



Q3 All-Season Tactical Advantage ETF

Ticker Symbol: QTAC

Managed by
Q3 Asset Management Corporation

PROSPECTUS

December 10, 2025

For information or assistance in opening an account, please call toll-free **1-888-348-1255**.

This Prospectus has information about the Fund that you should know before you invest.
You should read it carefully and keep it with your investment records.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Fund's shares or passed on the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

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RISK/RETURN SUMMARY:

Investment Objective

The Q3 All-Season Tactical Advantage ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation.

Fees And Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees.....	1.35%
Other Expenses.....	0.41%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.....	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	1.78%

(1) “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will not correlate to the ratio of the expenses to the average net assets in the Fund’s Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses”.

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 sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$ 181	\$ 560

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. This portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions. Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in a combination of futures contracts on U.S. equity indexes (“Indexes”), such as the S&P 500 Index and the NASDAQ 100 Index (“Index Futures”), leveraged U.S. equity and fixed-income index ETFs (“Index ETFs”), as well as money market funds or other cash equivalents, U.S. Treasury securities, and short-term bonds (“Fixed Income Investments”). The percentage of the Fund’s net assets invested in Index Futures may fluctuate over time but under normal circumstances is generally expected to represent approximately 10% of the Fund’s net assets based on mark-to-market values. However, the Fund’s notional exposure from a combination of Index Futures and Index ETFs may at times be up to +150%/-150% of the Fund’s net assets due to the use of leverage. Leveraged positions will be taken when certain Signals (examples of which are defined below) indicate sufficient strength or weakness in the Indexes is present. The stronger the Signals, the more leverage will be used. Under normal circumstances, the balance of the Fund’s net assets generally will be invested in Fixed Income Investments in an effort to generate income for the Fund and as collateral for the Index Futures. Fixed Income Investments which the Fund holds may comprise a significant percentage (including 100%) of the Fund’s portfolio during the times when the Adviser determines, based on the process described below, that U.S. equity markets are unattractive for either short or long-term investment.

In managing the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a tactical, systematic strategy that relies on several proprietary algorithmic models (“Models”). Models may also utilize research from unaffiliated, third-party research providers. The Models may incorporate a combination of technical, economic, and fundamental signals, such as market cycle, sentiment analysis, momentum, moving averages and overbought/oversold readings. This is not necessarily an exhaustive list, as the Advisor has the sole discretion to utilize additional proprietary market signals as it deems necessary.

If a preponderance of the Signals are bullish, the Fund may be up to 150% invested in Index Futures and Index ETFs. Conversely, if the preponderance of the Signals are bearish, the Fund may be up to 150% invested in short Index Futures and/or inverse Index ETFs.

The Fund generally takes an inverse position, or exits or reduces, a position when a preponderance of the Signals indicate an environment in which the risk/reward characteristics of the Indexes are deemed to be unfavorable for investment. Generally, a specific inverse Signal utilized by the Fund would have to trigger, or a preponderance of the total Signals would need to register as negative (market not amenable for long investments) for the Fund to take inverse positions.

Trades for the Fund may be short-term in nature (lasting from 1-15 days), depending on prevailing market conditions, which may involve active and frequent trading and high portfolio turnover. However, certain trades could span longer periods of time (in excess of 60 days), depending on market conditions. At times, the Fund's investments may be indirectly focused on one or more sectors or areas of the economy.

Principal Risks

All investments involve risks, and the Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. As with any mutual fund or ETF investment, the Fund's returns and share price will fluctuate, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund's exposure to the risks discussed below may be through the Fund's direct investments or indirect through the Fund's investments in Index Futures and Fixed Income Instruments. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by any government agency. The Fund is subject to the following principal risks:

Derivatives Securities Risk. The use of derivative instruments requires special skills and knowledge of investment techniques that are different than those normally required for purchasing and selling stocks. If the Adviser uses a derivative instrument at the wrong time or incorrectly identifies market conditions, or if the derivative instrument does not perform as expected, these strategies may significantly reduce the Fund's return. Derivative instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

In addition, the Fund's use of futures contracts creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and therefore amplify the effect of market volatility on the Fund's share price. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

The Fund's use of derivatives or derivatives transactions may expose it to various risks, including leverage risk, market risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and legal risk. Leverage occurs when the Fund uses derivatives (such as futures contracts), or similar instruments or techniques to gain exposure to investments in an amount that exceeds the Fund's initial investment. The use of leverage magnifies changes in the Fund's net asset value and thus may result in increased portfolio volatility and increased risk of loss. Leverage may lower the Fund's overall returns. There can be no guarantee that the Fund's use of leverage will be successful. Market risk generally refers to risk from potential adverse market movements in relation to the

Fund's derivatives transactions, or the risk that markets could experience a change in volatility that adversely impacts Fund returns and the Fund's obligations and exposures. Counterparty risk generally refers to the risk that a counterparty on a derivatives transaction may not be willing or able to perform its contractual obligations under the transaction, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Liquidity risk generally refers to risk involving the liquidity demands that derivatives transactions can create to make payments of margin, collateral or settlement obligations to counterparties. Operational risk generally refers to risk related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error. Legal risk generally refers to insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

Futures Contract Risk: Futures contracts involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to: unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, interest rates, indices, the other financial instruments' prices or currency exchange rates; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge (if the derivative instrument is being used for hedging purposes); tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on futures contracts may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing futures contract positions. The successful use of futures contracts depends upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and are subject to special risk considerations, including:

- imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the forward or futures contract;
- possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired;
- losses caused by unanticipated market movement, which are potentially unlimited;
- the Adviser's inability to correctly predict the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors;
- the possibility that a counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations;
- the possibility that the Fund may have insufficient cash and have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet the daily variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so;
- the possibility that a failure to close a position may result in delivery of an illiquid commodity to the Fund or that rapid selling to avoid delivery may result in unfavorable execution prices; and

- possible inefficiencies that are created by the need to “roll contracts” (i.e., sell out of a contract that is nearing delivery or settlement in favor of a contract with a delivery or settlement date that is further into the future).

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in futures contracts that are based on the value of the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprise such Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in futures contracts that are based on the value of the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment Risk. The S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund or the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index.

Index Trading Risk. The trading price of the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.

Nasdaq 100 Index Risks. The NASDAQ 100 Index's major risks stem from its high concentration in the technology sector and significant exposure to high-growth, high-valuation companies. A downturn in the tech industry, whether from regulatory changes, shifts in technology, or competitive pressures, can greatly impact the index. It is also vulnerable to geopolitical risks due to many constituent companies having substantial international operations. Since many of these tech companies often trade at high valuations, a shift in investor sentiment could lead to significant price declines.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Adviser's control, including fluctuation in interest rates, the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions and general market conditions. Certain market events could cause turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, such as changes in government economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics or other public health issues, which may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and, therefore, adversely affect the Fund.

Leveraged ETF Risk. The Fund may invest in Leveraged ETFs. In general, Leveraged ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a multiple of the performance of an underlying index (e.g., two or three times the performance or two or three times the inverse performance) for a single day and rely to some degree, often extensively, on derivatives to achieve their objectives. Thus, the Fund may be directly exposed (via financial instruments) and/or indirectly exposed to derivatives risk through its investments in these Leveraged ETFs. Further, investments in Leveraged ETFs are subject to the risk that the performance of the ETF will not correlate with the underlying index as intended. Leveraged ETFs often “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. Consequently, Leveraged ETFs may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to a complete loss of its investment. Leveraged ETFs are also subject to the risks presented by traditional ETFs (see “ETF Risks” and “Fund of Funds Structure Risk” below).

Fund of Funds Structure Risk. Investments in ETFs and other investment companies (e.g. open end and closed end mutual funds) subject the Fund to paying its proportionate share of fees and expenses from those investments. In other words, by investing in the Fund, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs and investment companies in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. In addition, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Fund is subject to restrictions that may limit the amount of any particular ETF or other registered investment company that the Fund may own.

Management Risk. Unlike many ETFs that have a passive investment strategy, the Fund is actively managed. The Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser’s investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Model Risk. Quantitative models used in the Fund’s strategy may cause the Fund to underperform other investment strategies. Flaws or errors in the quantitative model’s assumptions, design, execution, or data inputs may adversely affect the Fund’s performance. Quantitative models may underperform in certain market environments including in stressed or volatile market conditions. There can be no assurance that the use of quantitative models will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Sector Risk. Because at times the Fund may emphasize investment in one or more sectors, the value of its net assets will be more susceptible to the financial, market or economic events affecting issuers and industries within those sectors than would be the case for funds that do not emphasize investment in particular sectors. In addition, this may increase the risk of loss of an investment in the Fund and increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV per share.

Technology Sector Risk. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs.

ETF Risks: Because the Fund's shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: Only an Authorized Participant (as defined in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section of this prospectus) may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Cash Redemption Risk: Unlike many ETFs, the Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares of the Fund for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. Cash redemptions may also entail higher transaction costs than in-kind redemptions, which costs may be passed on to redeemers of creation units of Fund shares in the form of redemption transaction fees. The cost of cash redemptions could also reduce the Fund's NAV to the extent that those costs are not fully offset by the redemption transaction fee charged to the redeeming Authorized Participant.

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares: Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing

to sell Fund shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread”. The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause wider bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk: While the Fund’s shares are listed on the Exchange and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market price, the NAV of the Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the Fund’s Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund’s holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

Marketing Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s securities holdings. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether its Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s NAV. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term. While the creation-redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund’s shares normally will trade on the Exchange at prices close to the Fund’s next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund’s NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund’s shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

- Absence of Prior Active Market. While the Fund's shares are listed on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.
- Trading Issues. Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

Fixed-income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest, in fixed-income securities, including short-term corporate debt securities, municipal securities and U.S. Government obligations. Corporate debt securities include, but are not limited to, debt obligations offered by public or private corporations either registered or unregistered. The market value of such securities may fluctuate in response to interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. A debt security's credit quality depends on the issuer's ability to pay interest on the security and repay the debt; the lower the credit rating, the greater the risk that the security's issuer will default. The credit risk of a security may also depend on the credit quality of any bank or financial institution that provides credit enhancement for the security. There are risks associated with the potential investment of the Fund's assets in fixed-income securities, which may include credit risk, interest rate risk and maturity risk as described below:

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security or counterparty to a transaction involving one or more bonds will be unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise will be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations. If the issuer, guarantor, or counterparty fails to pay interest, income may be reduced. If the issuer, guarantor, or counterparty fails to repay principal, the value of that security may be reduced. The Fund may be subject to credit risk to the extent that it invests in fixed-income securities that involve a promise by a third party to honor an obligation with respect to the fixed-income security. Securities rated BBB by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") or Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") are considered investment-grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than more highly-rated investment-grade obligations (those rated A or better) because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics, and may be speculative. Such investment-grade securities will be subject to higher credit risk and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than higher-rated securities.

Interest Rate Risk. The price of a bond or a fixed-income security is dependent, in part, upon interest rates. Therefore, the share price and total return of the Fund when investing a significant portion of its assets in fixed-income securities, will vary in response to changes in interest rates. There is the possibility that the value of the Fund's investment in bonds or fixed income securities may fall because bonds or fixed income securities generally fall in value when interest rates rise. The longer the term of a bond or fixed income instrument, the more sensitive it will be to fluctuations in value from interest rate changes. Changes in interest rates may have a more pronounced effect if the Fund holds a significant portion of its assets in fixed-income securities with long-term maturities.

Maturity Risk. Maturity risk is another factor that can affect the value of the Fund's fixed-income holdings. In general, fixed-income obligations with longer maturities have higher yields and a greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Conversely, fixed-income obligations with shorter maturities generally have lower yields but less sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Frequent and active trading may result in greater expenses to the Fund, which may lower the Fund's performance and may result in the realization of capital gains, including net short-term capital gains, which must generally be distributed to shareholders. Therefore, high portfolio turnover may reduce the Fund's returns and increase taxable distributions to shareholders.

Performance Summary

Performance information will be available after the Fund completes a full calendar year of operations. Updated performance information, current through the most recent month end, will be available by calling 1-888-348-1255 or by visiting www.q3allseasonfunds.com.

Management of the Fund

Q3 Asset Management Corporation is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers	Investment Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with Adviser
Adam Quiring	Co-Manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2025	Principal
Bruce Greig, CFA, CAIA	Co-Manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2025	Director of Research
Brad Giaimo	Co-Manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2025	Principal/CCO

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”) and only to Authorized Participants that have entered into agreements with Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), the Fund’s distributor. Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker or dealer at a market price. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange under the ticker symbol QTAC. Because the shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than (a premium), at, or less than (a discount) NAV.

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”).

An investor may access recent information, including information on the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts and bid-ask spreads, on the Fund’s website at www.q3allseasonfunds.com.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) plan, individual retirement account (“IRA”) or 529 college savings plan. Tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital appreciation. The Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") may change the Fund's investment objective without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. The Fund's other investment policies and strategies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval unless otherwise provided in this prospectus or in the statement of additional information ("SAI").

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in a combination of futures contracts on U.S. equity indexes ("Indexes"), such as the S&P 500 Index and the NASDAQ 100 Index ("Index Futures"), leveraged U.S. equity and fixed-income index ETFs ("Index ETFs"), as well as money market funds or other cash equivalents, U.S. Treasury securities, and short-term bonds ("Fixed Income Investments"). The percentage of the Fund's net assets invested in Index Futures may fluctuate over time but under normal circumstances is generally expected to represent approximately 10% of the Fund's net assets based on mark-to-market values. However, the Fund's notional exposure from a combination of Index Futures and Index ETFs may at times be up to +150%/-150% of the Fund's net assets due to the use of leverage. Leveraged positions will be taken when certain Signals (examples of which are defined below) indicate sufficient strength or weakness in the Indexes is present. The stronger the Signals, the more leverage will be used. Under normal circumstances, the balance of the Fund's net assets generally will be invested in Fixed Income Investments in an effort to generate income for the Fund and as collateral for the Index Futures. Fixed Income Investments which the Fund holds may comprise a significant percentage (including 100%) of the Fund's portfolio during the times when the Adviser determines, based on the process described below, that U.S. equity markets are unattractive for either short or long-term investment.

In managing the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a tactical, systematic strategy that relies on several proprietary algorithmic models ("Models"). Models may also utilize research from unaffiliated, third-party research providers. The Models may incorporate a combination of technical, economic, and fundamental signals, such as market cycle, sentiment analysis, momentum, moving averages and overbought/oversold readings. This is not necessarily an exhaustive list, as the Adviser has the sole discretion to utilize additional proprietary market signals as it deems necessary. Please see the "Principal Investment Strategies" sub-section of "Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" for more details on the Signals).

If a preponderance of the Signals are bullish, the Fund may be up to 150% invested in Index Futures and Index ETFs. Conversely, if the preponderance of the Signals are bearish, the Fund may be up to 150% invested in short Index Futures and/or inverse Index ETFs.

The Fund generally takes an inverse position, or exits or reduces, a position when a preponderance of the Signals indicate an environment in which the risk/reward characteristics of the Indexes are deemed to be unfavorable for investment. Generally, a specific inverse Signal utilized by the Fund would have to trigger, or a preponderance of the total Signals would need to register as negative (market not amenable for long investments) for the Fund to take inverse positions.

Trades for the Fund may be short-term in nature (lasting from 1-15 days), depending on prevailing market conditions, which may involve active and frequent trading and high portfolio turnover. However, certain trades could span longer periods of time (in excess of 60 days), depending on market conditions. At times, the Fund's investments may be indirectly focused on one or more sectors or areas of the economy.

Signals used by the Fund may fall into one, or more, of the following categories below. This is not necessarily an exhaustive list, rather examples of the types of quantitative measures the Fund may utilize when determining its positions. The types of market indicators may change over time at the sole discretion of the Adviser.

Market cycle indicators seek to identify trends in the market. Trend analysis refers to the concept that the market price of a given security will often exhibit autocorrelation. That is, when the index establishes a direction, either up or down, it will tend to maintain that direction for a certain length of time. For example, if the price of a given security was to increase steadily over several weeks, the model may signal this to be a buying opportunity, based on the belief that the price for the security is likely to continue rising. A trend signal would generally turn negative when the prevailing trend for a security is likely to reverse.

Sentiment analysis is used to measure various levels of investor confidence, or lack thereof, in the equity markets. Examples include the put/call ratio, levels of the CBOE Volatility Index, and investor sentiment surveys. Generally, such indicators are used to identify when market participants, as a group, are getting overly bullish or bearish based on past measures. Often these indicators are used in a "contrarian" manner as investors often get too bullish at market tops, and vice versa.

Momentum seeks to identify the strength of movement with an index market exposure. This can be done in many ways including measuring the time in which a particular index has made a move of a given size, or the relative performance of one index versus another. Collectively, momentum indicators are used to help pinpoint those times when the advances of an index are likely to predict future movements – either up or down.

Overbought/oversold indicators are used to identify those times that the equity markets have moved too far, too quickly, in any one direction. When this is deemed to have occurred, the belief is that the market will reverse, at least in the short-term, and move in the opposite direction resulting in a tradeable event.

Principal Risks

All investments involve risks, and the Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. As with any mutual fund or ETF investment, the Fund's returns and share price will fluctuate, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund's exposure to the risks discussed below may be through the Fund's direct investments or indirect through the Fund's investments in Index Futures and Fixed Income Instruments. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by any government agency. The Fund is subject to the following principal risks:

Derivatives Securities Risks: The use of derivative instruments requires special skills and knowledge of investment techniques that are different than those normally required for purchasing and selling stocks. If the Adviser uses a derivative instrument at the wrong time or incorrectly identifies market conditions, or if the derivative instrument does not perform as expected, these strategies may significantly reduce the Fund's return. Derivative instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

In addition, the Fund's use of futures contracts creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and therefore amplify the effect of market volatility on the Fund's share price. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

The Fund's use of derivatives or derivatives transactions may expose it to various risks, including leverage risk, market risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and legal risk. Leverage occurs when the Fund uses derivatives (such as futures contracts), or similar instruments or techniques to gain exposure to investments in an amount that exceeds the Fund's initial investment. The use of leverage magnifies changes in the Fund's net asset value and thus may result in increased portfolio volatility and increased risk of loss. Leverage may lower the Fund's overall returns. There can be no guarantee that the Fund's use of leverage will be successful. Market risk generally refers to risk from potential adverse market movements in relation to the Fund's derivatives transactions, or the risk that markets could experience a change in volatility that adversely impacts Fund returns and the Fund's obligations and exposures. Counterparty risk generally refers to the risk that a counterparty on a derivatives transaction may not be willing or able to perform its contractual obligations under the transaction, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Liquidity risk generally refers to risk involving the liquidity demands that derivatives transactions can create to make payments of margin, collateral or settlement obligations to counterparties. Operational risk generally refers to risk related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error. Legal risk generally refers to insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act regulates a fund's use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions. Among other conditions, Rule 18f-4 requires certain funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount (generally greater than 10% of a fund's net assets) to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. To the extent a fund uses derivative instruments (excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount (up to 10% of a fund's net assets), it will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4.

The regulation of derivatives has undergone substantial change in recent years. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related regulations require most derivatives to be margined and/or cleared and traded on an exchange, expand entity registration requirements, impose business conduct requirements on counterparties, and impose other regulatory requirements that impact derivatives markets. The implementation of these requirements or additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make the use of derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, and may impose limits or restrictions on the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions. Fund management cannot fully predict the effects of any governmental regulation of the derivatives markets, and there can be no assurance that any government regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's performance or ability to achieve its investment objective.

Futures Contract Risk: Futures contracts involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to: unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, interest rates, indices, the other financial instruments' prices or currency exchange rates; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge (if the derivative instrument is being used for hedging purposes); tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on futures contracts may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing futures contract positions. The successful use of futures contracts depends upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and are subject to special risk considerations, including:

- imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the forward or futures contract;
- possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired;
- losses caused by unanticipated market movement, which are potentially unlimited;

- the Adviser's inability to correctly predict the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors;
- the possibility that a counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations;
- the possibility that the Fund may have insufficient cash and have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet the daily variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so;
- the possibility that a failure to close a position may result in delivery of an illiquid commodity to the Fund or that rapid selling to avoid delivery may result in unfavorable execution prices; and
- possible inefficiencies that are created by the need to "roll contracts" (i.e., sell out of a contract that is nearing delivery or settlement in favor of a contract with a delivery or settlement date that is further into the future).
- **ETF Risks:** Because the Fund's shares are traded on an exchange, the Fund is subject to additional risks:

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: Only an Authorized Participant (as defined in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section of this prospectus) may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Cash Redemption Risk: Unlike many ETFs, the Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares of the Fund for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. Cash redemptions may also entail higher transaction costs than in-kind redemptions, which costs may be passed on to redeemers of creation units of Fund shares in the form of redemption transaction fees. The cost of cash redemptions could also reduce the Fund's NAV to the extent that those costs are not fully offset by the redemption transaction fee charged to the redeeming Authorized Participant.

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares: Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread”. The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause wider bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk: While the Fund’s shares are listed on an exchange and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market price, the NAV of the Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares of the Fund will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund’s holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

Marketing Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s securities holdings. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s NAV. However, because shares can be

created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term. While the creation-redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade on the exchange at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

- **Absence of Prior Active Market.** While the Fund's shares are listed on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.
- **Trading Issues.** Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

Fixed-income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including changes in interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. A debt security's credit quality depends on the issuer's ability to pay interest on the security and repay the debt; the lower the credit rating, the greater the risk that the security's issuer will default. The credit risk of a security may also depend on the credit quality of any bank or financial institution that provides credit enhancement for the security. There are risks associated with the potential investment of the Fund's assets in fixed-income securities, which may include credit risk, interest rate risk and maturity risk as described below:

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security or counterparty to a transaction involving one or more bonds will be unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise will be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations. If the

issuer, guarantor, or counterparty fails to pay interest, income may be reduced. If the issuer, guarantor, or counterparty fails to repay principal, the value of that security. The Fund may be subject to credit risk to the extent that it invests in fixed-income securities that involve a promise by a third party to honor an obligation with respect to the fixed-income security. Securities rated BBB by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") or Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") are considered investment-grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than more highly-rated investment-grade obligations (those rated A or better) because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics, and may be speculative. Such investment-grade securities will be subject to higher credit risk and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than higher-rated securities. Credit risk is particularly significant for investments in "junk bonds" or lower than investment-grade securities.

Interest Rate Risk. The price of a fixed-income security is dependent, in part, upon interest rates. Therefore, the share price and total return of the Fund, when investing a significant portion of its assets will vary in response to changes in interest rates. There is the possibility that the value of the Fund's investment in fixed-income securities may fall because fixed-income securities generally fall in value when interest rates rise. The longer the term of a bond or fixed-income instrument, the more sensitive it will be to fluctuations in value from interest rate changes. Changes in interest rates may have a more pronounced effect if the Fund holds a significant portion of its assets in fixed-income securities with long-term maturities. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may increase or decrease interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such changes. Any such changes could be sudden and could expose debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Fund investments.

Maturity Risk. Maturity risk is another factor that can affect the value of the Fund's fixed-income holdings. In general, fixed-income obligations with longer maturities have higher yields and a greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Conversely, fixed-income obligations with shorter maturities generally have lower yields but less sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Fund of Funds Structure Risk. Investments in ETFs and other investment companies (e.g. open end and closed end mutual funds) subject the Fund to paying its proportionate share of fees and expenses from those investments. In other words, by investing in the Fund, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs and investment companies in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. In addition, under the 1940 Act, the Fund is subject to restrictions that may limit the amount of any particular ETF or other registered investment company that the Fund may own.

Leveraged ETF Risk. The Fund may invest in Leveraged ETFs. In general, Leveraged ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a multiple of the performance of an underlying index (e.g., two or three times the performance or two or three times the inverse performance) for a single day and rely to some degree, often extensively, on derivatives to achieve their objectives. Thus, the Fund may be directly exposed (via financial instruments) and/or indirectly exposed to derivatives risk through its investments in these Leveraged ETFs. Further, investments in Leveraged ETFs are subject to the risk that the performance of the ETF will not correlate with the underlying index as intended. Leveraged ETFs often “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. Consequently, Leveraged ETFs may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to a complete loss of its investment. Leveraged ETFs are also subject to the risks presented by traditional ETFs (see “ETF Risks” and “Fund of Funds Structure Risk”).

Management Risk. Unlike many ETFs that have a passive investment strategy, the Fund is actively managed. The Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser’s investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Adviser’s control, including fluctuation in interest rates, the quality of the Fund’s investments, economic conditions and general market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, such as changes in governments’ economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) resulted in closing borders, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity and company closings and product cutbacks, as well as general concern and uncertainty, thus causing significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets, the broad effects of which are currently difficult to assess. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Fund) could fall drastically and rapidly and therefore adversely affect the Fund.

Model Risk. Quantitative models used in the Fund's strategy may cause the Fund to underperform other investment strategies. Flaws or errors in the quantitative model's assumptions, design, execution, or data inputs may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Quantitative models may underperform in certain market environments including in stressed or volatile market conditions. There can be no assurance that the use of quantitative models will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Frequent and active trading may result in greater expenses to the Fund, which may lower the Fund's performance and may result in the realization of capital gains, including net short-term capital gains, which must generally be distributed to shareholders. Therefore, high portfolio turnover may reduce the Fund's returns and increase taxable distributions to shareholders.

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in futures contracts that are based on the value of the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprise the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in futures contracts that are based on the value of the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment Risk. The S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund or the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index.

Index Trading Risk. The trading price of the S&P 500 Index and/or NASDAQ 100 Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.

Nasdaq 100 Index Risks: The NASDAQ 100 Index's major risks stem from its high concentration in the technology sector and significant exposure to high-growth, high-valuation companies. A downturn in the tech industry, whether from regulatory changes, shifts in technology, or competitive pressures, can greatly impact the index. It is also vulnerable to geopolitical risks due to many constituent companies having substantial international operations. Since many of these tech companies often trade at high valuations, a shift in investor sentiment could lead to significant price declines.

Sector Risk. At times the Fund may emphasize investment in one or more sectors, and as a result the value of its net assets will be more susceptible to the financial, market or economic events affecting issuers and industries within those sectors than would be the case for funds that do not emphasize investment in particular sectors. In addition, this may increase the risk of loss of an investment in the Fund and increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV per share.

Technology Sector Risk. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs.

In addition to the strategies and risks described above, the Fund may invest in other types of securities whose risks are described in the Fund's SAI.

Portfolio Holdings and Disclosure Policy

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI.

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Only certain financial institutions such as registered broker-dealers and banks that have entered into agreements with the Fund's Distributor ("Authorized Participants" or "APs") may acquire shares directly from the Fund and tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund. Such purchases and redemptions are made at NAV per share and only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

A creation transaction, which is subject to acceptance by the Fund's Distributor and the Fund, generally takes place when an AP deposits into the Fund a designated portfolio of securities ("Deposit Securities") (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) and a specified amount of cash approximating the holdings of the Fund in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units. The composition of such portfolio generally corresponds pro rata to the holdings of the Fund. However, the Fund may, in certain circumstances, offer Creation Units partially or solely for cash. Similarly, shares can be redeemed only in Creation Units, generally for a designated portfolio of securities (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) held by the Fund and a specified amount of cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after a creation or redemption order is received in an acceptable form under the AP agreement.

The Fund charges APs standard creation and redemption transaction fees ("Transaction Fees") to offset transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units. The standard creation and redemption transaction fees are set forth in the table below. The standard creation transaction fee is charged to the AP on the day such AP creates a Creation Unit, and is the same regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by the AP on the applicable business day. Similarly, the standard redemption transaction fee is charged to the AP on the day such AP redeems a Creation Unit, and is the same regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed by the AP on the applicable business day. Creations and redemptions for cash (when cash creations and redemptions (in whole or in part) are available or specified) are also subject to an additional charge (up to the maximum amounts shown in the table below). This charge is intended to compensate for brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to cash transactions (which may, in certain instances, be based on a good faith estimate of transaction costs).

The Transaction Fees for the Fund are listed in the table below.

Fee for In-Kind and Cash Purchases	Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Cash Purchases*
\$200	200 basis points (2.0)%

* As a percentage of the amount invested.

The Fund reserves the right to make redemptions of shares for cash.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange under the symbol QTAC. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per share. Shares can be bought and sold on the secondary market throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares, and shares typically trade in blocks of less than a Creation Unit. There is no minimum investment. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

When buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund and is recognized as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

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.

Share Trading Prices

The trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

Frequent Purchases And Redemptions Of Fund Shares

The Fund's shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in the Fund's shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with 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 the Fund's 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 Fund shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Fund's shares.

Investments by Other Investment Companies

Rule 12d1-4 allows funds to invest in other investment companies in excess of some of the limitations discussed above, subject to certain limitations and conditions. An acquiring fund relying on Rule 12d-4 must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement with the acquired fund. Rule 12d1-4 outlines the requirements for fund of funds agreements and specifies certain reporting responsibilities of the acquiring fund's adviser. The Fund expects to rely on Rule 12d1-4 to the extent the Adviser deems such reliance necessary or appropriate.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, the Fund's administrator, calculates the Fund's NAV at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open for business. Currently, the NYSE is closed on weekends and in recognition of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

To calculate NAV, the Fund's assets are valued and totaled, liabilities are subtracted, and the balance is divided by the number of shares outstanding. The Fund generally values its portfolio securities at its current market values determined based on available market quotations. However, if market quotations are not available or are considered to be unreliable due to market or other events, portfolio securities will be valued at their fair values, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, as determined in good faith by the Adviser, as the Fund's valuation designee, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV are based on the consideration by the Fund of a number of subjective factors and therefore may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. To the extent the assets of the Fund are invested in other registered investment companies that are not listed on an exchange the Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs reported by such registered investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing. To the extent the Fund has portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Premium/Discount Information

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers at market prices and the Fund's shares will trade at market prices. The market price of shares of the Fund may be greater than, equal to, or less than NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of shares of the Fund.

Information regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded at a price above (at a premium to) or below (at a discount to) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, can be found at www.q3allseasonfunds.com.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid annually by the Fund. The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available.

Taxes

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. taxpayers. Additional tax information appears in the SAI. 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 individual retirement account, 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

As stated above, dividends from net investment income, if any, ordinarily are declared and paid quarterly by the Fund. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (i.e., dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rate for net capital gain. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund (if that option is available). Distributions reinvested in additional shares of the Fund through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if available, will be taxable to shareholders acquiring the additional shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the shares.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations, including when you have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that you are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

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 from sales of shares may be limited.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An AP who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any Cash Component it pays. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares being redeemed and the value of the securities. The IRS, however, may assert

that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales” or for other reasons. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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 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 shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See “Tax Status” in the SAI for a description regarding basis determination methods applicable to Share redemptions and the Fund’s obligation to report basis information to the IRS.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Shareholders that are not “U.S. persons” within the meaning of the Code should consult their tax advisers and, if holding shares through intermediaries, their intermediaries, concerning the application of U.S. tax rules and tax rules of other applicable jurisdictions to their investment in the Fund. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the shares of the Fund under all applicable tax laws.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Investment Adviser

Q3 Asset Management Corporation, with a principal address of 2175 Cole Street, Birmingham, MI 48009, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser provides the Fund with a continuous program of investing the Fund’s assets and determining the composition of the Fund’s portfolio. The Adviser has been registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) since 2013 and also provides investment advisory services to other accounts, including other registered investment companies.

For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly investment advisory fee (a “Management Fee”) computed at the annual rate of 1.35% of its average daily net assets.

A discussion of the factors considered by the Board in its approval of the Fund’s Advisory Agreement with the Adviser, including the Board’s conclusions with respect thereto, will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Financial Statements to shareholders for the period ending May 31, 2026.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals have primary responsibility for day-to-day management of the Fund.

Adam Quiring is a co-portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Quiring joined the Adviser in 2009, and serves as one of the firm's principals. Mr. Quiring earned a Bachelor's of Science (Business) degree from Northern Michigan University.

Bruce Greig is a co-portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Greig joined the Adviser in 2015, and serves as its Director of Research. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Greig was the Vice President-Asset Management for CIG Capital Advisors. Mr. Greig earned a Bachelor's of Science (Mathematics) degree from The University of Michigan and a Masters in Business Administration from the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan.

Brad Giaimo is a co-portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Giaimo formed the Adviser in 2006, and serves as one of the firm's principals and as its Chief Compliance Officer. Mr. Giaimo earned a Bachelor's of Arts from The University of Hartford and worked 11 years on the New York Cotton Exchange as an independent floor trader.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and their ownership of shares of the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights. The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's performance for the Fund's periods of operations. Because the Fund has yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

DISCLAIMERS

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about the Fund is included in the SAI, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual Financial Statements to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual Financial Statements, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI, the audited and unaudited Financial Statements or other information about the Fund, or to make inquiries about the Fund, please call Toll-Free:

1-888-348-1255

This Prospectus, the SAI and the most recent shareholder reports are also available without charge on the Fund's website at www.q3allseasonfunds.com or upon written request to:

Q3 All-Season Tactical Advantage ETF
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

The Fund's website will also provide information about the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads.

Only one copy of a Prospectus or audited or unaudited Financial Statements will be sent to each household address. This process, known as "Householding," is used for most required shareholder mailings. (It does not apply to confirmations of transactions and account statements, however). You may, of course, request an additional copy of a Prospectus or audited or unaudited Financial Statements at any time by calling or writing the Fund or by downloading free of charge at www.q3allseasonfunds.com. You may also request that Householding be eliminated from all your required mailings.

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of information on the SEC's Internet site may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.