exposure to risks associated with rising rates. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy (including the Federal Reserve ending its “quantitative easing” policy of purchasing large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government), rising inflation, and changes in general economic conditions. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Moreover, rising interest rates may lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for a Fund to value or sell some or all of its bond investments at any given time. Changes in interest rates may also affect a Fund’s share price; a sharp rise in interest rates could cause a Fund’s share price to fall.

The average duration of a Fund’s portfolio of fixed income securities will vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of economic and market conditions, as well as current and anticipated changes in interest rates; however, the Sub-Adviser intends to manage the UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF portfolio so that it has an average duration of between four and seven years under normal circumstances. Duration measures

the price sensitivity of a security to interest rate changes and is typically expressed as a period of time. Duration differs from maturity, which is the time until a fixed income security's issuer is obligated to pay the principal due on such security; however, a fixed income security's duration increases as its maturity increases and decreases as its maturity decreases, meaning longer-maturity securities have higher durations than those with shorter maturity. The longer the duration of the securities held in a Fund's portfolio, the more sensitive a Fund's portfolio will be to a change in interest rates. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration, which in turn will affect the Fund's duration. A 1% change in interest rates is typically estimated to change the price of a fixed income security by 1% for each year of the security's duration. For example, if a fixed income security has a duration of three years, a 1% rise in interest rates would typically be expected to reduce the price of the security by approximately 3%. Similar estimates would typically apply to a portfolio of fixed income securities, such as the UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF, based on the portfolio's average duration. Accordingly, securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Duration is an estimate of a security's sensitivity to changes in prevailing interest rates that is based on certain factors that may prove to be incorrect. It is therefore not an exact measurement and may not be able to reliably predict a particular security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. The portfolio managers will utilize proprietary investment processes, techniques, and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results. In addition, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks. MBS (residential and commercial) and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. The characteristics of these MBS and asset-backed securities differ from traditional fixed income securities. Like traditional fixed income securities, the value of MBS or asset-backed securities typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. However, a main difference is that the principal on MBS or asset-backed securities may normally be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value of these securities. Therefore, MBS and asset-backed backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" and "extension risk." Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed income securities.

Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated and a Fund 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 which were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the MBS or asset-backed securities. The maturity of certain

securities, such as MBS and ABS, is calculated using the security's weighted-average life. Estimated prepayment rates for these securities are used in this calculation. If actual prepayment rates differ from the estimates used in calculating the weighted-average life, the Fund's yield and/or share price could be negatively affected.

Extension risk is the risk that, 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 MBS and asset-backed securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, MBS and asset-backed securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain MBS. In addition, because prepayment rates of individual mortgage pools vary widely, the maturity of a particular pool cannot be predicted precisely. A Fund's investments in asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with MBS, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

MBS may be either pass-through securities or CMOs. Pass-through securities represent a right to receive principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages, which are passed through to security holders. CMOs are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. The Fund will not invest in CMO tranches which represent a right to receive interest only ("Ios"), principal only ("Pos"), or an amount that remains after other floating-rate tranches are paid (an inverse floater). If a Fund invests in CMO tranches (including CMO tranches issued by government agencies) and interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by Fund management, it is possible that such Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment.

Ongoing developments in the residential mortgage market may have additional consequences to the market for mortgage-backed securities. In past years, delinquencies and losses generally increased with respect to securitizations involving residential mortgage loans and potentially could begin increasing again as a result of a weakening housing market and the seasoning of securitized pools of mortgage loans. Many so-called sub-prime mortgage pools are currently distressed and may be trading at significant discounts to their face value.

Additionally, mortgage lenders have adjusted their loan programs and underwriting standards, which has reduced the availability of mortgage credit to prospective mortgagors. This has resulted in reduced availability of financing alternatives for mortgagors seeking to refinance their mortgage loans. The reduced availability of refinancing options for mortgagors has resulted in higher rates of delinquencies, defaults, and losses on mortgage loans, particularly in the case of, but not limited to, mortgagors with adjustable rate mortgage loans or interest-only mortgage loans that experience significant increases in their monthly payments following the adjustment date or the end of the interest-only

period. These events, alone or in combination with each other and with deteriorating economic conditions in the general economy, may continue to contribute to higher delinquency and default rates on mortgage loans. The tighter underwriting guidelines for residential mortgage loans, together with lower levels of home sales and reduced refinance activity, also may have contributed to a reduction in the prepayment rate for mortgage loans generally and this may continue. The values of mortgage-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying mortgage pools, and therefore are subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain circumstances, the mishandling of related documentation also may affect the rights of security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

The U.S. Government conservatorship of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal National Mortgage Corporation (“Fannie Mae”) in September 2008 and its ultimate resolution may adversely affect the real estate market, the value of real estate-related assets generally, and markets generally. In addition, there may be proposals from the U.S. Congress or other branches of the U.S. Government regarding the conservatorship, including regarding reforming Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or winding down their operations, which may or may not come to fruition. There can be no assurance that such proposals, even those that are not adopted, will not adversely affect the values of the Fund’s assets.

The Federal Housing Finance Agent (“FHFA”), as conservator or receiver of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac prior to its appointment if it determines that performance of the contract is burdensome, and repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of Fannie Mae’s or Freddie Mac’s affairs. In the event the guaranty obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are repudiated, the payments of interest to holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders.

Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent. If FHFA were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

Pandemic Risk. There is an ongoing global outbreak of COVID-19, which has spread to over 200 countries and territories, including the United States. The general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19 has created significant disruption in global supply chains and economic activity, increasing rates of unemployment and adversely impacting many industries. The outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has, at times, had, and is expected to continue to pose a risk of having, a material adverse impact on the Fund’s market price, NAV and portfolio liquidity among other factors. These impacts will likely continue to some extent

as the outbreak persists and potentially even longer. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund and the performance of its investments. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund’s performance, portfolio liquidity, ability to pay distributions and make share repurchases.

Preferred Securities Risk. Investing in preferred stock involves the following risks: (i) certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions; (ii) preferred stocks may be subject to redemption, including at the issuer’s call, and, in the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return; (iii) preferred stocks are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer’s capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments; and (iv) preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISER

OBP Capital, LLC (“OBP” or the “Adviser”), acts as the Fund’s investment adviser pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). As Adviser, OBP has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser, located at 116 S. Franklin Street, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27802, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser manages the investment and reinvestment of the Fund’s assets and administers the affairs of the Fund to the extent requested by the Board of Trustees.

Adviser Compensation. As full compensation for the investment advisory services provided to the Fund, the Adviser receives annual compensation based on the Fund’s average daily net assets at the annual rates set forth below. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Adviser earned advisory fees after waivers and reimbursements in the amounts set forth below.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Management Fee</u>	<u>Net Advisory Fee¹</u>
UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF	0.25%	0.05%

¹ The Net Advisory Fee provided is after payments to the Sub-Adviser and reimbursements to the Fund.

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

Universal Value Advisors (“UVA” or a “Sub-Adviser”) acts as the Sub-Adviser for the Fund pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement with the Trust and OBP (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”). UVA, established in 2005, is located at 1 E. Liberty St. #406, Reno, Nevada 89501. UVA provides discretionary and non-discretionary asset management services to high net worth individuals and institutions using stocks, bonds, and ETFs.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, UVA furnishes an investment program for the Fund and manages the investment operations and composition of the Fund.

Sub-Adviser Compensation. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a sub-advisory fee out of the Adviser’s advisory fee for the services it provides, payable on a monthly basis, as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets as set forth below:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF	0.20%

Expense Limitation Agreement. In the interest of limiting expenses of the Fund, the Sub-Adviser has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Trust, pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser has agreed to waive or reduce its management fees and assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund’s annual operating expenses (exclusive of (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including, for example, option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Adviser or Sub-Adviser)) to not more than 0.50%. Net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed these limits to the extent that each incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The expense limitation agreement runs through October 31, 2024, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. The Sub-Adviser cannot recoup from the Fund any amounts paid by the Sub-Adviser under the expense limitation agreement.

Disclosure Regarding Approval of Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund’s annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2023.

Portfolio Management. The portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Fund. The portfolio managers of the Sub-Adviser are Robert Barone and Joshua Barone. Messrs. Barone and Barone have provided services to the Fund since its inception in August 2017.

Robert Barone has been the co-founder of Universal Value Advisors (UVA) since 2005. He has also been UVA’s economist as well as a wealth and portfolio manager since 2005. Mr. Barone holds a Ph.D. in economics (Georgetown University) and is nationally known for his blogs, many of which are posted at Forbes. In his career, he has been a professor of finance (University of Nevada – 1979-1984), a community bank CEO (Comstock Bancorp

– 1984-1999), a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco where he served as its Chair in 2004, and a director of CSAA Insurance Company (a AAA Insurance Company) where he chaired the Finance and Investment Committee. In 2007-2009 he served as chairman of the board for that entity. Currently, Mr. Barone is a director of Mountain West Group (AAA Northern California, Nevada, and Utah) and a director of Allied Mineral Products, LLC.

Joshua Barone has been the managing member of Universal Value Advisors (UVA) since its inception in 2005. In that capacity, he is responsible for the company's day to day operations and is a major contributor to the company's strategic vision. Prior to forming UVA, along with Robert Barone, he co-founded Adagio Trust Company in 2000.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities of the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section of this prospectus. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. Once created, shares of the Fund generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Individual Fund shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market price.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and other charges. In addition, you may incur the costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of a Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Because the Shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, the price you pay or receive for the Shares may be greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount) of such shares.

The Fund trades under the NYSE Arca ticker symbol FFIU.

You can access recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Fund's websites listed below.

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, and hold legal title to, all outstanding Shares of a Fund and is recognized as the owner of all outstanding Shares of the Fund.

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. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock

certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other stocks that you hold in book- entry or “street name” form.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Pricing Fund Shares. The trading price of a Fund’s Shares on the NYSE Arca is based on the market price, not the Fund’s NAV, so it may differ from a Fund’s daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the number of days the market price of a Fund’s Shares was greater than the Fund’s NAV and the number of days it was less than a Fund’s NAV (i.e., premium or discount) for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarter is available on the Fund’s website at <https://etfpages.com/FFIU>.

Determination of Net Asset Value. The NAV per Share for a Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for trading, provided that (a) any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar shall be translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more major banks or dealers that makes a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers); and (b) U.S. fixed income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association announces an early closing time. NAV per Share is determined by dividing the value of a Fund’s portfolio securities, cash, and other assets (including accrued interest), less all liabilities (including accrued expenses), by the total number of Shares outstanding.

A Fund’s debt securities are valued at market value. Market value generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), or (iii) based on amortized cost. A Fund’s debt securities are thus valued by reference to a combination of transactions and quotations for the same or other securities believed to be comparable in quality, coupon, maturity, type of issue, call provisions, trading characteristics and other features deemed to be relevant. To the extent a Fund’s debt securities are valued based on price quotations or other equivalent indications of value provided by a third-party pricing service, any such third-party pricing service may use a variety of methodologies to value some or all of a Fund’s debt securities to determine the market price. For example, the prices of securities with characteristics similar to those held by a Fund may be used to assist with the pricing process. In addition, the pricing service may use proprietary pricing models. Equity securities are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca on the day the securities are being valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Equity securities that are traded in over-the-counter markets are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca on the day the securities are valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Securities for which market quotations (or other market valuations such as those obtained from a pricing service) are not readily available, including restricted securities, are valued by a method that the Trustees believe accurately

reflects fair value. Securities will be valued at fair value when market quotations (or other market valuations such as those obtained from a pricing service) are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, such as when a security's value or meaningful portion of a Fund's portfolio is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. Such events may include a natural disaster, an economic event like a bankruptcy filing, a trading halt in a security, an unscheduled early market close or a substantial fluctuation in domestic and foreign markets that has occurred between the close of the principal exchange and the NYSE Arca. In such a case, the value for a security is likely to be different from the last quoted market price. In addition, due to the subjective and variable nature of fair market value pricing, it is possible that the value determined for a particular asset may be materially different from the value realized upon such asset's sale.

Trading in securities on many foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed before the close of business on each U.S. business day. In addition, securities trading in a particular country or countries may not take place on all U.S. business days or may take place on days that are not U.S. business days. Changes in valuations on certain securities may occur at times or on days on which a Fund's net asset value is not calculated and on which a Fund does not effect sales, redemptions and exchanges of its Shares.

Creation Units. Investors such as market makers, large investors, and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units directly with a Fund must have entered into an authorized participant agreement with Capital Investment Group, Inc. (the "Distributor"), and be accepted by the transfer agent, or purchase through a dealer that has entered into such an agreement. Set forth below is a brief description of the procedures applicable to purchase and redemption of Creation Units. For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

Buying Creation Units. In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an investor must generally deposit a designated portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") (and/or an amount in cash in lieu of some or all of the Deposit Securities) and generally make a cash payment referred to as the "Cash Component." For those APs that are not eligible for trading a Deposit Security, and in such other circumstances as the Sub-Adviser believes are in the best interests of a Fund, custom orders are available. The list of the names and the amounts of the deposit Securities is made available by a Fund's custodian through the facilities of the NSCC immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the NYSE Arca. The Cash Component represents the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities. In the case of custom orders, cash- in-lieu may be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Securities that either the AP may not be eligible to trade or the Sub-Adviser believes are in the best interests of a Fund not to accept in kind.

Orders must be placed in proper form by or through an AP that is a participant of the DTC ("DTC Participant"). All standard orders must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units of Shares of a Fund and must be received by the Distributor in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) ("Closing Time") in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, the order must be received by the Distributor no later than one hour prior to Closing Time in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. A custom order may be placed by an AP in the event that the Trust permits or requires the substitution of an amount of cash to

be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such AP or the investor for which it is acting or any other relevant reason. A fixed creation transaction fee of \$500 per transaction (the “Creation Transaction Fee”) is applicable to each transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. An additional variable charge for cash creations or partial cash creations may also be imposed to compensate the Fund for the costs associated with buying the applicable securities. A Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. The price for each Creation Unit will equal the daily Fund’s NAV per Share times the number of Shares in a Creation Unit plus the fees described above and, if applicable, any transfer taxes.

Shares of a Fund may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain cash at least equal to at least 105% and up to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities on deposit with the Trust.

For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

Legal Restrictions on Transactions in Certain Securities. An investor subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit may, at the Fund’s discretion, be permitted to deposit an equivalent amount of cash in substitution for any security which would otherwise be included in the Deposit Securities applicable to the purchase of a Creation Unit. For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

Redemption of Creation Units. Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV and only on a day the NYSE Arca is open for business. The Fund’s custodian makes available immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the NYSE Arca, through the facilities of the NSCC, the list of the names and the amounts of the Fund’s portfolio securities that will be applicable that day to redemption requests in proper form (“Redemption Securities”). Redemption Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities, which are applicable to purchases of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions are available or specified for a Fund as set forth below, the redemption proceeds consist of the Redemption Securities, plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of Shares being redeemed as next determined after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of the Redemption Securities (the “Cash Redemption Amount”), less the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes. Should the Redemption Securities have a value greater than the NAV of Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to the Fund equal to the differential, plus the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes will be required to be arranged for, by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder.

An order to redeem Creation Units of the Fund may only be effected by or through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units and must be received by the transfer agent in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) in order to receive that

day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, as further described in the Statement of Additional Information, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern time.

A 0.50% redemption transaction fee per transaction (the "Redemption Transaction Fee") is applicable to each redemption transaction in which the Creation Units have been held for less than ninety (90) days, regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. An additional variable charge for cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions may also be imposed to compensate the Fund for the costs associated with selling the applicable securities. The Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. The Fund reserves the right to effect redemptions wholly or partially in cash. A shareholder may request a cash redemption or partial cash redemption in lieu of securities, however, the Fund may, in its discretion, reject any such request.

For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

Distributions. Fund shareholders are entitled to their share of the Fund's income and net realized gains on its investments. The Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to its shareholders as "distributions." Income dividends, if any, are distributed to shareholders monthly. Net capital gains are distributed annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital (which is a return of the shareholder's investment in the Fund). Fund shareholders will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution that represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through which the Shares were purchased makes such option available.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in the Fund's Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that the Fund's Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilutions from market timing. In addition, the Fund imposes fixed and variable transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures and deter market timing of the Fund's shares.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator. The Trust has entered into a Fund Accounting and Administration Service Agreement with The Nottingham Company (“Administrator”), located at 116 South Franklin Street, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27804. Under the Fund Accountant and Administration Service Agreement, The Nottingham Company serves as the accounting agent and administrator for the Fund.

Custodians. ClearStreet, LLC (“ClearStreet”), located at 55 Broadway, New York, NY 10006 serves as a custodian for the Fund. ClearStreet is primarily responsible for depositing and withdrawing ETF shares with DTC and making available a list of the names and the amounts of the Deposit Securities through the facilities of the NSCC. To the extent necessary to provide that service, ClearStreet maintains an account in the name of the Fund.

UMB Bank, n.a., (“UMB”) located at located at 1010 Grand Blvd, Kansas City, Missouri 64106 also serves as a custodian for the Fund. UMB is responsible for holding all cash assets and all portfolio securities of the Fund, releasing and delivering such securities as directed by the Fund, maintaining bank accounts in the names of the Fund, receiving for deposit into such accounts payments for Shares, collecting income and other payments due to the Fund with respect to portfolio securities, and paying out monies of the Fund.

Transfer Agent. Nottingham Shareholder Services (“Transfer Agent”), located at 116 South Franklin Street, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27804, is the transfer agent for the Fund (the “Transfer Agent”) and also serves as the dividend disbursing agent for the Fund.

Distributor. Capital Investment Group, Inc. is the distributor for the Shares (the “Distributor”). The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Counsel. Greenberg Traurig LLP is counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 19103, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. They audit the Fund’s financial statements and perform other related audit services.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

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

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

- The Fund makes distributions;
- You sell your Shares listed on the NYSE Arca; and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions from the Fund’s net investment income (other than qualified dividend income), including distributions of income from securities lending and distributions out of

the Fund's net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions by the Funds of net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses (capital gain dividends) are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Fund's shares. Distributions by the Fund that qualify as qualified dividend income are taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates. Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income are generally eligible for taxation at a maximum rate of 15% for non-corporate shareholders with incomes below approximately \$400,000 (\$450,000 if married and filing jointly), amounts adjusted annually for inflation, and 20% for individuals with any income above these amounts that is net long-term capital gain or qualified dividend income. In addition, a 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare contribution tax is imposed on "net investment income," including, but not limited to, interest, dividends, and net gain, of U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married and filing jointly) and of estates and trusts.

Dividends will be qualified dividend income to you if they are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund. Generally, qualified dividend income includes dividend income from taxable U.S. corporations, provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations and has not hedged its position in the stock in certain ways. Substitute dividends received by the Fund with respect to dividends paid on securities lent out will not be qualified dividend income. For this purpose, a qualified non-U.S. corporation means any non-U.S. corporation that is eligible for benefits under a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, which includes an exchange of information program or if the stock with respect to which the dividend was paid is readily tradable on an established United States securities market. The term excludes a corporation that is a passive foreign investment company.

Dividends received by the Fund from a real estate investment trust ("REIT") or another RIC generally are qualified dividend income only to the extent the dividend distributions are made out of qualified dividend income received by such REIT or RIC. It is expected that dividends received by the Fund from a REIT and distributed to a shareholder generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income.

For a dividend to be treated as qualified dividend income, the dividend must be received with respect to a share of stock held without being hedged by the Fund, and with respect to a share of the Fund held without being hedged by you, for 61 days during the 121-day period beginning at the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date.

If your Fund shares are loaned out pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat Fund dividends paid while the shares are held by the borrower as qualified dividend income. In addition, you may lose the ability to use foreign tax credits passed through by the Fund if your Fund shares are loaned out pursuant to a securities lending agreement.

In general, your distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax for the year when they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year.

If the Fund's distributions exceed current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in the taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of

capital to shareholders. Distributions in excess of the Fund's minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a non-U.S. entity, the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, provided that withholding tax will generally not apply to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of any distributions of long-term capital gains or upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund.

A 30% withholding tax is currently imposed on U.S.-source dividends, interest and other income items, and will be imposed on proceeds from the sale of property producing U.S.-source dividends and interest paid after December 31, 2018, to (i) foreign financial institutions including non-U.S. investment funds unless they agree to collect and disclose to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other foreign entities, unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions will need to (i) enter into agreements with the IRS that state that they will provide the IRS information, including the names, addresses, and taxpayer identification numbers of direct and indirect U.S. account holders, comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts, report to the IRS certain information with respect to U.S. accounts maintained, agree to withhold tax on certain payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to account holders who fail to provide the required information, and determine certain other information as to their account holders, or (ii) in the event that an applicable intergovernmental agreement and implementing legislation are adopted, provide local revenue authorities with similar account holder information. Other foreign entities will need to provide the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner or certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership unless certain exceptions apply or agree to provide certain information to other revenue authorities for transmittal to the IRS.

Dividends, interest, and capital gains earned by the Fund, with respect to non-U.S. securities, may give rise to withholding, capital gains and other taxes imposed by non-U.S. countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund at the close of a year consists of non-U.S. stocks or securities (generally, for this purpose, depositary receipts, no matter where traded, of non-U.S. companies are treated as "non-U.S."), the Fund may "pass through" to you certain non-U.S. income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund. This means that you would be considered to have received as an additional dividend your share of such non-U.S. taxes, but you may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating your taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating your U.S. federal income tax.

For purposes of foreign tax credits for U.S. shareholders of the Fund, foreign capital gains taxes may not produce associated foreign source income, thereby limiting a U.S. person's ability to use such credits.

If you are a resident or a citizen of the United States, by law, back-up withholding at a 28% rate will apply to your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number and made other required certifications.

TAXES ON EXCHANGE-LISTED SHARES SALES

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

TAXES ON PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the Cash Component paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the Cash Redemption Amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many and at what price you purchased or sold Shares.

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 may also be subject to state and local taxation on Fund distributions, and sales of Fund Shares. Consult your personal tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund Shares under all applicable tax laws.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For purposes of the 1940 Act, a Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of the Fund. The SEC has issued an exemptive order to the Trust permitting registered investment companies to invest in the exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust.

Portfolio Holdings Information. A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of their portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). On each business day, before commencement of trading on NYSE Arca, the Fund will disclose the identities and quantities of the Fund’s portfolio holdings that will form the basis for the Fund’s calculation of NAV at the end of the business day. These disclosures can be found at <https://etfpages.com/FFIU>.

Fund fact sheets provide information regarding the Fund’s top holdings and may be requested by calling 1-800-773-3863.

Premium/Discount Information. Information regarding how often the Shares of the Fund 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 during the prior calendar year and subsequent quarters, when available, will be available at <https://etfpages.com/FFIU>.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund’s financial performance since its inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial data in the table, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, has been audited by the independent registered public accounting firm Cohen & Company, Ltd. The financial data in the table, prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, was audited by another independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s latest audited annual financial statements and notes thereto, which are also incorporated by reference into the Statement of Additional Information and are included in the annual report which are available upon request. Further information about the performance of the Fund is contained in the Annual Report of the Fund, a copy of which may also be obtained at no charge by calling the Fund at 1-800-773-3863.

UVA UNCONSTRAINED MEDIUM-TERM FIXED INCOME ETF

For a share outstanding during the fiscal years ended	June 30,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 22.25	\$ 26.53	\$ 26.14	\$ 25.28	\$ 24.30
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (a)	0.75	0.64	0.64	0.71	0.70
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.52)	(4.08)	0.47	0.86	0.98
Total from Investment Operations	0.23	(3.44)	1.11	1.57	1.68
Less Distributions From:					
Net investment income	(0.76)	(0.64)	(0.64)	(0.71)	(0.70)
Net realized gains	-	(0.20)	(0.08)	-	-
Total Distributions	(0.76)	(0.84)	(0.72)	(0.71)	(0.70)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$ 21.72	\$ 22.25	\$ 26.53	\$ 26.14	\$ 25.28
Total Return (b)	1.06%	(13.29)%	4.30%	6.29%	7.05%
Net Assets, End of Year (in thousands) (c)	\$61,888	\$68,981	\$80,914	\$61,426	\$45,502
Ratios of:					
Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (d)	0.63%	0.62%	0.65%	0.73%	0.76%
Net Expenses to Average Net Assets (d)	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.45%
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets (d)(e)	3.45%	2.58%	2.47%	2.75%	2.88%
Portfolio turnover rate	8.92%	20.17%	30.49%	21.28%	49.44%

(a) Calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and, consequently, the net asset values for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value.

(d) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(e) Recognition of net investment income (loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF

For more information visit the Fund's websites listed below or call 1-800-773-3863

Additional information about the Fund is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments is also available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report includes a discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

The Fund's Statement of Additional Information and the annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, on the websites listed below and upon request by contacting the Fund (you may also request other information about the Fund or make shareholder inquiries) as follows:

- Call:** 1-800-773-3863 (toll free)
Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern time)
- Email:** shareholders@ncshare.com
- Write:** **UVA Unconstrained Medium-Term Fixed Income ETF**
116 South Franklin Street
Post Office Box 4365
Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365
- Online:** <https://etfpages.com/FFIU>

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.