

TUTTLE CAPITAL

DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF

PROSPECTUS

December 31, 2025

This prospectus describes the Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF (the "Fund") which is authorized to offer one class of shares by this prospectus.

The Fund seeks daily inverse leveraged investment results and is intended to be used as a short-term trading vehicle.

The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. The Fund is very different from most mutual funds and exchange-traded funds and presents different and greater risks. Investors should note that:

- (1) *The Fund is riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund magnifies the performance of its underlying security.*
- (2) *The Fund pursues a daily investment objective that is inverse to the performance of its underlying security, a result opposite of most mutual funds and ETFs.*
- (3) *The pursuit of its daily investment objective means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a full trading day will be the product of a series of daily leveraged inverse returns, for each trading day during the relevant period. As a consequence, especially in periods of market volatility, the volatility of the underlying security may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of the underlying security. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day will not be the product of the return of the Fund's stated daily leveraged inverse investment objective and the performance of the underlying security for the full trading day. During periods of high volatility, the Fund may not perform as expected and the Fund may have losses when an investor may have expected gains if the Fund is held for a period that is different than one trading day.*

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Investors in the Fund should:

- (1) *understand the risks associated with the use of leveraged inverse strategies;*
- (2) *understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged inverse investment results; and*
- (3) *intend to actively monitor and manage their investments.*

Investors who do not understand the Fund, or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments, should not buy the Fund.

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its daily inverse leveraged investment objective and an investment in the Fund could lose money. The Fund is not a complete investment program.

The Fund's investment adviser will not attempt to position the Fund's portfolio to ensure that the Fund does not gain or lose more than a maximum percentage of its net asset value on a given trading day. As a consequence, if the Fund's underlying security moves more than 50%, as applicable, on a given trading day in a direction adverse to the Fund, the Fund's investors would lose all of their money.

Fund	Ticker	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange
TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF	SKRE	NASDAQ Stock Market®

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

FUND SUMMARY – TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF	1
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S INVESTMENTS	24
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RISK	37
MANAGEMENT	60
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES	62
FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES	64
DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES	65
FUND SERVICES PROVIDERS	65
OTHER INFORMATION	68
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	71
FOR MORE INFORMATION	Back Cover

**FUND SUMMARY – TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE
REGIONAL BANKS ETF**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

The Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results of 200% of the **inverse** (or opposite) of the daily performance of the SPDR S&P Regional Banking ETF (the “KRE ETF”) and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds and presents different and greater risks. The pursuit of daily inverse investment goals means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a full trading day may have no resemblance to -200% of the daily performance of the KRE ETF. This means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a trading day will be the result of each single day’s compounded return over the period, which will very likely differ from -200% of the return of the KRE ETF for that period. Longer holding periods and higher volatility of the KRE ETF increase the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher volatility, the volatility of the KRE ETF may affect the Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the return of the KRE ETF. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods longer or shorter than a trading day should not be expected to be -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF for the period.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily inverse (-2X) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of shorting and leverage and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the KRE ETF’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the KRE ETF’s performance decreases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day if the price of the KRE ETF goes up by more than 50% in one trading day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 200% of the **inverse (or opposite)** of the daily performance of the KRE ETF. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.**

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF

Fund Summary - continued

The Fund and the Trust are not affiliated with KRE ETF or its investment manager.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fee ⁽¹⁾	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.75%

⁽¹⁾ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Tuttle Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser"), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business.

⁽²⁾ The cost of investing in swaps, including the embedded cost of the swap and the operating expenses of the referenced assets, is an indirect expense that is not included in the above fee table and is not reflected in the expense example. The total indirect cost of investing in swaps, including the embedded cost of the swap and the operating expenses of the referenced assets, is estimated to be 0.189% for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2026.

Example

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

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF	\$77	\$240	\$417	\$930

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. As of the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio due to the Fund not holding any long-term securities at any month-end during the period.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests in swap agreements that provide 200% inverse (opposite) daily exposure to the KRE ETF equal to at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes). The Fund seeks daily leveraged inverse investment results and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds and presents different and greater risks. As a result, the Fund will be riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund’s objective is to inversely magnify (-200%) the daily performance of the KRE ETF.

The Fund will enter into one or more swap agreements that provide inverse (opposite) or short daily exposure with respect to the KRE ETF with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year whereby the Fund and the global financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the KRE ETF that is equal on a daily basis, to -200% of the value of the Fund’s net assets. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the KRE ETF. The Adviser attempts to consistently apply leverage to increase the Fund’s exposure to -200% of the KRE ETF by entering into total return swaps that provide a -200% return on the KRE ETF, and expects to rebalance the Fund’s holdings daily to maintain such exposure.

Additionally, the Fund may invest between 40-80% of the Fund’s portfolio depending on the amount of collateral required by the Fund’s counterparties in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs and/or (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality (“Collateral Investments”).

The terms “daily,” “day,” and “trading day,” refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day. The Fund is “non-diversified,” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). Additionally, the Fund’s investment objective is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Fund’s Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

This document relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the underlying stock or other securities of the KRE ETF. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding the KRE ETF from the publicly available documents. In connection with the offering of the securities, neither the Fund, the Trust nor the Advisor has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust nor the Advisor makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the KRE ETF is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of the KRE ETF (and therefore the prices of the KRE ETF at the time we price the securities) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning the KRE ETF could affect the value received with respect to the securities and therefore the value of the securities. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the KRE ETF pursuant to the 1940 Act, including the financial statements in its shareholder reports on Form N-CSR can be located by reference to the SEC file number 811-08839 through the SEC’s EDGAR website at www.sec.gov.

The KRE ETF pursues the following investment strategies:

In seeking to track the performance of the S&P Regional Banks Select Industry Index (the “Index”), the KRE ETF employs a sampling strategy, which means that the KRE ETF is not required to purchase all of the securities represented in the Index. Instead, the KRE ETF may purchase a subset of the securities in the Index in an effort to hold a portfolio of securities with generally the same risk and return characteristics of the Index. The quantity of holdings in the KRE ETF will be based on a number of factors, including asset size of the KRE ETF. Based on its analysis of these factors, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM”), the investment adviser to the KRE ETF, either may invest the KRE ETF’s assets in a subset of securities in the Index or may invest the KRE ETF’s assets in substantially all of the securities represented in the Index in approximately the

same proportions as the Index, as determined by SSGA FM to be in the best interest of the KRE ETF in pursuing its objective.

Under normal market conditions, the KRE ETF generally invests substantially all, but at least 80%, of its total assets in the securities comprising the Index. In addition, in seeking to track the Index, the KRE ETF may invest in equity securities that are not included in the Index, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including money market funds advised by SSGA FM). In seeking to track the Index, the KRE ETF's assets may be concentrated in an industry or group of industries, but only to the extent that the Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries. Futures contracts (a type of derivative instrument) may be used by the KRE ETF in seeking performance that corresponds to the Index and in managing cash flows.

The Index represents the regional banks segment of the S&P Total Market Index ("S&P TMI"). The S&P TMI is designed to track the broad U.S. equity market. The regional banks segment of the S&P TMI comprises the Regional Banks sub-industry. The Index is one of twenty-one (21) of the S&P Select Industry Indices (the "Select Industry Indices"), each designed to measure the performance of a narrow sub-industry or group of sub-industries determined based on the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS"). Membership in the Select Industry Indices is based on the GICS classification, as well as liquidity and market cap requirements. Companies in the Select Industry Indices are classified according to GICS which determines classifications primarily based on revenues; however, earnings and market perception are also considered. The Index consists of the S&P TMI constituents belonging to the Regional Banks sub-industry that satisfy the following criteria: (i) have a float-adjusted market capitalization greater than or equal to \$500 million with a float-adjusted liquidity ratio (defined by dollar value traded over the previous 12 months divided by the float-adjusted market capitalization as of the index rebalancing reference date) greater than or equal to 90% or have a float-adjusted market capitalization greater than or equal to \$400 million with a float-adjusted liquidity ratio (as defined above) greater than or equal to 150%; and (ii) are U.S. based companies. To evaluate liquidity, the dollar value traded for initial public offerings or spin-offs that do not have 12 months of trading history is annualized. The market capitalization threshold may be relaxed to ensure that there are at least 22 stocks in the Index as of the rebalancing effective date. Existing Index constituents are removed at the quarterly rebalancing effective date if either their float-adjusted market capitalization falls below \$300 million or their float-adjusted liquidity ratio falls below 50%. The market capitalization threshold and the liquidity threshold are each reviewed from time to time based on market conditions. The Index

rebalances and reconstitutes quarterly on the third Friday of the quarter ending month. The reference date for additions and deletions is after the close of the last trading date of the previous month. The S&P TMI tracks all eligible U.S. common equities listed on the NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American, NASDAQ Global Select Market, NASDAQ Global Market, NASDAQ Capital Market, Cboe BZX, Cboe BYX, Cboe EDGA, or Cboe EDGX exchanges. The Index is modified equal weighted.

The Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the “Index Provider”), which is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, the KRE ETF or SSGA FM. The Index Provider determines the composition of the Index, relative weightings of the securities in the Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Index.

Neither the Fund nor any of its affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of the KRE ETF.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its inverse investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. In addition, the Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other mutual funds and ETFs. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund. **The realization of certain of the risks described below that may result in adverse market movements may actually benefit the Fund due to its inverse investment objective.**

Investment Risks of the Fund

The investment risks of the Fund are as follows:

Derivatives Risk. The Fund’s use of derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of an underlying security, asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security, asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative’s original cost.

- Swap Agreement Risk. The Fund expects to use swap agreements as a means to achieve its investment objective. Swap agreements are generally traded in over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets and have only recently become subject to regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules, however, do not cover all types of swap agreements. Investors, therefore, may not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with the Fund’s swap agreements. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose investors to significant losses under certain circumstances, including in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to uncleared OTC swap agreements is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, the Fund is subject to increased counterparty risk with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to uncleared swaps. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor’s investment in the Fund may decline. OTC swaps of the type that may be utilized by the Fund are less liquid than futures contracts because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. Swaps are also subject to the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset underlying the swap and the swap. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund’s gains and losses. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the KRE ETF has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the KRE ETF reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Counterparty Risk. Investing in derivatives involves entering into contracts with third parties (*i.e.*, counterparties). The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (*i.e.*, the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

Volatility Risk. Volatility is the characteristic of a security or other asset, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The value of the Fund's investments in swaps – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund, you should not invest in the Fund.

Leverage Risk. Leverage increases the risk of a total loss of an investor's investment, may increase the volatility of the Fund, and may magnify any differences between the performance of the Fund and the KRE ETF. Because the Fund includes a multiplier of two times (-2X) the KRE ETF, a single day movement in the KRE ETF approaching 50% at any point in the day could result in the total loss of an investor's investment if that movement is contrary to the investment objective of the Fund, even if the KRE ETF subsequently moves in an opposite direction, eliminating all or a portion of the earlier movement. This would be the case with any such single day movements in the KRE ETF, even if the KRE ETF maintains a level greater than zero at all times.

Although the KRE ETF will not borrow funds for trading, the Fund should be considered highly leveraged. Leverage embedded in the swap agreements may result in the Fund holding positions whose face or notional value may be many times the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, derivative instruments such as swaps are highly volatile and are subject to occasional rapid and substantial fluctuations. Higher volatility generally indicates higher risk.

Shorting Risk. A short position is a financial transaction in which an investor sells an asset that the investor does not own. In such a transaction, an investor's short position appreciates when a reference asset falls in value. By contrast, the short position loses value when the reference asset's value increases.

Because historically most assets have risen in value over the long term, short positions are expected to depreciate in value. Accordingly, short positions may be riskier and more speculative than traditional investments. In addition, any income, dividends or payments by reference assets in which the Fund has a short position will impose expenses on the Fund that reduce returns.

The Fund may obtain short exposure through the use of derivatives, such as swap agreements. To the extent that the Fund obtains short exposure from derivatives, the Fund may be exposed to heightened volatility or limited liquidity related to the reference asset of the underlying short position, which will adversely impact the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective or adversely impact its performance. If the Fund were to experience this volatility or decreased liquidity, the Fund may be required to obtain short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. If the reference asset underlying the short position is thinly traded or has a limited market, there may be a lack of available securities or counterparties for the Fund to enter into a short position or obtain short exposure from a derivative.

Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from -200% of the KRE ETF's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are inverse and that rebalance daily and becomes more pronounced as volatility and holding periods increase. The effects of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the KRE ETF during the shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the KRE ETF volatility and its return could affect the Fund's performance. Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) the KRE ETF volatility; b) the KRE ETF performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect the KRE ETF. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – volatility and performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of the KRE ETF volatility and the KRE ETF performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect the KRE ETF; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain inverse exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns

would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF.

During periods of higher the KRE ETF volatility, the volatility of the KRE ETF may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of the KRE ETF. The effects of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the KRE ETF during a shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 17.1% if the KRE ETF provided no return over a one-year period during which the KRE ETF experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if the KRE ETF's return is flat. **For instance, if the KRE ETF's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 95% of its value, even if the cumulative return for the year was 0%.** Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF. The table below is not a representation of the Fund's actual returns, which may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Daily Inverse Correlation Risk" below.

One Year Return	-200% One Year Return	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	120%	506.5%	418.1%	195.2%	15.6%	-68.9%
-50%	100%	288.2%	231.6%	88.9%	-26.0%	-80.1%
-40%	80%	169.6%	130.3%	31.2%	-48.6%	-86.2%
-30%	60%	98.1%	69.2%	-3.6%	-62.2%	-89.8%
-20%	40%	51.6%	29.5%	-26.2%	-71.1%	-92.2%
-10%	20%	19.8%	2.3%	-41.7%	-77.2%	-93.9%
0%	0%	-3.0%	-17.1%	-52.8%	-81.5%	-95.0%
10%	-20%	-19.8%	-31.5%	-61.0%	-84.7%	-95.9%
20%	-40%	-32.6%	-42.4%	-67.2%	-87.2%	-96.5%
30%	-60%	-42.6%	-50.9%	-72.0%	-89.1%	-97.1%
40%	-80%	-50.5%	-57.7%	-75.9%	-90.6%	-97.5%
50%	-100%	-56.9%	-63.2%	-79.0%	-91.8%	-97.8%
60%	-120%	-62.1%	-67.6%	-81.5%	-92.8%	-98.1%

The foregoing table is intended to isolate the effect of the KRE ETF volatility and the KRE ETF performance on the return of the Fund and is not a representation of actual returns. For example, the Fund may incorrectly be expected to achieve a 40% return on a yearly basis if the KRE ETF return were -20%, absent the effects of compounding. As the table shows, with the KRE ETF volatility of 50%, the Fund could be expected to return -26.21% under such a scenario. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown above as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Principal Risks — Inverse Correlation Risk" below.

The KRE ETF's annualized historical daily volatility rate for the five-year period ended December 31, 2024, was 39.18%. The KRE ETF's annualized daily volatility rates were as follows:

2020	61.30%
2021	28.69%
2022	28.08%
2023	38.64%
2024	29.54%

Volatility for a shorter period of time may have been substantially higher.

The KRE ETF's annualized performance for the five-year period ended December 31, 2024 was 3.75%. Historical volatility and performance are not indications of what the KRE ETF volatility and performance will be in the future.

Total Loss Risk. Because the Fund utilizes leverage in seeking to achieve its investment objective, it will lose more money in market environments adverse to its daily investment objective than funds that do not employ leverage. The use of leveraged positions increases risk and could result in the total loss of an investor's investment within a single day. The Fund's investments in leveraged positions generally requires a small investment relative to the amount of investment exposure assumed. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that far exceed the amount invested in those instruments.

Inverse Correlation Risk. A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the KRE ETF, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, and the percentage change of the Fund's NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly in amount, and possibly even direction, from -200% of the percentage change of the KRE ETF on such day.

In order to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the KRE ETF, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its investment objective. Being materially under- or overexposed to the KRE ETF may prevent the Fund from achieving a high degree of inverse correlation with the KRE ETF and may expose the Fund to greater leverage risk. Market disruptions or closure, regulatory restrictions, market volatility, illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, and other factors will adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to requisite levels. The target amount of portfolio exposure is impacted dynamically by the KRE ETF's movements, including intraday movements. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will have perfect -200% exposure during the day or at the end of each day and the likelihood of being materially under- or overexposed is higher on days when the KRE ETF is volatile, particularly when the KRE ETF is volatile at or near the close of the trading day.

A number of other factors may also adversely affect the Fund's inverse correlation with the KRE ETF, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's inverse correlation with the KRE ETF. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being under- or overexposed to the KRE ETF and may be impacted by reconstitutions of the KRE ETF and the KRE ETF rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments and/or reference assets may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the level of the KRE ETF. Any of these factors could decrease the inverse correlation between the performance of the Fund and the KRE ETF and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily inverse investment objective on or around that day.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the KRE ETF that is significantly greater or less than its stated multiple. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, which should not be equated with seeking an investment objective for shorter than a day. Thus, an investor who purchases Fund shares after the close of the markets on one trading day and before the close of the markets on the next trading day will likely have more, or less, than -200% leveraged investment exposure to the underlying security, depending upon the movement of the underlying security from the end of one trading day until the time of purchase. If the underlying security moves in a direction favorable to the Fund, the investor will receive less than -200% exposure to the underlying security. Conversely, if the underlying security moves in a direction adverse to the Fund, the investor will receive exposure to the underlying security greater than -200%. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple of its underlying security.

Collateral Investments Risk. The Fund's use of Collateral Investments may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds, short-term bond ETFs, and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper.

Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. Government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds.

The Fund may purchase securities of open-end investment companies including ETFs if the purchase is in compliance with the 1940 Act. If the Fund invests in securities of other investment companies, the return of any such investment

will be reduced by the operating expenses, including investment advisory and administrative fees, of such investment companies. However, the Adviser believes that at times the return and liquidity features of these securities will be more beneficial than other types of securities.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

Debt Securities Risk and Fixed Income Risk. Investments in debt and fixed income securities, including U.S. Treasuries, or derivatives based on fixed income securities, subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer and to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in

response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

Call Risk. Some debt securities may be redeemed, or “called,” at the option of the issuer before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its debt securities if they can be refinanced by issuing new debt securities which bear a lower interest rate. The Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates an issuer will call its high yielding debt securities. The Fund would then be forced to invest the proceeds at lower interest rates, likely resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.

Credit Risk. An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Fund’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Liquidity Risk. In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of the Adviser. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, health crises, natural

disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high leveraged correlation with the KRE ETF. The Fund is subject to liquidity risk primarily due to its investments in derivatives. Investments in derivative instruments involve the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell the derivative instrument or sell it at a reasonable price.

Indirect Investment Risk. The KRE ETF is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser, or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way, and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of the KRE ETF and make no representation as to the performance of the KRE ETF. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in the KRE ETF. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the KRE ETF.

Underlying Security Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an exchange-traded fund, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Limitation Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund ("Shares") may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund intends to redeem Shares for cash rather than in-kind. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur certain costs such as brokerage costs, and to recognize capital gains that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility and volatility in the Fund's portfolio holdings, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, and may be traded on other U.S. exchanges, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund Shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's

volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty and make the Fund more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

Intraday Price Performance Risk. The intraday performance of shares of the Fund traded in the secondary market generally will be different from the performance of the Fund when measured from one NAV calculation-time to the next. When shares are bought intraday, the performance of the Fund's Shares relative to the KRE ETF until the Fund's next NAV calculation time will generally be greater than or less than the Fund's stated multiple times the performance of the KRE ETF.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or Aps to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

Trading Halt Risk. Although the KRE ETF's shares are listed for trading on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be available at all times and the exchange may halt trading of such shares in certain circumstances. A halt in trading in the underlying issuer's may,

in turn, result in a halt in the trading in the Fund's shares. Trading in the KRE ETF's and/or Fund's shares on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the KRE ETF's and/or Fund's shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in the KRE ETF's and/or Fund's shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to exchange "circuit breaker" rules." In the event of a trading halt for an extended period of time, the Fund may be unable to execute arrangements with swap counterparties that are necessary to implement the Fund's investment strategy.

Investment Risks of the KRE ETF

The risks with respect to the investment strategies of the KRE ETF are as follows:

Market Risk. The KRE ETF's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The KRE ETF is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the KRE ETF and its investments.

Equity Investing Risk. The market prices of equity securities owned by the KRE ETF may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Banking Companies Risk. The performance of bank stocks may be affected by extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies.

Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value.

- **Regional Bank Risk.** Investments in regional banks, which may be small or medium in size, may involve greater risk than investing in larger, more established banks. Securities of regional banks are often less liquid and subject to greater volatility and less trading volume than is customarily associated with securities of larger banks. A regional bank's financial performance may be dependent upon the business environment in certain geographic regions of the United States and, as a result, adverse economic or employment developments in such regions may negatively impact such regional bank and, in turn, the Fund.

Financial Institutions Risk. Changes in the creditworthiness of financial institutions (such as banks and broker-dealers) may adversely affect the values of instruments of issuers in financial industries. Adverse developments in banking and other financial industries may cause the KRE ETF to underperform relative to other funds that invest more broadly across different industries or have a smaller exposure to financial institutions. Changes in governmental regulation and oversight of financial institutions may have an adverse effect on the financial condition of a financial institution.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value, Share Premiums and Discounts Risk. As with all exchange-traded funds, Fund Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of Fund Shares in the secondary market may differ from the KRE ETF's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Concentration Risk. When the KRE ETF focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the KRE ETF than if it had not done so.

Futures Contract Risk. A futures contract is a standardized agreement that calls for the purchase or sale of a specific asset at a specific price at a specific future time, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Transactions in futures contracts can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It

is possible that a futures contract transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, and the KRE ETF may not be able to close out the futures contract at a favorable time or price. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular futures contract. In the event no such market exists, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions, and the KRE ETF will be unable to terminate its exposure to the futures contract. There is also a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures contract and movements in the price of the underlying assets. The counterparty to a futures contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the KRE ETF's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk. The KRE ETF is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the Index or of the actual securities comprising the Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the KRE ETF's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the Index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the KRE ETF. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the KRE ETF and its shareholders. To the extent circumstances evolve in between reconstitutions, the Index may include, and the KRE ETF may therefore hold for a period of time, securities of companies that do not align with the Index's objective and/or criteria. When there are changes made to the component securities of the Index and the KRE ETF in turn makes similar changes to its portfolio, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio changes will be borne directly by the KRE ETF and its shareholders. The KRE ETF may recognize gains as a result of rebalancing or reconstituting its securities holdings to reflect changes in the securities included in the Index. The KRE ETF also may be required to distribute any such gains to its shareholders to avoid adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. While SSGA FM seeks to track the performance of the Index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index), the KRE ETF's return may not match the return of the Index. The KRE ETF incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the KRE ETF may not be fully invested at times, generally as a result of cash flows into or out of the KRE ETF or reserves of cash held by

the KRE ETF to meet redemptions. SSGA FM may attempt to track the Index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the Index, or in some securities not included in the Index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the KRE ETF's return and that of the Index.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Performance History

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that 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 the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current net asset value per share, is available by calling toll-free at (833) 759-6110.

Investment Adviser

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 10,000 shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of cash and/or in-kind securities. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange (*i.e.*, Nasdaq). The

price of the Fund's shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares through a broker, most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for shares. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.shortregionalbanks.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account in which case withdrawals from such arrangements generally will be taxed.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (e.g., 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 financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

The Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF (the “Fund”) seeks daily leveraged inverse investment results and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds and presents different and greater risks. As a result, the Fund may be riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund’s objective is to inversely magnify (-200%) the daily performance of the KRE ETF.

The Fund will enter into one or more swap agreements that provide inverse (opposite) or short daily exposure with respect to the KRE ETF with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year whereby the Fund and the global financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the KRE ETF that is equal on a daily basis, to -200% of the value of the Fund’s net assets. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the KRE ETF. The Adviser attempts to consistently apply leverage to increase the Fund’s exposure to -200% of the KRE ETF by entering into total return swaps that provide a -200% return on the KRE ETF, and expects to rebalance the Fund’s holdings daily to maintain such exposure.

The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day. The Fund’s investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of ETF Opportunities Trust (the “Trust”) without shareholder approval upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to shareholders. Unless otherwise noted, all other policies of the Fund may be changed without shareholder approval. In the event that the KRE ETF liquidates or does not otherwise publicly trade, the Fund reserves the right to substitute a different ETF, index or security for the underlying ETF. In such circumstances, the Fund would file a supplement to this prospectus to provide shareholders with notice of the change prior to its implementation.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Such investors are expected to monitor and manage their portfolios frequently. Investors in the Fund should: (a) understand the risks associated with the use of leverage; (b) understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged investment results; and (c) intend to actively monitor and manage their investments. Investors who do not understand the Fund or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments should not buy the Fund.

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective and an investment in the Fund could lose money. The Fund is not a complete investment program.

ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly traded securities. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by Authorized Participants and only in aggregations of a specified number of shares Creation Units. Also, unlike shares of a mutual fund, shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

The Fund will enter into swap agreements with respect to the KRE ETF with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from one day to more than one year whereby the Fund and the global financial institution will agree to exchange the return earned or realized on the KRE ETF. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the KRE ETF.

Each trading day the Adviser adjusts the Fund’s exposure to the KRE ETF such that the notional exposure of all swaps equals -200% of the Fund’s aggregate net asset value. The impact of market movements during the day determines whether the total notional swap exposure needs to be increased or decreased. If the price of the KRE ETF has fallen on a given day, the value of the Fund’s net assets should rise, meaning its total notional swap exposure will typically need to be increased. Conversely, if the price of the KRE ETF has risen on a given day, the value of the Fund’s net assets should fall, meaning its total notional swap exposure will typically need to be reduced.

The time and manner in which the Fund rebalances its portfolio may vary from day to day at the sole discretion of the Adviser depending upon market conditions and other circumstances. Generally, at or near the close of the market at each trading day, the Fund will position its portfolio to ensure that the Fund’s exposure to the KRE ETF is consistent with its stated investment objective. The Fund reviews its notional exposure under each of its swap agreements, which reflects the extent of the Fund’s total investment exposure under the swap, to ensure that the Fund’s exposure is in-line with its stated investment objective. The gross returns to be exchanged are calculated with respect to the notional amount and the KRE ETF’s returns to which the swap is linked. Swaps are typically closed out on a net basis. Thus, while the notional amount reflects the

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

Fund's total investment exposure under the swap, the net amount is the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under the swap. That is the amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. As a result, the Fund may be more or less exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective. To the extent that the Fund needs to "roll" its swap positions (i.e., enter into new swap positions with a later expiration date as the current positions approach expiration), it could be subjected to increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Additionally, the Fund may invest between 40-80% of its portfolio depending on the amount of collateral required by the Fund's counterparties in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs and/or (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

THE TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF, ETF OPPORTUNITIES TRUST, AND TUTTLE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH SPDR S&P REGIONAL BANKING ETF OR SSGA FUNDS MANAGEMENT, INC.

Principal Investments

Swap Agreements

The Fund will enter into swap agreements to pursue its investment objective of delivering daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of -200% of the daily performance of the KRE ETF. The swap agreements may include as a reference asset investment vehicles that seek exposure to the KRE ETF.

Swap agreements are contracts entered into primarily with major financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the KRE

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

ETF. The Fund may use a combination of swaps on the KRE ETF and swaps on various investment vehicles that are designed to track the performance of the KRE ETF. The underlying investment vehicle may not track the performance of the KRE ETF due to embedded costs and other factors, which may increase the Fund's correlation risk and impact the Fund's ability to correlate with the KRE ETF.

With respect to the use of swap agreements, if the KRE ETF has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between a Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with its investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the KRE ETF reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. Any costs associated with using swap agreements may also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

The Fund may also invest in U.S. Government Securities, money market funds and corporate debt securities such as commercial paper or other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality. The Fund may also invest in short-term bond ETFs.

U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities that have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Non-Principal Investments

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

The Fund may invest in securities with maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or they may hold cash. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on several factors, including market conditions. For more information on eligible short-term investments, see the SAI.

Additional Information Regarding Investment Techniques and Policies

The Effects of Fees and Expenses on the Return of a Fund for a Single Trading Day. To create the necessary exposure, the Fund uses leveraged investment techniques, which necessarily incur brokerage and financing charges. In light of these charges and the Fund's operating expenses, the expected return of the Fund over one trading day is equal to the gross expected return, which is the daily return of the KRE ETF multiplied by the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective, minus (i) financing charges incurred by the portfolio and (ii) daily operating expenses. For instance, if the KRE ETF returned 2% on a given day, the gross expected return of the Fund would be 4%, but the net expected return, which factors in the cost of financing the portfolio and the impact of operating expenses, would be lower. The Fund will reposition its portfolio at the end of every trading day.

To create the necessary exposure, the Fund will enter into total return swaps that pay the Fund -200% of the return on the KRE ETF. The Fund will reposition its portfolio at the end of every trading day. Therefore, if an investor purchases Fund shares at close of markets on a given day, the investor's exposure to the KRE ETF would reflect 200% of the inverse performance of the KRE ETF during the following trading day.

A Cautionary Note to Investors Regarding Dramatic Price Movement in the KRE ETF. The Fund could lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of a movement of the KRE ETF in excess of 50% in a direction adverse to the Fund (meaning an increase in the value of the KRE ETF). The risk of total loss exists.

If the KRE ETF has a dramatic adverse move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of the Fund's swap agreements may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the KRE ETF later reverses all or a portion the move, and result in significant losses.

Examples of the Impact of Daily Leverage and Compounding. Because the Fund's exposure to the KRE ETF is repositioned on a daily basis, for a holding period longer than one day, the pursuit of a daily investment objective will result in daily leveraged compounding for the Fund. This means that the return of the KRE ETF over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Fund's

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., -200%) generally will not equal the Fund's performance over that same period. As a consequence, investors should not plan to hold the Fund unmonitored for periods longer than a single trading day. This deviation increases with higher volatility in the KRE ETF and longer holding periods. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day or for a period different than a trading day will not be the product of the return of the Fund's stated daily leveraged investment objective and the performance of the KRE ETF for the full trading day. The actual exposure will largely be a function of the performance of the KRE ETF from the end of the prior trading day.

Consider the following examples:

While these examples are designed to show the effect on the Fund of leverage, volatility and performance with respect to a single ETF, these examples apply to KRE ETF.

Mary is considering investments in two Funds, Funds A and B. Fund A is an ETF which seeks (before fees and expenses) to match the performance of the KRE ETF. Fund B is a leveraged ETF and seeks daily leveraged investment results (before fees and expenses) that correspond to 200% of the daily performance of the KRE ETF.

An investment in Fund A would be expected to gain 5% on Day 1 and lose 4.76% on Day 2, returning the investment to its original value. The following example assumes a \$100 investment in Fund A when the KRE ETF is also valued at \$100:

Day	KRE ETF Value	KRE ETF Performance	Value of Fund A Investment
	\$100.00		\$100.00
1	\$105.00	5.00%	\$105.00
2	\$100.00	-4.76%	\$100.00

The same \$100 investment in Fund B would be expected to gain 10% on Day 1 (200% of 5%) but decline 9.52% on Day 2.

Day	KRE ETF Performance	200% of the KRE ETF Performance	Value of Fund B Investment
			\$100.00
1	5.00%	10.0%	\$110.00
2	-4.76%	-9.52%	\$ 99.52

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

Although the percentage decline in Fund B is smaller on Day 2 than the percentage gain on Day 1, the loss is applied to a higher principal amount, so the investment in Fund B experiences a loss even when the aggregate value of the KRE ETF for the two-day period has not declined. (These calculations do not include the charges for fund fees and expenses).

As you can see, an investment in Fund B has additional risks due to the effects of leverage and compounding.

An investor who purchases shares of the Fund intra-day will generally receive more, or less, than -200% exposure to the KRE ETF from that point until the end of the trading day. The actual exposure will be largely a function of the performance of the KRE ETF from the end of the prior trading day. If the Fund's shares are held for a period longer than a single trading day, the Fund's performance is likely to deviate from -200% of the return of the KRE ETF's performance for the longer period. This deviation will increase with higher volatility of the KRE ETF and longer holding periods.

Examples of the Impact of Volatility. The Fund rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses. Daily rebalancing will typically cause the Fund to lose money if the KRE ETF experiences volatility. A volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the KRE ETF's returns over a defined period. For periods longer than a trading day, volatility in the performance of the KRE ETF from day to day is the primary cause of any disparity between the Fund's actual returns and the returns of the KRE ETF for such period. Volatility causes such disparity because it exacerbates the effects of compounding on the Fund's returns. In addition, the effects of volatility are magnified in the Fund due to leverage. Consider the following three examples that demonstrate the effect of volatility on a hypothetical fund:

Example 1 – KRE ETF Experiences Low Volatility

John invests \$10.00 in the Fund at the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the KRE ETF gains 2%, and John's investment falls by 4% to \$9.60. On Day 3, the KRE ETF rises by 1.96%, and John's investment falls by 3.92% to \$9.22. For the two-day period the KRE ETF returned 4% while John's investment lost 7.8%. John's return still correlates to -200% return of the KRE ETF.

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

Example 2 – KRE ETF Experiences High Volatility

John invests \$10.00 in the Fund after the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the KRE ETF rises from 100 to 102, a 2% gain, and John's investment falls 4% to \$9.60. John continues to hold his investment through the end of Day 3, during which the KRE ETF declines from 102 to 98, a loss of 3.92%. John's investment rises by 7.84%, from \$9.60 to \$10.35. For the two-day period since John invested in the Fund, the KRE ETF lost 2% while John's investment increased from \$10 to \$10.35, a 3.5% gain. The volatility of the KRE ETF affected the correlation between the KRE ETF's return for the two-day period and John's return. In this situation, John gained less than two times the return of the KRE ETF.

Market Volatility. The Fund seeks to provide a return which is a multiple of the inverse daily performance of the KRE ETF. The Fund does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, provide returns which are a multiple of the inverse return of the KRE ETF for periods other than a single day. The Fund rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses.

Daily rebalancing will impair the Fund's performance if the KRE ETF experiences volatility. The Fund would be expected to lose 12% (as shown in Table 1 below) if the KRE ETF provides no return over a one-year period and had annualized volatility of 20%. If the KRE ETF's annualized volatility were to rise to 40%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period for the Fund rises to 45%.

Table 1

Volatility Range	Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF Losses
10%	-3%
20%	-12%
30%	-26%
40%	-45%
50%	-65%
60%	-92%
70%	-99%
80%	-99%
90%	-99%
100%	-99%

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

Note that at higher volatility levels, there is a chance of a complete loss of Fund assets even if the KRE ETF is flat. For instance, if annualized volatility of the KRE ETF was 90%, the Fund would be expected to lose 99% of its value, even if the KRE ETF returned 0% for the year.

Table 2 shows the annualized historical volatility rate for the KRE ETF over the five-year period ended December 31, 2024. Since market volatility has negative implications for funds which rebalance daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Fund particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility in Table 2 to give investors some sense of the risks of holding a Fund for longer periods over the past five years. Historical volatility and performance are not likely indicative of future volatility and performance.

Table 2 – Historic Volatility of the KRE ETF

	5-Year Historical Volatility Rate
KRE ETF	246.81%

The Projected Returns of Fund for Intra-Day Purchases. Because the Fund rebalances its portfolio once daily, an investor who purchases shares during a day will likely have more, or less, than 200% leveraged investment exposure to the KRE ETF. The exposure to the KRE ETF received by an investor who purchases the Fund intra-day will differ from the Fund's stated daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., -200%) by an amount determined by the movement of the KRE ETF from their value at the end of the prior day. If the KRE ETF moves in a direction favorable to the Fund between the close of the market on one trading day through the time on the next trading day when the investor purchases the Fund shares, the investor will receive less exposure to the KRE ETF than the stated fund daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., -200%). Conversely, if the KRE ETF moves in a direction adverse to the Fund, the investor will receive more exposure to the KRE ETF than the stated fund daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., -200%).

Table 3 below indicates the exposure to the KRE ETF that an intra-day purchase of the Fund would be expected to provide based upon the movement in the value of the KRE ETF from the close of the market on the prior trading day. Such exposure holds until a subsequent sale on that same trading day or until the close of the market on that trading day. For instance, if the KRE ETF has moved 5% in a direction favorable to the Fund, the investor would receive exposure

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

to the performance of the KRE ETF from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately -173% of the investor's investment. Conversely, if the KRE ETF has moved 5% in a direction unfavorable to the Fund, an investor would receive exposure to the performance of the KRE ETF from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately 233% of the investor's investment.

The table includes a range of the KRE ETF's moves from 20% to -20% for the Fund. Movement of the KRE ETF beyond the range noted below will result in exposure further from the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective.

**Table 3 – Intra-Day Leverage of Tuttle Capital Daily 2X
Inverse Regional Banks ETF**

KRE ETF	Resulting Exposure for Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF
-20%	-114%
-15%	-131%
-10%	-150%
-5%	-173%
0%	200%
5%	-233%
10%	-275%
15%	-329%
20%	-400%

The Projected Returns of the Fund for Periods Other Than a Single Trading Day. The Fund seeks leveraged investment results on a daily basis — from the close of regular trading on one trading day to the close on the next trading day — which should not be equated with seeking a leveraged investment objective for any other period. For instance, if the KRE ETF gains 10% for a week, the Fund should not be expected to provide a return of 20% for the week even if it meets its daily leveraged investment objective throughout the week. This is true because of the financing charges noted above but also because the pursuit of daily goals may result in daily leveraged compounding, which means that the return of the KRE ETF over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective or inverse daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., 200% of -200%) will not generally equal the Fund's performance over that same period. In addition, the effects of compounding become greater the longer Shares are held beyond a single trading day.

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

The following tables set out a range of hypothetical daily performances during a given 10 trading days of the KRE ETF and demonstrate how changes in the KRE ETF impacts the Fund's performance for a trading day and cumulatively up to, and including, the entire 10 trading day period. The charts are based on a hypothetical \$100 investment in the Fund over a 10-trading day period and do not reflect fees or expenses of any kind.

Table 4 – The KRE ETF Lacks a Clear Trend

	KRE ETF			Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF*		
	Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	100			\$100.00		
Day 1	105	5.00%	5.00%	\$ 90.00	-10.00%	10.00%
Day 2	110	4.76%	10.00%	\$ 81.43	-9.52%	18.57%
Day 3	100	-9.09%	0.00%	\$ 96.23	18.18%	-3.67%
Day 4	90	-10.00%	-10.00%	\$115.48	20.00%	15.48%
Day 5	85	-5.56%	-15.00%	\$128.31	11.12%	28.33%
Day 6	100	17.65%	0.00%	\$ 83.03	-35.30%	-16.97%
Day 7	95	-5.00%	-5.00%	\$ 91.33	-10.00%	-8.67%
Day 8	100	5.26%	0.00%	\$ 81.71	-10.52%	-18.28%
Day 9	105	5.00%	5.00%	\$ 73.54	-10.00%	-26.45%
Day 10	100	-4.76%	0.00%	\$ 80.55	9.52%	-19.45%

* Figures in this table have been rounded for convenience.

The cumulative performance of the KRE ETF in Table 4 is 0% for 10 trading days. The return of the Fund is -19.45%. The volatility of the KRE ETF's performance and lack of a clear trend results in performance for the Fund for the period which bears little relationship to the performance of the KRE ETF for the 10-trading day period.

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

Table 5 – The KRE ETF Rises in a Clear Trend

KRE ETF			Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF*		
	Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance
	100			\$100.00	
Day 1	102	2.00%	2.00%	\$ 96.00	-4.00%
Day 2	104	1.96%	4.00%	\$ 92.24	-3.92%
Day 3	106	1.92%	6.00%	\$ 88.69	-3.84%
Day 4	108	1.89%	8.00%	\$ 85.34	-3.78%
Day 5	110	1.85%	10.00%	\$ 82.18	-3.70%
Day 6	112	1.82%	12.00%	\$ 79.19	-3.64%
Day 7	114	1.79%	14.00%	\$ 76.36	-3.58%
Day 8	116	1.75%	16.00%	\$ 73.68	-3.50%
Day 9	118	1.72%	18.00%	\$ 71.14	-3.44%
Day 10	120	1.69%	20.00%	\$ 68.73	-3.38%

* Figures in this table have been rounded for convenience.

The cumulative performance of the KRE ETF in Table 5 is 20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Fund is -31.25%. In this case, because of the positive KRE ETF trend, the Fund's decline is less than -200% of the KRE ETF gain for the 10-trading day period.

Table 6 – The KRE ETF Declines in a Clear Trend

KRE ETF			Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF*		
	Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance
	100			\$100.00	
Day 1	98	-2.00%	-2.00%	\$104.00	4.00%
Day 2	96	-2.04%	-4.00%	\$108.24	4.08%
Day 3	94	-2.08%	-6.00%	\$112.76	4.16%
Day 4	92	-2.13%	-8.00%	\$117.55	4.26%
Day 5	90	-2.17%	-10.00%	\$122.66	4.34%
Day 6	88	-2.22%	-12.00%	\$128.12	4.44%
Day 7	86	-2.27%	-14.00%	\$133.94	4.54%
Day 8	84	-2.33%	-16.00%	\$140.17	4.66%
Day 9	82	-2.38%	-18.00%	\$146.84	4.76%
Day 10	80	-2.44%	-20.00%	\$154.01	4.88%

* Figures in this table have been rounded for convenience.

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF
Additional Information About the Fund's Investments - continued

The cumulative performance of the KRE ETF in Table 6 is -20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Fund is 53.99%. In this case, because of the negative KRE ETF trend, the Fund's gain is greater than 200% of the KRE ETF decline for the 10-trading day period.

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's NAV and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Below are some of the specific risks of investing in the Fund including the risks of the investment strategies of the KRE ETF. The realization of certain of the risks described below that may result in adverse market movements may actually benefit the Fund due to its inverse investment objective.

Principal Risks

Investment Risks of the Fund

The investment risks of the Fund are as follows:

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's investment exposure to derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of an underlying security, asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security, asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative's original cost.

- Swap Agreement Risk. The Fund expects to use swap agreements as a means to achieve its investment objective. Swap agreements are generally traded in OTC markets and have only recently become subject to regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules, however, do not cover all types of swap agreements. Investors, therefore, may not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with the Fund's swap agreements. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose investors to significant losses under certain circumstances, including in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to uncleared OTC swap agreements is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing

organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, the Fund is subject to increased counterparty risk with respect to the amount they expect to receive from counterparties to uncleared swaps. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor's investment in the Fund may decline. OTC swaps of the type that may be utilized by the Fund are less liquid than futures contracts because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. Swaps are also subject to the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset underlying the swap and the swap. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's gains and losses. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the KRE ETF has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the KRE ETF reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations with respect to the amount a Fund expects to receive from a counterparty to a financial instrument entered into by the Fund. The Fund generally enters into derivatives transactions, such as the swap agreements, with counterparties such that either party can terminate the contract without penalty prior to the termination date. If a counterparty terminates a contract, a Fund may not be able to invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure, or achieving such exposure may be more expensive. The Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under such a contract, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of a Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the

Fund, it may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery or obtain no recovery and the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. The Fund may also not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, if such remedies are stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States, the European Union, and various other jurisdictions. European Union rules and regulations intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulties and could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity a counterparty's obligations to the Fund (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

The Fund typically enters into transactions with counterparties that present minimal risks based on the Adviser's assessment of the counterparty's creditworthiness, or its capacity to meet its financial obligations during the term of the derivative agreement or contract. The Adviser considers factors such as counterparty credit rating among other factors when determining whether a counterparty is creditworthy. The Adviser regularly monitors the creditworthiness of each counterparty with which a Fund transacts. The Fund generally enters into swap agreements or other financial instruments with financial institutions and seeks to mitigate risks by generally requiring that the counterparties for the Fund to post collateral, marked to market daily, in an amount approximately equal to what the counterparty owes a Fund, subject to certain minimum thresholds. To the extent any such collateral is insufficient or there are delays in accessing the collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risks described above. If a counterparty's credit ratings decline, the Fund may be subject to a bail-in, as described above.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase a Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. A Fund does not specifically limit its counterparty risk with respect to any single counterparty. There is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, a Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective or may decide to change its leveraged investment objective. The risk of a limited number of counterparties may be, and historically has been, particularly accentuated during times of significant market volatility. During times of significant market volatility, the costs to enter into the swaps that the Fund utilizes may increase significantly, which may negatively impact the Fund's returns. While the objective of the Fund is to seek daily investment results, *before fees and expenses*, of 200% of the daily performance of the underlying security, it is important for investors to understand that significant increases in the costs of entering into the swaps

may negatively impact investment results *after fees and expenses*. Additionally, although a counterparty to a centrally cleared swap agreement is often backed by a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) or a clearing organization that is further backed by a group of financial institutions, there may be instances in which a FCM or a clearing organization would fail to perform its obligations, causing significant losses to the Fund.

Leverage Risk. Leverage increases the risk of a total loss of an investor’s investment, may increase the volatility of the Fund, and may magnify any differences between the performance of the Fund and the KRE ETF. Because each Fund includes a multiplier of two times (-2X) the KRE ETF, a single day movement in the KRE ETF approaching 50% at any point in the day could result in the total loss of an investor’s investment if that movement is contrary to the investment objective of the Fund, even if the KRE ETF subsequently move in an opposite direction, eliminating all or a portion of the earlier movement. This would be the case with any such single day movements in the KRE ETF, even if the KRE ETF maintains a level greater than zero at all times.

Although the KRE ETF will not borrow funds for trading, the Fund should be considered highly leveraged. Leverage embedded in the swap agreements may result in the Fund holding positions whose face or notional value may be many times the Fund’s NAV. Losses incurred on leveraged investments increase in direct proportion to the degree of leverage employed. Furthermore, derivative instruments such as swaps are highly volatile and are subject to occasional rapid and substantial fluctuations. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the variation of returns of a security or fund or index over time. Higher volatility generally indicates higher risk.

Shorting Risk. The Fund will typically obtain inverse or “short” exposure through the use of derivatives such as swap agreements, which may expose the Fund to certain risks such as an increase in volatility or decrease in the liquidity of the securities or financial instruments of the underlying short position. If the Fund were to experience this volatility or decreased liquidity, the Fund’s return may be lower, the Fund’s ability to obtain inverse exposure through the use of derivatives may be limited or the Fund may be required to obtain inverse exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. If the securities or financial instruments underlying the short positions are thinly traded or have a limited market due to various factors, including regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities, financial instruments or counterparties. The Fund may not be able to issue additional Creation Units

during periods when it cannot meet its investment objective due to these factors. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from -200% of the KRE ETF's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are inverse and that rebalance daily and becomes more pronounced as volatility and holding periods increase. The effects of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the KRE ETF during the shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the KRE ETF volatility and its return could affect the Fund's performance. Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) the KRE ETF volatility; b) the KRE ETF performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect the KRE ETF. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – volatility and performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of the KRE ETF volatility and the KRE ETF performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect the KRE ETF; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain inverse exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF.

During periods of higher the KRE ETF volatility, the volatility of the KRE ETF may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of the KRE ETF. The effects of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the KRE ETF during a shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 17.1% if the KRE ETF provided no return over a one-year period during which the KRE ETF experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if the KRE ETF's return is

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF

Additional Information About Risk - continued

flat. For instance, if the KRE ETF's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 95% of its value, even if the cumulative return for the year was 0%. Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than -200% of the performance of the KRE ETF. The table below is not a representation of the Fund's actual returns, which may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Daily Inverse Correlation Risk" below.

One Year Return	-200% One Year Return	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	120%	506.5%	418.1%	195.2%	15.6%	-68.9%
-50%	100%	288.2%	231.6%	88.9%	-26.0%	-80.1%
-40%	80%	169.6%	130.3%	31.2%	-48.6%	-86.2%
-30%	60%	98.1%	69.2%	-3.6%	-62.2%	-89.8%
-20%	40%	51.6%	29.5%	-26.2%	-71.1%	-92.2%
-10%	20%	19.8%	2.3%	-41.7%	-77.2%	-93.9%
0%	0%	-3.0%	-17.1%	-52.8%	-81.5%	-95.0%
10%	-20%	-19.8%	-31.5%	-61.0%	-84.7%	-95.9%
20%	-40%	-32.6%	-42.4%	-67.2%	-87.2%	-96.5%
30%	-60%	-42.6%	-50.9%	-72.0%	-89.1%	-97.1%
40%	-80%	-50.5%	-57.7%	-75.9%	-90.6%	-97.5%
50%	-100%	-56.9%	-63.2%	-79.0%	-91.8%	-97.8%
60%	-120%	-62.1%	-67.6%	-81.5%	-92.8%	-98.1%

The foregoing table is intended to isolate the effect of the KRE ETF volatility and the KRE ETF performance on the return of the Fund and is not a representation of actual returns. For example, the Fund may incorrectly be expected to achieve a 40% return on a yearly basis if the KRE ETF return were -20%, absent the effects of compounding. As the table shows, with the KRE ETF volatility of 50%, the Fund could be expected to return -26.21% under such a scenario. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown above as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Principal Risks — Inverse Correlation Risk" below.

The KRE ETF's annualized historical daily volatility rate for the five-year period ended December 31, 2024, was 39.18%. The KRE ETF's annualized daily volatility rates were as follows:

2020	61.30%
2021	28.69%
2022	28.08%
2023	38.64%
2024	29.54%

Volatility for a shorter period of time may have been substantially higher.

The KRE ETF's annualized performance for the five-year period ended December 31, 2024 was 3.75%. Historical volatility and performance are not indications of what the KRE ETF volatility and performance will be in the future.

Total Loss Risk. Because the Fund utilizes leverage in seeking to achieve its investment objective, it will lose more money in market environments adverse to its daily investment objective than funds that do not employ leverage. The use of leveraged positions increases risk and could result in the total loss of an investor's investment within a single day. The Fund's investments in leveraged positions generally requires a small investment relative to the amount of investment exposure assumed. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that far exceed the amount invested in those instruments.

Inverse Correlation Risk. A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the KRE ETF, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its daily inverse investment objective, and the percentage change of the Fund's NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly in amount, and possibly even direction, from -200% of the percentage change of the KRE ETF on such day.

In order to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the KRE ETF, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its inverse investment objective. Being materially under- or overexposed to the KRE ETF may prevent the Fund from achieving a high degree of inverse correlation with the KRE ETF and may expose the Fund to greater leverage risk. Market disruptions or closure, regulatory restrictions, market volatility, illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, and other factors will adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to requisite levels. The target amount of portfolio exposure is impacted dynamically by the KRE ETF's movements, including intraday movements. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will have perfect -200% exposure during the day or at the end of each day.

and the likelihood of being materially under- or overexposed is higher on days when the KRE ETF is volatile, particularly when the KRE ETF is volatile at or near the close of the trading day.

A number of other factors may also adversely affect the Fund's inverse correlation with the KRE ETF, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's inverse correlation with the KRE ETF. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being under- or overexposed to the KRE ETF and may be impacted by reconstitutions of the KRE ETF and the KRE ETF's rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments and/or reference assets may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the level of the KRE ETF. Any of these factors could decrease the inverse correlation between the performance of the Fund and the KRE ETF and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily investment objective on or around that day.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the KRE ETF that is significantly greater or less than its stated multiple. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, which should not be equated with seeking an investment objective for shorter than a day. Thus, an investor who purchases Fund shares after the close of the markets on one trading day and before the close of the markets on the next trading day will likely have more, or less, than -200% leveraged investment exposure to the underlying security, depending upon the movement of the underlying security from the end of one trading day until the time of purchase. If the underlying security moves in a direction favorable to the Fund, the investor will receive less than -200% exposure to the underlying security. Conversely, if the underlying security moves in a direction adverse to the Fund, the investor

will receive exposure to the underlying security greater than -200%. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple of its underlying security.

Collateral Investments Risk. The Fund's use of Collateral Investments may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper.

Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. Government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which they invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay their own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

Debt Securities Risk and Fixed Income Risk. Investments in debt and fixed income securities, including U.S. Treasuries, or derivatives based on fixed income securities, subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer and to interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a

security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by a Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

Call Risk. Some debt securities may be redeemed, or "called," at the option of the issuer before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its debt securities if they can be refinanced by issuing new debt securities which bear a lower interest rate. The Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates an issuer will call its high yielding debt securities. The Fund would then be forced to invest the proceeds at lower interest rates, likely resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Credit Risk. An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security or a counterparty in respect of a derivative instrument may be unable or unwilling to satisfy its payments obligations to the Fund when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability

or unwillingness to make such payments. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. Securities rated in the four highest categories by the rating agencies are considered investment grade but they may also have some speculative characteristics. Investment grade ratings do not guarantee that bonds will not lose value or default. In addition, the credit quality of securities may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by a Fund at that time. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Liquidity Risk. In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of the Adviser. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invest may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high leveraged correlation with its underlying ETF. The KRE ETF is subject to liquidity risk primarily due to its investments in derivatives. Investments in derivative instruments involve the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell the derivative instrument or sell it at a reasonable price.

Indirect Investment Risk. The KRE ETF is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser, or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way, and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of the KRE ETF and make no representation as to the performance of the KRE ETF. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in the KRE ETF. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the KRE ETF.

Underlying Security Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an exchange-traded fund, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Limitation Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund ("Shares") may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund intends to redeem Shares for cash rather than in-kind. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur certain costs such as brokerage costs, and to recognize capital gains that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility and volatility in the Fund's portfolio holdings, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, and may be traded on other U.S. exchanges, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund Shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty and make the Fund more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility

pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining their listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

Trading Halt Risk. Although the KRE ETF's shares are listed for trading on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be available at all times and the exchange may halt trading of such shares in certain circumstances. A halt in trading in the underlying issuer's may, in turn, result in a halt in the trading in the Fund's shares. Trading in the KRE ETF's and/or Fund's shares on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the KRE ETF's and/or Fund's shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in the KRE ETF's and/or Fund's shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to exchange "circuit breaker" rules." In the event of a trading halt for an extended period of time, the Fund may be unable to execute arrangements with swap counterparties that are necessary to implement the Fund's investment strategy.

Investment Risks of the KRE ETF

The risks with respect to the investment strategies of the KRE ETF are as follows:

Banking Companies Risk. The performance of bank stocks may be affected by extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact the banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition among banking companies is high and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value.

- **Regional Bank Risk.** Investments in regional banks, which may be small or medium in size, may involve greater risk than investing in larger, more established banks. Securities of regional banks are often less liquid and subject to greater volatility and less trading volume than

is customarily associated with securities of larger banks. A regional bank's financial performance may be dependent upon the business environment in certain geographic regions of the United States and, as a result, adverse economic or employment developments in such regions may negatively impact such regional bank and, in turn, the Fund.

Concentration Risk. The KRE ETF's assets may be concentrated in an industry or group of industries, but only to the extent that the KRE ETF's underlying Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries. When the KRE ETF focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the KRE ETF than if it had not focused its assets in that industry, market, or economic sector, which may increase the volatility of the KRE ETF.

Counterparty Risk. The KRE ETF will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the KRE ETF enters into derivatives contracts and other transactions such as repurchase agreements. The KRE ETF's ability to profit from these types of investments and transactions will depend on the willingness and ability of its counterparty to perform its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the KRE ETF may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, resulting in a loss to the Fund. The KRE ETF may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding involving its counterparty (including recovery of any collateral posted by it) and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. If the KRE ETF holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Under applicable law or contractual provisions, including if the KRE ETF enters into an investment or transaction with a financial institution and such financial institution (or an affiliate of the financial institution) experiences financial difficulties, then the KRE ETF may in certain situations be prevented or delayed from exercising its rights to terminate the investment or transaction, or to realize on any collateral and may result in the suspension of payment and delivery obligations of the parties under such investment or transactions or in another institution being substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the KRE ETF. Further, the KRE ETF may be subject to "bail-in" risk under applicable law whereby, if required by the financial institution's authority, the financial institution's liabilities could be written down, eliminated or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of

ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of its securities and, if the KRE ETF holds such securities or has entered into a transaction with such a financial security when a bail-in occurs, the KRE ETF may also be similarly impacted.

Leveraging Risk. Borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, certain derivatives transactions, securities lending transactions and other investment transactions such as when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions may create investment leverage. If the KRE ETF engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's investment portfolio, the value of the Fund will be potentially more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. This is because leverage generally creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than the KRE ETF would otherwise have and so magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's underlying assets. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in losses to the KRE ETF. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of leverage may cause the KRE ETF to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy repayment, interest payment, or margin obligations or to meet asset coverage requirements.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the KRE ETF may not be able to dispose of investments or close out derivatives transactions readily at a favorable time or prices (or at all) or at prices approximating those at which the KRE ETF currently values them. For example, certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for the KRE ETF to value illiquid investments accurately. The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If the liquidity of the KRE ETF's holdings deteriorates, it may lead to differences between the market price of Shares of the KRE ETF and the net asset value of such Shares, and could result in the KRE ETF Shares being less liquid. Disposal of illiquid investments may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid investments. The KRE ETF may seek to borrow money to meet its obligations (including among other things redemption obligations) if it is unable to dispose of illiquid investments, resulting in borrowing expenses and possible leveraging of the KRE ETF.

Equity Investing Risk. The market prices of equity securities owned by the KRE ETF may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Financial Institutions Risk. Some instruments are issued or guaranteed by financial institutions, such as banks and brokers, or are collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by financial institutions. Changes in the creditworthiness of any of these institutions may adversely affect the values of instruments of issuers in financial industries. Financial institutions may be particularly sensitive to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. Adverse developments in banking and other financial industries may cause the KRE ETF to underperform relative to other funds that invest more broadly across different industries or have a smaller exposure to financial institutions. Changes in governmental regulation and oversight of financial institutions may have an adverse effect on the financial condition or the earnings or operations of a financial institution and on the types and amounts of businesses in which a financial institution may engage. An investor may be delayed or prevented from exercising certain remedies against a financial institution. The amount of the KRE ETF's assets that may be invested in any financial institution, or financial institutions generally, may be limited by applicable law.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value, Share Premiums and Discounts Risk. The net asset value of Fund Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the KRE ETF's securities holdings. The market prices of Fund Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the KRE ETF's net asset value and supply and demand of Fund Shares on the Exchange. It cannot be predicted whether Fund Shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Fund Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of an Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. The market prices of Fund Shares may deviate significantly from the net

asset value of Fund Shares during periods of market volatility. However, given that Fund Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM”), the investment adviser to the KRE ETF, believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of Fund Shares should not be sustained over long periods. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Fund Shares normally will trade close to the KRE ETF’s net asset value, disruptions to creations and redemptions or market volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the KRE ETF’s net asset value. If an investor purchases Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value of Fund Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the net asset value of Fund Shares, then the investor may sustain losses.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, or index. Derivative transactions typically involve leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, and the KRE ETF may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. Risks associated with derivative instruments include potential changes in value in response to interest rate changes or other market developments or as a result of the counterparty’s credit quality; the potential for the derivative transaction not to have the effect the Adviser anticipated or a different or less favorable effect than the Adviser anticipated; the failure of the counterparty to the derivative transaction to perform its obligations under the transaction or to settle a trade; possible mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument; imperfect correlation in the value of a derivative with the asset, rate, or index underlying the derivative; the risk that the KRE ETF may be required to post collateral or margin with its counterparty, and will not be able to recover the collateral or margin in the event of the counterparty’s insolvency or bankruptcy; the risk that the KRE ETF will experience losses on its derivatives investments and on its other portfolio investments, even when the derivatives investments may be intended in part or entirely to hedge those portfolio investments; the risks specific to the asset underlying the derivative instrument; lack of liquidity for the derivative instrument, including, without limitation, absence of a secondary trading market; the potential for reduced returns to the KRE ETF due to losses on the transaction and an increase in volatility; the potential for the derivative transaction to have the effect of accelerating the recognition of gain; and legal risks arising from the documentation relating to the derivative transaction.

- *Futures Contract Risk.* The risk of loss relating to the use of futures contracts is potentially unlimited. The ability to establish and close out positions in futures contracts will be subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid market. There is no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange will exist for any particular futures contract or at any particular time. In the event no such market exists, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions, and **the KRE ETF** will be unable to terminate the futures contract. In using futures contracts, **the KRE ETF** will be reliant on the ability of the Adviser to predict market and price movements correctly; the skills needed to use such futures contracts successfully are different from those needed for traditional portfolio management. If **the KRE ETF** uses futures contracts for hedging purposes, there is a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures contracts and movements in the securities or index underlying the futures contracts or movements in the prices of the Fund's investments that are the subject of such hedge. The prices of futures contracts, for a number of reasons, may not correlate perfectly with movements in the securities or index underlying them. For example, participants in the futures markets are subject to margin deposit requirements. Such requirements may cause investors to take actions with respect to their futures positions that they would not otherwise take. The margin requirements in the futures markets may be less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets in general, and as a result those markets may attract more speculators than the securities markets do. Increased participation by speculators in those markets may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion, even a correct forecast of general market trends by the Adviser still may not result in a successful futures activity over a very short time period. The risk of a position in a futures contract may be very large compared to the relatively low level of margin the KRE ETF is required to deposit. A Fund will typically be required to post margin with its futures commission merchant in connection with its transactions in futures contracts. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. A Fund will incur brokerage fees in connection with its futures transactions. In the event of an insolvency of the futures commission merchant or a clearing house, the KRE ETF may not be able to recover all (or any) of the margin it has posted with the futures commission merchant, or to realize the value of any increase in the price of its positions, or it may

experience a significant delay in doing so. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”), certain foreign regulators, and many futures exchanges have established limits referred to as “position limits” on the maximum net long or net short positions that any person and certain affiliated entities may hold or control in a particular futures and options contract. In addition, federal position limits apply to swaps that are economically equivalent to futures contracts on certain agricultural, metals and energy commodities. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, must be aggregated for purposes of complying with position limits. It is possible that the positions of different clients managed by the Adviser may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, the trading decisions of the Adviser may have to be modified and positions held by the KRE ETF liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the performance of the KRE ETF. A violation of position limits could also lead to regulatory action materially adverse to the KRE ETF’s investment strategy. In addition, exchanges may establish accountability levels applicable to a futures contract instead of position limits, provided that the futures contract is not subject to federal position limits. An exchange may order a person who holds or controls a position in excess of a position accountability level not to further increase its position, to comply with any prospective limit that exceeds the size of the position owned or controlled, or to reduce any open position that exceeds the position accountability level if the exchange determines that such action is necessary to maintain an orderly market. Position accountability levels could adversely affect the KRE ETF’s ability to establish and maintain positions in commodity futures contracts to which such levels apply, if the Fund were to trade in such contracts, and the KRE ETF’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

A Fund may also be affected by other regimes, including those of the European Union and United Kingdom, and trading venues that impose position limits on commodity derivative contracts. Futures contracts traded on markets outside the U.S. are not generally subject to the same level of regulation by the CFTC or other U.S. regulatory entities as contracts traded in the U.S., including without limitation as to the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions. U.S. regulators neither regulate the activities of a foreign exchange, nor have the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of

the foreign country in question. Margin and other payments made by the KRE ETF may not be afforded the same protections as are afforded those payments in the U.S., including in connection with the insolvency of an executing or clearing broker or a clearinghouse or exchange. Certain foreign futures contracts may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. contracts.

- **Swaps Risk.** A swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for **the KRE ETF** to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk. The KRE ETF is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. The KRE ETF will seek to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance of the Index, regardless of the current or projected performance of the Index or of the actual securities comprising the Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. The KRE ETF generally will buy and will not sell a security included in the Index as long as the security is part of the Index regardless of any sudden or material decline in value or foreseeable material decline in value of the security, even though the Adviser may make a different investment decision for other actively managed accounts or portfolios that hold the security. As a result, the KRE ETF's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the Index (in absolute terms and by comparison with other indices) and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the KRE ETF. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the KRE ETF and its shareholders. To the extent circumstances evolve in between reconstitutions, an Index may include, and the corresponding Fund may therefore hold for a period of time, securities of companies that do not align with the Index's objective and/or criteria. While

the Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index), the KRE ETF's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the return on the sample of securities purchased by the KRE ETF (or the return on securities not included in the Index) may not correlate precisely with the return of the Index. The KRE ETF incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the KRE ETF may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into or out of the KRE ETF or reserves of cash held by the KRE ETF to meet redemptions. The Adviser may attempt to track the Index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the Index, or in some securities not included in the Index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the KRE ETF's return and that of the Index. Changes in the composition of the Index and regulatory requirements also may impact the KRE ETF's ability to match the return of the Index. The Adviser may apply one or more "screens" or investment techniques to refine or limit the number or types of issuers included in the Index in which the KRE ETF may invest. Application of such screens or techniques may result in investment performance below that of the Index and may not produce results expected by the Adviser. Index tracking risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

Pursuant to each Index methodology, a security may be removed from an Index in the event that it does not comply with the eligibility requirements of the Index. As a result, the KRE ETF may be forced to sell securities at inopportune times and/or unfavorable prices due to these changes in the Index components. When there are changes made to the component securities of an Index and the corresponding Fund in turn makes similar changes to its portfolio to attempt to increase the correlation between the KRE ETF's portfolio and the Index, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio changes will be borne directly by the KRE ETF and its shareholders. Unscheduled changes to an Index may expose the corresponding Fund to additional tracking error risk. The KRE ETF may recognize gains as a result of rebalancing or reconstituting its securities holdings to reflect changes in the securities included in the corresponding Index. The KRE ETF also may be required to distribute any such gains to its shareholders to avoid adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.

Market Risk. Market prices of investments held by the KRE ETF will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The KRE ETF's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile, and prices of investments can change substantially due to various

factors, including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers and general market liquidity. Even if general economic conditions do not change, the value of an investment in the KRE ETF could decline if the particular industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests do not perform well or are adversely affected by events. Further, legal, political, regulatory and tax changes also may cause fluctuations in markets and securities prices. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, trade policy changes or disputes, the threat or actual imposition of tariffs, natural disasters, public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the KRE ETF and its investments. Due to the interconnectedness of economies and financial markets throughout the world, whether or not the KRE ETF invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected. A widespread outbreak of an infectious illness, such as COVID-19, and efforts to contain its spread, may result in market volatility, inflation, reduced liquidity of certain instruments, disruption in the trading of certain instruments, and systemic economic weakness. The foregoing could impact the KRE ETF and its investments and result in disruptions to the services provided to the KRE ETF by its service providers

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF

Management

The Investment Adviser. Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”), 155 Lockwood Rd., Riverside, CT 06878, is the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company and was organized in 2012.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s investments. The Adviser also: (i) furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services; and (ii) provides guidance and policy direction in connection with its daily management of the Fund’s assets, subject to the authority of the Board. For its services, the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual management fee calculated daily and payable monthly, as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, at the rate of 0.75%. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025, the Fund paid the Adviser 0.75% in management fees pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for: the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board approving the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund’s annual report filed on Form N-CSR for the period ended August 31, 2025.

The Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as the Fund’s portfolio manager since its inception in 2024. Matthew Tuttle has been involved in the financial services industry since 1990. He has an MBA in finance from Boston University and is the author of two financial books, *Financial Secrets of My Wealthy Grandparents* and *How Harvard and Yale Beat the Market*. He has been launching and managing ETFs since 2015.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership in the Fund.

The Trust

The Fund is a non-diversified series of the ETF Opportunities Trust, an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 18, 2019. The Board supervises the operations of the Fund according to applicable state and federal law, and the Board is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's business affairs.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI. Complete holdings are published on the Fund's website on a daily basis. Please visit the Fund's website at www.shortregionalbanks.com. In addition, the Fund's complete holdings (as of the dates of such reports) are available in reports on Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR filed with the SEC.

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through broker-dealers at market prices. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on Nasdaq (the “Exchange”) and on the secondary market during the trading day and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly traded securities. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. Shares of the Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF trade under the trading symbol “SKRE”.

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

The NAV of the Fund's shares is calculated at the close of regular trading on the Exchange, generally 4:00 p.m. New York time, on each day the Exchange is open. The NAV of the Fund's Shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of Shares outstanding of the Fund.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally value its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. Swaps are marked to market for purposes of the calculation of the Fund's NAV.

Fair value pricing is used by the Fund when market quotations are not readily available or are deemed to be unreliable or inaccurate based on factors such as evidence of a thin market in the security or a significant event occurring after the close of the market but before the time as of which the Fund's NAV is calculated. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

APs may acquire shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per share only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of at least 10,000 shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming AP within two (2) days after the AP's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Fund's SAI and in the agreement between the AP and the Fund's distributor. However, the Fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven (7) days after the

receipt of a redemption request to pay an AP, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund anticipates regularly meeting redemption requests primarily through cash redemptions. However, the Fund reserves the right to pay all or portion of the redemption proceeds to an AP in-kind. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

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

Book Entry

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

Investors owning shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

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

Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis and are created and redeemed in-kind and/or for cash in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAV. The Fund expects to typically satisfy redemptions in cash, but reserves the right to redeem in-kind. Satisfying redemptions in cash may result in the Fund selling portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions which can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders. These sales may generate taxable gains for the ongoing shareholders of the Fund. In-kind arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from the adverse effects on the Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash redemption transactions.

Ordinarily, the Fund will distribute any net investment income and net realized capital gains annually. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with U.S. federal income tax requirements.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Fund. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Taxes

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (e.g., dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements), if any, generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax for non-corporate U.S. shareholders at the rate for net capital gain provided those requirements are also met with respect to their shares. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to U.S. corporations (the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to U.S. federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations) subject to similar requirements. However, dividends a corporate U.S. shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax.

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, affect the Fund's performance.

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

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

By law, the Fund is required to backup withhold twenty-four percent (24%) of your distributions and sales proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

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

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate tax basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash it pays. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's tax basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash. The Internal Revenue Service ("Service"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or for other reasons. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might not be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See "Taxes" in the SAI for a description of the requirement regarding basis determination methods applicable to share redemptions and the Fund's obligation to report basis information to the Service.

Possible Tax Law Changes. At the time that this prospectus is being prepared, various administrative and legislative changes to the U.S. federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will take place or what the changes might entail.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the shares under all applicable tax laws. See "Taxes" in the SAI for more information.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Commonwealth Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) is the Fund’s administrator. The firm is primarily in the business of providing administrative services to retail and institutional mutual funds and exchange-traded funds.

Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (“Citi”) serves as the Fund’s fund accountant, and it provides certain other services to the Fund not provided by the Administrator. Citi is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting services to retail and institutional exchange-traded funds and mutual funds.

Citibank, N.A., serves as the Fund’s custodian and transfer agent.

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the Distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Practus, LLP serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Fund.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

OTHER INFORMATION

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units of shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares and sells the shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the

Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an overalllotment within the meaning of Section 4(3) (C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

Dealers effecting transactions in the shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

Premium/Discount Information

When available, information regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund will be available at www.shortregionalbanks.com.

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF

Financial Highlights

The following table is intended to help you better understand the financial performance of the Fund since its inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund. The total return in the table represents the rate you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Form N-CSR. The annual report is available from the Fund upon request without charge.

TUTTLE CAPITAL DAILY 2X INVERSE REGIONAL BANKS ETF

Financial Highlights

Selected Per Share Data Throughout the Period

	Year Ended August 31, 2025	Period Ended August 31, 2024*
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.91	\$ 25.00
Investment activities		
Net investment income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(0.10)	(0.12)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) of total return swap contracts ⁽²⁾	(6.84)	(7.97)
Total from investment activities	<u>(6.94)</u>	<u>(8.09)</u>
Distributions		
Net investment income	(0.42)	—
Total distributions	<u>(0.42)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 9.55	\$ 16.91
Total Return⁽³⁾	(41.69%)	(32.37%)

Ratios/Supplemental Data

Ratios to average net assets⁽⁴⁾

Expenses	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.75%)	(0.75%)
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾	0.00%	0.00%
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$ 3,342	\$ 5,241

⁽¹⁾ Per share amounts calculated using the average shares outstanding during the period.

⁽²⁾ Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to the timing of share transactions for the period.

⁽³⁾ Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁴⁾ Ratios to average net assets have been annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁵⁾ Ratio is zero due to the Fund not holding any long term securities at any month end during the period.

* The Fund commenced operations on January 4, 2024.

See Notes to Financial Statements

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: For more information about the Fund, you may wish to refer to the Fund's SAI dated December 31, 2025, which is on file with the SEC and incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: 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 investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain a free copy of the annual and semi-annual reports, and SAI by writing to the Tuttle Capital Daily 2X Inverse Regional Banks ETF at 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235, by calling the Fund toll-free at (833) 759-6110, by email at: mail@ccofva.com. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, prospectus, SAI and other information such as financial statements are all available for viewing/downloading at www.shortregionalbanks.com. General inquiries regarding the Fund may also be directed to the above address or telephone number.

Copies of these documents and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of these documents may also be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(Investment Company Act File No. 811-23439)