

PROSPECTUS
September 26, 2025
As supplemented October 3, 2025

F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Municipal ETF
(Nasdaq: ZMUN)

A series of The RBB Fund, Inc.

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

There is no assurance that the F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Municipal ETF will achieve its investment objective, and investment in the Fund could lose money, including loss of principal. No investment in the Fund is intended to be a complete investment program.

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SUMMARY SECTION – F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Municipal ETF (ZMUN)

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Municipal ETF (f/k/a F/m Short Duration High Coupon Tax-Free Municipal ETF and F/m Callable Tax-Free Municipal ETF) (the “F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Currently Callable Index (I40165US).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni 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	0.30%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” have been estimated to reflect expenses to be incurred during the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that: (1) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (2) 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$31	\$97

Portfolio Turnover

The F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. No portfolio turnover rate is provided for the Fund because it had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Principal Investment Strategies

The F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund is a passively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Currently Callable Index (the “Underlying Index”) (I40165US), which measures the performance of a subset of U.S. municipal tax-exempt investment grade bond market to target bonds that are either at or near a call date, with higher coupons. The Underlying Index is a subset of the Bloomberg US Municipal Index (I00730US) (the “Parent Index”).

Under normal market conditions, F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. municipal investment grade bonds that are exempt from federal and certain state taxes, and which are currently callable or callable within the next three (3) months.

The Adviser uses a representative sampling indexing strategy in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the securities comprising the Underlying Index and in securities that the Adviser determines to have economic characteristics that are substantially similar to the economic characteristics of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, including, but not limited to, municipal bonds that may be of a smaller issue size than those included in the Underlying Index.

In seeking to track the Underlying Index, the Fund may invest in securities that are not included in the Underlying Index, cash and cash equivalents and/or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds. The Fund is "non-diversified," which means it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a single asset class than a "diversified" fund.

The Underlying Index and Parent Index

The Underlying Index was created in July 2025, with history backfilled to January 2019, by Bloomberg Index Services Limited (the "Index Provider"). The Parent Index was created by the Index Provider in June 1997, with history backfilled to January 31, 1980. The Underlying Index is market-value weighted and measures a subset of the U.S. municipal tax-exempt investment grade bond market, focusing on bonds that are at or near a call date (currently callable or callable within the next 3 months). The bonds are rated investment grade (A3/A- or better) using the middle rating of Moody's Credit Review ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings, and Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P"). When only two agencies rate a bond, the lower rating is used. When only one agency rates a bond, that rating is used. Bonds in the Underlying Index must have a coupon of 3.5% or higher. The municipal bonds in the Underlying Index must be denominated in U.S. dollars, and have a fixed-rate coupon; an effective maturity from one (1) up to, but not including ten (10) years; and a par value of at least \$7 million (issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million). However, the Underlying Index may include municipal bonds with lower outstanding value and issuing size minimums for approximately a dozen specific states. Excluded from the Underlying Index are taxable municipal bonds, floating-rate bonds, derivatives, private placements, limited offerings, monetary defaults, partially pre-refunded bonds, bonds backed by letters of credit, guaranteed investment contracts, bonds that are subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT"), and municipal bonds for which the use of proceeds is unknown. As of September 1, 2025, the Underlying Index has approximately 1,800 constituents.

The Parent Index measures the performance of the U.S. municipal tax-exempt investment grade bond market and includes general obligation and revenue bonds. The bonds are rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB-/BBB- or higher) using the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P. When only two agencies rate a bond, the lower rating is used. When only one agency rates a bond, that rating is used. The municipal bonds in the Parent Index must be denominated in U.S. dollars, and have a fixed-rate coupon; and a par value of at least \$7 million (issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million) with at least one (1) year until final maturity. Excluded from the Parent Index are taxable municipal bonds, floating-rate bonds, derivatives, private placements, limited offerings, monetary defaults, partially pre-refunded bonds, or bonds backed by letters of credit or guaranteed investment contracts.

The Underlying Index and the Parent Index are each rebalanced by the Index Provider on the last business day of each month. The Underlying Index and the Parent Index are both calculated and administered by the Index Provider, which is not affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser.

Additional information regarding the Underlying Index, including its value, is available at https://assets.bbhub.io/professional/sites/27/40165_20250709.pdf.

The Fund may also seek to increase its income by lending securities. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received by the Fund in connection with its lending of portfolio securities will be invested in short-term investments, including money market funds.

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the Fund's total assets.

The Fund may invest in securities of other affiliated and unaffiliated ETFs registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), that invest primarily in Fund-eligible investments (collectively, the "Underlying Funds"), to the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to certain restrictions.

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

Principal Investment Risks

The value of the F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund's investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's 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. Different risks may be more significant at various times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests or other business considerations rather than the Fund's interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because the Underlying Funds pay an advisory fee to the Adviser based on their assets, the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund's best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.
- **Asset Class Risk.** Securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes.
- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.
- **Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund's performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Because the Fund may enter into transactions with a limited number of counterparties, this increases the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund, and as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or rebalance properly, which may result in significant losses to the Fund, or the Fund may decide to change its leveraged investment objective.
- **Credit Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund may change in response to changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio securities. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security's credit rating declines. The Fund's performance could be hurt if an issuer of a debt security suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default, security downgrade or inability to meet a financial obligation. Credit risk is greater for lower-rated securities. Because the issuers of junk bonds may be in uncertain financial health, the prices of their debt securities could be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than investment-grade debt securities. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of credit risk.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to the Fund's assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent the Fund's investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging Shares or receiving distributions. While the Fund and the Adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Further, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund's service providers, market makers, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or the Adviser. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may

adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyberattacks or other cyber-failures.

- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities will be more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, in a rising interest rate environment than shorter-duration debt securities. As interest rates rise, the value of a bond will fall in direct proportion to its duration and conversely, as interest rates fall, the value of a bond will increase in direct proportion to its duration. Therefore, the longer a bond's duration (measured in years), the more sensitive its price will be to interest rate changes.
- **ETF Risk.** 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.* Only an authorized participant ("AP") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are institutional investors and may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there may be significantly diminished trading in Fund Shares, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value ("NAV"), and Fund Shares may 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. These events, among others, may lead to Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares.
 - *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are intended to be listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, a national securities exchange (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. During periods of market stress, 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). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above, or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the Exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV. 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). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.
- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's Share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, Fund expenses and/or taxable distributions. In addition, the Fund may be subject to risks associated with investments in senior non-preferred bonds (sometimes referred to as a "bail-in bonds"), which are debt securities issued by financial institutions that can be converted into equity securities if such conversion

is mandated by a financial institution's regulatory authority due to the financial institution facing the possibility of bankruptcy. The mandatory conversion of a bail-in bond into an equity security may result in a reduction in value of the security and, if the Fund holds such security when the conversion occurs, the Fund's performance may be negatively impacted.

- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (*i.e.*, credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (*i.e.*, market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may incur relatively high portfolio turnover. The active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Fund's return.
- **Income Risk.** The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower yielding bonds as bonds in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional bonds.
- **Index-Related Risk.** There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. The Index Provider may rely on various sources of information to assess the criteria of components of the Underlying Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index Provider's methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included components. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. Unusual market conditions or other unforeseen circumstances (such as natural disasters, political unrest or war) may impact the Index Provider or a third-party provider and may cause the Index Provider to postpone a scheduled rebalance, which could cause the Underlying Index to vary from its normal or expected composition.
- **Inflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the real value of certain assets or real income from investments (the value of such assets or income after accounting for inflation) will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. Inflation, and investors' expectation of future inflation, can impact the current value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in lower asset values and losses to shareholders. This risk may be elevated compared to historical market conditions because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it but will generally affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and NAV. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from the Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund.

- **Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.
- **Leverage Risk.** Borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, and other investment transactions such as when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions may create investment leverage. If the Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's investment portfolio, the value of the Fund will be potentially more volatile, and all other risks will tend to be compounded. This is because leverage generally creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and so magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's underlying assets. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in losses to the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by the Fund may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, the Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that the Fund may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** As the Fund's portfolio will not typically replicate the Underlying Index fully, it is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment strategy may not produce the intended results. The Adviser's use of a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the Fund's portfolio may subject the Fund to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in aggregate for the Fund's portfolio may not have an investment profile similar to that of the Underlying Index.
- **Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. The adverse market conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors, including economic, political, or financial events, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics), or other disruptive events (whether real, expected, or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **Market Price Risk.** Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for Shares. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (defined below), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. If market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund Shares, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade Shares in the secondary market). Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of Fund Shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV is likely to widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming Shares directly with the Fund.

- **Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming Fund Shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund Shares.
- **Municipal Securities Risk.** Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including in connection with an issuer insolvency. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the inability to collect revenues from such projects or assets. Certain municipal securities are issued by entities with limited taxing authority such as school districts, or are dependent on revenue from a particular sector or industry, such as the utilities sector, infrastructure sector, or transportation industry.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is a non-diversified investment company, which means it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a single asset class than a diversified investment company. This may make the value of the Fund's Shares more susceptible to certain risks than shares of a diversified investment company. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may have a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting a particular issuer.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a newly organized, management investment company with a limited operating history. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors (the "Board") of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the "Company") may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments related to the Underlying Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index, regardless of their investment merits. Although the Fund is permitted to invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, the Adviser generally does not attempt to invest the Fund's assets in defensive positions.
- **Pricing Risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund Shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund Shares.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which the Fund invests.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of its portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of the Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.

- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The Fund may engage in securities lending (*i.e.*, lend portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. The Fund could also experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund.
- **Tax Risk.** There is no guarantee that the Fund's income will be exempt from U.S. federal income taxes and/or the federal AMT. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after the Fund's acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by the Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to decline in value.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** The Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of its Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the corresponding Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of distributions, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, acceptance of custom baskets, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while its Underlying Index does not.
- **Underlying Fund Risk.** The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. Each of the Underlying Funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the Adviser expects the principal investment risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Fund's pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.
- **When-Issued Securities Risk.** The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis. The purchase price of such securities is typically fixed at the time of the commitment, with delivery and payment taking place in the future. At the time of delivery of the securities, the value may be more or less than the purchase or sale price. Purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis may give rise to investment leverage, and may result in increased volatility of the Fund's NAV. Default by, or bankruptcy of, a counterparty to a when-issued transaction would expose the Fund to possible losses because of an adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools specified in such transaction. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") Rules impose mandatory margin requirements for certain types of when-issued or forward commitment transactions, with limited exceptions. Such transactions require mandatory collateralization, which may increase the cost of such transactions and impose added operational complexity.

Performance Information: Performance information for the F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund is not included because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be included once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.fminvest.com.

Management

Investment Adviser

F/m Investments LLC serves as the investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Team Member	Primary Titles	Start Date with F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund
Justin Hennessy	SVP, Director of Portfolio Strategy, Senior Portfolio Manager	Inception
Christina Mika	VP, Assistant Portfolio Manager	Inception
Peter Baden	MD, Director of Fixed Income Strategy	Inception

Purchase and Sale of F/m Ultrashort Tax-Free Muni Fund Shares

Shares are intended to be listed on the Exchange, and investors can only buy and sell Shares through brokers or dealers 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). An investor 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”). Once available, information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, will be available on the Fund’s website at www.fminvest.com.

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 closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is made through 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. Owners of such tax-advantaged accounts should consult with their tax advisor regarding the appropriateness of an investment in the Fund through such accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Fund’s 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 investment objective of the Fund is to seek investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Currently Callable Index (I40165US) (the “Underlying Index”). The Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Portfolio Composition

The Fund has a policy to invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. municipal investment grade bonds that are exempt from federal and certain state taxes, and which are currently callable or callable within the next three (3) months (the “80% Policy”).

The Fund’s 80% Policy is fundamental and cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities. The Fund must comply with its 80% Policy at the time the Fund invests its assets. Accordingly, when the Fund no longer meets the 80% Policy requirement as a result of circumstances beyond its control, such as changes in the value of portfolio holdings, the Fund would not have to sell its holdings, but any new investments it makes would need to be consistent with its 80% Policy.

Additional Principal Investment Strategy Information

The Adviser uses a passive or indexing approach in seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund seeks to track the performance of its Underlying Index even when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing will eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform its Underlying Index, but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. Indexing seeks to achieve lower costs and better after-tax performance by reducing portfolio turnover associated with actively-managed investment companies.

The Adviser utilizes a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the Fund’s portfolio. Representative sampling is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to that of the Underlying Index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund generally invests substantially all of its assets in the securities comprising its Underlying Index and in securities that the Adviser believes to have economic characteristics substantially similar to those of the securities that comprise the Fund’s Underlying Index, but may include issuers that are smaller than those in the Underlying Index. The securities selected by the Adviser for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio are expected to have, in aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market value and sector weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability, duration (*i.e.*, a security’s price sensitivity to a change in interest rates), maturity, credit ratings and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Fund’s Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in its Underlying Index.

In addition, the Fund may invest in securities that are not included in its Underlying Index, cash and cash equivalents, or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed). The Fund may invest in securities of other affiliated and unaffiliated ETFs registered under the 1940 Act, that invest primarily in Fund eligible investments (collectively, “Underlying Funds”) to the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to certain restrictions. The Fund may also seek to increase its income by lending securities. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received by the Fund in connection with its lending of portfolio securities will be invested in short-term investments, including money market funds.

During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments that would not ordinarily be consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. If the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, it may be unable for a time to achieve its investment objective.

The Underlying Index and the Parent Index for the Fund are sponsored by the Index Provider, which is independent of the Fund and the Adviser. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and the Parent Index, and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index and the Parent Index.

Additional Principal Risk Information

The value of the Fund's investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is subject to one or more of the principal risks discussed below. Unless otherwise noted, each risk described below is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** When the Adviser invests the Fund's assets in an Underlying Fund that is also managed by the Adviser, the risk presented is that, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Adviser may have had an incentive to make that investment in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or in lieu of investment in Underlying Funds sponsored or managed by others. This conflict of interest may be amplified when an Underlying Fund has low assets.
- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in the Fund's Portfolio or its Underlying Index may underperform in comparison to other indexes that track, or assets that represent, other countries or geographic units, industries, markets, market segments, or asset classes. Various types of securities, other assets and indices may experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to financial markets generally. This divergence may be due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, inflation, interest rates, productivity, global demand for local products or resources, and regulation and government controls. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Credit Risk.** In connection with the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investments in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund may change in response to the credit ratings of the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's portfolio securities. The degree of risk for a particular security may be reflected in its credit rating. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security's credit rating declines. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed income security held by the Fund may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security. The Fund or Underlying Fund cannot collect interest and principal payments on a fixed income security if the issuer defaults. Investments in fixed income securities that are issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and the Federal Home Loan Banks involve credit risk as they are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Fund and Underlying Funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyberattacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures or breaches by the Adviser, an Underlying Fund's adviser and the Fund's or Underlying Fund's other service providers (including, but not limited to, any of the Fund's or Underlying Funds' accountant, custodian, transfer agent and administrator), and the issuers of securities in which the Fund or Underlying Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with any of the Fund's or Underlying Funds' ability to calculate their respective NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, the Underlying Funds and issuers in which the Fund invests. The Fund and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities are more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, than shorter-duration debt securities, in a rising interest-rate environment. As interest rates rise, the value of a bond will fall in direct proportion to its duration and conversely, as interest rates fall, the value of a bond will increase in direct proportion to its duration. Therefore, the longer a bond's duration (measured in years), the more sensitive its price will be to interest rate changes. "Effective duration" attempts to measure the expected percentage change in the value of a bond or portfolio resulting from a change in prevailing interest rates. The change in the value of a bond or portfolio can be approximated by multiplying its

duration by a change in interest rates. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.

- **ETF Risk.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, the Fund is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an AP may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there may be significantly diminished trading in Shares, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, and Fund Shares may 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. These events, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares.
 - *Cash Transactions Risk.* Unlike certain ETFs, the Fund may effect its creations and redemptions partially or wholly for cash rather than on an in-kind basis. Because of this, the Fund may incur costs such as brokerage costs or be unable to realize certain tax benefits associated with in-kind transfers of portfolio securities that may be realized by other ETFs. These costs may decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP. Shareholders may be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise have been subject to and/or at an earlier date than if the Fund had effected redemptions wholly on an in-kind basis. The Fund's use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.
 - *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Shares of the Fund are intended to be listed on the Exchange. Although the Fund's Shares are intended to be 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 Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in the Fund's 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. 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 the Fund's Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Fund's Shares. In addition, during periods of market stress, 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). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares of the Fund 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 or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the Exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, which are also ETFs, the Fund will be further exposed to ETF risks.
- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response

to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). During periods of reduced market liquidity, the Fund may not be able to readily sell fixed-income securities at prices at or near their perceived value. If the Fund needed to sell large blocks of fixed-income securities to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the prices of such securities. An unexpected increase in the Fund's redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's Share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions. Economic and other market developments can adversely affect fixed-income securities markets. Regulations and business practices, for example, have led some financial intermediaries to curtail their capacity to engage in trading (*i.e.*, "market making") activities for certain fixed-income securities, which could have the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income securities markets. Policy and legislative changes worldwide are affecting many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, the Fund may be subject to risks associated with investments in senior non-preferred bonds (sometimes referred to as a "bail-in bonds"), which are debt securities issued by financial institutions that can be converted into equity securities if such conversion is mandated by a financial institution's regulatory authority due to the financial institution facing the possibility of bankruptcy. The mandatory conversion of a bail-in bond into an equity security may result in a reduction in value of the security and, if the Fund holds such security when the conversion occurs, the Fund's performance may be negatively impacted.

- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (*i.e.*, credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (*i.e.*, market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that the principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** In seeking to track its Underlying Index, the Fund may incur high portfolio turnover. The active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups, and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Fund's return.
- **Income Risk.** The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower-yielding bonds as bonds in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, bonds in the Underlying Index are substituted, or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional bonds.
- **Index-Related Risk.** The Fund seeks to achieve a return that corresponds generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Fund's Underlying Index as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider or any agents that may act on its behalf will compile the Underlying Index accurately, or that the Underlying Index will be determined, composed, or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider provides descriptions of what each Underlying Index is designed to achieve, neither the Index Provider nor its agents provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of the Underlying Index or its related data, and they do not guarantee that the Underlying Index will be in line with the Index Provider's methodology. The Fund's strategy, as described in this Prospectus, is to manage the Fund consistently with its Underlying Index. The Fund does not provide any warranty or guarantee against the Index Provider's or any agent's errors. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy, and completeness of the data used to compile the Underlying Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, particularly where the Underlying Index is less commonly used as a benchmark by funds or managers. Such errors may negatively or positively impact the Fund and its shareholders. For example, during a period where the Underlying Index contains incorrect constituents, the Fund would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to the Underlying Index's other constituents. Shareholders should understand that any gains from Index Provider errors will be kept by the Fund and its shareholders, and any losses or costs resulting from Index Provider errors will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

Unusual market conditions may cause the Index Provider to postpone a scheduled rebalance to the Underlying Index, which could cause the Underlying Index to vary from its normal or expected composition. The postponement of a scheduled rebalance in a time of market volatility could mean that constituents of the Underlying Index that would otherwise be removed at rebalance due to changes in market value, issuer credit ratings, or other reasons may remain, causing the performance and constituents of the Underlying Index to vary from those expected under normal conditions. Apart from scheduled rebalances, the Index Provider or its agents may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to the Underlying Index due to reaching certain weighting constraints, unusual market conditions or corporate events or, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents. When

the Underlying Index is rebalanced and the Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio to attempt to increase the correlation between the Fund's portfolio and its Underlying Index, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne directly by the Fund and its shareholders. Therefore, errors and additional ad hoc rebalances carried out by the Index Provider or its agents to the Underlying Index may increase the costs to and the tracking error risk of the Fund.

- **Inflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the real value of certain assets or real income from investments (the value of such assets or income after accounting for inflation) will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. Inflation, and investors' expectation of future inflation, can impact the current value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in lower asset values and losses to shareholders. This risk may be elevated compared to historical market conditions because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it but will generally affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund, resulting in a negative impact on the Fund's performance and NAV. Any interest rate increases could cause the value of the Fund's investments in debt instruments to decrease. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from the Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund.
- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform different from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- **Leverage Risk.** Borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and other investment transactions such as when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions may create investment leverage. If the Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's investment portfolio, the value of the Fund will be potentially more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. This is because leverage generally creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and so magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's underlying assets. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in losses to the Fund. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy repayment, interest payment, or margin obligations or to meet asset coverage requirements.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by the Fund may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, each the Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that the Fund may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** The Adviser uses a representative sampling indexing strategy, so the Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities that are not included in its Underlying Index. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. The Adviser's use of a representative sampling indexing strategy may subject the Fund to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in aggregate for the Fund's portfolio may not have an investment profile similar to that of the Underlying Index.

Additionally, the Fund is subject to management risk, regardless of whether it is actively or passively managed. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the Adviser may apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. In all cases, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objectives.

- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, including economic, political, financial, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics), or other disruptive events (whether real, expected, or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Fund's NAVs and market prices are based upon the market's perception of value and are not necessarily an objective measure of an investment's value. There is no assurance that the Fund will realize its investment objective, and an investment in the Fund is not, by itself, a complete or balanced investment program. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, or the Fund could underperform other investments.

Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The outcome of such changes cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks, war, natural disasters, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest may add to instability in the world economy and markets generally. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether the Fund invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

The outbreak of COVID-19 and its variants resulted in closing international borders, enhanced health screenings, healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general public concern and uncertainty. This outbreak negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial health of individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. On May 5, 2023, the World Health Organization declared the end of the global emergency status for COVID-19. The United States subsequently ended the federal COVID-19 public health emergency declaration effective May 11, 2023. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are widely available, it is unknown how long certain circumstances related to the pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance. Recently, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life, and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict in Europe and in the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Fund's investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Fund from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, prevent the Fund from receiving payments otherwise due it, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Fund, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Fund to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Fund's performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Fund's performance as a whole.

- **Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. In stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's portfolio holdings, which may cause a variance in the market price of Shares and their underlying NAV. In addition, an exchange or market may issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade

certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which a disrupt the Fund's creation/redemption process, potentially affect the price at which Shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

- **Municipal Securities Risk.** Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including in connection with an issuer insolvency. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the inability to collect revenues from such projects or assets. Certain municipal securities are issued by entities with limited taxing authority such as school districts, or are dependent on revenue from a particular sector or industry, such as the utilities sector, infrastructure sector, or transportation industry.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is a non-diversified investment company, which means it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a single asset class than a diversified investment company. This may make the value of the Fund's Shares more susceptible to certain risks than shares of a diversified investment company. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may have a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting a particular issuer.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of the Board of the Company may determine to liquidate the Fund. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact any of the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. If the Fund fails to attract a large amount of assets, shareholders of the Fund may incur higher expenses as the Fund's fixed costs would be allocated over a smaller number of shareholders.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes or technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser will not sell Shares of a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector. Although the Fund is permitted to invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, the Adviser generally does not attempt to invest the Fund's assets in defensive positions.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which the Fund or Underlying Funds invest.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Fund's portfolios will decline if and when the Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of the Fund's Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund subject to an agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price (including interest). The Fund may enter these transactions when the Adviser expects the return to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds to be greater than the interest expense of the transaction. Reverse repurchase agreements may also be entered into as a temporary measure for emergency purposes or to meet redemption requests.

Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. If the securities held by the Fund decline in value while these transactions are outstanding, the NAV of the Fund's outstanding Shares will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value

of the securities. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.

When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it is subject to the risk that the buyer under the agreement may file for bankruptcy, become insolvent or otherwise default on its obligations to the Fund. In the event of a default by the counterparty, there may be delays, costs and risks of loss involved in the Fund's exercising its rights under the agreement, or those rights may be limited by other contractual agreements or obligations or by applicable law. Such an insolvency may result in a loss equal to the amount by which the value of the securities or other assets sold by the Fund exceeds the repurchase price payable by the Fund; if the value of the purchased securities or other assets increases during such a delay, that loss may also be increased. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities or if the value of investments made by the Fund using the proceeds of the transaction is less than the value of securities. When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it must identify on its books cash or liquid assets that have a value equal to or greater than the repurchase price.

- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative changes in the U.S. are changing many aspects of financial, commercial, public health, environmental, and other regulation and may have a significant effect on U.S. markets generally, as well as on the value of certain securities. Governmental agencies project that the U.S. will continue to maintain elevated public debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although elevated debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, elevated public debt service costs may constrain future economic growth. Circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal on U.S. government debt, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling." Such non-payment would result in substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system. If U.S. relations with certain countries deteriorate, it could adversely affect U.S. issuers, as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. The U.S. has also experienced increased internal unrest and discord. If these trends were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on the U.S. economy and the issuers in which the Fund invests.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The Fund may seek to increase its income by lending portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers. Portfolio securities loans are secured continuously by collateral maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The value of the securities loaned by the Fund will not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets. The Fund may experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund. Lending the Fund's portfolio securities involves the risk of delay in receiving additional collateral if the value of the securities goes up while they are on loan. The Fund may lose money from securities lending if, for example, it is delayed in or prevented from selling the collateral or from recovering the securities loaned or if it incurs losses on the reinvestment of cash collateral.
- **Tax Risk.** There is no guarantee that the Fund's income will be exempt from U.S. federal income taxes and/or the federal AMT. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after the Fund's acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by the Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to decline in value.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** The Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of its Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the corresponding Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of distributions, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, acceptance of custom baskets, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while its Underlying Index does not.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** Investing in Underlying Funds may result in duplication of expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to the Fund's own expenses. The risk of owning an Underlying Fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the Underlying Fund holds. The Fund may incur brokerage fees in connection with its purchase of ETF shares. When the Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those

associated with the direct ownership of securities comprising the Underlying Fund or index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate in response to the performance and risks of the underlying investments or index. In addition to the brokerage costs associated with the Underlying Fund's purchase and sale of the underlying securities, ETFs incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. As a result, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of the ETFs, in addition to Fund expenses. The 1940 Act and the related rules and regulations adopted thereunder impose conditions on investment companies that invest in other investment companies. Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act prohibits the Fund from (i) acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any one investment company, (ii) investing more than 5% of its total assets in any one investment company, and (iii) investing more than 10% of its total assets in all investment companies combined. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits registered investment companies to acquire securities of another investment company in excess of these amounts subject to certain conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures.

- **U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.** While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government, such securities are nonetheless subject to credit risk (*i.e.*, the risk that the U.S. Government may be, or be perceived to be, unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations, such as making payments). Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Fund's pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

Additional Information About Non-Principal Risks of the Fund.

This section provides additional information regarding certain non-principal risks of investing in the Fund. The risks listed below could have a negative impact on any of the Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.** Investors buying or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of the Fund's Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy the Fund's Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell the Fund's Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for the Fund's Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling the Fund's Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of the Fund's Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in the Fund's Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- **Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk.** Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Fund's Adviser or an affiliate of the Fund's Adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund Shares or may invest in the Fund and hold their investment for a limited period of time. These shareholders may also pledge or loan Fund Shares (to secure financing or otherwise), which may result in the Shares becoming concentrated in another party. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained. Redemptions of a large number of Fund Shares by these shareholders may adversely affect the Fund's liquidity and net assets. To the extent the Fund permits redemptions in cash, these redemptions may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV, have a material effect on the market price of the Shares and increase the Fund's brokerage costs and/or accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than it otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such tax year. The Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid Fund investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Fund's remaining assets

may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. To the extent these large shareholders transact in Shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume for the Shares of the Fund and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of Fund Shares. In addition, large purchases of Fund Shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would, diluting its investment returns.

- **Legal and Regulatory Change Risk.** The regulatory environment for investment companies is evolving, and changes in regulation may adversely affect the value of any of the Fund's investments and the Fund's ability to pursue its trading strategy. In addition, the securities markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations. The SEC and other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund could be substantial and adverse.
- **RIC Compliance Risk.** The Fund has elected to be, and intends to qualify each year for treatment as, a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. To continue to qualify for federal income tax treatment as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. If for any taxable year the Fund fails to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of the Fund's taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders) and its income available for distribution will be reduced. In that case, shareholders would receive taxable dividends without regard to the tax-exempt nature of the Fund's underlying investments. Under certain circumstances, the Fund could cure a failure to qualify as a RIC, but in order to do so, the Fund could incur significant Fund-level taxes and could be forced to dispose of certain assets.
- **Temporary Investments.** The Fund may depart from its principal investment strategy in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by taking a temporary defensive position (up to 100% of its assets) in all types of money market and short-term debt securities. If the Fund were to take a temporary defensive position, it may be unable for a time to achieve its investment objective.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund's entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through the Fund's website at www.fminvest.com and may be made available through financial reporting and news services or any other medium, including publicly available internet websites. Additional information regarding the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board of the Company, of which the Fund is a series, is responsible for supervising the operations and affairs of the Fund. The Adviser is responsible for the daily management and administration of the Fund's operations.

Investment Adviser

The investment adviser for the Fund is F/m Investments LLC (the "Adviser"). The Adviser is located at 3050 K Street NW, Suite 201, Washington, DC 20007. Three officers of the Company own an indirect, minority interest in the Adviser. The Adviser is a majority owned subsidiary of F/m Managers Group, LP, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1251 Capital, Inc., which is a financial services holding company. Subject to the overall supervision of the Board, the Adviser manages the overall investment operations of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies and formulates a continuing investment strategy for the Fund pursuant to the terms of investment advisory agreement between the Company and the Adviser (the "Advisory Agreement"). Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee that is computed and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.30% of the Fund's average daily net assets during the month. From the unitary management fee, the Adviser pays most of the expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit, and other services. However, under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not responsible for interest expenses, brokerage commissions, and other trading expenses, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business. No information regarding the advisory fees paid by the Fund is currently available, as the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement and the factors the Board considered with respect to its approval will be available in the Fund's first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

The Adviser's Investment Management Team

The Fund's portfolio managers are jointly responsible for the portfolio management decisions for the Fund.

Justin Hennessy

Mr. Hennessy is the Senior Vice President, Director of Portfolio Strategy and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, focused on tax-exempt municipal bond strategies. Mr. Hennessy joined Genoa Asset Management, LLC ("Genoa"), a formerly affiliated entity of the Adviser, in 2011 and led its customized municipal bond portfolios. Mr. Hennessy has over 30 years of investment management experience, encompassing investment advisory firms, insurance companies, mutual funds and bank trust departments. Prior to joining Genoa and its predecessor firm, Mr. Hennessy was head of portfolio management for a registered investment adviser and managing director at a brokerage firm focusing on municipal bond portfolios. Previously, Mr. Hennessy was Managing Director at Ambac Indemnity Corporation ("Ambac"), where he founded the firm's investment group. At Ambac, Mr. Hennessy was responsible for the firm's \$4 billion investment portfolio, asset/liability matching, strategy and research, and board reporting for the portfolio. He also served as Senior Vice President at CIGNA, responsible for a \$2.3 billion property and casualty insurance portfolio and the company's municipal bond mutual funds. Mr. Hennessy began his career as an investment officer with the Old Colony Trust Department in Boston.

Peter Baden

Mr. Baden is the Managing Director and Director of Fixed Income Strategy for the Adviser. Mr. Baden has over 25 years of investment management experience, encompassing portfolio management, mergers and acquisitions, financial institutions, and credit analysis. Prior to joining the Adviser in 2020, Mr. Baden joined a predecessor firm in 2005 to launch the firm's effort to build customized fixed income portfolios for high net-worth clients. Prior to joining the predecessor firm, Mr. Baden worked on the mergers and acquisitions team at Star Banc (now US Bancorp) acquiring and integrating multiple banks and savings and loan associations. In the trust department of Star Banc, he managed the REIT allocation for a mutual fund and analyzed US and international bank, insurance, and financial companies, as well as municipalities. Previously, at Pacholder Associates, Mr. Baden managed money market assets in multiple portfolios, and designed and developed proprietary portfolio systems and models for distressed companies, collateralized bond obligations, and legal settlement pools. Mr. Baden has extensive experience with resolution and liquidation for distressed portfolios including experience with the Resolution Trust Corporation.

Christina Mika

Ms. Mika is a Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Adviser. Prior to her current role, Ms. Mika was a Senior Equity Trader at Ziegler Capital Management, LLC ("ZCM"), a former affiliated entity of the Adviser. Prior to ZCM, she served as a Derivative Analyst with UBS Global Asset Management and as an Energy Trader for a subsidiary of Nisource Inc, a Fortune 500 company. Ms. Mika began her career as a Senior Fixed Income Trader at ABN Amro (formerly Chicago Capital Management).

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issue and redeem its 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 (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the 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.

Investors can only buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are intended to be 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 the Fund's Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. 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 the Fund’s Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for the Fund’s 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 the Fund’s Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have the Fund’s Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of the Fund’s Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of the Fund’s 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.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of the Fund’s Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of the Fund’s Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, or other widely disseminated means, including an updated “intraday indicative value” (“IIV”) for the Fund’s Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Fund is neither involved in nor responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of the Fund’s portfolios because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of the Fund at a particular point in time. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the Fund’s NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of the Fund’s Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by any of the Fund’s shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem the Fund’s 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 tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains or losses. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and 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 reserves 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 at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for the Fund 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. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates by the Fund’s Valuation Designee (defined below), under guidelines established by the Board.

Fair Value Pricing

If market quotations are unavailable or deemed unreliable, securities will be fair valued by the Adviser, as the Fund’s Valuation Designee (the “Valuation Designee”), in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board and under the Board’s ultimate supervision. The Board has adopted a pricing and valuation policy for use by the Fund and its Valuation Designee in calculating the Fund’s NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Fund has designated the Adviser as its “Valuation Designee” to perform all of the fair value determinations as well as to perform all of the responsibilities that may be performed by the Valuation Designee in accordance with Rule 2a-5. The Valuation Designee is authorized to make all necessary determinations of the fair values of portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or if it is deemed that the prices obtained

from brokers and dealers or independent pricing services are unreliable. Relying on prices supplied by pricing services or dealers or using fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by the Fund to price its investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other investment companies and investors to price the same investments.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders. The Fund expects to declare and pay distributions, if any, monthly, however it may declare and pay distributions more or less frequently. Net realized capital gains (including net short-term capital gains), if any, will be distributed by the Fund at least annually.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available to their customers who own the Fund's Shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require the Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Taxes

The Fund intends to elect to be, and to qualify each year for treatment as, a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code.

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in the Fund Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information about certain U.S. tax considerations relevant under current law, which may be subject to change in the future. Such tax information does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances, including if you are subject to special tax treatment. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are "United States persons" (within the meaning of the Code) holding Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, for investment). You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund's Shares.

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

Taxes on Distributions

Dividends paid by the Fund that are properly reported as tax-exempt interest dividends will not be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax. The Fund intends to invest its assets in a manner such that dividend distributions to its shareholders generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income taxation. Dividends paid by the Fund will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax (though not necessarily exempt from state and local taxation) to the extent of the Fund's tax-exempt interest income as long as 50% or more of the value of the Fund's assets at the end of each quarter is invested in state, municipal and other bonds whose interest is excluded from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes and as long as the Fund properly reports such dividends as tax-exempt interest dividends. If the Fund invests in certain "private activity bonds," a portion of the exempt-interest dividends paid by them will be an item of tax preference to shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax.

Exempt interest dividends from interest earned on the municipal securities of a state or its political subdivisions may be exempt from income tax in that state. However, income from the municipal securities of one state generally will not qualify for tax-free treatment in other states.

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income, if any. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income (including short-term capital gain) other than net tax-exempt 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 of the Fund. 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"), if any, will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares of the Fund.

If the Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the U.S. federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of Shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

The Fund may make distributions that are treated as a return of capital. Such distributions are generally not taxable but will reduce the basis of your Shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the basis of your Shares, however, the excess will be treated as gain from a sale of the Shares.

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

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including any taxable interest, dividends, and capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares of the Fund). 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.

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 of the Fund). Income from U.S. treasury securities are generally exempt from state and local taxes. Tax-exempt interest income is not included in net investment income for purposes of the federal net investment tax. Distributions paid from any interest income that is not tax-exempt and from any short-term or long-term capital gains will be taxable whether you reinvest those distributions or receive them in cash. Distributions paid from the Fund's net long-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held 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 to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

For federal income tax purposes, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares of the Fund generally is treated as capital gain or loss and as a long-term capital gain or loss if those Shares have been held for more than 12 months and as a short-term capital gain or loss if those Shares have been held for 12 months 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 or undistributed capital gains deemed paid with respect to such Shares of the Fund. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired (or the shareholder enters into a contract or option to acquire Shares of the Fund), including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of Shares. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an increase to the basis of the Shares acquired.

IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans

The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on and sales of Shares of the Fund held in an IRA (or other tax-qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless it borrowed to acquire the Shares.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders

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 or returns of capital) 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. 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. For these purposes, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally represent distributions of interest or short-term capital gains that would not have been subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at the source if received directly by a foreign shareholder, and that satisfy certain other requirements.

Properly reported distributions by the Fund that are received by foreign shareholders are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax when they (a) are paid by the Fund in respect of the Fund's "qualified net interest income" (i.e., the Fund's U.S. source interest income, subject to certain exceptions, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (b) are paid by the Fund in connection with the Fund's "qualified short-term gains" (generally, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gains over the Fund's long-term capital losses for such tax year). However, depending on the circumstances, the Fund may report all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible distributions as derived from such qualified net interest income or from such qualified short-term gains, and a portion of such distributions (e.g., distributions attributable to interest from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) would be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding.

If the Fund were to retain any net capital gain and designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders, foreign shareholders would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return in order to claim refunds of their portion of the tax paid by the Fund on deemed capital gain distributions.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale of Fund's Shares, except that a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a calendar year will be taxable on such gains and on capital gain dividends from the Fund.

However, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in the Fund is effectively connected with that trade or business, then the foreign investor's income from the Fund will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident.

The Fund is generally required to withhold 30% on certain payments to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Fund.

Backup Withholding

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares of the Fund) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption 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 he, she or it is not subject to such backup withholding. A foreign investor can generally avoid such backup withholding by certifying his or her foreign status under penalties of perjury. The current backup withholding rate is 24%.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP 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 market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the AP's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Any gain or loss realized by an AP upon a creation of Creation Units will be treated as capital gain or loss if the AP holds the securities exchanged therefor as capital assets, and otherwise will be ordinary income or loss. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held by the AP for more than 12 months, and otherwise will be short-term capital gain or loss.

The Company on behalf of the Fund has the right to reject an order for a purchase of Creation Units if the AP (or a group of APs) would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Company also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If the Fund does issue Creation Units to an AP (or group of APs) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, the AP (or group of APs) may not recognize gain or loss upon the Exchange of securities for Creation Units.

An AP who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units and the AP's basis in the Creation Units. Any gain or loss realized by an AP upon a redemption of Creation Units will be treated as capital gain or loss if the AP holds the Shares comprising the Creation Units as capital assets, and otherwise will be ordinary income or loss. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held by the AP for more than 12 months, and otherwise will generally be short-term capital gain or loss. Any capital loss realized upon a redemption of Creation Units held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the applicable AP of long-term capital gains with respect to the Creation Units (including any amounts credited to the AP as undistributed capital gains). However, any loss realized upon a redemption of Creation Units will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired (or the AP enters into a contract or option to acquire Shares of the Fund), including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the redemption. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an increase to the basis of the Shares acquired.

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, which would generally not give rise to a taxable gain or loss for the Fund. 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.

Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

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 the Fund's distributions and sales of Shares of the Fund. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares of the Fund under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, 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 Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser and its affiliates, out of their own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may pay intermediaries, including affiliates of the Adviser, for the sale of Fund Shares and related services, including participation in activities that are designed to make intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing and related sales support, educational training or support, or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Payments may also be made to intermediaries for making Shares of the Fund available to their customers generally and in investment programs. The Adviser and its affiliates may also reimburse expenses or make payments from their own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities the Adviser believes may facilitate investment in the Fund.

The possibility of receiving, or the receipt of, the payments described above may provide intermediaries or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund, and other funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over other investments that do not make such payments. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Fund and other ETFs.

Premium/Discount Information

Once available, information regarding how often the Fund's Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV will be presented, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.fminvest.com.

Continuous Offering

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

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Fund Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Fund's Prospectus is available on the SEC's electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 of the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Additional Information

The Fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's Adviser, who provides services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, nor intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Shares of the Fund. The Fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR IN THE FUND'S SAI INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THIS PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY OR ITS DISTRIBUTOR. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE COMPANY OR BY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial highlights are not yet available for the Fund as the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

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Cleveland, Ohio 44115

UNDERWRITER

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Portland, Maine 04101

COUNSEL

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the Fund, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semiannual Reports

Once available, additional information about the Fund's investments will be included in the Fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. The annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its most recently completed fiscal year. The annual reports and semi-annual reports to the Fund's shareholders will be available at www.fminvest.com or by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI dated September 26, 2025, as supplemented October 3, 2025, provides more details about the Fund and its policies. The current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into (and is legally a part of) this Prospectus.

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

The SAI is available, without charge, upon request along with the semiannual and annual reports. To obtain a free copy of the SAI, semiannual or annual reports or if you have questions about the Fund:

By Internet

Go to www.fminvest.com.

By Telephone

Call 1-800-617-0004 or your securities dealer.

By Mail

Write to:

F/m Investments ETFs
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252

From the SEC

Information about the Fund (including the SAI) and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending an electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File Number 811-05518