WAVELENGTH FUND
(WAVLX)

Managed by
Wavelength Capital Management, LLC

PROSPECTUS

September 28, 2025

For information or assistance in opening an account,
please call toll-free 1-866-896-9292.

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

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RISK/RETURN SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Wavelength Fund (the "Fund") seeks total return.

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.**

Shareholder Fees
(fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None
Redemption Fee	None

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

Management Fees	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.46%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.27%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.68%
Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	(0.42%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.26%

(1) "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expenses Reimbursement" will not correlate to the ratios of 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."

(2) Wavelength Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed, under an expense limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement"), until October 1, 2026 to reduce Management Fees and reimburse Other Expenses to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of brokerage costs, taxes, interest, borrowing costs such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and merger or reorganization costs and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) to an amount not exceeding 0.99% of average daily net assets of the Fund. Management Fee reductions and expense reimbursements by the Adviser are subject to repayment by the Fund for a period of three years after the date on which such fees and expenses were incurred, provided that the repayments do not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of such reductions and reimbursements) to exceed (i) the expense limitation then in effect, if any and (ii) the expense limitation in effect at the time the expenses to be repaid were incurred. Prior to October 1, 2026, this agreement may not be modified or terminated without the approval of the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Ultimus Managers Trust (the "Trust"). The Expense Limitation Agreement will terminate automatically if the Fund's investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Adviser is terminated.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, the operating expenses of the Fund remain the same and the contractual agreement to limit expenses remains in effect only until October 1, 2026. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$128	$489	$873	$1,952

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, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 72% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund aims to achieve its investment objective by seeking to establish a balance of investment exposure across possible interest rate environments using global fixed income instruments, while buying and selling securities with a target of maintaining this balance amidst changing market and economic conditions. The Fund's portfolio holdings will primarily include securities sold on United States ("U.S.") exchanges, including government and inflation-linked bonds, (the latter of which are U.S. and foreign government bonds with a nominal return indexed to inflation), exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and derivative instruments (including futures contracts). Investments represented by the ETFs and derivative instruments that the Fund holds will include, from time to time, developed-market government bonds, developed-market inflation-linked government bonds, emerging market fixed-income securities (both U.S. Dollar-denominated and local currency-denominated), sovereign debt, municipal securities, collateralized debt, mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate debt, senior loans, preferred securities, stock index futures, and convertible bonds. The Fund defines emerging market securities as those that provide exposure to companies that are domiciled in any country, or are issued by any country, where the economy is undergoing a developmental shift toward higher standards of living and modernization. Depending on market conditions, the Fund's portfolio structure, and other factors considered by the Adviser, the Fund's portfolio may at times consist primarily of ETFs or primarily of the individual securities noted above.

The Adviser does not target any particular average credit quality or average maturity for the Fund. The Fund may purchase (directly or indirectly) fixed-income securities of any credit quality, maturity or yield. The Adviser intends to limit the Fund's investment (direct or indirect) in high yield securities (junk bonds) to not more than 50% of the Fund's net assets.

The Adviser uses quantitative investment models for macroeconomic analysis, risk management, and portfolio construction purposes. To implement this investment process, and to facilitate efficiency and repeatability, the Adviser has automated many of the rules used in these areas. That is, the Adviser often creates and uses proprietary software that can automatically gather the data required for analysis, quantitatively evaluate investments as needed for portfolio construction, and generate target portfolio holdings on behalf of the Fund.

In implementing the Fund's investment strategy, the Adviser uses an "interest rate neutral" strategy, which means that the Adviser seeks to construct a portfolio with a "neutral" exposure to potential interest rate movements. Specifically, the Adviser targets the base interest rate in the U.S. economy, which is the federal funds rate, and seeks to achieve a neutral exposure to that rate. The Adviser believes that the macroeconomic conditions of growth and inflation are the two principal factors that influence the Federal Reserve's decisions related to the federal funds rate. As such, the Adviser measures instruments' statistical relationships with growth conditions and inflation conditions, and seeks to create a balance within the Fund's portfolio of investment exposure between, on the one hand, instruments that the Adviser believes benefit when each such condition is rising, and, on the other hand, instruments that the Adviser believes benefit when each such condition is falling. Through this balance, the Adviser seeks to establish a portfolio that will likely be neutral (i.e., not materially affected) by movements in the U.S. interest rate environment. There is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to achieve a "neutral" exposure to potential interest rate environments within the portfolio.

The inputs the Adviser will use in targeting this balanced investment exposure include:

1. Macroeconomic inputs related to economic growth (e.g., changes in gross domestic product and industrial production) and inflation (e.g., changes in the consumer price index). In this regard, the Adviser evaluates fundamental relationships between asset classes and macroeconomic conditions as experienced over the long-term.
2. Quantitative inputs related to investment exposure (e.g., the standard deviation of investment returns and their maximum experienced losses over multiple timeframes). In this regard, the Adviser evaluates statistical measures of investment exposure for each market in which investments are made.

The Fund's investment strategy is based on establishing a balance of investment exposure across possible interest rate environments using fixed-income instruments, and the Adviser will buy and sell securities with a target of maintaining this balance amidst changing market and economic conditions. The Fund may use ETFs as a means of implementing its strategy; and, when it does, the Fund's returns from such ETFs are expected to be derived primarily from their total return. At times, a large portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in ETFs.

The Fund will typically use derivative instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts, in seeking to achieve its investment objective, subject to applicable law and any other restriction described in this Prospectus or the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The term "derivative" instruments generally refer to instruments that have a value based on ("derived from") the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, index or some other variable. Futures contracts are contractual agreements related to future financial obligations, and the futures that the Fund will hold will primarily be U.S. government bond futures. Synthetic leverage, including long and short exposures (but not borrowing of securities), may be created through futures transactions made by the Fund. The Fund's use of derivative instruments can have the economic effect of financial leverage which increases the effect of price swings of an underlying asset. This can result in the potential for both greater gains and greater losses for the Fund than would be possible if the Fund did not use instruments with the economic effect of financial leverage. The percentage of the Fund's assets invested in derivatives will fluctuate but collectively could represent economic exposure of 100% or more of the total assets of the Fund. While the use of derivative instruments is intended to reduce volatility, this can also cause the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") to be volatile, and there is no assurance that the use of derivative instruments will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. The rules and interpretations of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") impose certain limitations on the Fund's ability to use leverage. The Fund also generally expects to lend its portfolio securities to seek to earn income.

At times, a significant portion of the Fund's assets may also be held in cash or equivalent holdings that serve as collateral for other positions and earn income for the Fund. These cash or equivalent holdings may be held directly or indirectly and may include, but are not limited to, U.S. government securities, U.S. government agency securities, short-term fixed-income securities, overnight and/or fixed term repurchase agreements, money market mutual fund shares, and cash and cash equivalents with one year or less term to maturity.

Over short-to-medium periods of time, the Adviser expects the Fund's NAV to fluctuate and exhibit volatility due in part to the use of derivative instruments and their potential effect of financial leverage, in addition to the expected levels of fluctuation within financial markets. The volatility of the Fund's NAV is measured by the annualized standard deviation of its return. While the Fund's holdings are intended to reduce the effect of market volatility, the Adviser generally expects that the annualized volatility target for the Fund's NAV will generally range between 5% and 15% of the Fund's total return. Actual or realized volatility can and will differ from this target forecast range and may be higher or lower depending on market conditions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any mutual fund investment, there is a risk that you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends largely upon the Adviser's skill in selecting securities for purchase and sale by the Fund and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Because of the types of securities in which the Fund invests and the investment techniques the Adviser uses, the Fund is designed for investors who are investing for the long term. The Fund may not be appropriate for use as a complete investment program. The principal risks of an investment in the Fund are generally described below.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund invests in a broad array of asset classes and may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes. For example, the Fund may be overweight in instruments tied to rising growth, i.e. convertible bonds, when the stock market is falling and the fixed-income market is rising.

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 governments' economic policies, political turmoil, terrorism, military actions, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues, which may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that emerged in 2019 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 long-term effects of which are difficult to assess. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and, therefore, adversely affect the Fund.

Volatility Risk. The Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's NAV per share to experience significant increases or declines, generally between 5% and 15% of the Fund's total return, in value over short periods of time.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the price of an asset, or income generated by an asset, will not keep up with the cost of living. Almost all financial assets have some inflation risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The price of a fixed-income security is dependent, in part, upon prevailing market interest rates. 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. A rise in interest rates will generally cause the value of fixed-income securities to decrease. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates will generally cause the value of fixed-income securities to increase. Consequently, changes in interest rates may have a significant effect on the Fund, especially if the Fund is holding a significant portion of its assets in fixed-income securities that are particularly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, such as fixed-income securities with long-term maturities, zero coupon bonds, and debentures. This risk may be heightened given the likelihood of increases in interest rates in the future as the Federal Reserve continues to increase the federal funds rate after a period of historically low rates. A rise or potential rise in interest rates may cause the Fund to lose value and increase redemptions, which could cause the Adviser to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times, resulting in losses to the Fund.

Issuer/Credit Risk. There is a possibility that issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest may default on the payment of interest or principal on the securities when due, which could cause the Fund to lose money. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of an issuer to make principal and interest payments on securities. The value of securities also may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments.

Investment Model and Computer Software Risk. The Adviser relies heavily on quantitative investment models to assist with security selection. The Adviser's extensive use of its quantitative models and proprietary software presents certain additional risks. Specifically, the Adviser cannot guarantee that the data used in the models will be accurate or complete. Moreover, the computer software, whether proprietary or obtained from third-parties, may fail or may have errors that go undetected by the Adviser. If issues are present in the data used by the Adviser or if there are errors in the computer software used by the Adviser, there may be adverse impacts to the Fund, including a decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund is at risk for any adverse financial impacts resulting from deficiencies in the Adviser's quantitative investment process.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. Certain of the government agency securities the Fund may purchase are backed only by the credit of the government agency and not by full faith and credit of the U.S.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("U.S. TIPS") and Inflation-Linked Bonds Risk. The value of inflation-protected securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in the value of inflation-protected securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of inflation-protected securities. If the Fund purchases inflation-protected securities in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. The inflation protected securities markets are generally much smaller and less liquid than the nominal bonds from the same issuers and as such can suffer losses during times of economic stress or illiquidity.

Municipal Securities Risk. The risk of a municipal security generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political, regulatory or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including in connection with an issuer's insolvency.

Investment Grade Securities Risk. Investment grade fixed-income securities are assigned credit ratings by ratings agencies based on their assessment of the creditworthiness or risk of default of a bond issue. Ratings agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings of the securities and may subsequently downgrade the rating if economic circumstances affect the relevant bond issue. In addition, the credit ratings of fixed-income securities may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such securities deteriorates.

High Yield Bond (Junk Bond) Risk. Fixed-income securities rated below Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and BBB by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") and unrated securities of similar credit quality are generally considered speculative in nature and are generally subject to greater risks with respect to the non-payment of interest and principal and greater market fluctuations than higher-rated fixed-income securities. Lower-rated fixed-income securities are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by companies with questionable credit strength. These fixed-income securities are considered below "investment grade." The retail secondary market for these "junk bonds" may be less liquid than that of higher-rated fixed-income securities, and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's NAV. These risks can reduce the value of the Fund's shares and the income it earns. Lower-rated securities carry a greater risk of default than investment grade securities.

Senior Loans Risk. Investments in senior loans typically are below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Senior loans are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. In addition, senior loans are subject to the risk that the value of the collateral, if any, securing a loan may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate.

Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund may buy securities convertible into common stock. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible bonds tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

Foreign Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by foreign governments or foreign corporations, directly or indirectly through ETFs or derivative transactions (e.g., foreign currency futures). The Fund may also invest in foreign securities that trade on U.S. exchanges or indirectly (i.e. through ETFs or other investment companies) in foreign securities that trade on foreign exchanges. Foreign securities markets can be volatile and securities prices can change drastically. Foreign investments may be adversely affected by governmental actions such as capital or currency controls, nationalization of a company or industry, expropriation of assets or imposition of higher taxes. Investments in foreign securities involve risks resulting from differences in regulations to which U.S. and foreign markets are subject. These risks include differing accounting and disclosure standards, currency exchange risks, settlement difficulties, market illiquidity, difficulties enforcing legal rights and greater transaction costs. The foregoing risks are more pronounced in investments in securities of issuers that are located in or have substantial operations in emerging market countries because such countries tend to develop sporadically and the securities may have lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging markets involve all of the risks of foreign investments (see above), and also have additional risks. The markets of developing countries have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. Many emerging markets companies in the early stages of development are dependent on a small number of products and lack substantial capital reserves. In addition, emerging markets often have less developed legal and financial systems. These markets often have provided significantly higher or lower rates of return than developed markets and usually carry higher risks to investors than securities of companies in developed countries.

Sovereign Debt Risk. These investments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is limited legal recourse for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations to pay principal and interest.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk. The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation. Collateralized debt obligations are generally subject to credit, interest rate, valuation, liquidity, prepayment and extension risks. Prepayment risk refers to when borrowers pay off their debt obligations sooner than expected in times of declining interest rates, while extension risk refers to when borrowers pay off their debt obligations more slowly than expected in times of rising interest rates. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations Risk. Collateralized mortgage obligations exhibit similar risks to those of mortgage-backed securities but also present certain special risks. Collateralized mortgage obligations are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Collateralized mortgage obligation tranches may be specially structured in a manner that provides a variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in interest rates, the ability of a collateralized mortgage obligation tranche to provide the anticipated investment characteristics and performance may be significantly reduced. These changes may result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the collateralized mortgage obligation tranche.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stocks are subject to risks similar to debt securities, such as interest rate risk and credit risk, and are also subject to risks associated with equity securities, risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time in response to many factors, including general market and economic conditions, industry conditions, or the activities of the issuing company, among other factors. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

Stock Index Futures Risk. A stock index assigns relative values to the common stocks included in the applicable index and fluctuates with the changes in the market value of those stocks. Stock index futures are contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the underlying stock index. The primary risks associated with stock index futures investments are market risk, index tracking risk, credit risk of the exchange on which the futures are traded, and the possible inability to close a futures contract when desired.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund lends its portfolio securities to seek to earn additional income. When the Fund lends its portfolio securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, resulting in a loss to the Fund and/or a delay in recovering the loaned securities. The Fund could also lose money in connection with securities lending transactions if it does not recover the loaned securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences. The Fund is not obligated to engage in securities lending, and may discontinue its securities lending activities at any time.

Money Market Mutual Funds. Although a money market fund seeks to maintain the value of an investment at $1.00 per share, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. The Fund will incur additional indirect expenses due to acquired fund fees and expenses to the extent it invests in shares of money market mutual funds.

ETF and Other Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs and other investment companies. Through its positions in ETFs and other investment companies, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicle's investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF or other investment company could decrease (or increase). Certain of the ETFs or other investment companies in which the Fund may invest may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing any diversification benefits. Investments in ETFs and other investment companies are also subject to additional risks, including:

Expenses. When the Fund invests in ETFs and other investment companies, your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs or other investment companies, since 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.

Fund of Funds Structure. The use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount, and character of the Fund's distributions and therefore may increase the amount of your tax liability.

Market Value Risk. The market value of an ETF's shares may differ from its NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that the Fund pays more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risks that the Fund's NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds, and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

Derivatives 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 cost of investing in such instruments generally increases as interest rates increase, which will lower the Fund's return.

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.

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.

Futures Contract Risk. Transactions in derivative instruments (e.g., futures) 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 derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing 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).

Leverage Risk. Futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and certain other derivatives provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure, as well as the potential for greater loss. The NAV of the Fund when employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that a particular investment cannot be sold at the advantageous time or price. For example, if a fixed-income security is downgraded or drops in price, the market demand for that security may be limited, making that security difficult to sell. Additionally, the market for certain securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions. A reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed-income markets also has the potential to decrease liquidity for fixed-income securities as a general matter. A potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions. Increases in redemptions may require the Adviser to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times, which could reduce the Fund's returns. Also, investments in derivatives, non-U.S. investments, restricted securities, securities having small market capitalizations, and securities having substantial market and/or credit and counterparty risk tend to involve greater liquidity risk.

Political Risk. Changes in the political status of any country can have profound effects on the value of investments exposed to that country. Related risk factors are the regulatory environment within any country or industry and the sovereign health of the country. These risks can only be reduced by carefully monitoring the economic, political and regulatory atmosphere within countries and diversifying across countries.

CFTC Regulation Risk. To the extent the Fund makes investments regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), the Fund intends to do so in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended ("CEA"). The Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 and therefore, the Adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. If the Adviser is unable to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.5, the Adviser may be required to modify the Fund's investment strategies or be subject to CFTC registration requirements, either of which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Counterparty Credit Risk. The Fund may invest in financial instruments involving counterparties for the purpose of attempting to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index or asset class without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. In these types of transactions, the counterparty represents the other party involved in a financial transaction with the Fund. The Fund's use of such financial instruments, including swap agreements and structured notes, involves risks that are different from those related to ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These include the risk that the counterparty will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement without having to sell other Fund holdings for non-investment related reasons.

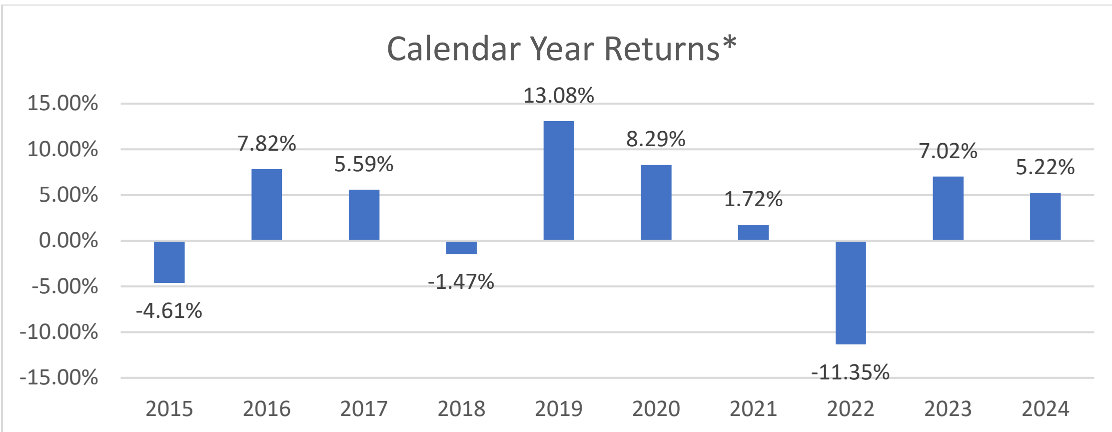
Management Style Risk. The Adviser's method of security selection may not be successful and the Fund may underperform relative to its benchmark index or to other mutual funds that employ similar investment strategies. In addition, the Adviser may select investments that fail to perform as anticipated. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the success of the Adviser's investment process and there is no guarantee that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular investment for the Fund will be correct or produce the desired results.

Maturity Risk. Maturity risk is another factor that can affect the value of the Fund's fixed-income security holdings. In general, but not in all cases, the longer the maturity of a fixed-income security, the higher its yield and the greater its price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Certain market conditions, such as inverted yield curves, may indicate that securities with longer maturities may result in lower yields. Conversely, the shorter the maturity, the lower the yield but the greater the price stability. The Fund will be subject to greater maturity risk to the extent it is invested in fixed-income securities with longer maturities. This risk may be heightened given the likelihood of increases in interest rates in the future.

Reinvestment Risk. As issuers pay interest or return capital to investors, there is no guarantee that investors will be able to reinvest these payments and receive rates equal to or better than their original investment. If interest rates fall, the rate of return available to reinvested money will also fall. For example, purchasers of a 30-year, 5% coupon bond can anticipate that they will receive a 5% return on their original capital, but unless they can reinvest all of the interest receipts at or above 5%, the total return over 30 years will be below 5%. The higher the coupon and prepayment risk, the higher the reinvestment risk. An investor who plans on spending (as opposed to reinvesting) the income generated by his portfolio is less likely to be concerned with reinvestment risk and more likely to be concerned with inflation and interest rate risk than is an investor who will be reinvesting all income.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for the one year, five year and ten year periods compare with those of a broad-based securities market index and a secondary index. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information, current through the most recent month end, is available by calling 1-866-896-9292 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.wavelengthfunds.com.



* The Fund's year-to-date return through June 30, 2025 is 4.97%.

Quarterly Returns During This Time Period

Highest	7.20%	(quarter ended June 30, 2020)
Lowest	(6.82%)	(quarter ended June 30, 2022)

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2024	**One Year**	**Five Year**	**Ten Years**
Return Before Taxes	5.22%	1.92%	2.90%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.45%	0.55%	1.65%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.16%	0.94%	1.73%
Bloomberg U.S .Aggregate Bond Index*	1.25%	(0.33%)	1.35%
S&P U.S. Treasury Bill 0-3 Month Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	5.32%	2.49%	1.76%

* Prior to June 13, 2024, the S&P U.S. Treasury Bill 0-3 Month Index was used as the Fund's primary benchmark. In accordance with regulatory changes requiring the Fund's primary benchmark to represent the overall applicable market, effective June 13, 2024, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index has replaced the S&P U.S. Treasury Bill 0-3 Month Index as the Fund's primary index. A Fund's secondary and/or tertiary benchmark provides a means to compare the Fund's average annual returns to a benchmark that the Fund's investment adviser believes is representative of the Fund's investment universe. The S&P U.S. Treasury Bill 0-3 Month Index is now the Fund's secondary index.

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Wavelength Capital Management, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager	Investment Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with Adviser
Andrew Dassori	Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2013	Chief Investment Officer and Managing Director of the Adviser

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Minimum Initial Investment

The minimum investment is $2,500 for regular accounts.

Minimum Additional Investments

The minimum additional investment is $100 for regular accounts ($50 for IRAs and UGMA/UTMA accounts).

General Information

You may purchase or redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. Transactions may be initiated by written request, by telephone or through your financial intermediary. Written requests to the Fund should be sent to Wavelength Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, or via overnight mail at Wavelength Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246. For more information about purchasing and redeeming shares, please see "How to Buy Shares" and "How to Redeem Shares" in this Prospectus or call 1-866-896-9292 for assistance.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or any other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its 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. Certain of these payments are sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing". Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return. The Fund reserves the right to change the investment objective without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Investment Strategy

The Fund aims to achieve its investment objective by seeking to establish a balance of investment exposure across possible interest rate environments using global fixed income instruments, while buying and selling securities with a target of maintaining this balance amidst changing market and economic conditions. The Fund's portfolio holdings will primarily include securities sold on U.S. exchanges, including government and inflation-linked bonds, (the latter of which are U.S. and foreign government bonds with a nominal return indexed to inflation), exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and derivative instruments (including futures contracts). Investments represented by the ETFs and derivative instruments that the Fund holds will include, from time to time, developed-market government bonds, developed-market inflation-linked government bonds, emerging market fixed-income securities (both U.S. Dollar-denominated and local currency-denominated), sovereign debt, municipal securities, collateralized debt, mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate debt, senior loans, preferred securities, stock index futures, and convertible bonds. The Fund defines emerging market securities as those that provide exposure to companies that are domiciled in any country, or are issued by any country, where the economy is undergoing a developmental shift toward higher standards of living and modernization. Depending on market conditions, the Fund's portfolio structure, and other factors considered by the Adviser, the Fund's portfolio may at times consist primarily of ETFs or primarily of the individual securities noted above.

The Adviser will not target any particular average credit quality or average maturity for the Fund. The Fund may purchase (directly or indirectly) fixed-income securities of any credit quality, maturity or yield. The Adviser intends to limit the Fund's investment (direct or indirect) in high yield securities (i.e. junk bonds) to not more than 50% of its net assets.

The Adviser uses quantitative investment models for macroeconomic analysis, risk management, and portfolio construction purposes. To implement this investment process, and to facilitate efficiency and repeatability, the Adviser has automated many of the rules used in these areas. That is, the Adviser often creates and uses proprietary software that can automatically gather the data required for analysis, quantitatively evaluate investments as needed for portfolio construction, and generate target portfolio holdings on behalf of the Fund.

In implementing the Fund's investment strategy, the Adviser uses an "interest rate neutral" strategy, which means that the Adviser seeks to construct a portfolio with a "neutral" exposure to potential interest rate movements. Specifically, the Adviser targets the base interest rate in the U.S. economy, which is the federal funds rate, and seeks to achieve a neutral exposure to that rate. The Adviser believes that the macroeconomic conditions of growth and inflation are the two principal factors that influence the Federal Reserve's decisions related to the federal funds rate. As such, the Adviser measures instruments' statistical relationships with growth conditions and inflation conditions, and seeks to create a balance within the Fund's portfolio of investment exposure between, on the one hand, instruments that the Adviser believes benefit when each such condition is rising, and, on the other hand, instruments that the Adviser believes benefit when each such condition is falling. Through this balance, the Adviser seeks to establish a portfolio that will likely be neutral (i.e., not materially affected) by movements in the U.S. interest rate environment. There is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to achieve a "neutral" exposure to potential interest rate environments within the portfolio.

The inputs the Adviser will use in targeting this balanced investment exposure include:

1. Macroeconomic inputs related to economic growth (e.g., changes in gross domestic product and industrial production) and inflation (e.g., changes in the consumer price index). In this regard, the Adviser evaluates fundamental relationships between asset classes and macroeconomic conditions as experienced over the long-term.
2. Quantitative inputs related to investment exposure (e.g., the standard deviation of investment returns and their maximum experienced losses over multiple timeframes). In this regard, the Adviser evaluates statistical measures of investment exposure for each market in which investments are made.

The Fund's investment strategy is based on establishing a balance of investment exposure across possible interest rate environments using fixed-income instruments, and the Adviser will buy and sell securities with a target of maintaining this balance amidst changing market and economic conditions. The Fund may use ETFs as a means of implementing its strategy; and, when it does, the Fund's returns from such ETFs are expected to be derived primarily from their total return. At times, a large portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in ETFs.

The Fund will typically use derivative instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts , in seeking to achieve its investment objective, subject to applicable law and any other restriction described in this Prospectus or the Fund's SAI. The term "derivative" instruments generally refer to instruments that have a value based on ("derived from") the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, index or some other variable. Futures contracts are contractual agreements related to future financial obligations, and the futures that the Fund will hold will primarily be U.S. government bond futures. Synthetic leverage, including long and short exposure (but not borrowing of securities), may be created through futures transactions made by the Fund. The Fund's use of derivative instruments can have the economic effect of financial leverage which increases the effect of price swings of an underlying asset. This can result in the potential for both greater gains and greater losses for the Fund than would be possible if the Fund did not use instruments with the economic effect of financial leverage. While the use of derivative instruments is intended to reduce volatility, this can also cause the Fund's NAV to be volatile, and there is no assurance that the use of derivative instruments will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. The rules and interpretations of the 1940 Act impose certain limitations on the Fund's ability to use leverage. The Fund also generally expects to lend its portfolio securities to seek to earn additional income.

At times a significant portion of the Fund's assets may also be held in cash or equivalent holdings that serve as collateral for other positions and earn income for the Fund. These cash or equivalent holdings may be held directly or indirectly and may include, but are not limited to, U.S. government securities, U.S. government agency securities, short-term fixed-income securities, overnight and/or fixed term repurchase agreements, money market mutual fund shares, and cash and cash equivalents with one year or less term to maturity.

Over short-to-medium periods of time, the Adviser expects the Fund's NAV to fluctuate and exhibit volatility due in part to the use of derivative instruments and their potential effect of financial leverage, in addition to the expected levels of fluctuation within financial markets. The volatility of the Fund's NAV is measured by the annualized standard deviation of its return. While the Fund's holdings are intended to reduce the effect of market volatility, the Adviser generally expects that the annualized volatility target for the Fund's NAV will generally range between 5% and 15% of the Fund's total return. Actual or realized volatility can and will differ from this target forecast range and may be higher or lower depending on market conditions.

The Fund may from time to time take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. If the Adviser believes a temporary defensive position is warranted in view of market conditions, the Fund may hold cash or invest up to 100% of its assets in high-quality short-term government or corporate obligations, money market instruments or shares of money market mutual funds. Taking a temporary defensive position may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The principal risks associated with the Fund's investment strategies are generally described below. As with any mutual fund investment, there is a risk that you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends largely upon the Adviser's skill in selecting securities for purchase and sale by the Fund and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Because of the types of securities in which the Fund invests and the investment techniques the Adviser uses, the Fund is designed for investors who are investing for the long term. The Fund may not be appropriate for use as a complete investment program.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund invests in a broad array of asset classes and may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends upon the Adviser's analysis of various factors and its ability to select an appropriate mix of asset classes based on that analysis. For example, the Fund may be overweight in instruments tied to rising growth, i.e., convertible bonds, when the stock market is falling and the fixed income market is rising. The Fund may therefore experience losses or poor relative performance.

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 bond market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, such as changes in governments' economic policies, political turmoil, military actions, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that emerged in 2019 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 long-term effects of which are 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.

Volatility Risk. The Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's NAV per share to experience significant increases or declines, generally between 5% and 15% of the Fund's total return, in value over short periods of time.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the price of an asset, or income generated by an asset, will not keep up with the cost of living. Almost all financial assets have some inflation risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The price of a fixed-income security is dependent upon prevailing market interest rates. 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. A rise in interest rates will generally cause the value of fixed-income securities to decrease. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates will generally cause the value of fixed-income securities to increase. Consequently, changes in interest rates may have a significant effect on the Fund, especially if the Fund is holding a significant portion of its assets in fixed-income securities that are particularly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, such as fixed-income securities with long-term maturities, zero coupon bonds, and debentures. This risk may be heightened given the likelihood of increases in interest rates in the future as the Federal Reserve continues to increase the federal funds rate after a period of historically low rates. A rise or potential rise in interest rates may cause the Fund to lose value and increase redemptions, which could cause the Adviser to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times, resulting in losses to the Fund.

Issuer/Credit Risk. There is a possibility that issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest may default on the payment of interest or principal on the securities when due, which could cause the Fund to lose money. There is also the risk that the rating agencies' assignment of credit ratings (or the Adviser's independent assessment of the securities' creditworthiness) are or become inaccurate, which could cause the Fund to lose money. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of an issuer to make principal and interest payments on securities. The value of securities also may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments.

Investment Model and Computer Software Risk. The Adviser relies heavily on quantitative investment models to assist with security selection. The Adviser's extensive use of its quantitative models and proprietary software presents certain additional risks. Specifically, the Adviser cannot guarantee that the data used in the models will be accurate or complete. Moreover, the computer software, whether proprietary or obtained from third-parties, may fail or may have errors that go undetected by the Adviser. If issues are present in the data used by the Adviser or if there are errors in the computer software used by the Adviser, there may be adverse impacts to the Fund, including a decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund is at risk for any adverse financial impacts resulting from deficiencies in the Adviser's quantitative investment process.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. Certain of the government agency securities the Fund may purchase are backed only by the credit of the government agency and not by full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund lends its portfolio securities to seek to earn additional income. When the Fund lends its portfolio securities, it receives collateral (including cash collateral), at least equal to the value of securities loaned. The Fund may earn income by investing this collateral in one or more registered money market funds and/or unregistered, privately offered cash management vehicles that principally invest in high quality, short term debt obligations, such as securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, instruments of U.S. and foreign banks, corporate debt obligations, municipal obligations, debt obligations of foreign governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, funding agreements, asset-backed securities, including asset-backed commercial paper, and money market funds. A decline in the value of a cash management vehicle in which collateral is invested may cause the Fund to lose money. Lending portfolio securities also involves the risk that the securities may not be returned on a timely basis, and the Fund may experience delays and costs in recovering the securities or gaining access to the collateral provided to the Fund to collateralize the loan. If the Fund is unable to recover a security on loan, the Fund may use the collateral to purchase replacement securities in the market. There is a risk that the value of the collateral could decrease below the cost of the replacement security by the time the replacement investment is made, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Securities lending may also result in the Fund being unable to vote shares in a proxy solicitation by the issuer of a loaned security and/or may cause the Fund to be ineligible to receive a distribution from the issuer of a loaned security. The Fund is not obligated to engage in securities lending, and may discontinue its securities lending activities at any time.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("U.S. TIPS") and Inflation-Linked Bonds Risk. The value of inflation-protected securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in the value of inflation-protected securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of inflation-protected securities. If the Fund purchases inflation-protected securities in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. The inflation protected securities markets are generally much smaller and less liquid than the nominal bonds from the same issuers and as such can suffer losses during times of economic stress or illiquidity.

Municipal Securities Risk. The risk of a municipal security generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political, regulatory or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including in connection with an issuer's insolvency. Municipal securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter-term municipal securities and higher for long term municipal securities.

Investment Grade Securities Risk. Investment grade fixed-income securities are assigned credit ratings by ratings agencies based on their assessment of the creditworthiness or risk of default of a bond issue. Ratings agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings of the securities and may subsequently downgrade the rating if economic circumstances affect the relevant bond issue. In addition, the credit ratings of fixed-income securities may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such securities deteriorates. Credit ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality.

High Yield Bond (Junk Bond) Risk. Fixed-income securities rated below Baa by Moody's and BBB by S&P or Fitch and unrated securities of similar credit quality are generally considered speculative in nature and are generally subject to greater risks with respect to the non-payment of interest and principal and greater market fluctuations than higher-rated fixed-income securities. Lower-rated fixed-income securities are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by companies with questionable credit strength. These fixed-income securities are considered below "investment grade." The retail secondary market for these "junk bonds" may be less liquid than that of higher-rated fixed-income securities, and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's NAV. These risks can reduce the value of the Fund's shares and the income it earns. Lower-rated securities carry a greater risk of default than investment grade securities.

Senior Loans Risk. Investments in senior loans typically are below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such companies are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed, and such defaults could reduce the Fund's NAV and income distributions. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher nonpayment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value before a default occurs. There is no assurance that the liquidation of the collateral would satisfy the claims of the borrower's obligations in the event of the non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, or that the collateral could be readily liquidated. Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for certain senior loans or senior loans generally, which may reduce market prices. Senior loans and other debt securities also are subject to the risk of price declines and to increases in prevailing interest rates, although floating-rate debt instruments such as senior loans in which the Fund may be expected to invest are substantially less exposed to this risk than fixed-rate debt instruments. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of the Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded senior loans. Longer interest rate reset periods generally increase fluctuations in value as a result of changes in market interest rates.

Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund may buy securities convertible into common stock. Convertible bonds are fixed-income securities that may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. Convertible bonds are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure, but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also provides the investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Like other debt securities, the value of a convertible bond tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates. However, to the extent that the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible bond will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible bonds tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

Foreign Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by foreign governments or foreign corporations, directly or indirectly through ETFs or derivative transactions (e.g., foreign currency futures). The Fund may also invest in foreign securities that trade on U.S. exchanges or indirectly (i.e. through ETFs or other investment companies) in foreign securities that trade on foreign exchanges. Foreign securities markets can be volatile and securities prices can change drastically. Foreign investments may be adversely affected by governmental actions such as capital or currency controls, nationalization of a company or industry, expropriation of assets or imposition of higher taxes. Investments in foreign securities involve risks resulting from differences in regulations to which U.S. and foreign markets are subject. These risks include differing accounting and disclosure standards, currency exchange risks, settlement difficulties, market illiquidity, difficulties enforcing legal rights and greater transaction costs. The foregoing risks are more pronounced in investments in securities of issuers that are located in or have substantial operations in emerging market countries because such countries tend to develop sporadically and the securities may have lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging markets involve all of the risks of foreign investments (see below), and also have additional risks. The markets of developing countries have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. Many emerging markets companies in the early stages of development are dependent on a small number of products and lack substantial capital reserves. In addition, emerging markets often have less developed legal and financial systems. These markets often have provided significantly higher or lower rates of return than developed markets and usually carry higher risks to investors than securities of companies in developed countries.

Sovereign Debt Risk. These investments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is limited legal recourse for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit risk because underlying loan borrowers may default. Additionally, these securities are subject to prepayment risk because the underlying loans held by the issuers may be paid off prior to maturity, reducing overall returns. The value of these securities may go down as a result of changes in prepayment and/or default rates on the underlying mortgage loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment rates usually increase and an investment may have to reinvest prepayment proceeds at lower interest rates. During periods of rising interest rates, prepayment rates usually decrease and investors in mortgage-backed securities may have less opportunity to reinvest prepayment proceeds at higher interest rates.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk. The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation. Collateralized debt obligations are generally subject to credit, interest rate, valuation, liquidity, prepayment and extension risks. Prepayment risk refers to when borrowers pay off their debt obligations sooner than expected in times of declining interest rates, while extension risk refers to when borrowers pay off their debt obligations more slowly than expected in times of rising interest rates. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

*Collateralized Mortgage Obligations Risk***.** Collateralized mortgage obligations exhibit similar risks to those of mortgage-backed securities but also present certain special risks. Collateralized mortgage obligations are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Collateralized mortgage obligation tranches may be specially structured in a manner that provides a variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in interest rates, the ability of a collateralized mortgage obligation tranche to provide the anticipated investment characteristics and performance may be significantly reduced. These changes may result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the collateralized mortgage obligation tranche.

Preferred Stock Risk. A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the receipt of dividends and in any residual assets after payment to creditors should the issuer be dissolved. Although the dividend on a preferred stock may be set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer. Because preferred stocks represent an equity ownership interest in an issuer, their value will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt instruments to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's financial condition or prospects or to fluctuations in the equity markets.

Stock Index Futures Risk. The Fund may invest in stock index futures. A stock index assigns relative values to the common stocks included in the applicable index and fluctuates with the changes in the market value of those stocks. Stock index futures are contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the underlying stock index. The contracts obligate the seller to deliver and the purchaser to take cash to settle the futures transaction or to enter into an obligation contract. No physical delivery of the securities underlying the index is made on settling the futures obligation. No monetary amount is paid or received by the Fund on the purchase or sale of a stock index future. At any time prior to the expiration of the future, the Fund may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position, at which time a final determination of variation margin is made and additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund. Any gain or loss is then realized by the Fund on the future for tax purposes. Although stock index futures by their terms call for settlement by the delivery of cash, in most cases the settlement obligation is fulfilled without such delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction. All futures transactions are affected through a clearing house associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded.

Money Market Mutual Funds. Although a money market fund seeks to maintain the value of an investment at $1.00 per share, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. The Fund will incur additional indirect expenses due to acquired fund fees and other costs to the extent it invests in shares of money market mutual funds.

ETF and Other Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs and other investment companies. Through its positions in ETFs and other investment companies, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicle's investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF or other investment company could decrease (or increase). Certain of the ETFs or other investment companies in which the Fund may invest may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing any diversification benefits. Investments in ETFs and other investment companies are also subject to additional risks, including:

Expenses. When the Fund invests in ETFs and other investment companies, your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs or other investment companies, since 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.

Fund of Funds Structure. The use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount, and character of the Fund's distributions and therefore may increase the amount of your tax liability.

Market Value Risk. The market value of an ETF's shares may differ from its NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that the Fund pays more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risks that the Fund's NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds, and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

Operational Risks. There can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop and be maintained for the shares of the ETFs in which the Fund invests. Further, market makers (other than lead market makers) have no obligation to make markets in an ETF's shares and may discontinue doing so at any time without notice. To the extent no market makers are willing to process creation and/or redemption orders for an ETF, shares of the ETF may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and the ETF may possibly face delisting. Trading in an ETF's shares may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange on which the ETF lists its shares, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in an ETF's shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. During stressed market conditions, the liquidity of an ETF's shares may be less than the liquidity of the securities in the ETF's portfolio. Any of the foregoing would have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investment in the ETF's shares.

Registration. Shareholders of ETFs that are registered under the Securities Act of 1933 but not the 1940 Act, such as certain ETFs that invest in commodities, do not have the protections of the 1940 Act.

Sampling Risk. Index-based ETFs may utilize a representative sampling approach to track their respective underlying indices. Index-based ETFs that utilize a representative sampling approach are subject to an increased risk of tracking error because the securities selected for the ETF in the aggregate may vary from the investment profile of the underlying index. Additionally, if using a representative sampling approach, an ETF will typically hold a smaller number of securities than the underlying index, and as a result, an adverse development to an ETF could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the ETF held all of the securities in the underlying index.

Tracking Risk. Index-based ETFs may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, ETFs may incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising these indices may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede an ETF's ability to track its applicable indices or match its performance.

Derivatives 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 cost of investing in such instruments generally increases as interest rates increase, which will lower the Fund's return.

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.

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), if will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4.

Futures Contract Risk. Transactions in derivative instruments (e.g., futures) 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 derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing 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).

Leverage Risk. Futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and certain other derivatives provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure, as well as the potential for greater loss. The NAV of the Fund when employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that a particular investment cannot be sold at the advantageous time or price. For example, if a fixed-income security is downgraded or drops in price, the market demand for that security may be limited, making that security difficult to sell. Additionally, the market for certain securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions. A reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed-income markets also has the potential to decrease liquidity for fixed-income securities as a general matter. A potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions. Increases in redemptions may require the Adviser to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times, which could reduce the Fund's returns. Also, investments in derivatives, non-U.S. investments, restricted securities, securities having small market capitalizations, and securities having substantial market and/or credit and counterparty risk tend to involve greater liquidity risk.

Political Risk. Changes in the political status of any country can have profound effects on the value of investments exposed to that country. Related risk factors are the regulatory environment within any country or industry and the sovereign health of the country. These risks can only be reduced by carefully monitoring the economic, political and regulatory atmosphere within countries and diversifying across countries.

CFTC Regulation Risk. To the extent the Fund makes investments regulated by the CFTC, the Fund intends to do so in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the CEA. The Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 and therefore, the Adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. If the Fund is unable to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.5, the Adviser may be required to modify the Fund's investment strategies or be subject to CFTC registration requirements, either of which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Counterparty Credit Risk. The Fund may invest in financial instruments involving counterparties for the purpose of attempting to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index or asset class without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. In these types of transactions, the counterparty represents the other party involved in a financial transaction with the Fund. The Fund's use of such financial instruments, including swap agreements and structured notes, involves risks that are different from those related to ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These include the risk that the counterparty will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement without having to sell other Fund holdings for non-investment related reasons.

Management Style Risk. The Adviser's method of security selection may not be successful and the Fund may underperform relative to its benchmark index or other mutual funds that employ similar investment strategies. In addition, the Adviser may select investments that fail to perform as anticipated. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the success of the Adviser's investment process and there is no guarantee that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular investment for the Fund will be correct or produce the desired results.

Maturity Risk. Maturity risk is another factor that can affect the value of the Fund's fixed-income security holdings. In general, but not in all cases, the longer the maturity of a fixed-income security, the higher its yield and the greater its price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Certain market conditions, such as inverted yield curves, may indicate that securities with longer maturities may result in lower yields. Conversely, the shorter the maturity, the lower the yield but the greater the price stability. The Fund will be subject to greater maturity risk to the extent it is invested in fixed-income securities with longer maturities. This risk may be heightened given the likelihood of increases in interest rates in the future.

Reinvestment Risk. As issuers pay interest or return capital to investors, there is no guarantee that investors will be able to reinvest these payments and receive rates equal to or better than their original investment. If interest rates fall, the rate of return available to reinvested money will also fall. For example, purchasers of a 30-year, 5% coupon bond can anticipate that they will receive a 5% return on their original capital, but unless they can reinvest all of the interest receipts at or above 5%, the total return over 30 years will be below 5%. The higher the coupon and prepayment risk, the higher the reinvestment risk. An investor who plans on spending (as opposed to reinvesting) the income generated by his portfolio is less likely to be concerned with reinvestment risk and more likely to be concerned with inflation and interest rate risk than is an investor who will be reinvesting all income.

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

Additional Information. Whether the Fund is an appropriate investment for an investor will depend largely upon the investor's financial resources and individual investment goals and objectives. The Fund may not be appropriate for investors who engage in short-term trading and/or other speculative strategies and styles.

Portfolio Holdings and Disclosure Policy. A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings are available in the Fund's SAI.

FUND MANAGEMENT

The Investment Adviser

Wavelength Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser"), with a principal address of 21 Bridge Square, Westport, Connecticut 06880, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser was formed and commenced operations in March 2013 and has served as the investment adviser to the Fund since the Fund's inception. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for providing the Fund with a continuous program of investing the Fund's assets and determining the composition of the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser also provides investment advisory services to separate accounts.

For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly investment advisory fee (the "Management Fee") computed at the annual rate of 0.95% of its average daily net assets under the terms of the Advisory Agreement. The Adviser has contractually agreed under an expense limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement"), until October 1, 2026, to reduce Management Fees and reimburse Other Expenses to the extent necessary to limit total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of brokerage costs, taxes, interest, borrowing costs such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and merger or reorganization costs and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) to an amount not exceeding 0.99% of average daily net assets. Management Fee reductions and expense reimbursements are subject to repayment by the Fund for a period of three years after the date that such fees and expenses were incurred, provided that the repayments do not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of such reductions and reimbursements) to exceed (i) the expense limitation then in effect, if any and (ii) the expense limitation in effect at the time the expenses to be repaid were incurred. It is expected that the Expense Limitation Agreement will continue from year-to-year provided such continuance is approved by the Board. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated by the Adviser or Board, without approval by the other party, at the end of the then current term upon not less than 90 days' notice to the other party as set forth in the Expense Limitation Agreement. The Expense Limitation Agreement will terminate automatically if the Fund's Advisory Agreement with the Adviser is terminated. As a result of the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser reduced its management fee by $242,205 for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2025 for the Fund. The net aggregate Management Fee paid to the Adviser by the Fund for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2025 as a percentage of annual net assets was 0.61%.

A discussion of the factors considered by the Board in its approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement, including the Board's conclusions with respect thereto, is available in the Fund's unaudited Financial Statements to shareholders for the six-month period ended November 30, 2024.

Portfolio Manager

The following individual has primary responsibility for day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Andrew Dassori has been the Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in September 2013. Mr. Dassori is also a Founding Partner of the Adviser and serves as the firm's Chief Investment Officer and Managing Director. Prior to founding the Adviser, Mr. Dassori was a portfolio manager at Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC based in New York, and was responsible for researching global macro investment strategies for the firm's Alpha Strategies Group. He was selected to be part of Credit Suisse's Global Citizen's program through which he established the firm's partnership with Equity Bank in Nairobi, Kenya. While at Equity Bank, he built technical and fundamentally-based trading models for local fixed-income and foreign-exchange markets, and served as the Bank's representative in meetings with various economic and government institutions. Mr. Dassori started his career at State Street Global Advisors. He graduated with a BSc (Honours) in Economic History from the London School of Economics.

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

The Administrator and Transfer Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus", the "Administrator" or the "Transfer Agent"), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Fund's administrator, transfer agent and fund accounting agent. Management and administrative services provided to the Fund by Ultimus include (i) providing office space, equipment and officers and clerical personnel to the Fund, (ii) obtaining valuations, calculating NAVs and performing other accounting, tax and financial services, (iii) recordkeeping, (iv) regulatory reporting services, (v) processing shareholder account transactions and disbursing dividends and other distributions, and (vi) administering custodial and other third party service provider contracts on behalf of the Fund.

The Distributor

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the Fund's principal underwriter and serves as the exclusive agent for the distribution of the Fund's shares. The Distributor may sell the Fund's shares to or through qualified securities dealers or other approved entities.

The SAI has more detailed information about the Adviser and other service providers to the Fund.

HOW THE FUND VALUES ITS SHARES

The NAV of the Fund is calculated as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("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 their current market values determined based on available market quotations. The Fund's equity securities are generally valued at market value from the primary market in which they are traded. The Fund normally uses independent pricing services to obtain such market quotations. The Fund's fixed-income securities are generally valued using price evaluations provided by independent pricing services. If a fixed-income security price cannot be obtained from an independent pricing service, the Administrator is authorized to use a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary identified by the Adviser that is acting as a market marker in the security to value the fixed-income security. 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 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. Trading in certain securities, such as corporate bonds, U.S. government securities and money market instruments, is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of the NYSE; the values of such securities used in determining the NAV of the Fund's shares are computed as of such times. Occasionally, events affecting the value of such securities may occur between the times trading is completed and the close of the NYSE, which will not be reflected in the computation of the Fund's NAV. If events materially affecting the value of such securities occur during such period, then these securities may be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith under procedures adopted by the Board. 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, U.S. holidays, or other days when the U.S. markets are closed and 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.

Your order to purchase or redeem shares is priced at the NAV per share next calculated after your order is received in proper form by the Fund. An order is considered to be in "proper form" if it includes all necessary information and documentation related to the purchase or redemption request and, if applicable, payment in full of the purchase amount.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Shares are available for purchase from the Fund every day the NYSE is open for business, at the NAV per share next calculated after receipt of a purchase order in proper form. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request and/or suspend its offering of shares at any time. Investors who purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary may be charged a fee by such broker-dealer or intermediary. The Fund mails you confirmations of all purchases or redemptions of Fund shares if shares are purchased directly through the Fund. Certificates representing Fund shares are not issued.

Minimum Initial Investment

The minimum initial investment for regular accounts is $2,500. This minimum investment requirement may be waived or reduced for any reason at the discretion of the Fund.

Opening an Account

An account may be opened by mail or bank wire if it is submitted in proper form, as follows:

By Mail. To open a new account by mail:

- Complete and sign the account application;
- Enclose a check payable to the Wavelength Fund; and
- Mail the application and the check to the Transfer Agent at the following address:

  Wavelength Fund
  c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
  P.O. Box 46707
  Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

  Via overnight mail at:
  Wavelength Fund
  c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
  225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
  Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Shares will be issued at the NAV per share next computed after receipt of your application in proper form and check.

To ensure timely and accurate processing, purchase requests must be received in "good order". A request is considered to be in good order when it includes:

- The name of the Fund;
- The dollar amount (or number of shares) to be purchased;
- A completed and signed purchase application (for new accounts) or proper instructions for existing accounts; and
- A check payable to the "Wavelength Fund" or, if applicable, a properly authorized wire transfer.

Requests that do not contain all required information may be delayed or rejected. The Fund and its Transfer Agent reserve the right to determine whether a purchase request is in good order.

All purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. financial institutions. Cash equivalents, for example, cash, cashier's checks, bank official checks, certified checks, bank money orders, third party checks (except for properly endorsed IRA transfer and rollover checks), counter checks, starter checks, traveler's checks, money orders, credit card checks, and checks drawn on non-U.S. financial institutions will generally not be accepted. In addition, the Fund does not accept checks made payable to third parties. When shares are purchased by check, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares will not be paid until the purchase check has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days from the date of purchase. If an order to purchase shares is canceled because your check does not clear, you will be responsible for any resulting losses or other fees incurred by the Fund or the Transfer Agent in the transaction.

By sending your check to the Transfer Agent, please be aware that you are authorizing the Transfer Agent to make a one-time electronic debit from your account at the financial institution indicated on your check. Your bank account will be debited as early as the same day the Transfer Agent receives your payment in the amount of your check; no additional amount will be added to the total. The transaction will appear on your bank statement. Your original check will be destroyed once processed, and you will not receive your canceled check back. If the Transfer Agent cannot post the transaction electronically, you authorize the Transfer Agent to present an image copy of your check for payment.

Automated Clearing House ("ACH") cannot be used for initial purchase of Fund shares unless opening an account online.

ACH Purchase: Current shareholders may purchase additional shares via ACH. To have this option added to your account, please send a completed form/letter to the Fund requesting this option and supply a voided check for the bank account. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are ACH members may be used for these transactions. The Fund may alter, modify or terminate this purchase option at any time.

By Wire. To open a new account by wire of federal funds, call the Transfer Agent at 1-866-896-9292 to obtain the necessary information to instruct your financial institution to wire your investment. A representative will assist you in obtaining an account application, which must be completed, signed and faxed (or mailed) to the Transfer Agent before payment by wire will be accepted.

The Fund requires advance notification of all wire purchases in order to ensure that the wire is received in proper form and that your account is subsequently credited in a timely fashion. Failure to notify the Transfer Agent prior to the transmittal of the bank wire may result in a delay in purchasing shares of the Fund. An order, following proper advance notification to the Transfer Agent, is considered received when U.S. Bank, N.A., the Fund's custodian, receives payment by wire. If your account application was faxed to the Transfer Agent, you must also mail the completed account application to the Transfer Agent on the same day the wire payment is made. See "Opening an Account – By Mail" above. Your financial institution may charge a fee for wiring funds. Shares will be issued at the NAV per share next computed after receipt of your wire in proper form.

If your check or electronic payment does not clear, you will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Fund and charged a $25 fee to defray bank charges.

Through Your Broker or Financial Institution. Shares of the Fund may be purchased through certain brokerage firms and financial institutions that are authorized to accept orders on behalf of the Fund at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by such organization in proper form. These organizations are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order in proper form. Certain financial intermediaries may charge fees for purchase and/or redemption transactions by customers, depending on the nature and terms of the financial intermediaries' particular platform. Additionally, investors purchasing shares from a broker or other financial intermediary may be required to pay a commission in connection with such purchase. These organizations may charge you transaction fees on purchases of Fund shares and may impose other charges or restrictions or account options that differ from those applicable to shareholders who purchase shares directly through the Fund. These organizations may be the shareholders of record of your shares. The Fund is not responsible for ensuring that these organizations carry out their obligations to their customers. Shareholders investing in this manner should look to the organization through which they invest for specific instructions on how to purchase and redeem shares. Such investors should consult with their financial intermediary regarding any commissions and other fees and expenses of the shares being purchased.

Subsequent Investments

Once an account is open, additional purchases of Fund shares may be made at any time in minimum amounts of $100, except for an IRA or UGMA/UTMA account, which must be in amounts of at least $50. Additional purchases must be submitted in proper form as described below. Additional purchases may be made:

- By sending a check, made payable to the Wavelength Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, or via overnight mail at Wavelength Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246. Be sure to note your account number on the memo line of your check. The shareholder will be responsible for any fees incurred or losses suffered by the Fund as a result of any check returned for insufficient funds.
- By wire to the account of the Fund as described under "Opening an Account – By Wire." Shareholders are required to call the Transfer Agent at 1-866-896-9292 before wiring funds.
- Through your brokerage firm or other financial institution.

  By ACH purchase. To have this option added to your account, please send a letter to the Fund requesting this option and supply a voided check for the bank account information. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are ACH members may be used for these transactions.

Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP")

Shareholders may make automatic periodic purchases from a designated U.S. bank account by ACH. AIP is available after an account is open; initial purchases must be made by mail or wire. With the shareholder's authorization and bank approval, the Transfer Agent withdraws the amount specified and invests it in Fund shares at the NAV next determined after the order is received in good order and bank instructions are on file. A minimum of $[__] per draft applies. Shareholders may change or terminate the AIP at any time by notifying the Fund or its Transfer Agent. Only U.S. bank accounts at institutions that are ACH members may be used. The Transfer Agent may suspend, modify, or discontinue the AIP at any time. Returned ACH drafts may result in fees.

Purchases in Kind

The Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares of the Fund. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Adviser based upon the suitability of the securities as an investment for the Fund, the marketability of such securities, and other factors which the Fund may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods utilized for valuing securities to compute the Fund's NAV.

Customer Identification and Verification

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person that opens a new account, and to determine whether such person's name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations. As a result, the Fund must obtain the following information for each person that opens a new account:

- Name;
- Date of birth (for individuals);
- Residential or business street address (although post office boxes are still permitted for mailing); and
- Social security number, taxpayer identification number, or other identifying number.

You may also be asked for a copy of your driver's license, passport, or other identifying document in order to verify your identity. In addition, it may be necessary to verify your identity by cross-referencing your identification information with a consumer report or other electronic database. Additional information may be required to open accounts for corporations and other entities. Federal law prohibits the Fund and other financial institutions from opening a new account unless they receive the minimum identifying information listed above.

After an account is opened, the Fund may restrict your ability to purchase additional shares until your identity is verified. The Fund also may close your account or take other appropriate action if it is unable to verify your identity within a reasonable time. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV per share next calculated after the account is closed. In that case, your redemption proceeds may be worth more or less than your original investment. The Fund will not be responsible for any loss incurred due to the Fund's inability to verify your identity.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Customer identification and verification is part of the Fund's overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Fund has adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Fund reserves the right to: (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order; (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services; or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund or in cases when the Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds.

Frequent Trading Policies

Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by a shareholder may harm other Fund shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs, and potentially diluting the value of the Fund's shares. The Fund does not accommodate frequent purchases or redemptions of Fund shares that result in disruptive trading.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures in an effort to detect and prevent disruptive trading, including market timing in the Fund. The Fund, through its service providers, monitors shareholder trading activity to ensure it complies with the Fund's policies. The Fund prepares reports illustrating purchase and redemption activity to detect disruptive trading activity. When monitoring shareholder purchases and redemptions, the Fund does not apply a quantitative definition to frequent trading. Instead the Fund uses a subjective approach that permits it to reject any purchase orders that it believes may be indicative of market timing or disruptive trading. The right to reject a purchase order applies to any purchase order, including a purchase order placed by financial intermediaries. The Fund may also modify any terms or conditions of purchases of Fund shares or withdraw all or any part of the offering made by this Prospectus. The Fund's policies and procedures to prevent disruptive trading activity are applied uniformly to all shareholders. These actions, in the Board's opinion, should help reduce the risk of abusive trading in the Fund.

When financial intermediaries establish omnibus accounts in the Fund for their clients, the Fund reviews trading activity at the omnibus account level and looks for activity that may indicate potential frequent trading or disruptive trading. If the Fund detects potentially disruptive trading activity, the Fund will seek the assistance of the intermediary to investigate that trading activity and take appropriate action, including prohibiting additional purchases of Fund shares by the intermediary and/or its client. Each intermediary that offers the Fund's shares through an omnibus account has entered into an information sharing agreement with the Fund designed to assist the Fund in stopping future disruptive trading. Intermediaries may apply frequent trading policies that differ from those described in this Prospectus. If you invest in the Fund through an intermediary, please read that firm's program materials carefully to learn of any rules or fees that may apply.

Although the Fund has taken steps to discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares, it cannot guarantee that such trading will not occur.

Other Fees

The Fund's Transfer Agent may charge account maintenance or transaction fees including, but not limited to, an annual IRA custodial fee ($25), statement retrieval fees ($25 per request) and fees for removal of excess contributions or Roth conversions or recharacterizations ($25 per transaction).

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be redeemed on any day on which the Fund computes its NAV. Shares are redeemed at the NAV per share next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your redemption request in proper form as described below. Redemption requests may be made by mail or by telephone.

Redemption Requests in Good Order

A redemption request is considered to be in "good order" only if it includes all of the following:

- The name of the Fund and the account number;
- The exact dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed;
- The name(s) of the registered account owner(s), exactly as they appear on the account;
- Signature(s) of all registered account owner(s);
- Any required signature guarantee or medallion signature guarantee, if applicable; and
- Any documentation reasonably required by the Fund or its Transfer Agent to verify the identity or authority of the person(s) requesting the redemption

Redemption requests that are incomplete, unclear, unsigned, or submitted without the required documentation or signature guarantees may be delayed or rejected. The Fund and its transfer agent are not responsible for processing delays or losses resulting from requests not received in good order.

By Mail. You may redeem shares by mailing a written request to Wavelength Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, or via overnight mail at Wavelength Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246. Written requests must be in good order and state the shareholder's name, the account number and the shares or dollar amount to be redeemed and be signed exactly as the shares are registered with the Fund.

Medallion Signature Guarantee Requirements. To protect shareholders and the Fund against potential fraud, a signature guarantee, specifically a Medallion Signature Guarantee may be required in certain circumstances. A Medallion Signature Guarantee is a stamped certification provided by an eligible guarantor institution to verify the authenticity of a signature and the authority of the individual signing on behalf of the account owner.

The Fund or its transfer agent may require a Medallion Signature Guarantee in the following situations:

- The redemption amount exceeds $50,000;
- The proceeds are being mailed to an address or transferred to a bank account that was changed or added within the past 30 calendar days;
- The redemption proceeds are made payable to someone other than the registered account owner;
- The proceeds are directed to a financial institution account not held in the shareholder's name;
- The account registration or ownership is being changed;
- Redemption instructions are submitted by mail with alternate delivery instructions or special processing;
- Any other situation where the Fund or its transfer agent reasonably determines that additional documentation or verification is warranted.

Medallion Signature Guarantees must be obtained from eligible guarantor institutions that are members of a Medallion Signature Guarantee program recognized by the Securities Transfer Association (e.g., STAMP, SEMP, or MSP). These typically include commercial banks, savings associations, credit unions, and broker-dealers. Notarization is not an acceptable substitute for a Medallion Signature Guarantee.

Shareholders should contact the Fund's transfer agent in advance of submitting any transaction requests if they are uncertain whether a Medallion Signature Guarantee is required. The Funds' Transfer Agent reserves the right to reject any signature guarantee.

By Telephone. The telephone redemption privilege is automatically available to all new accounts. If you do not want the telephone redemption privilege, you must indicate this in the appropriate area on your account application or you must write to the Fund and instruct it to remove this privilege from your account. If you own an IRA, you will be asked whether or not the Fund should withhold federal income tax.

The proceeds will be sent by mail to the address designated on your account or wired directly to your existing account in a bank or brokerage firm in the United States as designated on your application. To redeem by telephone, call 1-866-896-9292. The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or by wire within three business days after receipt of your telephone instructions. You may redeem shares up to $50,000.

During periods of high market activity, you may encounter higher than usual wait times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. Neither the Fund nor its Transfer Agent will be held liable if you are unable to place your trade due to high call volume.

The Fund reserves the right to suspend the telephone redemption privileges with respect to your account if the name(s), the address, or banking instructions on the account has been changed within the previous _30 days. Neither the Fund, the Transfer Agent, nor their respective affiliates will be liable for complying with telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine or for any such loss. The Fund or the transfer agent, or both, will employ reasonable procedures to determine that telephone instructions are genuine. If the Fund and/or the transfer agent, or both, will employ reasonable procedures to determine that telephone instructions are genuine. If the Fund and/or the transfer agent do not employ these procedures, they may be liable to you for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. These procedures may include, among others, requiring forms of personal identification prior to acting upon telephone instructions, providing written confirmation of the transactions and/or recording telephone instructions.

If you own an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your redemption request whether the Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal income tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding.

Through Your Broker or Financial Institution. You may also redeem your shares through a brokerage firm or financial institution that has been authorized to accept orders on behalf of the Fund at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by such organization in proper form. These organizations are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund calculates its NAV as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time.) Your brokerage firm or financial institution may require a redemption request to be received, in proper form, at an earlier time during the day in order for your redemption to be effective as of the day the order is received, in proper form. These organizations may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to act in this capacity. Such an organization may charge you transaction fees on redemptions of Fund shares and may impose other charges or restrictions or account options that differ from those applicable to shareholders who redeem shares directly through the Transfer Agent. A redemption to a bank other than the bank of record requires a signature guarantee and any redemption to a bank other than the bank of record is transmitted by federal wire transfer.

Receiving Payment

The length of time the Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds is the same regardless of whether the payment is made by check, wire or ACH. The Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds for shares redeemed within the following days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of a redemption request in proper form:

- For payment by check, the Fund typically expects to mail the check within one (1) to three (3) business
- For payment by wire or ACH, the Fund typically expects to process the payment within one (1) to three (3) business days.

Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the time the Fund typically expects and may take up to 7 calendar days as permitted under the 1940 Act. Under unusual circumstances as permitted by the SEC, the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than 7 calendar days. When shares are purchased by check or through ACH, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares will not be paid until the purchase check or ACH transfer has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days.

Minimum Account Balance

Due to the high cost of maintaining shareholder accounts, the Fund may involuntarily redeem shares in an account, and pay the proceeds to the shareholder, if the shareholder's activity causes the account balance to fall below the Fund's minimum initial investment amount (the "Minimum Account Balance"). Such automatic redemptions may cause a taxable event for the shareholder. An automatic redemption does not apply, however, if the balance falls below the Minimum Account Balance solely because of a decline in the Fund's NAV. Before shares are redeemed to close an account, the shareholder is notified in writing and allowed 30 calendar days to purchase additional shares to meet the Minimum Account Balance requirement.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts, and Unclaimed Property.
Certain states have unclaimed property laws that may require the Fund or its transfer agent to transfer the assets of accounts that are considered abandoned, inactive, or lost (due to returned mail) to the appropriate state authority. An account may be deemed unclaimed if the shareholder has not initiated any contact or transaction within a time period specified by applicable state law.

In some cases, this process is referred to as escheatment, and shareholders may be required to reclaim the assets from the applicable state's unclaimed property office. Some states may also require the liquidation of shares prior to escheatment, and shareholders may only be entitled to receive the cash value at the time of sale.

For retirement accounts, such escheatment may be treated as a taxable distribution, and federal and/or state income tax withholding may apply.

To help avoid escheatment, shareholders should maintain current contact information and periodically initiate contact with the Fund or its transfer agent. Examples of shareholder-initiated contact include written correspondence, telephone inquiries, or initiating a transaction in the account.

In accordance with Texas law, residents of the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. A Texas Designation of Representative Form is available for making such an election.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

Shareholders may establish a Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP") to redeem shares from their account on a periodic basis. Withdrawals may be made in any amount and at any frequency selected by the shareholder, subject to the availability of shares in the account. Redemptions are priced at the NAV next determined after the request is received in good order. Shareholders may modify or terminate the SWP at any time by contacting the Transfer Agent, and the Transfer Agent may suspend or discontinue the SWP at any time. Withdrawals are redemptions of Fund shares and may be taxable. Over time, withdrawals may deplete the account.

Other Redemption Information

Generally, all redemptions will be paid in cash. The Fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents or selling portfolio assets. On a less regular basis and if the Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders not to sell portfolio assets, the Fund may satisfy redemption requests by using short-term borrowing from the Fund's custodian. These methods normally will be used during both regular and stressed market conditions. In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, the Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a "redemption in kind." Redemptions in kind will be made only under extraordinary circumstances and if the Fund deems it advisable for the benefit of all shareholders, such as a very large redemption that could affect Fund operations (for example, more than 1% of the Fund's net assets). A redemption in kind will consist of securities equal in market value to the Fund shares being redeemed, using the same valuation procedures that the Fund uses to compute its NAV. Redemption in kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of the Fund's holdings to the redeeming shareholder within 7 calendar days after the Fund's receipt of the redemption order in proper form. If the Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear the market risks associated with maintaining or selling the securities that are transferred as redemption proceeds. In addition, when you sell these securities, you may pay any applicable taxes and brokerage charges associated with selling the securities.

Other Fees

The Fund's Transfer Agent may charge account maintenance or transaction fees including, but not limited to, fees for outbound wires ($15 per wire), IRA withdrawal fees (transfer or redemption) ($25 per withdrawal), and overnight delivery fees ($35 per overnight delivery).

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. taxpayers. Additional tax information appears in the SAI. Shareholders should rely on their own advisors for advice about the particular federal, state, and local tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

The Fund expects to distribute substantially all of its net income to shareholders on a monthly basis and its net realized capital gains to shareholders at least annually. Your distributions of dividends and capital gains will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund unless you elect to receive them in cash. Although the Fund will not be taxed on amounts it distributes, shareholders will generally be taxed on distributions paid by the Fund, regardless of whether distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund.

The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive, whether in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund, may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions attributable to ordinary income and short-term capital gains are generally taxed as ordinary income, although certain income dividends may be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at long-term capital gains rates. In the case of corporations that hold shares of the Fund, certain income from the Fund may qualify for a 50% dividends-received deduction. Distributions of long-term capital gains are generally taxed as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held your Fund shares.

The Fund has qualified and plans to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, and as such, will not be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income and gains that it distributes to its shareholders. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a regulated investment company will not be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income and gains from investments that it timely distributes to its shareholders. The Fund intends to distribute its income and gains in such a way that it will not be subject to a federal excise tax on certain undistributed amounts.

However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a regulated investment company or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders. In order to qualify for taxation as a regulated investment company, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income and diversify its assets as described in more detail in the SAI. The Fund will monitor its investments with the objective of maintaining its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

When you redeem Fund shares, you will generally realize a capital gain or loss if you hold the shares as capital assets. Except for investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or IRAs, and tax-exempt investors that do not borrow to purchase Fund shares, any gain realized on a redemption of Fund shares will be subject to federal income tax. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed if you purchase other substantially identical shares within 30 days before or 30 days after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

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 the Fund).

You will be notified by February 15th of each year about the federal tax status of distributions made by the Fund during the prior year. Depending on your residence for tax purposes, distributions also may be subject to state and local taxes.

Federal law requires the Fund to withhold taxes on distributions paid to shareholders who fail to provide a social security number or taxpayer identification number or fail to certify that such number is correct, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that they 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.

Mutual fund companies are required to report cost basis information to the IRS on Form 1099-B for sales of mutual fund shares ("Covered Shares"). Under these regulations, mutual funds must select a default cost basis calculation method and apply that method to the sale of Covered Shares unless an alternate IRS approved method is specifically elected in writing by the shareholder. Average Cost, which is the mutual fund industry standard, has been selected as the Fund's default cost basis calculation method. If a shareholder determines that an IRS approved cost basis calculation method other than the Fund's default method of Average Cost is more appropriate, the shareholder must contact the Fund at the time of or in advance of the sale of Covered Shares that are to be subject to that alternate election. IRS regulations do not permit the change of a cost basis election on previously executed trades.

Shareholders that are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Code should consult their tax advisors 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.

Because everyone's tax situation is not the same, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal years that ended May 31, 2025, May 31, 2024 and May 31, 2023, has been audited by the Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting firm, Cohen & Company, Ltd., whose report is included in the Fund's audited financial statements to shareholders, which may be obtained at no charge by calling the Fund at 1-866-896-9292 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.wavelengthfunds.com. The fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2023 were audited by the Fund's prior independent registered public accounting firm.

WAVELENGTH FUND - FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per Share Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year

	Year Ended May 31, 2025	**Year Ended May 31, 2024**	**Year Ended May 31, 2023**	**Year Ended May 31, 2022**	**Year Ended May 31, 2021**
Net asset value at beginning of year	$ 9.47	$ 9.37	$ 9.98	$ 10.99	$ 10.35
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[a]	0.42	0.45	0.41	0.19	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments and futures contracts	0.25	(0.09)	(0.63)	(0.88)	0.75
Total from investment operations	0.67	(0.54)	(0.22)	(0.69)	0.86
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.42)	(0.44)	(0.39)	(0.16)	(0.10)
Net realized gains	—	—	—	(0.16)	(0.12)
Total distributions	(0.42)	(0.44)	(0.39)	(0.32)	(0.22)
Net asset value at end of year	$ 9.72	$ 9.47	$ 9.37	$ 9.98	$ 10.99
Total return[b]	7.15%	(5.95%)	(2.12%)[c]	(6.53%)	8.39%
Net assets at end of year (000's)	$70,313	$68,813	$109,587	$159,985	$155,862
Ratios/supplementary data:					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets[d]	1.41%	1.37%	1.30%	1.22%	1.25%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets[d][e]	0.99%[f]	0.99%[f]	0.99%[g]	0.99%	0.99%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[a][d][e]	4.26%[f]	4.68%[f]	3.88%[g]	1.72%	1.02%
Portfolio turnover rate	72%	49%	44%	18%	12%

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

(b) Total return is a measure of the change in value of an investment in the Fund over the periods covered. The returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions, if any, or the redemption of Fund shares. The total returns would be lower if the Adviser and/or Administrator had not reduced fees and/or reimbursed expenses.

(c) During the year ended May 31, 2023, the Adviser voluntarily refunded to the Fund all management fees paid in the amount of $289,118 for changes concerning the corporate ownership structure of the Adviser for the period from May 14, 2021 until August 12, 2021, which otherwise would have reduced the total return by 0.21%.

(d) The ratios of expenses and net investment income to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(e) Ratio was determined after management fee reductions and/or expense reimbursements and/or administrator waivers.

(f) Ratio excludes the voluntary waivers from Ultimus in the amount of $62,500 for the year ended May 31, 2025 and $75,000 for the year ended May 31, 2024. The net expenses and the net investment income to average net assets would have remained the same without the waiver since the Adviser would have reduced additional management fees.

(g) Ratio excludes the voluntary refund from the Adviser in the amount of $289,118, otherwise the net expenses and the net investment income to average net assets would have been 0.76% and 4.11%, respectively.

CUSTOMER PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS	WHAT DOES WAVELENGTH FUND (the "Fund") DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: ■ Social Security number ■ Assets ■ Retirement Assets ■ Transaction History ■ Checking Account Information ■ Purchase History ■ Account Balances ■ Account Transactions ■ Wire Transfer Instructions When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
How?	All financial companies need to share your personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons the Fund chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does the Fund share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – Such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

Questions?	Call 1-866-896-9292

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Wavelength Fund Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (Distributor) Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (Administrator)
What we do	
How does the Fund protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.
How does the Fund collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you ■ Open an account ■ Provide account information ■ Give us your contact information ■ Make deposits or withdrawals from your account ■ Make a wire transfer ■ Tell us where to send the money ■ Tell us who receives the money ■ Show your government-issued ID ■ Show your driver's license We also collect your personal information from other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only ■ Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness ■ Affiliates from using your information to market to you ■ Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.
Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. ■ *Wavelength Capital Management, LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund, could be deemed to be an affiliate.*
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies ■ *The Fund does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.*
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. ■ *The Fund does not jointly market.*

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 reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, 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 audited and unaudited 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:

1-866-896-9292

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

Wavelength Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Via overnight mail at:
Wavelength Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Only one copy of a Prospectus or an 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 an audited or unaudited Financial Statements at any time by calling or writing the Fund or by downloading at www.wavelengthfunds.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.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22680