

Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF

PROSPECTUS
March 11, 2026

This prospectus describes the Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF which is authorized to offer one class of shares by this prospectus.

Fund	Ticker	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange
Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF	SPCI	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

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Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek current income.

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 table and example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee ⁽¹⁾	0.99 %
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

⁽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⁾ Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

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

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years
Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF	\$101	\$315

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 date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide exposure to the share price performance of companies in the Syntax Space Index (the “Underlying Index”), while also generating income through a structured options overlay strategy. The Fund, under normal market conditions, will use equity positions, call options, and synthetic positions to gain long exposure in securities of the Underlying Index equal to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes), and will implement a systematic put spread strategy to generate income.

The Fund seeks to achieve economic exposure approximating 100% of the upside performance (before fees and expenses) to the share price performance of companies in the Underlying Index.

In addition, the Fund will obtain the desired exposure through one or more of the following techniques. The Fund will obtain exposure with exchange-traded call options on the Underlying Index, including deep in-the-money call options. The Fund will also invest in exchange-traded call options on specific securities as a means of gaining exposure to those securities without purchasing them outright. A call option gives the Fund the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying security at a predetermined price (the “strike price”) within a set timeframe. The Fund will utilize *deep in-the-money* call options, which have strike prices significantly below the current market price of the underlying security. These options tend to have high sensitivity to changes in the underlying security's price and may closely mirror the performance of directly owning the security, while requiring less capital to establish the position. This approach can provide capital efficiency and flexibility; however, it also involves risks, including potential losses if the underlying security declines in value, limited liquidity in certain option contracts, and the possibility that the options may expire worthless if not managed properly.

Finally, the Fund will also obtain exposure to the Underlying Index through synthetic long positions constructed using long call and short put options on the Underlying Index with the same strike price and expiration date. To achieve a synthetic long exposure to the Underlying Index, the Fund will buy the Underlying Index call options and, simultaneously, sell the Underlying Index put options to try to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Index. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to one-year terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of the Underlying Index at the time the contracts are purchased and sold, respectively. The combination of the long call options and sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Index for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

By using this strategy, the Fund seeks to achieve similar investment outcomes with potentially greater capital efficiency. However, synthetic long positions are subject to the risks associated with both call and put options, including the potential for significant losses if the price of the Underlying Index declines. Additionally, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk, liquidity risk, and the possibility that the options may not perform as expected in certain market conditions. These positions will be established using both standardized listed options and FLEXible EXchange® Options (“FLEX Options”). FLEX Options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of over-the-counter (OTC) options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The FLEX Options are listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

The Fund seeks to generate income for shareholders by employing a put credit spread strategy on the common stock of issuers that comprise the Underlying Index, including common stock of privately held issuers. Under this strategy, the Fund will sell put options that are near-the-money (*i.e.*, with strike prices close to the current market price of the underlying security) to collect premiums and generate income, while simultaneously purchasing out-of-the-money put options (*i.e.*, with lower strike prices further below the current market price) to hedge against significant downside risk. This results in a net credit to the Fund at initiation, with the maximum profit realized if the underlying security's price remains above the higher strike price at expiration, allowing both options to expire worthless and the Fund keeping its premiums. The Fund's Adviser will select options based on factors such as implied volatility, time to expiration, and overall market conditions, aiming to balance income generation with risk management, though there is no assurance that the strategy will achieve its objectives or avoid losses. This structure results in a net credit (income) to the Fund. The strike prices may be selected to be in-the-money, at-the-money, or out-of-the-money depending on market conditions. The Fund intends to implement and roll these spreads on a recurring basis. Net premiums received are intended to support the Fund's income generation objectives.

The Fund intends to make weekly distribution payments to shareholders.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). There is no guarantee that the Fund’s investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

Information About the Syntax Space Index

The Underlying Index is designed to measure the performance of companies with significant exposure (i.e., a majority of their business) to activities relating to space. Eligible groups of space activities include the following:

- **GPS, Geospatial, and Location Tracking Technologies:** Companies that use satellite signals and other technologies to provide positioning, mapping, and tracking services for navigation, surveying, and logistics.
- **Satellite Operators:** Companies that own, operate, and manage fleets of satellites to provide communication, broadcast, and data services to customers worldwide.
- **Satellite Manufacturing:** Companies that design, build, and integrate satellites and their components for a wide range of applications, including communications, earth observation, and scientific research.
- **Space Programs:** Companies that provides services to government agencies and private organizations that conduct and manage missions for space exploration, scientific research, and national security purposes.
- **Space Shipping and Launch Services:** Companies that provide the vehicles, infrastructure, and services necessary for transporting payloads, satellites, and people into Earth's orbit or beyond.
- **Spacecraft:** Companies that develop and manufacture various vehicles and systems designed for travel and operations in outer space, including crewed capsules, probes, and planetary landers.

The Underlying Index is an equal-weighted index composed of “pure-play” companies, which derive a majority (50% or more) of their business from space-related activities. The Underlying Index is rebalanced and reconstituted on a quarterly basis and applies minimum market capitalization and liquidity standards for constituent inclusion. The Underlying Index’s methodology requires that issuers meet at least five minimum criteria comprised of average daily trading volume, minimum market capitalization (\$50 million), minimum float market capitalization, and options liquidity. The Underlying Index will have between 10 to 50 constituent issuers. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Underlying Index had 11 constituent issuers ranging in market capitalization from approximately \$200 million to \$3 billion.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by Syntax Indices (the “Index Provider”), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Tuttle Capital Management, LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund (the “Adviser”). The Index Provider maintains and publishes or designates a third-party index calculation agent to publish information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. Neither the Adviser nor its affiliates has any ability to select Underlying Index components or change the Underlying Index methodology.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or any government agency. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Fund’s Investments.” Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. The Fund will invest in securities of small- and/or mid-capitalization companies. Small and/or mid capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more

established companies as a result of several factors, including limited trading volumes, fewer products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information. Accordingly, such companies are generally subject to greater market risk than larger, more established companies.

Restricted Securities Risk. Certain securities in the Underlying Index may be issued privately held companies. Such securities are considered restricted securities. Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. The Fund may be unable to sell a restricted security on short notice or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their performance from an underlying reference asset, such as an index, interest rate or inflation rate. Generally, derivatives are sophisticated investments that may pose risks that are different from or greater than those posed by investing directly in the underlying reference asset. For example, the return on a derivative instrument may not correlate with that of its underlying reference asset, and minimal requisite initial investments necessary to purchase derivatives positions may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts. Derivatives also can be volatile and may be less liquid than other investments. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money. The Fund expects to use put options to implement its principal investment strategies. Other risks specific to put options, as well as other risks of derivatives, generally, such as counterparty and issuer credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and issuer-specific risk, are described in greater detail elsewhere in the Fund's Prospectus.

Options Risk. The prices of options may change rapidly over time and do not necessarily move in tandem with the price of their underlying securities. Writing call options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. When writing call options on a portfolio security, the Fund receives a premium; however, the premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the portfolio security is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. The Fund's option strategy is designed to provide the Fund with income by taking in options premiums, but it is not designed to mitigate losses to the Fund in the event of a market decline.

- **Put Spread Strategy Risk.** The Fund's put spread strategy substantial risks, including the potential for losses if the underlying security declines below the lower strike price, market volatility impacting option premiums, and the possibility of assignment on the sold puts, which could require the Fund to purchase the underlying securities at unfavorable prices.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared (cleared derivatives). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (clearing members) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing members individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing members bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing members customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing members default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults, the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is subject to liquidity risk primarily due to its investments in derivatives. Investments in illiquid assets involve the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell such assets or sell them at a reasonable price. Derivatives, especially when traded in large amounts, may not always be liquid. In such cases, in volatile markets the Fund may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Fund may conduct its transactions in derivatives may prevent profitable liquidation of positions, subjecting the Fund to potentially greater losses.

FLEX Options Risk. The FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price only on their expiration date. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary because of related factors other than the value of the reference asset. Factors that may influence the value of the FLEX Options, other than gains or losses in the reference asset, may include interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options and changing volatility levels of the reference asset.

FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, it is not guaranteed that a liquid secondary trading market will exist. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the FLEX Options may decrease.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund “turns over” its option positions every week (or more frequently), it will incur high transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed “portfolio turnover” for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund’s high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund’s performance.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund generally redeems shares for cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s success or failure to implement its investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund’s investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund’s digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund’s third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with

cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of Industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies Risk. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology. In addition, robotics and artificial intelligence technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Similarly, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. The customers and/or suppliers of Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies may focus in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- *Technology Sector Risk.* The market prices of technology-related securities tend to exhibit a greater degree of market risk and sharp price fluctuations than other types of securities. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices. Technology securities may be affected by intense competition, obsolescence of existing technology, general economic conditions and government regulation and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Technology companies may experience dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel. These companies are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely impact a company's profitability. A small number of companies represent a large portion of the technology industry. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect technology companies, those technology companies seeking to finance expansion would have increased borrowing costs, which may negatively impact earnings. Technology companies having high market valuations may appear less attractive to investors, which may cause sharp decreases in their market prices.

Industry Focus Risk. The Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect

the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- *Emerging Technologies Investment Risk.* The Fund invests primarily to gain exposure to emerging technologies, such as quantum computing. Companies across a wide variety of industries, primarily in the technology and communications services sectors, are exploring the possible applications of these technologies. The extent of such technologies' versatility has not yet been fully explored. Consequently, the Fund's holdings may include equity securities of operating companies that have exposure to a wide variety of industries, and the economic fortunes of certain companies held by the Fund may be significantly tied to such industries. Currently, there are few public companies for which these emerging technologies represent an attributable and significant revenue or profit stream, and such technologies may not ultimately have a material effect on the economic returns of companies in which the Fund invests.
- *Aerospace and Defense Industry Risk.* The aerospace and defense industry may be significantly affected by changes in government regulations and spending policies, changes in economic conditions and industry consolidation.
- *Aviation Sector Risk.* Risks associated with aviation industry include, but are not limited to, risks related to commercial aircraft, the leasing of aircraft by commercial airlines and the commercial aviation industry generally, as well as with respect to any one aircraft or type of aircraft, the particular maintenance and operating history for the aircraft or its components, the model and type of aircraft, the jurisdiction of registration and regulatory risk. In addition to the foregoing, market events such as economic declines and recessions, geopolitical conflicts and the occurrence or threat of pandemics, terrorism or war can have a material adverse effect on the aviation industry generally, especially when such market events cause material declines in travel, increases in costs or future uncertainty for airlines, aircraft or the commercial aviation industry generally.
- *Semiconductor Company Risk.* Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.
- *Space Related Activities Risk.* Companies engaged in space-related activities—including satellite operators, satellite and spacecraft manufacturers, launch service providers, GPS and communications infrastructure companies, and firms involved in space logistics or transportation—face risks that may cause their securities to be more volatile than those of companies in other industries. The space economy is characterized by rapid technological change, high capital requirements, and significant operational complexity. Companies in this industry may incur substantial research and development expenses, require large upfront investments in infrastructure, and rely on successful launch schedules and long product development cycles before generating meaningful revenue. Delays, launch failures, design defects, or the loss of satellites or spacecraft may result in significant financial losses, operational disruptions, and reputational harm.

Space-related companies are also subject to substantial regulatory oversight and may depend on government contracts, licenses, or regulatory approvals from agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA"), and international regulators governing orbital slots, spectrum allocation, remote sensing, launch authorizations, and space traffic management. Changes in regulatory regimes, licensing requirements, or international coordination frameworks may adversely affect the ability of these companies to deploy or operate satellites or launch systems.

Satellite operators and communications companies may face risks related to spectrum allocation, orbital congestion, and interference from other satellites or terrestrial communications systems. The increasing number of satellites in low Earth orbit may raise the risk of collisions, space debris, and operational disruptions, which could impair the value of satellite assets or require costly mitigation measures.

Many space-related companies depend on a limited number of launch providers, specialized component manufacturers, and highly technical supply chains. Disruptions to these supply chains, geopolitical tensions affecting international suppliers, or restrictions on the export of space technologies may negatively affect production timelines and costs. In addition, companies involved in launch services or spacecraft manufacturing may face significant liability risks in the event of launch failures, accidents, or damage to third-party property.

Companies whose business models rely heavily on satellite communications, GPS infrastructure, or other space-based systems may also face cybersecurity risks, including signal interference, jamming, spoofing, or cyberattacks targeting ground stations, satellite command systems, or data networks. Such incidents may disrupt communications services or navigation systems and may lead to operational or financial losses.

The space industry is highly competitive and includes both established aerospace companies and emerging private enterprises, many of which rely on speculative or rapidly evolving business models. Certain companies may have limited operating histories, negative cash flow, or valuations that reflect expectations of future growth rather than current revenues. As a result, securities of companies deriving a majority of their revenues from space-related activities may experience substantial price volatility.

Because the Fund may concentrate its investments in companies involved in space-related activities within the industrials and communications sectors, adverse developments affecting the space industry—including technological failures, regulatory changes, launch accidents, satellite losses, or reductions in government or commercial demand for space-based services—may have a greater impact on the Fund than on funds that invest in a broader range of industries.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund’s NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund’s NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund’s NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF’s shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF’s shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF’s shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF’s shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF’s NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF’s shares may deviate from the value of the ETF’s underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market

stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants (“APs”), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 an ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund’s market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

Performance History

The Fund is new and 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 NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (833) 759-6110.

Investment Adviser

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

Portfolio Managers

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 in-kind securities and/or cash. 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 Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"). The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Fund 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.incomeblastetfs.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 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 (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS AND RISKS

The Fund's investment objective is described in the summary section for the Fund. The summary section also describes the Fund's principal investment strategies, including the types of securities in which the Fund invests, and the principal risks of investing in the Fund. The principal investment strategies are not the only investment strategies available to the Fund, but they are the ones the Fund primarily uses to achieve its investment objective.

Investing in the Fund involves risks, and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve 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. A summary of the principal risks associated with an investment in the Fund is provided in the Fund's summary section, and investors should carefully review that section for a discussion of these risks.

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 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

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 ("APs") and only in aggregations of a specified number of shares called 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.

MANAGEMENT

The Investment Adviser. Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser"), 155 Lockwood Rd., Riverside, Connecticut 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; (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, at the annual rate of 0.99% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board approving the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund will be available in the Fund's report filed on Form N-CSR once that report is available.

The Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since their inception in 2026. 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 managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership in the Fund.

DISTRIBUTION (12B-1) PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Shareholder Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

The Trust

The Fund is a 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 their portfolio securities is available in the SAI. Complete holdings are published on the Fund's website on a daily basis. Please visit the Fund's website at www.incomeblastetfs.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.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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 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 of the Fund are traded under the below listed trading symbols:

Fund	Trading Symbol
Tuttle Capital Space Industry Income Blast ETF	SPCI

Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading.

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, a Fund generally values 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.

Fair value pricing is used by a 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 a Fund's NAV is calculated. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

APs may acquire shares directly from a 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, a 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, a 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 or in-kind redemptions. However, the Fund reserves the right to pay all or portion of the redemption proceeds to an AP in cash. 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.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from a 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 a Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in a Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with a 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 a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employ 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 a Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that a Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Shares.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

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. In-kind arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from the adverse effects on a Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash redemption transactions. The Fund expects to typically satisfy redemptions in-kind. However, if a Fund satisfies a redemption in cash this may result in a 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 a Fund, whereas the shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for a Fund or its ongoing shareholders.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid weekly by the Fund. The Fund will distribute its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders 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's Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of a 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 a 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 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 a Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that a Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements), if any, generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax for U.S. non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those requirements with respect to their shares at the rate for net long-term capital gain. A part of a Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to U.S. corporations (the eligible portion of which may not exceed the aggregate dividends a 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 U.S. corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. Note that in light of the Fund's investment objectives, it does not expect a large portion of its dividends from the Fund's net investment income to qualify as "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

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 a 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 in the Fund.

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

The Fund is required to backup withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number (which generally is a Social Security number for individuals) in the required manner 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 a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash 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 basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash received. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or for other reasons. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax adviser 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 IRS.

At the time this prospectus was prepared, there were various legislative proposals under consideration that would amend the Internal Revenue Code. At this time, though, it is not possible to determine whether any of these proposals will become law and how these changes might affect the Fund or its shareholders.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current U.S. federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax adviser 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.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("U.S. Bancorp") serves as the Fund's fund accountant, and it provides certain other services to the Fund not provided by the Administrator. U.S. Bancorp is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting services to retail and institutional exchange-traded funds and mutual funds.

As transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp, has, among other things, agreed to: issue and redeem shares of the Fund; make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of the Fund; effect transfers of shares; mail communications to shareholders of the Funds, including account statements, confirmations, and dividend and distribution notices; facilitate the electronic delivery of shareholder statements and reports; and maintain shareholder accounts.

U.S. Bank N.A. acts as custodian for the Fund. As such, U.S. Bank N.A. holds all securities and cash of the Fund, delivers and receives payment for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments, and performs other duties, all as directed by officers of the Trust. U.S. Bank N.A. does not exercise any supervisory function over management of the Fund, the purchase and sale of securities, or the payment of distributions to shareholders.

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 overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3) 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.incomeblastetfs.com.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date hereof, no financial highlights are available. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

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 March 11, 2026, 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, once available, will be 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 SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, and other information, such as the Fund's financial statements, by writing to Tuttle Capital ETFs, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235, by calling the Fund toll free at (833) 759-6110, or by e-mail at: mail@ccofva.com. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, prospectus and SAI are all available for viewing/downloading at www.incomeblastetfs.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 is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC'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 e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(Investment Company Act File No. 811-23439)