

\$UFOD

As of February 05, 2026

Engineered for 'Alien Alpha'

The Tuttle Capital UFO Disclosure ETF (UFOD) is designed to invest in companies positioned to benefit from government disclosure, confirmation, or exploitation of advanced technologies tied to unidentified anomalous phenomena. As disclosure moves from speculation to legislation, the economic opportunities may be significant — and investable.

FUND DETAILS

Primary Exchange	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.
30-Day Median Bid Ask	--%
Gross Expense Ratio	0.99%
Net Assets	\$--
Shares Outstanding	--
CUSIP	XXX
Inception Date	02/05/2026
Fund Advisor	Tuttle Capital Management

TOP TEN HOLDINGS (%)

As of XX/XX/2026

--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%
--	--	--%

Holdings Subject to Change. For current portfolio holdings, please visit thetruthisoutthereufod.com.

Portfolio holdings are subject to change and should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any particular security. The securities identified do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. It should not be assumed that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

'DISCLOSURE-DAY' DNA

Disclosure Is an Economic Event

→ Strategic Aerospace & Defense Exposure

The fund is specifically weighted toward companies at the intersection of aerospace, defense, advanced materials, sensing, and energy—the industries poised to receive a massive influx of capital and technology in the event of a UFO or UAP disclosure.

→ Pinpointing Potential Beneficiaries

We do the research to identify the companies most likely to benefit from a government confirmation and the subsequent commercialization of non-human technology. This gives investors an exclusive entry point to the potential beneficiaries of the Disclosure Day market.

→ No Tinfoil Hats Required

UFOD represents a sober, analytical approach to a potentially significant geopolitical and economic event. We're providing a mechanism to position your portfolio before mainstream investors have the opportunity to react. The goal is exposure to spillover effects, not the secrets themselves.

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE

As of XX/XX/2026	1 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	YTD	1 Yr.	Since Inception
NAV	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Market Price	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%

Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted here represents past performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. A fund's NAV is the sum of all its assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The market price is the most recent price at which the fund was traded. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call toll-free (833) 759-6110.

UFOD is designed for investors who believe that when official narratives change, economic priorities — and markets — eventually follow.

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. The Fund is not a complete investment program and is designed for inclusion in a diversified investment portfolio. 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 FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks described herein pertain to direct risks of making an investment in the Fund and/or risks of the issuers in which the Fund invests.

The Fund is exposed to the risks of the underlying ETFs and investment companies in which it invests in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund allocates to each underlying fund. One underlying fund may buy the same security that another underlying fund is selling. You would indirectly bear the costs of both trades. In addition, you may receive taxable gains from portfolio transactions by the underlying funds, as well as taxable gains from the Fund's transactions in shares of the underlying funds. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment goal depends, in part, upon the Adviser's skill in selecting an optimal mix of underlying funds.

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 concentrating 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.

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.

Advanced Energy Risk. Companies in the advanced energy sector, including those involved in renewable energy, alternative fuels, energy storage, and related technologies, may be adversely affected by fluctuations in energy prices, changes in government policies, and regulatory incentives. The sector is highly dependent on continued innovation, technological advancement, and capital investment, which may not always yield commercially viable products or services. Companies may face significant competition from both traditional energy providers and emerging technologies, as well as risks related to supply chain disruptions, raw material shortages, and infrastructure limitations. In addition, shifts in public policy, tax incentives, or subsidies, as well as changes in environmental regulations, could materially impact profitability and valuations. Securities in this sector can be volatile and are often sensitive to interest rate movements, economic cycles, and investor sentiment toward growth-oriented industries.

Materials Science Risk. Companies in the materials science sector may be significantly affected by changes in commodity prices, supply chain dynamics, energy costs, and global economic conditions. These companies often face risks related to raw material availability, regulatory changes, environmental compliance, and technological obsolescence. Materials science firms may also be heavily dependent on research and development, which involves high costs and uncertain outcomes. Rapid innovation or disruptive technologies could render certain processes or products less competitive. Additionally, these companies can be sensitive to fluctuations in industrial demand, trade policies, and geopolitical events, leading to increased volatility in their securities.

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 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.

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.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. For a prospectus with this and other information about the fund, please call (833) 759-6110. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.