

Statutory Prospectus Link: [Open Prospectus](#)

Statement of Additional Information Link: [Open SAI](#)



(Ticker: KOOL)

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

April 5, 2024

Before you invest, you may want to review the North Shore Equity Rotation ETF's (the "Fund") Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.kooletf.com>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-773-3863 or by sending an e-mail request to info@ncfunds.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The **North Shore Equity Rotation ETF** (the “Fund”) seeks to outperform the S&P 500 Index by investing in various sectors of the equity market.

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”). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses ¹	0.72%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.51%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation ²	0.57%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.94%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

² Split Rock Private Trading & Wealth 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. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years (within the three years from the date the fees had been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limit or those in place at the time of recapture.

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
\$96	\$421

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund will 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. Because the Fund has only recently begun operations, no historical portfolio turnover information is available. Portfolio turnover information will be provided once available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). As an actively managed fund, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. and foreign equity securities. The Fund may make these investments in equity securities directly or indirectly through ETFs. The Fund will look through to an ETF’s underlying holdings to determine the Fund’s compliance with its 80% policy. The Fund’s Advisor seeks to identify, in its opinion and based on its research, in which stage of the business cycle the U.S. economy is currently and in which stage of the business cycle the U.S. economy is going to be in the near future. The Advisor then selects securities for the Fund within the sectors that have historically performed well in that stage of the business cycle.

The Fund’s goal is to outperform the S&P 500 Index primarily by overweighting and/or underweighting the sectors represented in the S&P 500 Index relative to their weightings in the index based on the Advisor’s research regarding the equity market’s current and pending economic cycles. This research entails a review of current economic indicators, such as gross domestic product (“GDP”), employment, consumer spending and inflation to assess the current phase of the business cycle. Additionally, the Advisor reviews leading economic indicators, that tend to precede changes in the overall economy, to anticipate potential shifts in the cycle. Current economic indicators indicate what the current state of the economy is, and leading economic indicators indicate what the state of the economy is going to be in the near future. The Advisor reviews this data on at least a monthly basis. The Advisor believes that there are four distinct stages within the typical business cycle: recession, recovery, expansion, and slowdown.

1. The Advisor identifies the recession stage to begin after two successive quarters of falling GDP. In this stage, the Fund will typically more heavily invest in equity securities in the consumer staples, utilities, and health care sectors.
2. The Advisor identifies the recovery stage as observing increased business activity and economic growth. Increased business activity and economic growth is defined as GDP growth, rising employment, increasing consumer spending, and improving business confidence. In this stage, the Fund may strategically invest in sectors that the Advisor believes have historically performed well in both recessions and recoveries (equity securities in the real estate, technology, consumer discretionary, and materials sectors) in an effort to anticipate the transition to the next market cycle stage.
3. The Advisor identifies the expansionary stage as observing growth of the economy beyond the recovery and is characterized by increased output,

employment, and income. The Advisor believes this stage occurs when the annual GDP growth reaches about 2.5%-3%, where it believes the economy is growing at a rate that is sufficient to create jobs and boost incomes, but it is not growing so fast that it causes inflation to increase quickly. In this stage, the Fund will typically more heavily invest in equity securities in the technology and financials sectors.

4. The Advisor identifies the slowdown stage as observing growth beginning to slow but the economy is not necessarily contracting yet. The Advisor believes this stage occurs when it observes slowing GDP growth, declining employment growth, weakening consumer spending and slowing business investment compared. In this stage, the Fund will typically more heavily invest in equity securities in the consumer staples and health care sectors.

These stages do not necessarily all occur before returning to a prior stage of the cycle (for instance, the market may return to the recessionary stage after the recovery stage rather than moving on to the expansionary stage). The order of the stages can also vary.

The market cycles vary in both depth and length and the Advisor may also vary the sectors that are more heavily weighted from cycle to cycle. The Advisor selects equity securities using a combination of fundamental (focuses on financial statements and economic indicators to assess an asset's intrinsic value) and technical (examines share price movements and trends) indicators to identify potential investments and then examines buy-side and sell-side research to make the final selection. In addition to equity securities (which may be of any market capitalization and may include common stock, preferred stock, and convertible securities), the Fund may invest in fixed income securities directly or indirectly through ETFs, and options contracts with up to 20% of the Fund's net assets. The fixed income securities are used to generate income, which can help to offset losses in other parts of the Fund's portfolio. The Advisor selects fixed income securities based on its consideration of the duration and credit quality of the available fixed income securities taking into consideration the current status of interest rates, default rates, and general economy. In a rising interest rate or higher default rate environment, the Advisor would generally select more higher credit quality and lower duration fixed income securities; in a declining interest rate or lower default rate environment, the Advisor would generally select the opposite. The options are selected based on the Advisor's predictions regarding price movements in the reference securities of the options.

The Fund's investments in equity securities include both domestic and foreign securities. The Advisor may select both foreign and domestic securities in a given sector that is expected to perform well in a given stage of the business cycle. Foreign markets often exhibit a positive correlation with the U.S. market (meaning they often behave similarly). This means that the Advisor would expect a foreign security in a given sector to benefit from a given market cycle stage in a similar manner to how a domestic security in a given sector would be expected to benefit. A particular foreign security may, however, present a unique investment opportunity, such as potentially better values in certain sectors. For instance, during a recession, the utilities sector may generally perform well due to its essential service nature. In such a scenario, you might find a foreign utility company trading at a more attractive valuation compared to a similar U.S. company. The Advisor will select

both domestic and foreign securities for the Fund's portfolio depending on which provides the better investment opportunity at a given point in time.

Once the Advisor makes a determination about where it believes the equity markets are in the market cycle and, therefore, in which sectors the Fund will be over or underweighted, the Advisor selects the specific securities for the Fund's portfolio. The Fund employs an ongoing tactical approach to its individual investment selection that originates with a top-down macroeconomic approach that then transitions to selection approaches highlighted above to select the individual securities for the Fund's portfolio. Using a top-down macroeconomic approach means that, for example, in the expansion phase of the business cycle, the Advisor may focus on energy related names due to the Advisor's macro-economic view that more demand will come online for energy related products and services. The Adviser's macro-economic view is based on (i) analyzing industry trends by reviewing market research reports and industry analyses to identify trends, emerging technologies, and potential disruptions within a sector and reviewing company news releases, earnings reports, and investor presentations that can provide insights into a sector's future direction and potential growth areas; (ii) evaluating economic indicators by analyzing broader economic trends like inflation, interest rates, and government policies that can impact various sectors differently and analyzing consumer spending patterns and preferences that help identify sectors likely to benefit from changing consumer behavior; and (iii) considering the regulatory environment such as changes in government regulations and policies that can significantly impact different sectors and staying informed about potential regulatory changes that might influence demand within a sector.

The Advisor repeats this process whenever it identifies a change in the business cycle stage or when it determines that a security in the Fund's portfolio no longer meets the criteria described above upon its daily review of the Fund's portfolio.

To generate income for the Fund, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities to broker dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, the Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of the domestic portfolio securities being lent and 105% of the value of the foreign portfolio securities being lent. This collateral is marked to market on a daily basis (an accounting practice that involves adjusting the value of the collateral to reflect its value as determined by current market conditions) and will be maintained in an amount equal to at least the percentages noted above of the portfolio securities being lent. The Fund will also receive fee income in exchange for the securities it lends.

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.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. These changes in value may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to be cyclical which may cause stock prices to fall over short

or extended periods of time.

Foreign Securities Investment Risk. Returns on investment in foreign stocks could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. stocks.

- *Currency Risk:* Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.
- *Depository Receipts Risk:* The Fund may invest in depository receipts. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile and less liquid than depository receipts issued by companies in more developed markets.
- *Foreign Market and Trading Risk:* The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time.
- *Foreign Securities Risk:* The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets directly in securities of issuers based outside of the U.S., or in depository receipts that represent such securities. Investment in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risk that may not be present with investments in securities of U.S. issuers, such as risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. issuers may also be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers.
- *Political and Economic Risk:* The Fund is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events, social and economic events, and natural disasters occurring in a country where the Fund invests could cause the Fund's investments in that country to experience gains or losses. The Fund also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.

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.

Sector Focus Risk. Because the Fund's investments may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's

share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries. The specific risks for each of the sectors in which the Fund may focus its investments include the additional risks described below:

- **Consumer Discretionary.** Companies in this sector may be adversely affected by negative changes in the domestic and international economies, interest rates, competition, consumer confidence, disposable household income, and consumer spending. These companies are also subject to severe competition and changes in demographics and consumer tastes, which may have an adverse effect on the performance of these companies.
- **Consumer Staples.** Companies in this sector may be adversely affected by negative changes in the domestic and international economies, interest rates, competition, consumer confidence, and consumer spending. These companies also are subject to the risk that government regulation could affect the permissibility of using various production methods and food additives, which regulations could affect company profitability. The success of food, household, and personal product companies may be strongly affected by consumer tastes, marketing campaigns, and other factors affecting supply and demand.
- **Financial.** Companies in this sector are subject to risks including extensive governmental regulation; decreased profits resulting from changes in interest rates and loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns; severe price competition; and increased inter-industry consolidation and competition; all of which may adversely affect the value of those holdings.
- **Healthcare.** Companies in this sector are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims; dependence on patent protection and expiration of patents; competitive forces that make it difficult to raise prices; long and costly regulatory processes; and product obsolescence; all of which may adversely affect the value of those holdings.
- **Information Technology.** The performance of companies in this sector may be adversely affected by intense competition both domestically and internationally; limited product lines, markets, financial resources, or personnel; rapid product obsolescence and frequent new product introduction; dramatic and unpredictable changes in growth rates; and dependence on patent and intellectual property rights.
- **Materials.** Companies in this sector are significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, the exchange value of the dollar, import controls, and worldwide competition. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Other risks may include liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.
- **Real Estate.** Companies in this sector are subject to risks related to possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of

properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

- **Utilities.** Companies in this sector are subject to risks related to government regulation. Although rate changes of a utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs due to political and regulatory factors, rate changes ordinarily follow changes in financing costs after a delay, which can adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. Utility companies that have experienced deregulation in recent years may be subject to greater competition if they have diversified outside of original geographic regions and traditional lines of business. In such cases, these companies may earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return but may also be forced to defend their core business and be less profitable.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are fixed income securities that the Fund or a Portfolio Fund has the option to exchange for equity securities at a specified conversion price. The option allows the Fund or a Portfolio Fund to realize additional returns if the market price of the equity securities exceeds the conversion price. Convertible securities have lower yields than comparable fixed income securities and may provide lower returns than non-convertible fixed income securities or equity securities depending upon changes in the price of the underlying equity securities.

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

Risks from Purchasing Options. If a call or put option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the Advisor's success in implementing the Fund's strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual

securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Hedging Risk. Techniques used by Advisor to hedge the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the hedging techniques in a timely manner.

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

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

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified. This means that it may invest a larger portion of its assets in a limited number of companies than a diversified fund. Because a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets may be shorting the securities of a limited number of companies that could be in the same or related economic sectors, the Fund's portfolio may be more susceptible to any single economic, technological, or regulatory occurrence than the portfolio of a diversified fund.

Securities Lending Risk. There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that when lending portfolio securities, the securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may, therefore, lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline.

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

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

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Fund's shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares.
- *Cash Purchases.* 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 Fund 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 AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Fund's shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund's NAV.

- The market price for the Fund's 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 Fund shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV. This adverse effect on liquidity may also widen the bid ask spread and further exacerbate the difference between the market value of the Fund's Shares and the Fund's NAV.

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.

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.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risk through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the securities issuers or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or subadvisor, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. The Fund has no direct control over the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

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. The Advisor's decisions relating to the Fund's duration will also affect the Fund's yield, and in unusual circumstances will affect its share price. To the extent that the Advisor anticipates interest rates imprecisely, the Fund's yield at times could lag those of other similarly managed funds. The judgments of portfolio managers regarding the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation of a particular security in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or shares of the Fund in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments.

New Fund 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.

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.kooletf.com.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor. Split Rock Private Trading & Wealth Management, LLC, is the investment advisor to the Fund (“Split Rock” or the “Advisor”).

Portfolio Managers. Mark Cool and Tyler Kocon are co-portfolio managers of the Fund and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Cool and Mr. Kocon have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March 2024.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund 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 Fund.

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

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends 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 when withdrawn from those accounts.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

*Statutory Prospectus Link: [Open Prospectus](#)
Statement of Additional Information Link: [Open SAI](#)*