

PROSPECTUS

Aptus Laddered Deep Buffer ETF (ALDB)

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

April 19, 2026

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APTUS LADDERED DEEP BUFFER ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Aptus Laddered Deep Buffer ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investors with capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **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 Fees	0.05%
Distribution and/or Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^{1, 2}	0.25%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

² Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Expense 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 continue to hold or 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:

1 Year: \$31 3 Years: \$97

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 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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by providing investors with US large-cap equity market exposure while attempting to limit downside risk through a laddered portfolio of “deep” buffer ETFs managed by Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (“Aptus” or the “Adviser”). To achieve US large-cap equity market exposure, the Fund invests in underlying deep buffer ETFs that seek to provide their investors with returns that match the share price performance of the SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust (“SPY”) up to a predetermined upside cap while providing a deep buffer against a predetermined percentage of losses. A laddered deep buffer portfolio is a portfolio that consists of multiple underlying defined outcome deep buffer ETFs with different expiration dates, allowing for tactical investing and diversification. The laddered approach spreads performance over multiple outcome periods, providing a level of downside protection while allowing for some upside potential. Each underlying ETF tracks SPY and imposes a cap on the underlying ETF’s gains from SPY in return for also applying a deep buffer against SPY losses between -4% and -34%. The laddered portfolio is currently comprised of the Aptus January Deep Buffer ETF, Aptus April Deep Buffer ETF, Aptus July Deep Buffer ETF, and Aptus October Deep Buffer ETF (each, an “Underlying ETF” and, collectively, the “Underlying ETFs”); however, the US large-cap equity Aptus-managed “deep” buffer ETFs that comprise the laddered portfolio may change from time to time.

By investing in a “laddered portfolio” of multiple Underlying ETFs that employ structured outcome strategies over pre-determined investment periods, the Fund’s investment exposure to the underlying US large-cap equity market, as well as its ability to limit downside risk, is spread out across multiple investment time periods. This laddered portfolio approach is intended to mitigate the risk of failing to benefit from the “deep” buffer of a single Underlying ETF due to the timing of investment in such Underlying ETF and the relative price of the reference asset or having limited or no upside potential remaining because of the cap of a single Underlying ETF. The Fund’s laddered approach is intended to allow the Fund to continue to benefit from increases in the value of SPY and to

provide a level of downside protection for at least a portion of the Fund's portfolio at any given time. The Fund invests in the Underlying ETFs in a laddered manner.

Unlike the Underlying ETFs, the Fund itself does not pursue a structured outcome strategy. The buffer is only provided by the Underlying ETFs and the Fund itself does not provide any stated buffer against losses. The Fund will likely not receive the full benefit of the Underlying ETFs' buffers and could have limited upside potential. The Fund's returns may be limited by the caps of the Underlying ETFs.

In order to understand the Fund's strategy and risks, it is important to understand the strategies and risks of the Underlying ETFs. See "Additional Information about the Fund" for a discussion of the principal investment strategies of the Underlying ETFs.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in the Underlying ETFs, which seek to provide investors with returns that match the share price performance of SPY up to a pre-determined upside cap, before fees and expenses, while providing a "deep" buffer against SPY losses between -4% and -34%, before fees and expenses, over a defined twelve-month period (an "Investment Period"). The Underlying ETFs do not seek to provide a buffer against (1) the first 4% of SPY losses and (2) SPY losses exceeding 34%. The period from the commencement of each Underlying ETF's operations to the day preceding the Underlying ETF's first full one-year Investment Period is referred to as the "Initial Investment Period" and all references to an Investment Period, other than its length in time, include an Underlying ETF's Initial Investment Period.

In general, the structured outcomes each Underlying ETF seeks for investors that hold its shares for an entire Investment Period are as follows, though there can be no guarantee these results will be achieved:

- To the extent that SPY's share price appreciates over an Investment Period, each Underlying ETF's strategy intends to provide upside participation that matches SPY's share price performance up to the pre-determined upside cap, before fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF.
- To the extent that SPY's share price declines over the Investment Period by 4% or less, each Underlying ETF's strategy is designed to provide returns that match the declining share price performance of SPY before fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF. For example, if SPY loses 4% in share price over the Investment Period, each Underlying ETF's strategy is designed for the Underlying ETF to have a -4% return, before fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF.
- To the extent that SPY's share price declines over the Investment Period by more than 4% but less than or equal to 34%, each Underlying ETF's strategy is designed to provide a -4% return for the Fund, before fees and expenses. For example, if SPY loses 25% in share price over the Investment Period, each Underlying ETF's strategy is designed for the Underlying ETF to have a -4% return, before fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF.
- To the extent that SPY's share price declines over the Investment Period by more than 34%, each Underlying ETF's strategy is designed to protect the Underlying ETF from SPY losses between -4% and -34%, while experiencing the first 4% of SPY losses and participating in SPY losses greater than 34% on a one-to-one basis with SPY, before fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF. As a result, in this scenario, the Underlying ETF's strategy is designed to provide negative returns that are 30 percentage points less than the percentage loss on SPY's share price over the Investment Period. For example, if SPY loses 35% in share price over the Investment Period, each Underlying ETF's strategy is designed for the Underlying ETF to have losses of 5% (35% less the 30% "deep" buffer that covers losses from 4% through 34%), before fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF. The Underlying ETF's buffer is not the equivalent of a floor on investment losses for that Underlying ETF.

The Fund and each Underlying ETF are advised by Aptus. The investment objective of SPY is to seek to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the S&P 500® Index. See "Additional Information about the Fund" for more information about SPY.

Each Underlying ETF is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that, under normal market conditions, invests substantially all of its assets in both purchased and written put and call Flexible Exchange® Options ("FLEX Options") that reference the market price of SPY. FLEX Options are customizable exchange-traded option contracts guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"). Each Underlying ETF uses FLEX Options to employ a structured outcome strategy. Structured outcome strategies seek to produce pre-determined target investment outcomes based upon the performance of an underlying security or index (e.g., SPY). The pre-determined structured outcomes sought by the Underlying ETFs are intended to reflect the share price performance of SPY over the Investment Period, subject to a "deep" buffer, i.e., limited downside protection against SPY losses between -4% and -34%, and a cap, i.e., a pre-determined upside return cap percentage. Each Underlying ETF sets a cap at market close one business day prior to each Investment Period. The defined cap applicable to an Investment Period varies based on prevailing market conditions at the time, including then-current interest rate levels, SPY volatility, and the relationship of puts and calls on the underlying FLEX Options. This means that an Underlying ETF's cap will change for each Investment Period. Each Underlying ETF is perpetually offered and will not terminate at the end of its Investment Period.

An investor that purchases shares of an Underlying ETF on any day other than the first day of an Investment Period and/or sells shares prior to the end of an Investment Period may experience results that are very different from the outcomes sought by the Underlying ETF for that Investment Period. Because the Fund typically will not acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs on the first day of an Investment Period and may dispose of shares of the Underlying ETFs before the end of the Investment Period, the Fund may experience investment returns that are very different from those that the Underlying ETFs seek to provide. If an Underlying ETF has experienced certain levels of either gains or losses since the beginning of its current Investment Period, there may be little to no ability for the Fund to achieve gains or benefit from the buffer for the remainder of the Investment Period. To achieve the structured outcomes sought by an Underlying ETF for an Investment Period, an investor, such as the Fund, must hold shares of the Underlying ETF for that entire Investment Period.

When an investor purchases shares of a single Underlying ETF, his or her potential outcomes are limited by the Underlying ETF's stated cap and buffer over a defined time period (depending on when the shares were purchased). Alternatively, the Fund's laddered approach provides a diversified exposure to all of the Underlying ETFs in a single investment. By owning a laddered portfolio of Underlying ETFs, the Fund has the ability to continue to benefit from increases in the value of SPY and to provide a level of downside protection as each of the Underlying ETFs will reset its cap and refresh its buffer annually based on the share price performance of SPY at the time of the reset. In other words, the continual and periodic refreshing of the Underlying ETF caps and buffers at current SPY prices is intended to allow the Fund to continue to benefit from increases in the value of SPY and to provide a level of downside protection for at least a portion of the Fund's portfolio at any given time. This approach reduces the risk inherent in the Underlying ETFs of having the upside potential for an entire Investment Period capped out in cases of rapid appreciation of SPY. It also reduces the risk of failing to benefit from an individual Underlying ETF buffer in cases where SPY has depreciated below that specific buffer level. Annually, each of the Underlying ETFs will undergo a reset of its cap and a refresh of its buffer, meaning that investors may have the ability to benefit from any appreciation in SPY for future periods up to the respective caps of the Underlying ETFs and may have the benefit of the buffer for future periods. A laddered buffer portfolio can diversify timing risk, similar to how laddered bond portfolios seek to manage timing risks for fixed-income investors.

The Fund intends to generally rebalance its portfolio to equal weight in each Underlying ETF at least annually. The Fund also will acquire and dispose of Underlying ETFs in connection with the creation and redemption of Creation Units between rebalances. In between such rebalances, market movements in the prices of the Underlying ETFs may result in the Fund having temporary larger exposures to certain Underlying ETFs compared to others. Under such circumstances, the Fund's returns would be more greatly influenced by the returns of the Underlying ETFs with the larger exposures. If an over-weighted Underlying ETF underperforms the other Underlying ETFs, the Fund will experience returns that are inferior to those that would have been achieved if the Underlying ETFs were equally weighted.

The Fund's website will provide, on a daily basis, the proportion of the Fund's assets invested in each Underlying ETF at any given time. Each Underlying ETF's website provides important information (including Investment Period start and end dates and the cap (both gross and net of fund fees and expenses) and buffer both at the start of the Underlying ETF's Investment Period and on any particular day relative to the end of the Investment Period).

Although this website information may be useful in understanding the investment strategies of the Underlying ETFs, it is limited in providing an investor of the Fund with all of the risks and potential outcomes associated with an investment in the Underlying ETFs. For example, it does not provide a direct example of your potential investment return in the Fund because of the Fund's laddered exposure to the Underlying ETFs in which each one of the Underlying ETFs will reset its cap and refresh its buffer annually based on prevailing market conditions.

The Fund's investment strategy may include active and frequent trading. The Fund may also invest in money market funds from time to time.

As of December 31, 2025, SPY had significant investments in the Information Technology sector.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. 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".

- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** In managing the Fund, the Adviser has the ability to select each underlying buffer ETF in its laddered portfolio and substitute the Underlying ETFs with other buffer ETFs that it believes will achieve the Fund's investment objective. The Adviser may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting Underlying ETFs and substituting Underlying ETFs with other ETFs because the fees paid to the Adviser by the Underlying ETFs and other ETFs managed by the Adviser may be higher than

the fees paid by other buffer ETFs. Additionally, an Underlying ETF may benefit from being selected in terms of enhanced liquidity and accumulation of assets.

- **Buffered Loss Risk.** There can be no guarantee that the Underlying ETFs will be successful in their strategy to buffer against SPY losses. **Despite an Underlying ETF's intended buffer, the Fund may lose its entire investment in an Underlying ETF.** The Underlying ETFs do not provide principal protection and might not achieve their objectives in certain circumstances. Each Underlying ETF's strategy seeks to deliver returns (before fees and expenses) that match the price return of SPY (up to the cap), while limiting downside losses, if shares are bought on the day on which the Underlying ETF enters into the FLEX Options and held until those FLEX Options expire at the end of each Investment Period. To the extent the Fund acquires shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with creations of new shares of the Fund and during each rebalancing, the Fund typically will not acquire Underlying ETF shares on the first day of an Investment Period. Likewise, to the extent the Fund disposes of shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with redemptions of shares of the Fund and during each rebalancing, any such dispositions typically will not occur on the last day of an Investment Period. In the event that the Fund acquires shares after the first day of an Investment Period or disposes of shares prior to the end of an Investment Period, the buffer that the Underlying ETF seeks to provide may not be available and the Fund may not get the full benefit of the buffer. If the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares during an Investment Period at a time when the Underlying ETF has decreased in value by 34% or more from the share price of the Underlying ETF on the first day of the Investment Period (the "Initial Underlying ETF Price"), the Fund may not receive any protection from the buffer. If the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares at a time when the Underlying ETF has decreased in value by more than 4% but less than 34% from the Initial Underlying ETF Price, the Fund's buffer will be reduced by the difference between -4% and the NAV of the Underlying ETF on the date the Fund purchases the shares. If the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares during the Investment Period at a time when the Underlying ETF has increased in value relative to the Initial Underlying ETF Price, the Fund's investment in the Underlying ETF may experience losses in excess of 4% prior to gaining any buffer protection. An investor like the Fund that holds Underlying ETF shares through multiple Investment Periods will be unable to recapture losses, if any, from prior Investment Periods because the buffer resets for each new Investment Period and is established based on the then current price of SPY and any losses experienced below the prior buffer will be locked in.
- **Cap Change Risk.** A new Underlying ETF cap is established at the beginning of each Investment Period and is dependent on prevailing market conditions. As a result, an Underlying ETF's cap may rise or fall from one Investment Period to the next and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Investment Periods.
- **Capped Upside Risk.** Each Underlying ETF's strategy seeks to provide returns (before fees and expenses) that match the price return of SPY for shares acquired on the first day of an Investment Period and held for the entire Investment Period, subject to a pre-determined upside cap. Because the Fund will acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with creations of new shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, the Fund typically will not acquire Underlying ETF shares on the first day of an Investment Period. Likewise, the Fund will dispose of shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with redemptions of shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, and such disposals typically will not occur on the last day of an Investment Period. In the event that the Fund acquires Underlying ETF shares after the first day of an Investment Period and the Underlying ETF has risen in value to a level near to the cap, there may be little or no ability for the Fund to experience an investment gain on its shares (because the Fund's potential gain will be limited to the difference between the Underlying ETF's NAV on the date the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares and the cap), however, the Fund will remain vulnerable to downside risks. This could be true for all of the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund at a certain point in time severely limiting the Fund's ability to participate in gains during that time. If SPY experiences gains during an Investment Period, an Underlying ETF will not participate in those gains beyond the cap. If the Fund buys Underlying ETF shares when the price exceeds the cap, the Fund will not experience any gain regardless of the performance of SPY. An investor like the Fund that holds Underlying ETF shares through multiple Investment Periods may fail to experience gains comparable to those of SPY over time because at the end of each Investment Period, a new cap will be established based on the then current price of SPY and any gains above the prior cap will be forfeit. Moreover, the annual imposition of a new cap on future gains may make it difficult to recoup any losses from prior Investment Periods such that, over multiple Investment Periods, the Underlying ETFs may have losses that exceed those of SPY.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Underlying ETF transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Underlying ETF. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. An Underlying ETF may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to FLEX Options. As a result, the ability of an Underlying ETF to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, an Underlying ETF, and in turn, the Fund could suffer significant losses.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other

types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, market volatility related to global trade policy and the imposition of tariffs, the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration 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 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.* 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, 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.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. 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 Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **FLEX Options Correlation Risk.** The FLEX Options held by an Underlying ETF 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 share price of SPY. Factors that may influence the value of the FLEX Options, other than changes in the share price of SPY, may include interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, and changing volatility levels of SPY.
- **FLEX Options Liquidity Risk.** The FLEX Options held by an Underlying ETF are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of an Underlying ETF's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Underlying ETF shares and result in the Underlying ETF being unable to achieve its investment objective. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other securities. FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain non-customized options. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of your investment.
- **FLEX Options Valuation Risk.** The value of the FLEX Options held by an Underlying ETF 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 SPY. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Underlying ETF, the ability of the Underlying ETF to value the FLEX Options becomes more difficult and the judgment of the Underlying ETF's investment adviser (employing the fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Underlying ETF's holdings due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.

- **Fund-of-Defined Outcome Funds Risk.** Shareholders of the Fund will experience investment returns that are different than the investment returns provided by an Underlying ETF. The Fund does not itself pursue a defined outcome strategy, nor does the Fund itself provide a defined buffer against U.S. large cap ETF losses. Because the Fund will typically not purchase an Underlying ETF on the first day of an Investment Period, it is not likely that the stated outcome of the Underlying ETF will be realized by the Fund. The Fund will be continuously exposed to the investment profiles of each of the Underlying ETFs during their respective Investment Periods. A purchaser of Shares will, therefore, have exposure to Underlying ETFs with differing profiles in terms of its upside performance availability to its cap and potential for downside protection to its buffer. The Fund may invest in an Underlying ETF at times when the Underlying ETF is experiencing little or no benefit to its cap or buffer. The Fund, with its aggregate exposure to each of the Underlying ETFs and its respective defined outcome profiles, may have investment returns that are inferior to that of any single Underlying ETF or group of Underlying ETFs over any given time period. Because the Fund may not be equally weighted on a continuous basis, the Fund may be exposed to one or more Underlying ETFs disproportionately when compared to other Underlying ETFs. In such circumstances, the Fund will be subject to the over-weighted performance of such Underlying ETF. As a shareholder in other ETFs, the Fund bears its proportionate share of each ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell portfolio securities and other assets to rebalance the Fund's exposure to specific securities. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as the Underlying ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Investment Period Risk.** Each Underlying ETF's investment strategy is designed to deliver returns that match the share price return of SPY if Shares are bought on the first day of the Underlying ETF's Investment Period and held until the end of the Investment Period subject to the cap. Because the Fund will acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with creations of new shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, the Fund typically will not acquire Underlying ETF shares on the first day of an Investment Period. Likewise, the Fund will dispose of shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with redemptions of shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, and such disposals typically will not occur on the last day of an Investment Period. In the event the Fund acquires shares after the first day of an Investment Period or disposes of shares prior to the expiration of the Investment Period, the value of the Fund's investment in Underlying ETF shares may not be buffered against a decline in the value of SPY and may not participate in a gain in the value of SPY for the Fund's investment period.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Underlying ETF invests in FLEX Options that reference the market price of SPY, which is comprised of the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Underlying ETF's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Market Fluctuation Tax Risk.** The Fund may acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs in the open market. When the Fund sells shares of the Underlying ETFs in the open market, the Fund will recognize gain or loss on the disposition of the shares, which could have a negative impact on Fund returns. In addition, note that the Fund may, under certain circumstances, effect a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. If the Fund effects redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell shares of the Underlying ETFs in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute such shares only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares entirely in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities

in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

- **No Operating History.** The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record on which to base their investment decision. An investment in the Fund may therefore involve greater uncertainty than an investment in a fund with a more established record of performance.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent SPY invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. SPY may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Underlying ETF, which invests substantially in FLEX Options that reference the market price of SPY, could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Underlying ETF's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- **Special Tax Risk.** Each Underlying ETF intends to qualify as a RIC; however, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the proposed operations of the Underlying ETFs are not entirely clear. This includes the tax aspects of the Underlying ETFs' options strategy, the hedging strategy, the possible application of the "straddle" rules, and various loss limitation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If, in any year, an Underlying ETF fails to qualify as a RIC under the applicable tax laws, the Underlying ETF would be taxed as an ordinary corporation, which could cause the Fund to lose its status as a RIC as well if there are no cure provisions available to the Fund.

Similar to other ETFs, when an Underlying ETF disposes of appreciated property by distributing such appreciated property in-kind pursuant to redemption requests of AP shareholders under Section 852(b)(6) of the Code, the Underlying ETF does not expect to recognize any built-in gain in such appreciated property. The Underlying ETFs have not received an opinion of counsel or guidance from the IRS regarding whether Section 852(b)(6) will be available when an Underlying ETF rebalances its portfolio and distributes appreciated portfolio positions. If the IRS or a court were to disagree with an Underlying ETF's position as to the applicability of this nonrecognition rule to the Underlying ETF's dispositions, the Underlying ETF will likely be under-distributed with respect to its income or gains; potentially causing the Underlying ETF to fail to qualify as a RIC, subjecting the Underlying ETF to an excise tax, and potentially causing the character of the amounts reported to shareholders to be incorrect. If, for any year, an Underlying ETF fails to qualify as a RIC, the Underlying ETF itself generally would be subject to regular corporate U.S. federal income tax, and distributions received by its shareholders, including the Fund, would be subject to further U.S. federal income tax. Alternatively, the Underlying ETF may be required to pay a deficiency dividend (without having received additional cash) and applicable interest, and such dividend would be paid to the then current shareholders of the Underlying ETF, including the Fund. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC would have significant negative economic consequences to the Underlying ETF's shareholders and, in turn, the Fund and its shareholders. Failure by an Underlying ETF to qualify as a RIC could also cause the Fund to lose its status as a RIC as well, which could have significant negative economic consequences to shareholders of the Fund.

- **SPY Equity Risk.** Because each Underlying ETF holds FLEX Options that reference SPY, each Underlying ETF has exposure to the equity securities markets. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Equity securities may decline significantly in price over short or extended periods of time, and such declines may occur in the equity market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular country, company, industry or sector of the market.
- **SPY Risk.** Each Underlying ETF invests in FLEX Options that reference SPY, which subjects the Underlying ETFs to certain of the risks of owning shares of an ETF as well as the types of instruments in which SPY invests. The value of SPY will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the securities held by SPY, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those securities. In addition, ETFs are subject to absence of an active market risk, premium/discount risk and trading issues risk. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of the Underlying ETF and, in turn, the value of the Fund's shares. An ETF that tracks an index may not exactly match the performance of the index due to cash drag, differences between the portfolio of the ETF and the components of the index, expenses and other factors.

- **Underlying ETF Exposure Risk.** An investment in the Fund may provide returns that are lower than the returns that an investor could achieve by investing in one or more of the Underlying ETFs alone. Additionally, if one or more of the Underlying ETFs has exceeded its cap at the time that you invest in the Fund, you may derive no benefit from the Fund’s investment in that Underlying ETF until the next reset of the Underlying ETF. Likewise, if one or more of the Underlying ETFs has decreased in value below its buffer at the time that you invest in the Fund, you may derive no buffered protection from the Fund’s investment in that Underlying ETF. See “Buffered Loss Risk” and “Capped Upside Risk” above. **The Fund does not itself pursue a structured outcome strategy and does not provide any buffer against Underlying ETF losses.**

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.aptuasetfs.com/aldb.

Portfolio Management

Adviser Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Managers JD Gardner, CFA, CMT, Mark Callahan, David Wagner III, CFA, John Luke Tyner, CFA, and Brad Rapping, CFA, have been portfolio managers for the Fund since its inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.aptuasetfs.com/aldb.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by providing investors with US large-cap equity market exposure while attempting to limit downside risk through a laddered portfolio comprised of the Underlying ETFs. **Unlike the Underlying ETFs, the Fund itself does not pursue a structured outcome strategy.** The buffer is only provided by the Underlying ETFs and the Fund itself does not provide any stated buffer against losses. The Fund will likely not receive the full benefit of the Underlying ETFs' buffers and could have limited upside potential. The Fund's returns may be limited by the caps of the Underlying ETFs.

Additional Information about the Underlying ETFs

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in the Underlying ETFs, which seek to provide investors with returns that match the share price performance of SPY up to a pre-determined upside cap, before fees and expenses, while providing a "deep" buffer against SPY losses between -4% and -34%, before fees and expenses, over the Investment Period. The Underlying ETFs do not seek to provide a buffer against (1) the first 4% of SPY losses and (2) SPY losses exceeding 34%. The period from the commencement of each Underlying ETF's operations to the day preceding the Underlying ETF's first full one-year Investment Period is referred to as the "Initial Investment Period" and all references to an Investment Period, other than its length in time, include an Underlying ETF's Initial Investment Period.

Each Underlying ETF invests substantially all of its assets in FLEX Options. For each Investment Period, an Underlying ETF will invest in both purchased and written put and call FLEX Options that reference SPY. FLEX Options are customizable exchange-traded option contracts guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The OCC guarantees performance by each of the counterparties to the FLEX Options, becoming the "buyer for every seller and the seller for every buyer," protecting clearing members and options traders from counterparty risk. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events, as more fully described in the Fund SAI. Although guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, FLEX Options are still subject to counterparty risk with the OCC and subject to the risk that the OCC may fail to perform the settlement of the FLEX Options due to bankruptcy or other adverse reasons.

The OCC and securities exchanges on which the FLEX Options are listed do not charge ongoing fees to writers or purchasers of the FLEX Options during their life for continuing to hold the option contracts, but may charge transaction fees.

Buffer and Cap

Each Underlying ETF seeks to shield its shareholders from losses between -4% and -34% experienced by SPY during the Investment Period, *i.e.*, provide a "deep" buffer, or limited downside protection, against SPY losses between -4% and -34% over each Investment Period. Each Underlying ETF's shareholders will bear the first 4% of SPY losses and all SPY losses exceeding 34% on a one-to-one basis. The "deep" buffer is before taking into account the fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF charged to shareholders. Unlike the Cap, the Buffer and SPY will remain the same for each Investment Period.

If an investor is considering purchasing Shares during the Investment Period and the Underlying ETF has already decreased in share price by an amount equal to or greater than 34% from the Initial Underlying ETF Price, an investor purchasing shares at that price will have increased gains available prior to reaching the cap but may not benefit from the buffer that the Underlying ETF seeks to offer for the remainder of the Investment Period. The cap and buffer relative to the Initial Underlying ETF Price, however, will not change over the Investment Period.

If an investor is considering purchasing Shares during the Investment Period and the Underlying ETF has already decreased in share price by an amount greater than 4% but less than 34% from the Initial Underlying ETF Price, an investor purchasing shares at that price will have increased gains available prior to reaching the cap, but that investor's buffer will be reduced by the difference between -4% and the NAV of the Underlying ETF on the date the investor purchases the shares.

Conversely, if an investor is considering purchasing shares during the Investment Period and the Underlying ETF has already increased in share price, an investor purchasing shares at that price may experience losses prior to gaining the protection offered by the buffer, which is not guaranteed.

The returns of an Underlying ETF are subject to the cap set forth in the Underlying ETF's current prospectus, or supplement thereto. Unlike other investment products, the potential returns an investor can receive from an Underlying ETF are subject to a pre-determined upside return cap that represents the maximum percentage return an investor can achieve from an investment in the Underlying ETF for an entire Investment Period. In the event SPY experiences gains over an Investment Period, each Underlying ETF seeks to provide investment returns that match the percentage increase of SPY's share price, but any percentage gains over the amount of the cap will not be experienced by the Underlying ETF. **This means that, if SPY experiences share price gains for an**

Investment Period in excess of the cap for that Investment Period, an Underlying ETF will not benefit from those excess gains. Therefore, regardless of the share price performance of SPY, the cap is the maximum return an investor can achieve from an investment in the an Underlying ETF for that Investment Period.

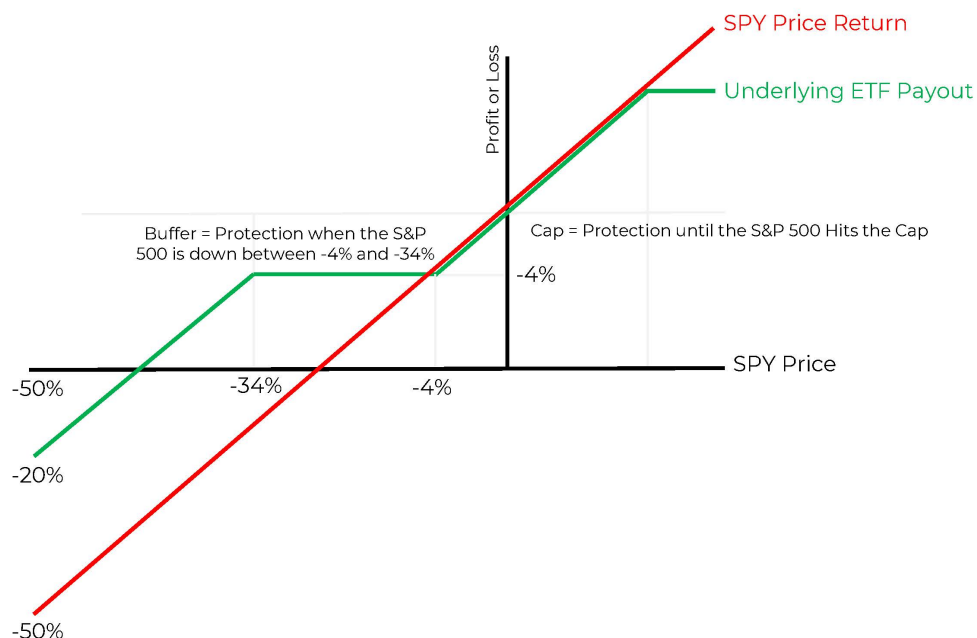
The cap for each Underlying ETF is set at market close one business day prior to each Investment Period. The defined cap applicable to an Investment Period will vary based on prevailing market conditions at the time, including then-current interest rate levels, SPY volatility, and the relationship of puts and calls on the underlying FLEX Options. Following the close of business on the last day of the Investment Period, an Underlying ETF will supplement its prospectus by filing and mailing to shareholders a notice disclosing the Underlying ETF's cap for the next Investment Period. The information will also be available on the Underlying ETFs' website at www.apfusetfs.com. Shareholders of the Fund will need to visit the Underlying ETF's website for current cap information.

The cap is determined prior to taking into account annual operating expenses of the Underlying ETF, which are disclosed under "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" in the Underlying ETF's summary prospectus, as well as brokerage commissions, trading fees, taxes, and any extraordinary expenses incurred by the Underlying ETF. Such extraordinary expenses (incurred outside of the ordinary operation of the Underlying ETF) may include, for example, unexpected litigation, regulatory, or tax expenses.

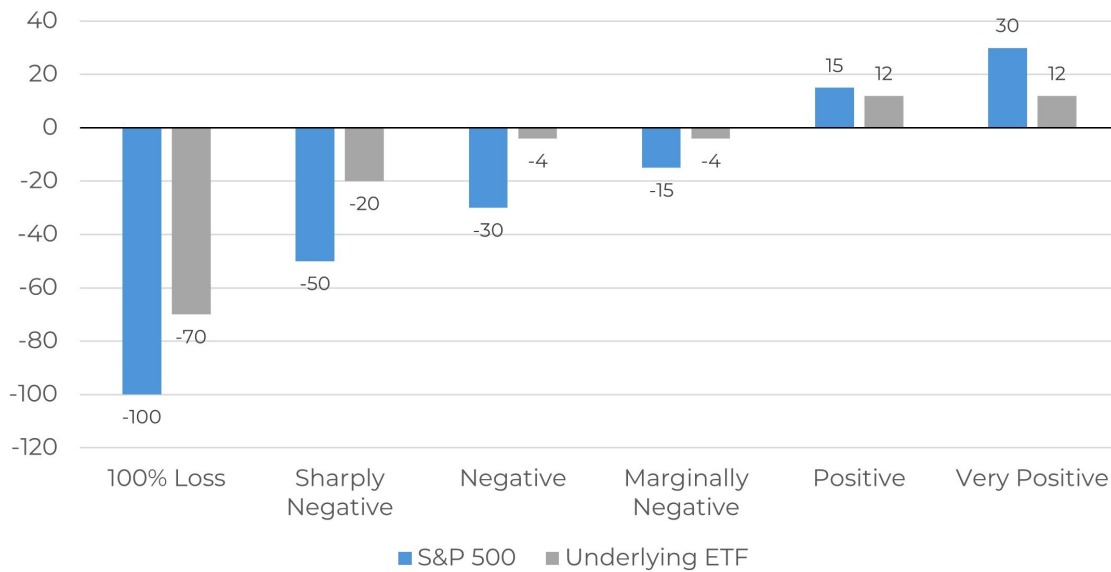
The cap level is a result of the design of the Underlying ETF's principal investment strategy. To provide the buffer, the Underlying ETF purchases and sells (writes) a series of put and call FLEX Options on the first day of an Investment Period. As the purchaser of these FLEX Options, the Underlying ETF is obligated to pay a premium to the seller of those FLEX Options. The portfolio managers will calculate the amount of premiums that the Underlying ETF will owe on the put options acquired and sold to provide the buffer and will then go into the market and sell call options with terms that entitle the Underlying ETF to receive premiums such that the net amount of premiums paid per unit of SPY is approximately equal to the price per unit of shares of SPY. The cap is the strike price of those sold FLEX Options. If determined to be in the best interest of the Underlying ETF and its shareholders, the portfolio managers may set the cap at a higher level by increasing the strike price of the sold FLEX Options, which may cause the Underlying ETF to incur additional trading costs.

The cap, and the Underlying ETF's position relative to it on any given day, should be considered before investing in the Underlying ETF. **If an investor purchases shares during an Investment Period, and the Underlying ETF has already increased in share price above its Initial Underlying ETF Price for that Investment Period to a level near to the cap, an investor purchasing shares will have limited to no gain potential for the remainder of the Investment Period. However, the investor will remain vulnerable to significant downside risk because the investor will bear the losses between the price at which it purchased its shares and the Initial Underlying ETF Price for the Investment Period before subsequent losses will be protected by the buffer.**

The following charts illustrate the hypothetical returns that the FLEX Options seek to provide with respect to the share price performance of an Underlying ETF in certain illustrative scenarios over the course of an Investment Period. These charts do not take into account payment by the Fund of fees and expenses. If they did, returns would be lower. **There is no guarantee that an Underlying ETF will be successful in providing these investment outcomes for any Investment Period.**



Market Scenarios over 12-Month Term (%)*



* The hypothetical cap level of 12% set forth in the above bar chart is for illustration purposes only. Each Underlying ETF's actual cap is set forth in its prospectus, may be different, and will change from Investment Period to Investment Period.

Investors, including the Fund, purchasing shares of an Underlying ETF during an Investment Period will experience different results.

SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust

SPY is an exchange-traded unit investment trust that uses a full replication strategy, meaning it invests entirely in the S&P 500® Index. According to its prospectus filed with the SEC, the investment objective of SPY is to seek to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond to the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index measures the performance of approximately 500 leading companies in the United States representing approximately 80% of the total U.S. market capitalization.

SPY seeks to achieve its investment objective by holding a portfolio of the common stocks that are included in the S&P 500® Index, with the weight of each stock in its portfolio substantially corresponding to the weight of such stock in the S&P 500® Index. Although SPY may fail to own certain of the securities listed in the S&P 500® Index at any particular time, SPY generally will be substantially invested in the securities listed in the S&P 500® Index, which should result in a close correspondence between the performance of the S&P 500® Index and the performance of SPY. SPY does not hold or trade futures or swaps and is not a commodity pool.

You can find SPY's current prospectus and other information about SPY, including its principal risks, as well as the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, by visiting SPY's website at <https://ssga.com/us/en/individual/etfs/spdr-sp-500-etf-trust-spy>.

Principal Investment Risks

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summary. As in the Fund Summary, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** In managing the Fund, the Adviser has the ability to select each underlying buffer ETF in its ladder portfolio and substitute the Underlying ETFs with other buffer ETFs that it believes will achieve the Fund's investment objective. The Adviser may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting Underlying ETFs and substituting Underlying ETFs with other ETFs because the fees paid to the Adviser by the Underlying ETFs and other ETFs managed by the Adviser may be higher than the fees paid by other buffer ETFs. Additionally, an Underlying ETF may benefit from being selected in terms of enhanced liquidity and accumulation of assets.
- **Buffered Loss Risk.** There can be no guarantee that the Underlying ETFs will be successful in their strategy to buffer against SPY losses. **Despite the intended buffer of the Underlying ETFs, the Fund may lose its entire investment in an Underlying ETF.** Each Underlying ETF's strategy seeks to deliver returns (before fees and expenses) that match the price return of SPY (up to the cap), while limiting downside losses, if shares are bought on the day on which the Underlying ETF enters into the FLEX Options and held until those FLEX Options expire at the end of each Investment Period. To the extent the Fund acquires shares of

the Underlying ETFs in connection with creations of new shares of the Fund and during each rebalancing, the Fund typically will not acquire Underlying ETF shares on the first day of an Investment Period. Likewise, to the extent the Fund disposes of shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with redemptions of shares of the Fund and during each rebalancing, any such dispositions typically will not occur on the last day of an Investment Period. In the event that the Fund acquires shares after the first day of an Investment Period or disposes of shares prior to the end of an Investment Period, the buffer that the Underlying ETF seeks to provide may not be available and the Fund may not get the full benefit of the buffer. If the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares during an Investment Period at a time when the Underlying ETF has decreased in value by 34% or more from the Initial Underlying ETF Price, the Fund may not receive any protection from the buffer. If the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares at a time when the Underlying ETF has decreased in value by more than 4% but less than 34% from the Initial Underlying ETF Price, the Fund's buffer will be reduced by the difference between -4% and the NAV of the Underlying ETF on the date the Fund purchases the Underlying ETF shares. If the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares at a time when the Underlying ETF has increased in value relative to the Initial Underlying ETF Price, the Fund may experience losses in excess of 4% prior to gaining any buffer protection. An investor like the Fund that holds Underlying ETF shares through multiple Investment Periods will be unable to recapture losses, if any, from prior Investment Periods because the buffer resets for each new Investment Period and is established based on the then current price of SPY. Accordingly, any Underlying ETF losses experienced below the prior buffer will be locked in.

- **Cap Change Risk.** A new Underlying ETF cap is established at the beginning of each Investment Period and is dependent on prevailing market conditions. As a result, an Underlying ETF's cap may rise or fall from one Investment Period to the next and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Investment Periods. Unlike an Underlying ETF's cap, an Underlying ETF's buffer will remain the same for each Investment Period.
- **Capped Upside Risk.** Each Underlying ETF's strategy seeks to provide returns (before fees and expenses) that match the price return of SPY for shares acquired on the first day of an Investment Period and held for the entire Investment Period, subject to a pre-determined upside cap. Because the Fund will acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with creations of new shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, the Fund typically will not acquire Underlying ETF shares on the first day of an Investment Period. Likewise, the Fund will dispose of shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with redemptions of shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, and such disposals typically will not occur on the last day of an Investment Period. In the event that the Fund acquires Underlying ETF shares after the first day of an Investment Period and the Underlying ETF has risen in value to a level near to the cap, there may be little or no ability for the Fund to experience an investment gain on its shares (because the Fund's potential gain will be limited to the difference between the Underlying ETF's NAV on the date the Fund purchases Underlying ETF shares and the cap), however, the Fund will remain vulnerable to downside risks. This could be true for all of the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund at a certain point in time severely limiting the Fund's ability to participate in gains during that time. If SPY experiences gains during an Investment Period, an Underlying ETF will not participate in those gains beyond the cap. If the Fund buys Underlying ETF shares when the price exceeds the cap, the Fund will not experience any gain regardless of the performance of SPY. An investor like the Fund that holds Underlying ETF shares through multiple Investment Periods may fail to experience gains comparable to those of SPY over time because at the end of each Investment Period, a new cap will be established based on the then current price of SPY and any gains above the prior cap will be forfeit. Moreover, the annual imposition of a new cap on future gains may make it difficult to recoup any losses from prior Investment Periods such that, over multiple Investment Periods, the Underlying ETFs may have losses that exceed those of SPY.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Underlying ETF transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Underlying ETF. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. An Underlying ETF may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to FLEX Options. As a result, the ability of an Underlying ETF to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, an Underlying ETF, and in turn, the Fund could suffer significant losses.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, market volatility related to global trade policy and the imposition of tariffs, the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration 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 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.* 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, 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.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500[®] Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. 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 Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **FLEX Options Correlation Risk.** The FLEX Options held by an Underlying ETF 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 share price of SPY. Factors that may influence the value of the FLEX Options, other than changes in the share price of SPY, may include interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, and changing volatility levels of SPY.
- **FLEX Options Liquidity Risk.** The FLEX Options held by an Underlying ETF are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of an Underlying ETF's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Underlying ETF shares and result in the Underlying ETF being unable to achieve its investment objective. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other securities. FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain non-customized options. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of your investment.
- **FLEX Options Valuation Risk.** The value of the FLEX Options held by an Underlying ETF 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 SPY. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Underlying ETF, the ability of the Underlying ETF to value the FLEX Options becomes more difficult and the judgment of the Underlying ETF's investment adviser (employing the fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Underlying ETF's holdings due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.
- **Fund-of-Defined Outcome Funds Risk.** Shareholders of the Fund will experience investment returns that are different than the investment returns provided by an Underlying ETF. The Fund does not itself pursue a defined outcome strategy, nor does the Fund itself provide a defined buffer against U.S. large cap ETF losses. Because the Fund will typically not purchase an

Underlying ETF on the first day of an Investment Period, it is not likely that the stated outcome of the Underlying ETF will be realized by the Fund. The Fund will be continuously exposed to the investment profiles of each of the Underlying ETFs during their respective Investment Periods. A purchaser of Shares will, therefore, have exposure to Underlying ETFs with differing profiles in terms of its upside performance availability to its cap and potential for downside protection to its buffer. The Fund may invest in an Underlying ETF at times when the Underlying ETF is experiencing little or no benefit to its cap or buffer. The Fund, with its aggregate exposure to each of the Underlying ETFs and its respective defined outcome profiles, may have investment returns that are inferior to that of any single Underlying ETF or group of Underlying ETFs over any given time period. Because the Fund may not be equally weighted on a continuous basis, the Fund may be exposed to one or more Underlying ETFs disproportionately when compared to other Underlying ETFs. In such circumstances, the Fund will be subject to the over-weighted performance of such Underlying ETF. As a shareholder in other ETFs, the Fund bears its proportionate share of each ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses.

- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell portfolio securities and other assets to rebalance the Fund's exposure to specific securities. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as the Underlying ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to regulatory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Investment Period Risk.** Each Underlying ETF's investment strategy is designed to deliver returns that match the share price return of SPY if Shares are bought on the first day of the Underlying ETF's Investment Period and held until the end of the Investment Period subject to the cap. Because the Fund will acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with creations of new shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, the Fund typically will not acquire Underlying ETF shares on the first day of an Investment Period. Likewise, the Fund will dispose of shares of the Underlying ETFs in connection with redemptions of shares of the Fund and during each rebalance, and such disposals typically will not occur on the last day of an Investment Period. In the event the Fund acquires shares after the first day of an Investment Period or disposes of shares prior to the expiration of the Investment Period, the value of the Fund's investment in Underlying ETF shares may not be buffered against a decline in the value of SPY and may not participate in a gain in the value of SPY for the Fund's investment period.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** Each Underlying ETFs invest in FLEX Options that reference the market price of SPY, which is comprised of the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, an Underlying ETF's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Market Fluctuation Tax Risk.** The Fund may acquire shares of the Underlying ETFs in the open market. When the Fund sells shares of the Underlying ETFs in the open market, the Fund will recognize gain or loss on the disposition of the shares, which could have a negative impact on Fund returns. In addition, note that the Fund may, under certain circumstances, effect a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. If the Fund effects redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell shares of the Underlying ETFs in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute such shares only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares entirely in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

- **No Operating History.** The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record on which to base their investment decision. An investment in the Fund may therefore involve greater uncertainty than an investment in a fund with a more established record of performance.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent SPY invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. SPY may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Underlying ETFs, which invest substantially in FLEX Options that reference the market price of SPY, could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Underlying ETF's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- **Special Tax Risk.** Each Underlying ETF intends to qualify as a RIC; however, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the proposed operations of the Underlying ETFs are not entirely clear. This includes the tax aspects of the Underlying ETFs' options strategy, the hedging strategy, the possible application of the "straddle" rules, and various loss limitation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If, in any year, an Underlying ETF fails to qualify as a RIC under the applicable tax laws, the Underlying ETF would be taxed as an ordinary corporation, which could cause the Fund to lose its status as a RIC as well if there are no cure provisions available to the Fund.

Similar to other ETFs, when an Underlying ETF disposes of appreciated property by distributing such appreciated property in-kind pursuant to redemption requests of AP shareholders under Section 852(b)(6) of the Code, the Underlying ETF does not expect to recognize any built-in gain in such appreciated property. The Underlying ETFs have not received an opinion of counsel or guidance from the IRS regarding whether Section 852(b)(6) will be available when an Underlying ETF rebalances its portfolio and distributes appreciated portfolio positions. If the IRS or a court were to disagree with an Underlying ETF's position as to the applicability of this nonrecognition rule to the Underlying ETF's dispositions, the Underlying ETF will likely be under-distributed with respect to its income or gains; potentially causing the Underlying ETF to fail to qualify as a RIC, subjecting the Underlying ETF to an excise tax, and potentially causing the character of the amounts reported to shareholders to be incorrect. If, for any year, an Underlying ETF fails to qualify as a RIC, the Underlying ETF itself generally would be subject to regular corporate U.S. federal income tax, and distributions received by its shareholders, including the Fund, would be subject to further U.S. federal income tax. Alternatively, the Underlying ETF may be required to pay a deficiency dividend (without having received additional cash) and applicable interest, and such dividend would be paid to the then current shareholders of the Underlying ETF, including the Fund. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC would have significant negative economic consequences to the Underlying ETF's shareholders and, in turn, the Fund and its shareholders. Failure by an Underlying ETF to qualify as a RIC could also cause the Fund to lose its status as a RIC as well, which could have significant negative economic consequences to shareholders of the Fund.

- **SPY Equity Risk.** Because each Underlying ETF holds FLEX Options that reference SPY, each Underlying ETF has exposure to the equity securities markets. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Equity securities may decline significantly in price over short or extended periods of time, and such declines may occur in the equity market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular country, company, industry or sector of the market.
- **SPY Risk.** Each Underlying ETF invests in FLEX Options that reference SPY, which subjects the Underlying ETFs to certain of the risks of owning shares of an ETF as well as the types of instruments in which SPY invests. The value of SPY will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the securities held by SPY, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those securities. In addition, ETFs are subject to absence of an active market risk, premium/discount risk and trading issues risk. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of the Underlying ETF and, in turn, the value of the Fund's shares. An ETF that tracks an index may not exactly match the performance of the index due to cash drag, differences between the portfolio of the ETF and the components of the index, fees and transaction expenses and other factors. In particular, each Underlying ETF's value may not directly correlate to SPY because the FLEX Options are only exercisable on the expiration date and the fluctuating value of the FLEX Options will affect the Underlying ETF's value.

- **Underlying ETF Exposure Risk.** An investment in the Fund may provide returns that are lower than the returns that an investor could achieve by investing in one or more of the Underlying ETFs alone. Additionally, if one or more of the Underlying ETFs has exceeded its cap at the time that you invest in the Fund, you may derive no benefit from the Fund’s investment in that Underlying ETF until the next reset of the Underlying ETF. Likewise, if one or more of the Underlying ETFs has decreased in value below its buffer at the time that you invest in the Fund, you may derive no buffered protection from the Fund’s investment in that Underlying ETF. See “Buffered Loss Risk” and “Capped Upside Risk” above. **The Fund does not itself pursue a structured outcome strategy and does not provide any buffer against Underlying ETF losses.**

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.aptusets.com/aldb. A complete description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Aptus serves as the Fund’s investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds. Aptus is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 314 Magnolia Avenue, Suite 200, Fairhope, Alabama 36532. Aptus provides investment advisory services to separately managed accounts, as well as the Fund. Aptus also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Fund of 0.05%.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Fund’s Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Financial Statements and Additional Information that will be filed as part of the Fund’s first Form N-CSR.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Fund and the Adviser intend to apply for an exemptive order from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the Board’s approval) to select or change sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The order will also permit the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with a sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of a sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any sub-adviser changes.

Portfolio Managers

The below individuals are the Fund’s Portfolio Managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio.

Mark Callahan is a Portfolio Manager and the Head of Trading at Aptus and has been with Aptus since 2019. In his role as Portfolio Manager, Mr. Callahan has been focused on derivative management, timing, hedging, and trading. Prior to joining Aptus, Mr. Callahan enjoyed a nearly 12-year career on the Sell-Side as an Institutional Equity and Derivatives Trader, as well as a Transition Manager. Mr. Callahan holds a BBA in Finance from the University of Oklahoma, and a MSc. of Real Estate from the University of Texas at Arlington.

JD Gardner, CFA, CMT, is the Managing Member and Chief Investment Officer at Aptus and has been with Aptus since founding the firm in 2013. Prior to Aptus, Mr. Gardner was a research analyst at Cornerstone Investment Management and an Associated Person for a commodity trading advisor. Mr. Gardner previously held roles in wealth and asset management for UBS and Morgan Stanley.

Brad Rapking, CFA, is a Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Aptus and joined the firm in 2020. In his role as Portfolio Manager, Mr. Rapking is focused on portfolio construction, fundamental research, idea generation and buy/sell decisions. Mr. Rapking graduated from Xavier University in 2015 with a BSBA in Finance. Mr. Rapking is a CFA Charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute and CFA Society of Alabama. Prior to joining Aptus, Mr. Rapking was an Equity Analyst for the Driehaus Capital Value Equities team responsible for fundamental research and idea generation in the Small Cap Value, Micro Cap Value, and International Small Cap Value strategies. Mr. Rapking has more than five years of experience in institutional equity research, trading and operations.

John Luke Tyner, CFA, is a Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Aptus and he has been with Aptus since 2019. In his role as Portfolio Manager, Mr. Tyner has been focused on custom research. In addition, he also builds and maintains asset allocation models for individual investors in separately managed accounts. Mr. Tyner is CFA Charterholder. Prior to joining Aptus, Mr. Tyner worked in Industrial Sales at Duncan-Williams, Inc. since 2015. He earned a B.A. in Accounting from the University of Memphis and was a member of the golf team.

David Wagner III, CFA, is a Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Aptus and joined the firm in 2020. In his role as Portfolio Manager, he is responsible for portfolio construction, risk management, and buy/sell decisions. Additionally, he is responsible for implementation of the investment philosophy and idea generation, as well as the evaluation of macro-level trends and the market environment. Mr. Wagner began his career at Opus Capital Management in 2013 as an equity research analyst. He was most recently employed by Driehaus Capital Management as an Assistant Portfolio Manager where he was responsible for conducting research and analysis for various small and microcap strategies. Mr. Wagner is a CFA Charterholder and a member of the CFA Society of Cincinnati. He earned his BS in Accounting and BBA in Finance from the University of Kentucky. He also earned his MBA specialized in Finance from Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of Shares.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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 bid-ask spread on your transactions. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

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.

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. DTC's participants 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" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the 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. In particular, the Fund generally values equity securities traded on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange at the last sale price or official closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. The Board has appointed the Adviser as the Fund’s valuation designee to perform all fair valuations of the Fund’s portfolio investments, subject to the Board’s oversight. Accordingly, the Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Fund’s portfolio investments. Generally, when fair valuing a security held by the Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser’s fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Although the SEC has adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permitting registered investment companies that enter into an agreement with the Trust (“Investing Funds”) to invest in series of the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, such regulatory relief is not applicable to the Fund. Accordingly, Investing Funds must adhere to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) when investing in the Fund.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements

would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

Dividends received by the Fund from an ETF or underlying fund taxable as a RIC may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF or underlying fund. The Fund's investment strategy will significantly limit or eliminate its ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income or eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from the Fund.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If the Fund's distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares by non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of the Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss might be deductible.

Taxation of Complex Investments

Certain of the Fund's investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (*e.g.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require the Fund to mark to market certain types of positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without the Fund receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts sufficient to enable the Fund to satisfy the RIC distribution requirements for avoiding income and excise taxes. The Fund intends to monitor its transactions, intends to make appropriate tax elections, and intends to make appropriate entries in its books and records to mitigate the effect of these rules and preserve the Fund's qualification for treatment as a RIC. To the extent the Fund invests in an ETF or underlying fund that is taxable as a RIC, the rules applicable to the tax treatment of complex securities will also apply to such ETF or underlying fund that also invests in such complex securities and investments.

If positions held by the Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund's risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury Regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of the Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are not subject to Section 1256 of the Code be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the

redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and 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 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.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares are traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV per Share is available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.apfusetfs.com/aldb.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of the Fund. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Fund has not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Aptus Laddered Deep Buffer ETF

Adviser	Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC 314 Magnolia Ave, Suite 200 Fairhope, Alabama 36532	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr., Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market St., Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated April 19, 2026, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR (when available). In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet website at www.aptuasetfs.com/aldb; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22668)