Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF
(Ticker: *OOSP*)

Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF
(Ticker: *OGSP*)

PROSPECTUS

March 26, 2024
as revised September 26, 2024

This prospectus contains information about the **Obra Capital ETFs** 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 Funds are listed and traded on NYSE Arca (the "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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

OBRA OPPORTUNISTIC STRUCTURED PRODUCTS ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF (the "Fund") seeks income and capital preservation.

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 *(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fees	0.63%
Other Expenses[1]	0.51%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.14%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation[2]	0.24%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.90%

[1.] *Estimated for the current fiscal year.*

[2.] *Obra Fund Management, LLC (the "Advisor") 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 Advisor)) to not more than 0.90% of the average daily net assets of the Fund through July 31, 2025, and may be terminated by the Board of Trustees at any time. 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. In consideration of the Advisor's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Advisor in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that (i) the reimbursement will be made only for fees and expenses incurred not more than three years from the date in which they were incurred; and (ii) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded.*

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold) all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example includes the Fund's contractual expense limitation through July 31, 2025. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$92	$338

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securitized asset instruments, which are also referred to as "structured products." Structured products are pre-packaged investments that normally include assets linked to interest or one or more derivatives, which may use leverage. The universe of structured products in the market include, but are not limited to, asset-backed securities (ABS), including private and multi-class structures, pass-through certificates, other instruments secured by financial, physical, and/or intangible assets (i.e., receivables or pools of receivables), tranches of collateralized debt obligations(CDOs), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), such as commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS).

The Advisor selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based primarily on the Advisor's assessment of opportunity, which the Advisor defines as a potential set of returns that is more attractive than other assets that have similar risk profiles. The Advisor seeks to select securities that have the most attractive opportunity propositions while taking into consideration the Fund's overall risk exposure, diversification within those risk categories, as well as the overall portfolio return.

To assess the opportunity, the Advisor performs a detailed fundamental analysis of underlying risks, quantitative analysis associated with market and other variables, and structural analysis to understand how the potential portfolio security will respond to different underlying market environments. The Advisor also uses a combination of top-down macroeconomic analysis combined with bottom-up fundamental analysis of individual securities. In the top-down analysis, the Advisor constructs views on market structure, geo-political events, economic data, policy action, and other market trends. In its bottom-up analysis, the Advisor constructs views on the financial health of individual issuers. Such bottom-up analysis focuses on the Advisor's analysis of the structured product's underlying assets' risk of default and risk of being downgraded; analyzing the industry diversification and concentration of the underlying assets; and analyzing the deal structure and documentation of the structured product. This analysis is done in an effort for the Advisor to determine how the structured product may perform during adverse market conditions and help minimize the risk associated with an individual issuer including the competence of the deal manager. The Advisor will also consider factors such as the absolute and relative return expectations of a given investment. The Advisor may use both proprietary and third-party quantitative tools (i.e., databases, data visualization, data reporting, models, portfolio asset allocation, and risk assessments) to support analysis and help make investment decisions.

Using this opportunity-oriented approach, the Advisor may select from a broad range of assets categorized as structured products. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in structured products. The Fund is a "go-anywhere" fund within structured products, which means it may invest in any type of structured product at any time depending on where the Advisor's opportunity-oriented approach suggest would be best at a given time. The Fund does not expect to focus on any particular underlying asset category, tranche of investments, or credit rating of investments.

Agency MBS are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, which include mortgage pass-through securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA" or "Ginnie Mae"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA" or "Fannie Mae"), the Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA" or "Sallie Mae"), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC" or "Freddie Mac"). The Fund may also invest in other fixed income instruments, which include bonds, debt or credit securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public or private sector entities.

Using the same opportunity-oriented approach, in addition to structured products, the Fund has the flexibility to invest in a broad range of issuers and segments of the debt security markets as a whole with up to 20% of the Fund's assets. Debt securities may include instruments and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and other non-governmental entities, those of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities (including government agencies and instrumentalities), floating rate loans and other floating rate securities, subordinated debt securities, preferred securities, insurance-linked securities, certificates of deposit, money market securities, funds that invest primarily in debt securities, and cash, cash equivalents and other short term holdings. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers in any market sector, industry or market capitalization range. The Fund may also invest in Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS") and other inflation-linked debt securities.

The Fund has no limit as to the maturity, duration, or credit quality (including "junk") of the securities in which it invests and maintains an average portfolio duration that varies based upon the judgment of the Fund's Advisor. Duration measures the sensitivity of a fixed income security's price to changes in interest rates. In general, the higher the duration, the more a fixed income security's price will drop as interest rates rise. The Fund's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features. The Fund also may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its securities in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or differences in the yield associated with asset categories. The Fund will be more heavily involved in frequent trading during periods of market volatility in order to attempt to generate gains, preserve gains, or limit losses.

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. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per Share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective.*

Structured Products Risk. The Fund will primarily invest in structured products. The structured products may include investments in securitizations and other asset-backed securities. Among other risks, the products (i) are subject to the risks associated with the underlying assets; (ii) will often be leveraged, which will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss; (iii) are highly complex, which may cause disputes as to their terms and impact the valuation and liquidity of such positions; and (iv) often contain significant obstacles to asserting "putback" or similar claims against the products.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. In addition to other risks commonly associated with investing in debt 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 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.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Credit risk is greater for securities rated below investment grade than for investment grade securities, which is the risk that issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher-grade securities. The retail secondary market for below investment grade securities may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices.

Covenant-Lite Risk. Some of the below investment grade loans or debt obligations in which the Fund may invest or get exposure to may be "covenant-lite", which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Fund in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The Fund may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the Fund's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund's net income and NAV.

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.

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).

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities risk refers to the risk that 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, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

Derivatives Risk. Structured products may be linked to derivatives. Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the Fund. The successful use of derivatives requires sophisticated management, and, to the extent that derivatives are used, the Fund will depend on the Advisor's ability to analyze and manage derivatives transactions. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Some derivatives are "leveraged" or may create economic leverage for the Fund and, therefore, may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the Fund. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivatives positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Over-the-counter derivative instruments also involve the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations to the Fund. The use of derivatives also exposes the Fund to operational issues, such as documentation and settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate control and human error.

Derivatives may also involve legal risks, such as insufficient documentation, the lack of capacity or authority of a counterparty to execute or settle a transaction, and the legality and enforceability of derivatives contracts. The U.S. Government and foreign governments have adopted (and may adopt further) regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements and risk exposure limitations. Regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility to the Fund, or otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

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.

Leverage Risk. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in the Share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the Fund may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Fund’s expenses.

Transition from LIBOR Risk. Although the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) is no longer published as of June 30, 2023, holding of certain of the Fund’s underlying investments may still include a LIBOR reference rate. The elimination of LIBOR and transition to other reference rates, or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates, could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those reference rates, which may adversely affect Fund performance and/or NAV. Uncertainty and risk still remain regarding the willingness and ability of issuers and lenders to include revised provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. Consequently, the transition away from LIBOR to other reference rates may still lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that have historically been tied to LIBOR, fluctuations in values of LIBOR-related investments or investments in issuers that utilize LIBOR, increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of hedging strategies, potentially adversely affecting Fund performance. Furthermore, the risks associated with the discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to alternative rates may be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. The ultimate impact of the discontinuance of LIBOR on the Fund remains uncertain and may result in losses to the Fund. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve’s Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (referred to as “SOFR”), which is their preferred alternative rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are in the process of developing in response to these new rates. Although financial regulators and industry working groups have suggested alternative reference rates, such as the European Interbank Offer Rate, the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate and SOFR, there has been no global consensus as to an alternative rate and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains incomplete.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

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 Share price; for example, a sharp rise in interest rates could cause the 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.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Advisor 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.

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per Share will change daily in response to such factors.

New Advisor Risk. The Advisor has only recently begun serving as an investment advisor to ETFs. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Advisor, and the Advisor may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund and may have limited resources.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

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 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 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 Shares.
- Cash purchases. Although the Fund does not anticipate large cash purchases or redemptions, to the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs 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 APs.
- 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 Shares and the Fund's NAV.
  - 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 Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the Fund's NAV.

- The market price for the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for 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 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 Shares and the Fund's NAV.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.

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.

Investment Risk. Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund’s NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make Share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

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.

FUND PERFORMANCE

Because the Fund has not been in operation for an entire calendar year, there is no Fund performance information to be presented here. You may request a copy of the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, once available, at no charge by calling the Fund. 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 www.obrafunds.com.

Investment Adviser. Obra Fund Management, LLC, is the investment adviser to the Fund (“Obra” or the “Advisor”).

Portfolio Managers. Peter Polanskyj, Senior Managing Director, Head of Structured Credit at the Advisor, and Matt Roesler, Managing Director of Structured Credit at the Advisor, are the Fund’s portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio. Mr. Polanskyj and Mr. Roesler have managed the Fund since its inception in April, 2024.

For more information about Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information, and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 22 of the Prospectus.

SUMMARY

OBRA HIGH GRADE STRUCTURED PRODUCTS ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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As an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in high grade (investment grade) securitized asset instruments, which are also referred to as "structured products." Structured products are pre-packaged investments that normally include assets linked to interest or one or more derivatives, which may use leverage. The universe of structured products in the market include, but are not limited to, asset-backed securities (ABS), including private and multi-class structures, pass-through certificates, other instruments secured by financial, physical, and/or intangible assets (i.e., receivables or pools of receivables), tranches of collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), such as commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS).

The Advisor selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based primarily on the Advisor's assessment of opportunity, which the Advisor defines as a potential set of returns that is more attractive than other assets that have similar risk profiles. The Advisor seeks to select securities that have the most attractive opportunity propositions while taking into consideration the Fund's overall risk exposure, diversification within those risk categories, as well as the overall portfolio return.

To assess opportunity, the Advisor performs a detailed fundamental analysis of underlying risks, quantitative analysis associated with market and other variables, and structural analysis to understand how the potential portfolio security will respond to different underlying market environments. The Advisor also uses a combination of top-down macroeconomic analysis combined with bottom-up fundamental analysis of individual securities. In the top-down analysis, the Advisor constructs views on market structure, geo-political events, economic data, policy action, and other market trends. In its bottom-up analysis, the Advisor constructs views on the financial health of individual issuers. Such bottom-up analysis focuses on the Advisor's analysis of the structured product's underlying assets' risk of default and risk of being downgraded; analyzing the industry diversification and concentration of the underlying assets; and analyzing the deal structure and documentation of the structured product. This analysis is done in an effort for the Advisor to determine how the structured product may perform during adverse market conditions and help minimize the risk associated with an individual issuer including the competence of the deal manager. The Advisor will also consider factors such as the absolute and relative return expectations of a given investment. The Advisor may use both proprietary and third-party quantitative tools (i.e., databases, data visualization, data reporting, models, portfolio asset allocation, and risk assessments) to support analysis and help make investment decisions.

Using this opportunity-oriented approach, the Advisor may select from a broad range of assets categorized as structured products. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in high grade structured products. The Advisor defines high grade as investment grade securities, which are securities with a rating by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") of Baa3/BBB- or better.

The Fund is a "go-anywhere" fund within structured products, which means it may invest in any type of structured product at any time depending on where the Advisor's approach suggest would be best at a given time. The Fund does not expect to focus on any particular underlying asset category or tranche of investments.

Agency MBS are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, which include mortgage pass-through securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA" or "Ginnie Mae"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA" or "Fannie Mae"), the Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA" or "Sallie Mae"), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC" or "Freddie Mac"). The Fund may also invest in other fixed income instruments, which include bonds, debt or credit securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public or private sector entities.

Using the same opportunity-oriented approach, in addition to high grade structured products, the Fund has the flexibility to invest in a broad range of issuers and segments of the debt security markets as a whole with up to 20% of the Fund's assets. Debt securities may include instruments and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and other non-governmental entities, those of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities (including government agencies and instrumentalities), floating rate loans and other floating rate securities, subordinated debt securities, preferred securities, insurance-linked securities, certificates of deposit, money market securities, funds that invest primarily in debt securities, and cash, cash equivalents and other short term holdings. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers in any market sector, industry or market capitalization range. The Fund may also invest in Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS") and other inflation-linked debt securities.

The Fund has no limit as to the maturity or duration of the securities in which it invests and maintains an average portfolio duration that varies based upon the judgment of the Fund's Advisor. Duration measures the sensitivity of a fixed income security's price to changes in interest rates. In general, the higher the duration, the more a fixed income security's price will drop as interest rates rise. While the Fund focuses on high grade securities, the Fund may also invest in below investment grade securities (including "junk"). The Fund's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features. The Fund also may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its securities in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or differences in the yield associated with asset categories. The Fund will be more heavily involved in frequent trading during periods of market volatility in order to attempt to generate gains, preserve gains, or limit losses.

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. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per Share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective.

Structured Products Risk. The Fund will primarily invest in structured products. The structured products may include investments in securitizations and other asset-backed securities. Among other risks, the products (i) are subject to the risks associated with the underlying assets; (ii) will often be leveraged, which will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss; (iii) are highly complex, which may cause disputes as to their terms and impact the valuation and liquidity of such positions; and (iv) often contain significant obstacles to asserting "putback" or similar claims against the products.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. In addition to other risks commonly associated with investing in debt 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 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.

Covenant-Lite Risk. Some of the below investment grade loans or debt obligations in which the Fund may invest or get exposure to may be "covenant-lite", which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Fund in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The Fund may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the Fund's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund's net income and NAV.

C***redit/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.

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).

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities risk refers to the risk that 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, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

Derivatives Risk. Structured products may be linked to derivatives. Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the Fund. The successful use of derivatives requires sophisticated management, and, to the extent that derivatives are used, the Fund will depend on the Advisor's ability to analyze and manage derivatives transactions. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Some derivatives are "leveraged" or may create economic leverage for the Fund and, therefore, may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the Fund. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivatives positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Over-the-counter derivative instruments also involve the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations to the Fund. The use of derivatives also exposes the Fund to operational issues, such as documentation and settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate control and human error.

Derivatives may also involve legal risks, such as insufficient documentation, the lack of capacity or authority of a counterparty to execute or settle a transaction, and the legality and enforceability of derivatives contracts. The U.S. Government and foreign governments have adopted (and may adopt further) regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements and risk exposure limitations. Regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility to the Fund, or otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

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.

Leverage Risk. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in the Share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the Fund may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Fund's expenses.

Transition from LIBOR Risk. Although the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") is no longer published as of June 30, 2023, holding of certain of the Fund's underlying investments may still include a LIBOR reference rate. The elimination of LIBOR and transition to other reference rates, or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates, could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those reference rates, which may adversely affect Fund performance and/or NAV. Uncertainty and risk still remain regarding the willingness and ability of issuers and lenders to include revised provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. Consequently, the transition away from LIBOR to other reference rates may still lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that have historically been tied to LIBOR, fluctuations in values of LIBOR-related investments or investments in issuers that utilize LIBOR, increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of hedging strategies, potentially adversely affecting Fund performance. Furthermore, the risks associated with the discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to alternative rates may be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. The ultimate impact of the discontinuance of LIBOR on the Fund remains uncertain and may result in losses to the Fund. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (referred to as "SOFR"), which is their preferred alternative rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are in the process of developing in response to these new rates. Although financial regulators and industry working groups have suggested alternative reference rates, such as the European Interbank Offer Rate, the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate and SOFR, there has been no global consensus as to an alternative rate and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains incomplete.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

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 Share price; for example, a sharp rise in interest rates could cause the 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.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Advisor 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.

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per Share will change daily in response to such factors.

New Advisor Risk. The Advisor has only recently begun serving as an investment advisor to ETFs. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Advisor, and the Advisor may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund and may have limited resources.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

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

- o 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.
- o Trading Issues. An active trading market for the 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 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 Shares.
- o Cash purchases. Although the Fund does not anticipate large cash purchases or redemptions, to the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs 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 APs.
- o 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 Shares and the Fund's NAV.
  - 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 Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the Fund's NAV.
  - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for 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 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 Shares and the Fund's NAV.

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

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.

Investment Risk. Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make Share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

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.

FUND PERFORMANCE

Because the Fund has not been in operation for an entire calendar year, there is no Fund performance information to be presented here. You may request a copy of the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, once available, at no charge by calling the Fund. 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 www.obrafunds.com.

Investment Adviser. Obra Fund Management, LLC, is the investment adviser to the Fund ("Obra" or the "Advisor").

Portfolio Managers. Peter Polanskyj, Senior Managing Director, Head of Structured Credit at the Advisor, and Matt Roesler, Managing Director of Structured Credit at the Advisor. are the Fund's portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Polanskyj and Mr. Roesler have managed the Fund since its inception in April, 2024.

For more information about Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information, and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 22 of the Prospectus.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Funds will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 shares (each block of shares is 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 Funds.

Individual Shares of the Funds 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 each Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on each Fund's website listed below:

Fund	URL
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OOSP
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OGSP

TAX INFORMATION

The Funds intend to make distributions that may be 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 generally will be taxed later when withdrawn from those accounts.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Advisor or other 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 Funds over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, AND RISKS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The investment objective for each Fund is listed in the table below. These investment objectives are 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 or a change to each Fund's 80% investment policy in structured products and high grade structured products, respectively, takes effect. There is no guarantee that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives.

Fund	Investment Objective
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	Income and capital appreciation.
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	Income and capital appreciation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE FUNDS

OBRA OPPORTUNISTIC STRUCTURED PRODUCTS ETF

As an actively managed ETF, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securitized asset instruments, which are also referred to as "structured products." Structured products are pre-packaged investments that normally include assets linked to interest or one or more derivatives, which may use leverage. The universe of structured products in the market includes, but are not limited to, ABS, including private and multi-class structures, pass-through certificates, other instruments secured by financial, physical, and/or intangible assets (i.e., receivables or pools of receivables), tranches of CDOs, CMOs, CLOs, MBS, such as CMBS, and RMBS.

The Advisor selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based primarily on the Advisor's assessment of opportunity, which the Advisor defines as a potential set of returns that is more attractive than other assets that have similar risk profiles. The Advisor seeks to select securities that have the most attractive opportunity propositions while taking into consideration the Fund's overall risk exposure, diversification within those risk categories, as well as the overall portfolio return.

To assess opportunity, the Advisor performs a detailed fundamental analysis of underlying risks, quantitative analysis associated with market and other variables, and structural analysis to understand how the potential portfolio security will respond to different underlying market environments. The Advisor also uses a combination of top-down macroeconomic analysis combined with bottom-up fundamental analysis of individual securities. In the top-down analysis, the Advisor constructs views on market structure, geo-political events, economic data, policy action, and other market trends. In its bottom-up analysis, the Advisor constructs views on the financial health of individual issuers. Such bottom-up analysis focuses on the Advisor's analysis of the structured product's underlying assets' risk of default and risk of being downgraded; analyzing the industry diversification and concentration of the underlying assets; and analyzing the deal structure and documentation of the structured product. This analysis is done in an effort for the Advisor to determine how the structured product may perform during adverse market conditions and help minimize the risk associated with an individual issuer including the competence of the deal manager. The Advisor will also consider factors such as the absolute and relative return expectations of a given investment. The Advisor may use both proprietary and third-party quantitative tools (i.e., databases, data visualization, data reporting, models, portfolio asset allocation, and risk assessments) to support analysis and help make investment decisions.

Using this opportunity-oriented approach, the Advisor may select from a broad range of assets categorized as structured products. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in structured products. The Fund does not expect to focus on any particular underlying asset category, tranche or investments, or credit rating of investments.

Agency MBS are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, which include mortgage pass-through securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by the Ginnie Mae, the Fannie Mae, the Sallie Mae, or the Freddie Mac. The Fund may also invest in other fixed income instruments, which include bonds, debt or credit securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public or private sector entities.

Using the same opportunity-oriented approach, in addition to structured products, the Fund has the flexibility to invest in a broad range of issuers and segments of the debt security markets as a whole with up to 20% of the Fund’s assets. Debt securities may include instruments and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and other non-governmental entities, those of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities (including government agencies and instrumentalities), floating rate loans and other floating rate securities, subordinated debt securities, preferred securities, insurance-linked securities, certificates of deposit, money market securities, funds that invest primarily in debt securities, and cash, cash equivalents and other short term holdings. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers in any market sector, industry or market capitalization range. The Fund may also invest in TIPS and other inflation-linked debt securities.

The Fund has no limit as to the maturity, duration, or credit quality (including “junk”) of the securities in which it invests and maintains an average portfolio duration that varies based upon the judgment of the Advisor. Duration measures the sensitivity of a fixed income security’s price to changes in interest rates. In general, the higher the duration, the more a fixed income security’s price will drop as interest rates rise. For example, if rates were to rise 1%, a fixed income security with a five-year duration would likely lose approximately 5% of its value. The Fund's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features. The Fund also may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its securities in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or differences in the yield associated with asset categories. The Fund will be more heavily involved in frequent trading during periods of market volatility in order to attempt to generate gains, preserve gains, or limit losses.

OBRA HIGH GRADE STRUCTURED PRODUCTS ETF

As an actively managed ETF, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in high grade (investment grade) securitized asset instruments, which are also referred to as “structured products.”

Structured products are pre-packaged investments that normally include assets linked to interest of one or more derivatives, which may use leverage.

The universe of structured products in the market includes, but are not limited to, ABS, including private and multi-class structures, pass-through certificates, other instruments secured by financial, physical, and/or intangible assets (i.e., receivables or pools of receivables), tranches of CDOs, CMOs, CLOs, agency and non-agency MBS, such as CMBS, and RMBS.

The Advisor selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based primarily on the Advisor's assessment of opportunity, which the Advisor defines as a potential set of returns that is more attractive than other assets that have similar risk profiles. The Advisor seeks to select securities that have the most attractive opportunity propositions while taking into consideration the Fund's overall risk exposure, diversification within those risk categories, as well as the overall portfolio return.

To assess opportunity, the Advisor performs a detailed fundamental analysis of underlying risks, quantitative analysis associated with market and other variables, and structural analysis to understand how the potential portfolio security will respond to different underlying market environments. The Advisor also uses a combination of top-down macroeconomic analysis combined with bottom-up fundamental analysis of individual securities. In the top-down analysis, the Advisor constructs views on market structure, geo-political events, economic data, policy action, and other market trends. In its bottom-up analysis, the Advisor constructs views on the financial health of individual issuers. Such bottom-up analysis focuses on the Advisor's analysis of the structured product's underlying assets' risk of default and risk of being downgraded; analyzing the industry diversification and concentration of the underlying assets; and analyzing the deal structure and documentation of the structured product. This analysis is done in an effort for the Advisor to determine how the structured product may perform during adverse market conditions and help minimize the risk associated with an individual issuer including the competence of the deal manager. The Advisor will also consider factors such as the absolute and relative return expectations of a given investment. The Advisor may use both proprietary and third-party quantitative tools (i.e., databases, data visualization, data reporting, models, portfolio asset allocation, and risk assessments) to support analysis and help make investment decisions.

Using this opportunity-oriented approach, the Advisor may select from a broad range of assets categorized as structured products. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in high grade structured products. The Advisor defines high grade as investment grade securities which are securities with a rating by NRSROs of Baa3/BBB- or better. The Fund does not expect to focus on any particular underlying asset category or tranche of investments.

Agency MBS are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, which include mortgage pass-through securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by the Ginnie Mae, the Fannie Mae, the Sallie Mae, or the Freddie Mac. The Fund may also invest in other fixed income instruments, which include bonds, debt or credit securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public or private sector entities.

Using the same opportunity-oriented approach, in addition to high grade structured products, the Fund has the flexibility to invest in a broad range of issuers and segments of the debt security markets as a whole with up to 20% of the Fund's assets. Debt securities may include instruments and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and other non-governmental entities, those of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities (including government agencies and instrumentalities), floating rate loans and other floating rate securities, subordinated debt securities, preferred securities, insurance-linked securities, certificates of deposit, money market securities, funds that invest primarily in debt securities, and cash, cash equivalents and other short term holdings. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers in any market sector, industry or market capitalization range. The Fund may also invest in TIPS and other inflation-linked debt securities.

The Fund has no limit as to the maturity or duration of the securities in which it invests and maintains an average portfolio duration that varies based upon the judgment of the Fund's Advisor. Duration measures the sensitivity of a fixed income security's price to changes in interest rates. In general, the higher the duration, the more a fixed income security's price will drop as interest rates rise. For example, if rates were to rise to 1%, a fixed income security with a five-year duration would likely lose approximately 5% of its value. While the Fund focuses on high grade securities, the Fund may also invest in below investment grade securities (including "junk"). The Fund's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features. The Fund also may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its securities in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or differences in the yield associated with asset categories. The Fund will be more heavily involved in frequent trading during periods of market volatility in order to attempt to generate gains, preserve gains, or limit losses.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The Funds are subject to various risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect a Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Funds, and the Funds could underperform other investments.

	Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	**Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF**
Authorized Participant Risk	X	X
Below Investment Grade Securities Risk	X	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk	X	X
Covenant-Lite Risk	X	X
Credit/Default Risk	X	X
Cybersecurity Risk	X	X

	Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF
Derivatives Risk	X	X
Early Close/Trading Halt Risk	X	X
ETF Structure Risk	X	X
Inflation Risk	X	X
Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk	X	X
Interest Rate Risk	X	X
Investment Risk	X	X
Leverage Risk	X	X
Limited History of Operations Risk	X	X
Liquidity Risk	X	X
Management Risk	X	X
Market Risk	X	X
Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk	X	X
New Advisor Risk	X	X
Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk	X	X
Structured Products Risk	X	X
Transition from LIBOR Risk	X	X
U.S. Government Securities Risk	X	X

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).

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Credit risk is greater for securities rated below investment grade than for investment grade securities, which is the risk that issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher-grade securities. The retail secondary market for below investment grade securities may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

Covenant-Lite Risk. Some of the below investment grade loans or debt obligations in which the Fund may invest or get exposure to may be "covenant-lite", which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Fund in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The Fund may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the Fund's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund's net income and NAV.

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.

Derivatives Risk. Structured products may be linked to derivatives. Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the Fund. The successful use of derivatives requires sophisticated management, and, to the extent that derivatives are used, the Fund will depend on the Advisor's ability to analyze and manage derivatives transactions. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Some derivatives are "leveraged" or may create economic leverage for the Fund and, therefore, may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the Fund. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivatives positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Over-the-counter derivative instruments also involve the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations to the Fund. The use of derivatives also exposes the Fund to operational issues, such as documentation and settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate control and human error.

Derivatives may also involve legal risks, such as insufficient documentation, the lack of capacity or authority of a counterparty to execute or settle a transaction, and the legality and enforceability of derivatives contracts. The U.S. Government and foreign governments have adopted (and may adopt further) regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements and risk exposure limitations. Regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility to the Fund, or otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

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 Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the 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 Shares.

- *Cash Purchases and Redemptions*. Although the Funds do not anticipate large cash purchases or 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 Shares and the Fund's NAV.

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    - 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 Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the Fund's NAV.

    - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for 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 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 Shares and the Fund's NAV.

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

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

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 the Share price; a sharp rise in interest rates could cause the Share price to fall.

Investment Risk. The value of the Fund's investments, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. All investments involve risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. These volatile and often difficult global market conditions have episodically adversely affected the market values of many securities, and this volatility may continue and conditions could even deteriorate further. Some of the largest banks and companies across many sectors of the economy in the United States and Europe have declared bankruptcy, entered into insolvency, administration or similar proceedings, been nationalized by government authorities, and/or agreed to merge with or be acquired by other banks or companies that had been considered their peers. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain, but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make Share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

Leverage Risk. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in the Share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the Fund may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Fund's expenses.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

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.

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per Share will change daily in response to such factors.

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, each 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. Each Fund will not invest in CMO tranches which represent a right to receive interest only , principal only, 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 Freddie Mac and 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.

New Advisor Risk. The Advisor has only recently begun serving as an investment advisor to ETFs. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Advisor, and the Advisor may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund and may have limited resources.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Structured Products Risk. The Fund will primarily invest in structured products. The structured products may include investments in securitizations and other asset-backed securities. Among other risks, the products (i) are subject to the risks associated with the underlying assets; (ii) will often be leveraged, which will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss; (iii) are highly complex, which may cause disputes as to their terms and impact the valuation and liquidity of such positions; and (iv) often contain significant obstacles to asserting "putback" or similar claims against the products.

Transition from LIBOR Risk. Although LIBOR is no longer published as of June 30, 2023, holding of certain of the Fund's underlying investments may still include a LIBOR reference rate. The elimination of LIBOR and transition to other reference rates, or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates, could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those reference rates, which may adversely affect Fund performance and/or NAV. Uncertainty and risk still remain regarding the willingness and ability of issuers and lenders to include revised provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. Consequently, the transition away from LIBOR to other reference rates may still lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that have historically been tied to LIBOR, fluctuations in values of LIBOR-related investments or investments in issuers that utilize LIBOR, increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of hedging strategies, potentially adversely affecting Fund performance. Furthermore, the risks associated with the discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to alternative rates may be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. The ultimate impact of the discontinuance of LIBOR on the Fund remains uncertain and may result in losses to the Fund. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference

Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing the SOFR, which is their preferred alternative rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are in the process of developing in response to these new rates. Although financial regulators and industry working groups have suggested alternative reference rates, such as the European Interbank Offer Rate, the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate and SOFR, there has been no global consensus as to an alternative rate and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains incomplete.

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.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

The Funds may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with a Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. When a Fund takes a temporary defensive position, that Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

Obra Fund Management, LLC is the Funds' investment advisor pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Funds (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Advisor, located at 835 W. 6th Street, Suite 1400, Austin, Texas 78703, is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor. Obra Fund Management, LLC is a new asset management subsidiary of Obra Capital, Inc. As of February 29, 2024, Obra Capital, Inc. (through its registered investment advisor subsidiaries) had approximately $4.3 billion in assets under management. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor furnishes an investment program for the Funds and manages the investment portfolio and business affairs of the Funds.

Advisor Compensation. As full compensation for the investment advisory services provided to each Fund, the Advisor receives annual compensation based on each Fund's average daily net assets at the annual rates set forth below.

Fund	Management Fee
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	0.63%
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	0.63%

<u>Expense Limitation Agreement</u>. In the interest of limiting expenses of each Fund, the Advisor has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Trust, pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed to waive or reduce its management fees and assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Funds' 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 Advisor)) to not more than the amounts set forth in the table below of the average daily net assets of the Funds. Net annual operating expenses for the Funds may exceed these limits to the extent that each incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The expense limitation agreement runs through July 31, 2025, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. In consideration of the Advisor's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Advisor in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (i) the reimbursement will be made only for fees and expenses incurred not more than three years from the date in which they were incurred, and (ii) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded.

Operating Expense Limit	
Fund	**Expense Cap**
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	0.90%
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	0.90%

Approval of Advisory Agreement. Discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended September 30, 2024.

Portfolio Managers. Peter Polanskyj and Matt Roesler are co-portfolio managers of the Funds.

Peter Polanskyj has been the co-portfolio manager of the Funds since their inception. Mr. Polanskyj has served as Senior Managing Director and Head of Structured Credit of Obra Fund Management, LLC since 2022. Prior to that, Mr. Polanskyj served as Managing Director and Head of U.S. Collateralized Loan Obligation Management at Sculptor Capital Management from 2008-2022 and as Vice President at Morgan Stanley from 2002-2008. Mr. Polanskyj holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Mathematics from Rutgers University and a Master of Business Administration from Columbia Business School.

Matt Roesler has been the co-portfolio manager of the Funds since their inception. Mr. Roesler has served as Managing Director of structured credit for Obra Fund Management, LLC since 2022. Prior to joining Obra Fund Management, LLC in 2022, Mr. Roesler served as Partner and Portfolio Manager at Apollo Global Management from 2014-2022 and Director at Citigroup credit correlation desk from 2007-2014. Mr. Roesler holds a Bachelor of Science in Finance from the College of New Jersey.

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

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares of a 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 a Fund generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Most investors buy and sell Shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers.

Shares of a Fund are listed for trading in the secondary market on the Exchange. 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 NAV, the price you pay or receive for the Shares may be greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount) of such Shares.

The Funds trade under the Exchange ticker symbols set forth below:

Name of Fund	Ticker Symbol
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	OOSP
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	OGSP

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

Fund	Website
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OOSP
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OGSP

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 securities that you hold in book- entry or "street name" form.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Pricing Fund Shares. The trading price of Shares on the Exchange 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 such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the number of days the market price of Shares was greater than the Fund's NAV and the number of days it was less than the 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 Funds' website listed below:

Fund	Website
Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OOSP
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OGSP

Determination of Net Asset Value. The NAV per Share for a Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the Exchange, usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the Exchange is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing provided that (a) any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are 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 in a particular market or exchange. The NAV of the Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of the Fund's total assets minus its total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding Shares of the Fund.

Fixed income 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. The 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 like 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 Exchange on the day the securities are being valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and ask 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 Exchange on the day the securities are valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and ask prices.

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. Fair value determinations are made in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by the Board. Market quotations may not be readily available or may be determined to be unreliable when a security's value or a meaningful portion of the Fund's portfolio is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. A significant event is an event that is likely to materially affect the value of the Fund's investment. 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 Exchange. 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 the Exchange. 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 of certain securities may occur at times or on days on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated and on which a Fund does not affect sales or redemptions of its Shares.

Creation Units. Investors such as market makers, large investors, and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units (large specified blocks of 10,000 Shares or multiples thereof) 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.

How to Buy 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 Advisor 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 Exchange. 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 Advisor 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 Exchange (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 $250 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 each 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 Fund's daily 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% 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 a 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 Exchange is open for business. The Fund's custodian makes available immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the Exchange, 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 a 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 a 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 Exchange (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.

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 a Fund's income and net realized gains on its investments. Each Fund pays out substantially all 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. Some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital (which is a return of the shareholder's investment in the Funds). 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 Funds in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in the Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Funds' trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), 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 Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of 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 a 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 to detect and deter market timing of the Shares.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator. The Trust has entered into a Fund Accounting & Administration Agreement with The Nottingham Company (the "Administrator"), located at 116 South Franklin Street, Post Office Box 69, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27802-0069. Under the Fund Administration Agreement, The Nottingham Company serves as fund accountant, administrator and in other capacities for the Funds.

Custodians. Clear Street, LLC (the "Custodian"), located at 55 Broadway, New York, NY 10006 serves as a custodian for the Funds. Clear Street 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, Clear Street maintains an account in the name of the Funds.

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

Transfer Agent. Nottingham Shareholder Services LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), located at 116 South Franklin Street, PO Box 4365, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365, serves as the transfer agent for the Funds and serves as the dividend disbursing agent for the Funds.

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. DLA Piper LLP serves as counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP, located at Two Liberty Place, 50 S. 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102-2529, 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 Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

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

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions from the Funds' net investment income (other than qualified dividend income), including distributions of income from securities lending and distributions out of the Funds' 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 Shares. Distributions by the Funds 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 Funds. Generally, qualified dividend income includes dividend income from taxable U.S. corporations, provided that the Funds satisfy 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 Funds 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 Funds from another RIC generally are qualified dividend income only to the extent the dividend distributions are made out of qualified dividend income received by such RIC.

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 Funds, and with respect to a Share of the Funds 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 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 Funds if your 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 Funds’ 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 Funds’ minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Funds’ 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 Funds 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 Funds’ 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 Funds.

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 Funds 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 Funds 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 Funds may "pass through" to you certain non-U.S. income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Funds. 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 Funds, 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 SHARE 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 Funds. 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 Shares. Consult your personal tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Portfolio Holdings Information. A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of their portfolio securities is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). On each business day, before commencement of trading on the Exchange, the Funds will disclose the identities and quantities of the Funds' portfolio holdings that will form the basis for the Funds' calculation of NAV at the end of the business day. These disclosures can be found at:

Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OOSP
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OGSP

Fund fact sheets provide information regarding each 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 Funds traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Funds during the prior calendar year and subsequent quarters, when available will be available at:

Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OOSP
Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF	https://etfpages.com/OGSP

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial highlights for the Funds are not available because, as of the effective date of this Prospectus, the Funds have not commenced operations and therefore have no financial highlights to report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Obra Opportunistic Structured Products ETF
(Ticker: *OOSP*)

Obra High Grade Structured Products ETF
(Ticker: *OGSP*)

For more information visit www.obrafunds.com **or call 1-800-773-3863**

Additional information about the Funds is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds' investments is 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 each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

The Funds' 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 Funds (you may also request other information about the Funds 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)

E-mail: shareholders@ncshare.com

Write: **Obra ETFs**
116 South Franklin Street
Post Office Box 4365
Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365

Reports and other information about the Funds 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.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22398