
Volt Crypto Industry Revolution and Tech ETF

(Ticker: BTCR)

A series of the
Volt ETF Trust

PROSPECTUS

October 1, 2021

This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference. For questions, or for Shareholder Services, please call 1-800-773-3863.

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective: The Volt Crypto Industry Revolution and Tech ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and 12b-1 Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

¹: *Estimated for the current fiscal year.*

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold) all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years
\$87	\$271

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing a majority of its net assets in U.S. and foreign companies with exposure to bitcoin and its supporting infrastructure. The Advisor applies an option overlay strategy to the Fund’s equity investments.

The Fund defines companies with exposure to bitcoin as “Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies”, which are domestic and foreign (including American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”)) companies that: (i) hold a majority of their net assets in bitcoin on their balance sheet as can be reasonably determined by the company’s annual filings (e.g. filings on Form 10k or foreign equivalents) from the past 12 months; and/or (ii) derive a majority of their revenue or profits directly from mining, lending, transacting in bitcoin, or manufacturing bitcoin mining equipment as can be reasonably determined by the company’s annual filings from the past 12 months. The Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies noted in (i) above will not include Canadian ETFs, private funds, or GBTC.

While the Fund has a bitcoin industry focus, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies and Technology Companies, options on those companies and ETFs with exposure to those companies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest the majority of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies. The remainder of the Fund’s net assets used to satisfy the 80% test set forth above will be invested in Technology Companies, and at least 15% of the Fund’s net assets will be in Technology Companies. “Technology Companies” are companies that derive at least 50% of their revenue from software, technology hardware, and/or products or services that rely on self-developed processing chips or artificial intelligence chips.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the portfolio to gain broad equity market exposure, including through ETFs, to offset the risk of the focused portfolio. The Fund will not directly invest in bitcoin but will invest in companies that support bitcoin and the bitcoin blockchain industry.

Bitcoin is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Bitcoin network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Bitcoin network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called bitcoin, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. Bitcoin can be used to pay for goods and services, or it can be converted to fiat currencies (traditional currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, that are government-issued and are not backed by a physical commodity, such as gold or silver) at rates determined by digital asset exchanges that trade bitcoin or in individual end-to-end user transactions under a barter system.

Bitcoin is one among many uses of blockchain technology. Blockchain technology is an emerging technology that is redefining how a record of value is maintained. Blockchain technology seeks to solve transactional challenges of counterparty trust and the need for a central repository or ledger by providing a transparent and secure process to transfer and digitally record information on a shared transaction database through a secure, decentralized, peer-to-peer distributed ledger. In this regard, it is designed to facilitate the

transfer of information or property between users such that the transfer is guaranteed to be secure and known to all participants and shared across a distributed network where, once verified, the legitimacy of the transfer cannot be challenged. Blockchain technology may be used to support a vast array of business applications in many different industries and markets, and the extent of its versatility has not yet been fully explored. As a result, the Fund may invest in equity securities of operating companies with investments in bitcoin and bitcoin's blockchain technology that focus on or have exposure to a wide variety of industries and countries, including emerging markets.

The Fund will invest up to 25% of the Fund's assets in a single analytics software company that the Advisor believes is generally bullish on bitcoin and may be positioned to benefit in a rise in bitcoin value due to their willingness to convert free cash into bitcoin.

In selecting companies that the Advisor believes are relevant to the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor seeks to identify, using its own internal research and analysis, companies capitalizing on bitcoin and bitcoin's blockchain technology or that are enabling or supporting the further development of bitcoin or bitcoin investments in the markets in which they operate. The Advisor's internal research and analysis leverages insights from diverse sources, including internal and external research, and indicators such as the Stock-to-Flow model, which evaluates the current stock of bitcoin against the flow of new bitcoin mined that year. The Advisor uses such research to develop and refine its investment themes and identify and take advantage of trends that have ramifications for individual companies or entire industries.

Under normal circumstances, primarily all of the Fund's assets will be invested in equity securities and options on those equity securities, including common stocks, partnership interests, business trust shares and other equity investments or ownership interests in business enterprises and ETFs. The Fund's investments will include small-, medium- and large-capitalization companies. The Fund's investments in foreign equity securities will be in both developed and emerging markets. The Fund may invest in foreign securities (including investments in ADRs) and securities listed on local foreign exchanges.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which means that the Fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a fewer number of issuers.

Option Overlay Strategy

Up to twenty percent of the Fund's net assets will be subject to the Fund's option overlay. The option overlay consists of purchasing exchange-traded and over the counter ("OTC") put options on the NASDAQ[®] 100 Index, S&P 500[®] Index, a NASDAQ[®] 100 Index ETF, an S&P 500 Index ETF, or individual securities and call options on individual securities. When the Fund purchases a call option, the Fund has the right, but not the obligation, to buy a stock or other asset at a specified price (strike price) within a specific time period.

When the Fund purchases a put option, the Fund has the right, but not the obligation, to sell a stock or other asset at a specified price (strike price) within a specific time period.

The option overlay is a strategic, persistent exposure meant to hedge against market movements or capture movements in individual companies. If the market goes up, the Fund's returns may outperform the market because the Advisor will sell or exercise the call options. If the market goes down, the Fund's returns may fall less than the market because the Advisor will sell or exercise the put options. The Advisor selects options based upon its evaluation of relative value based on cost, strike price (price that the option can be bought or sold by the option holder) and maturity (the last date the option contract is valid) and will exercise or close the options based on maturity or portfolio rebalancing requirements. The Fund anticipates purchasing and selling options on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis, depending upon the Fund's rebalancing requirements and the individual option expiration dates. However, the Fund may rebalance its option portfolio on a more frequent basis for a number of reasons such as market volatility renders the protection provided by the option strategy ineffective or an option position has appreciated to the point that it is prudent to decrease the Fund's exposure and realize gains for the Fund's shareholders. While the option overlay is intended to improve the Fund's performance, there is no guarantee that it will do so.

The value of the Fund's call options is expected to rise in proportion to the rise in value of the underlying assets, but the amount by which the Fund's options increase or decrease in value depends on how far the market has moved from the time the options position was initiated. The value of the Fund's call options may rise faster than the market if the Advisor successfully selects options that appreciate in value.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Risk is inherent in all investing. The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit or obligation of any bank, is not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank, and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Single Issuer Investment Risk. The Fund focuses its assets (i.e., invests up to 25% of its assets) in securities of a single issuer and, as a result, the Fund may be subject to greater volatility with respect to its portfolio securities than a Fund that is more broadly diversified. Accordingly, the Fund is subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of a single issuer.

Bitcoin Exposure Risk. Cryptocurrencies (also referred to as "virtual currencies" and "digital currencies") are digital assets designed to act as a medium of exchange.

Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin.

Cryptocurrency generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrency is not legal tender. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the United States is still developing. The market price of bitcoin has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, the Fund's shareholders may experience losses. Similar to fiat currencies (i.e., a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. The companies in which the Fund invests and the Fund's indirect investment in bitcoin remain subject to volatility experienced by the cryptocurrency exchanges and other cryptocurrency trading venues. Such volatility can adversely affect an investment in the Fund.

Derivatives Risk. Options are a derivative investment. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

Option Risk. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

Blockchain Technology Investments Risk. An investment in companies actively engaged with blockchain technology (which underpins bitcoin and the Bitcoin network) may be subject to the following risks:

- The technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. The mechanics of using distributed ledger technology to transact in other types of assets, such as securities or derivatives, is less clear. There is no assurance that widespread adoption will occur. A lack of expansion in the usage of blockchain technology could adversely affect an investment in the Fund.

- Theft, loss or destruction. Transacting on a blockchain depends in part specifically on the use of cryptographic keys that are required to access a user’s account (or “wallet”). The theft, loss or destruction of these keys impairs the value of ownership claims users have over the relevant assets being represented by the ledger (whether “smart contracts,” securities, currency or other digital assets). The theft, loss or destruction of private or public keys needed to transact on a blockchain could also adversely affect a company’s business or operations if it were dependent on the ledger.
- Competing platforms and technologies. The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to blockchains.
- Cyber security incidents. Cyber security incidents may compromise an issuer, its operations or its business. Cyber security incidents may also specifically target a user’s transaction history, digital assets, or identity, thereby leading to privacy concerns. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.
- Developmental risk. Blockchain technology may never develop optimized transactional processes that lead to realized economic returns for any company in which the Fund invests. Companies that are developing applications of blockchain technology applications may not in fact do so or may not be able to capitalize on those blockchain technologies. The development of new or competing platforms may cause consumers and investors to use alternatives to blockchains.
- Intellectual property claims. A proliferation of recent startups attempting to apply blockchain technology in different contexts means the possibility of conflicting intellectual property claims could be a risk to an issuer, its operations or its business. This could also pose a risk to blockchain platforms that permit transactions in digital securities. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in the viability of blockchain may adversely affect an investment in the Fund.
- Lack of liquid markets, and possible manipulation of blockchain-based assets. Digital assets that are represented and trade on a blockchain may not necessarily benefit from viable trading markets. Stock exchanges have listing requirements and vet issuers, and perhaps users. These conditions may not necessarily be replicated on a blockchain, depending on the platform’s controls and other policies. The more lenient a blockchain platform is about vetting issuers of digital assets or users that transact on the platform, the higher the potential risk for fraud or the manipulation of digital assets. These factors may decrease liquidity or

volume, or increase volatility of digital securities or other assets trading on a blockchain.

- Lack of regulation. Digital commodities such as cryptocurrencies and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. As a result, companies engaged in such blockchain activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity or even failure.
- Third party product defects or vulnerabilities. Where blockchain systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a blockchain application may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities.
- Reliance on the Internet. Blockchain functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies and adversely affect the Fund. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.
- Line of business risk. Some of the companies in which the Fund may invest are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to blockchain and these lines of business could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company's ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of blockchain, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company's business or financial condition.

Equity Risk. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the equity securities held by the Fund. Equity prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments (including investments in ADRs) may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets,

resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity. There is also less publicly available information on emerging market companies due to differences in regulation, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping requirements, and the information available may be unreliable or outdated.

Underlying Fund Risk. ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the ETFs is subject to its own specific risks, but the Advisor expects the principal investments risks of such ETFs will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Large Capitalization Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may have a high turnover of the securities held in its portfolio. Increased portfolio turnover causes the Fund to incur higher brokerage costs, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that the investment management strategy may not produce the intended results and may negatively impact Fund performance. The Advisor's overlay strategy will not fully protect the Fund from declines in the market.

Financial Technology Risk. Companies that are developing financial technologies such as blockchain technology that seek to disrupt or displace established financial institutions generally face competition from much larger and more established firms. Financial technology companies may not be able to capitalize on their disruptive technologies if they face political and/or legal attacks from competitors, industry groups or local and national governments. Laws generally vary by country, creating some challenges to achieving scale. A financial technology company may not currently derive any revenue, and there is no assurance that such company will derive any revenue from innovative technologies in the future. Additionally, financial technology companies may be adversely impacted by potential rapid product obsolescence, cybersecurity attacks, increased regulatory oversight and disruptions in the technology they depend on.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund may make investments in certain ETFs that are concentrated in the Information Technology sector, which means the ETFs are more likely to be more adversely affected by any negative performance of the Information Technology sector than ETFs that have more diversified holdings across a number of sectors. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the ETFs' investments.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is structured as an ETF. As a result, the Fund is subject to the special risks, including:

- **Not Individually Redeemable.** The Fund's shares ("Shares") are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value ("NAV") and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- **Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares.

- *Cash Purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the Fund's NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.
 - To the extent Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other Authorized Participant can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Fund's shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund's net asset value.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.
 - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value.
 - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.

Authorized Participant Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Limited History Risk. The Fund is a new ETF and has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is not known how long such impacts will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment.

New Advisor Risk. The Advisor has only recently begun serving as an investment advisor to ETFs. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Advisor, and the Advisor may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund's portfolio may focus on a limited number of investments and will be subject to potential for volatility than a diversified fund.

COVID-19 Risk. An outbreak of infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now been detected globally. COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many countries or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. As such, issuers of debt securities with operations, productions, offices, and/or personnel in (or other exposure to) areas affected with the virus may experience significant disruptions to their business and/or holdings. The potential impact on the credit markets may include market illiquidity, defaults and bankruptcies, among other consequences, particularly on issuers in the airline, travel and leisure and retail sectors. The extent to which COVID-19 will affect the Fund, the Fund's service providers' and/or issuer's operations and results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information that may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and the actions taken

to contain COVID-19. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic, political and/or financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by such events. If there is a significant decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio, this may impact the Fund's asset coverage levels for certain kinds of derivatives and other portfolio transactions. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the global economy cannot be determined with certainty.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

FUND PERFORMANCE

The Fund is new and does not yet have historical performance.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor: Volt Equity LLC (the "Advisor")

Portfolio Managers: Tad Park, Chief Executive Officer of the Advisor, has served the Fund as a portfolio manager since it commenced operations in September 2021. Mr. Park is primarily responsible for the management of the Fund.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed primarily cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with Authorized Participants, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual shares of the fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because ETF 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 of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). You may access recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, Market Price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Fund's website at www.voltfunds.com.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA). Distributions on investments made through tax deferred arrangements generally will be taxed later when withdrawn from those accounts.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Advisor or other related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, AND RISKS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to provide capital appreciation. The investment objective is not a fundamental policy and can be changed without shareholder approval by a vote of the Board. Shareholders will receive 60 days' prior written notice before a change to an investment objective or the Fund's 80% investment policy in Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies and Technology Companies, options on those companies, and ETFs with exposure to those companies takes effect.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed ETF. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies and Technology Companies, options on those companies and ETFs with exposure to those companies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest the majority of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Bitcoin Industry Revolution Companies. The remainder of the Fund's net assets used to satisfy the 80% test set forth above will be invested in Technology Companies, and at least 15% of the Fund's net assets will be in Technology Companies.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the portfolio to gain equity market exposure by investing directly in equities or indirectly through equity ETFs, to offset the risk of the focused portfolio. The Advisor applies an option overlay strategy to the Fund's equity investments.

The Fund will not directly invest in bitcoin but will invest in companies that support bitcoin and the bitcoin blockchain industry.

Bitcoin is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Bitcoin network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Bitcoin network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called bitcoin, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. Bitcoin can be used to pay for goods and services, or it can be converted to fiat currencies (traditional currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, that are government-issued and are not backed by a physical commodity, such as gold or silver) at rates determined by digital asset exchanges that trade bitcoin or in individual end-to-end user transactions under a barter system.

Bitcoin is created by "mining." Mining involves miners using a sophisticated computer program to repeatedly solve complex mathematical problems on specialized computer hardware. The mathematical problem involves a computation involving all or some bitcoin transactions that have been proposed by the Bitcoin network's participants. When this

problem is solved, the computer creates a “block” consisting of these transactions. As each newly solved block refers back to and “connects” with the immediately prior solved block, the addition of a new block adds to the blockchain in a manner similar to a new link being added to a chain. A miner that is successful in adding a block to the blockchain is automatically awarded a fixed amount of bitcoin for its efforts plus any transaction fees paid by transferors whose transactions are recorded in the block. This reward system is the means by which new bitcoin enter circulation.

The supply of new bitcoin is mathematically controlled so that the number of bitcoin grows at a limited rate pursuant to a pre-set schedule. The number of bitcoin awarded for solving a new block is automatically halved after every 210,000 blocks are added to the Bitcoin blockchain (approximately every four years). Currently, the fixed reward for solving a new block is 6.25 bitcoin per block and this is expected to decrease by half to become 3.125 bitcoin after the next 210,000 blocks have entered the Bitcoin network, which is expected to be May 2024. This deliberately controlled rate of bitcoin creation means that the number of bitcoin in existence will increase at a controlled rate until the number of bitcoin in existence reaches the pre-determined 21 million bitcoin. It is estimated that the 21 million bitcoin limitation will be reached in the year 2140.

Bitcoin is one among many uses of blockchain technology. Blockchain technology is an emerging technology that is redefining how a record of value is maintained. Blockchain technology seeks to solve transactional challenges of counterparty trust and the need for a central repository or ledger by providing a transparent and secure process to transfer and digitally record information on a shared transaction database through a secure, decentralized, peer-to-peer distributed ledger. In this regard, it is designed to facilitate the transfer of information or property between users such that the transfer is guaranteed to be secure and known to all participants and shared across a distributed network where, once verified, the legitimacy of the transfer cannot be challenged. Blockchain technology may be used to support a vast array of business applications in many different industries and markets, and the extent of its versatility has not yet been fully explored. As a result, the Fund may invest in equity securities of operating companies with investments in bitcoin and bitcoin’s blockchain technology that focus on or have exposure to a wide variety of industries and countries, including emerging markets.

In selecting companies that the Advisor believes are relevant to the Fund’s investment objective, the Advisor seeks to identify, using its own internal research and analysis, companies capitalizing on bitcoin and bitcoin’s blockchain technology or that are enabling or supporting the further development of bitcoin or bitcoin investments in the markets in which they operate. The Advisor’s internal research and analysis leverages insights from diverse sources, including internal and external research, and indicators such as the Stock-to-Flow model, which evaluates the current stock of bitcoin against the flow of new bitcoin mined that year. The Advisor uses such research to develop and refine its investment themes and identify and take advantage of trends that have ramifications for individual companies or entire industries. The Advisor’s internal research and analysis leverages

insights from diverse sources, including internal and external research, to develop and refine its investment strategy to identify and take advantage of trends that have ramifications for individual companies or entire industries. Some factors that are considered before a security is bought or sold is how much bitcoin the Bitcoin Industry Revolutionary holds compared to its market cap, trends and moving averages for bitcoin, and expectations for the company's future cashflows. If the Advisor anticipates a prolonged bear market, the Advisor may decide to sell companies that have outsized exposure to bitcoin price movement, such as bitcoin miners, in favor of companies that support the infrastructure of bitcoin, but are not disproportionately affected by the price of bitcoin.

Under normal circumstances, primarily all of the Fund's assets will be invested in equity securities and options on those equities, including common stocks, partnership interests, business trust shares and other equity investments or ownership interests in business enterprises and ETFs. The Fund's investments will include small-, medium- and large-capitalization companies. The Fund's investments in foreign equity securities will be in both developed and emerging markets. The Fund may invest in foreign securities (including investments in ADRs) and securities listed on local foreign exchanges.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which means that the Fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a fewer number of issuers. The Fund will be concentrated (i.e., will invest 25% or more of its assets under normal circumstances) in the information technology industry.

Option Overlay Strategy

The option overlay consists of purchasing exchange-traded and over the counter ("OTC") put options on the NASDAQ® 100 Index, S&P 500® Index, a NASDAQ® 100 Index ETF, a S&P 500 Index ETF or individual securities and call options on individual securities. When the Fund purchases a call option, the Fund has the right, but not the obligation, to buy a stock or other asset at a specified price (strike price) within a specific time period. When the Fund purchases a put option, the Fund has the right, but not the obligation, to sell a stock or other asset at a specified price (strike price) within a specific time period.

Up to twenty percent of the Fund's net assets will be subject to the Fund's option overlay. The option overlay is intended as a strategic, persistent exposure meant to hedge against market movements or capture movements in individual companies. If the market goes up, the Fund's returns may outperform the market because the Advisor will sell or exercise the call options. If the market goes down, the Fund's returns may fall less than the market because the Advisor will sell or exercise the put options. The Advisor generally selects options with strike prices at least 5% out of the money at purchase. A call option is out of the money if the strike price is higher at the time of purchase than the market price of the underlying asset. A put option is out of the money if the strike price is lower than the market price of the underlying asset. The Advisor selects options based upon its evaluation of

relative value based on cost, strike price (price that the option can be bought or sold by the option holder) and maturity (the last date the option contract is valid) and will exercise or close the options based on maturity or portfolio rebalancing requirements. The Fund anticipates purchasing and selling options on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis, depending upon the Fund's rebalancing requirements and the individual option expiration dates. However, the Fund may rebalance its option portfolio on a more frequent basis for a number of reasons such as market volatility renders the protection provided by the option strategy ineffective or an option position has appreciated to the point that it is prudent to decrease the Fund's exposure and realize gains for the Fund's shareholders. The Advisor actively trades options using a systematic proprietary approach that rebalances at least monthly. The Advisor manages the use of options so that the annualized cost of the put option overlay does not normally exceed 3% of the net assets of the Fund. While the option overlay is intended to improve the Fund's performance, there is no guarantee that it will improve performance.

If the Advisor determines that purchasing options is not a cost-effective way to implement the overlay strategy, it may employ options spreads. In a call option spread, the Fund purchases a call option while selling (writing) a call option that is further out of the money to partially offset the cost of the purchased option. In a put option spread the Fund purchases a put option while selling (writing) a put option that is further out of the money to partially offset the cost of the purchased option.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The Fund is subject to various risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that the investment management strategy may not produce the intended results and may negatively impact Fund performance. The Advisor's overlay strategy will not fully protect the Fund from declines in the market.

Authorized Participant Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Bitcoin Exposure Risk. Cryptocurrencies (also referred to as “virtual currencies” and “digital currencies”) are digital assets designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. The Fund may gain exposure to bitcoin by investing in companies that hold bitcoin on their balance sheets and, as a non-principal investment strategy, pooled investment vehicles that invest in bitcoin and certain cash-settled derivatives traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange linked to bitcoin.

Cryptocurrency generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrency is not legal tender. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the United States is still developing. The market price of bitcoin has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, the Fund’s shareholders may experience losses. Similar to fiat currencies (i.e., a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. The companies in which the Fund invests and the Fund’s indirect investment in bitcoin remain subject to volatility experienced by the cryptocurrency exchanges and other cryptocurrency trading venues. Such volatility can adversely affect an investment in the Fund.

Blockchain Technology Investments Risk. An investment in companies actively engaged with blockchain technology (which underpins bitcoin and the Bitcoin network) may be subject to the following risks:

- The technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. The mechanics of using distributed ledger technology to transact in other types of assets, such as securities or derivatives, is less clear. There is no assurance that widespread adoption will occur. A lack of expansion in the usage of blockchain technology could adversely affect an investment in the Fund.
- Theft, loss or destruction. Transacting on a blockchain depends in part specifically on the use of cryptographic keys that are required to access a user’s account (or “wallet”). The theft, loss or destruction of these keys impairs the value of ownership claims users have over the relevant assets being represented by the ledger (whether “smart contracts,” securities, currency or other digital assets). The theft, loss or destruction of private or public keys needed to transact on a blockchain could also adversely affect a company’s business or operations if it were dependent on the ledger.
- Competing platforms and technologies. The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to blockchains.

- Cyber security incidents. Cyber security incidents may compromise an issuer, its operations or its business. Cyber security incidents may also specifically target a user's transaction history, digital assets, or identity, thereby leading to privacy concerns. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.
- Developmental risk. Blockchain technology may never develop optimized transactional processes that lead to realized economic returns for any company in which the Fund invests. Companies that are developing applications of blockchain technology applications may not in fact do so or may not be able to capitalize on those blockchain technologies. The development of new or competing platforms may cause consumers and investors to use alternatives to blockchains.
- Intellectual property claims. A proliferation of recent startups attempting to apply blockchain technology in different contexts means the possibility of conflicting intellectual property claims could be a risk to an issuer, its operations or its business. This could also pose a risk to blockchain platforms that permit transactions in digital securities. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in the viability of blockchain may adversely affect an investment in the Fund.
- Lack of liquid markets, and possible manipulation of blockchain-based assets. Digital assets that are represented and trade on a blockchain may not necessarily benefit from viable trading markets. Stock exchanges have listing requirements and vet issuers, and perhaps users. These conditions may not necessarily be replicated on a blockchain, depending on the platform's controls and other policies. The more lenient a blockchain platform is about vetting issuers of digital assets or users that transact on the platform, the higher the potential risk for fraud or the manipulation of digital assets. These factors may decrease liquidity or volume, or increase volatility of digital securities or other assets trading on a blockchain.
- Lack of regulation. Digital commodities such as cryptocurrencies and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. As a result, companies engaged in such blockchain activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity or even failure.
- Third party product defects or vulnerabilities. Where blockchain systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a blockchain application may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities.

- Reliance on the Internet. Blockchain functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies and adversely affect the Fund. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.
- Line of business risk. Some of the companies in which the Fund may invest are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to blockchain and these lines of business could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company's ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of blockchain, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company's business or financial condition.

COVID-19 Risk. An outbreak of infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now been detected globally. COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many countries or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. As such, issuers of debt securities with operations, productions, offices, and/or personnel in (or other exposure to) areas affected with the virus may experience significant disruptions to their business and/or holdings. The potential impact on the credit markets may include market illiquidity, defaults and bankruptcies, among other consequences, particularly on issuers in the airline, travel and leisure and retail sectors. The extent to which COVID-19 will affect the Fund, the Fund's service providers' and/or issuer's operations and results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information that may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and the actions taken to contain COVID-19. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in

securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic, political and/or financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by such events. If there is a significant decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio, this may impact the Fund's asset coverage levels for certain kinds of derivatives and other portfolio transactions. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the global economy cannot be determined with certainty.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund or its advisor, custodians, fund accountant, fund administrator, transfer agent, pricing vendors, and/or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to guard against any cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Derivatives Risk. Options are a derivative investment. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

Equity Risk. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the equity securities held by the Fund. Equity prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is structured as an ETF. As a result, the Fund is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund’s shares (“Shares”) are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value (“NAV”) and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares.
- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the Fund’s NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund’s NAV.
 - To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Fund’s shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund’s NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the Shares than the Fund’s NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.
 - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund’s shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from

the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value.

- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.

Financial Technology Risk. Companies that are developing financial technologies such as blockchain technology that seek to disrupt or displace established financial institutions generally face competition from much larger and more established firms. Financial technology companies may not be able to capitalize on their disruptive technologies if they face political and/or legal attacks from competitors, industry groups or local and national governments. Laws generally vary by country, creating some challenges to achieving scale. A financial technology company may not currently derive any revenue, and there is no assurance that such company will derive any revenue from innovative technologies in the future. Additionally, financial technology companies may be adversely impacted by potential rapid product obsolescence, cybersecurity attacks, increased regulatory oversight and disruptions in the technology they depend on.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments (including investments in ADRs) may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity. There is also less publicly available information on emerging market companies due to differences in regulation, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping requirements, and the information available may be unreliable or outdated.

Large Capitalization Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of

large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Limited History Risk. The Fund is a new ETF and has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is not known how long such impacts will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment.

New Advisor Risk. The Advisor has only recently begun serving as an investment advisor to ETFs. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Advisor, and the Advisor may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund's portfolio may focus on a limited number of investments and will be subject to potential for volatility than a diversified fund.

Option Risk. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may have a high turnover of the securities held in its portfolio. Increased portfolio turnover causes the Fund to incur higher brokerage costs, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Single Issuer Investment Risk. The Fund focuses its assets (i.e., invests up to 25% of its assets) in securities of a single issuer and, as a result, the Fund may be subject to greater volatility with respect to its portfolio securities than a Fund that is more broadly diversified.

Accordingly, the Fund is subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of a single issuer.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund may make investments in certain ETFs that are concentrated in the Information Technology sector, which means the ETFs are more likely to be more adversely affected by any negative performance of the Information Technology sector than ETFs that have more diversified holdings across a number of sectors. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the ETFs' investments.

Underlying Fund Risk. ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the ETFs is subject to its own specific risks, but the Advisor expects the principal investments risks of such ETFs will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions, which are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. For example, the Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in money market instruments, including cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, other investment grade fixed income securities, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, money market funds and repurchase agreements. While the Fund is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. If the Fund invests in a money market fund, the shareholders of the Fund generally will be subject to duplicative management fees. Although the Fund would do this only in seeking to avoid losses, the Fund will be unable to pursue its investment objective during that time, and it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

Volt Equity LLC (the “Advisor”), acts as the Fund’s investment advisor pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Advisor, located at 2193 Fillmore St., San Francisco, CA 94115, is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor furnishes an investment program for the Fund and manages the investment portfolio and business affairs of the Fund.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is paid a monthly management fee from the Fund based on a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, at an annual rate of 0.85%. The management agreement between the Fund and the Advisor provides that the Advisor will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except for any interest expenses, taxes, brokerage expenses, future Rule 12b-1 fees (if any), acquired fund fees and expenses, and expenses incidental to a meeting of the Fund’s shareholders.

Approval of Advisory Agreement. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended January 31, 2022.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The following portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Fund:

Tad Park has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Park is the Chief Executive Officer and the founder of the Advisor. Prior to founding the Advisor in 2020, from 2017 to 2020, he was the first Senior Software Engineer of the Series B round for Sonder Corp., which went on to become a successful Silicon Valley disruptor worth over one billion dollars. From 2015 to 2017, he worked as a senior developer and team leader for an information technology and services company. Mr. Park has a Bachelor’s degree in Environmental Economics and Policy Management from the University of California, Berkeley.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio manager’s compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and the portfolio manager’s ownership of securities of the Fund.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the “How to Buy and Sell Shares” Section of this prospectus. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Once created, shares of the Fund generally trade in the

secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Most investors buy and sell shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading in the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. When buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and other charges. In addition, you may incur the costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Because the Fund’s shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, the price you pay or receive for the Fund’s shares may be greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount) of such shares. The Fund trades under the Exchange ticker symbol BTCR. You can access recent information, including information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Fund’s website at www.voltfunds.com. The median bid-ask spread for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2021 is not available because the Fund had not yet commenced operations. The median bid-ask spread for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2022 will be available on the Fund’s website at www.voltfunds.com when it becomes available.

Book Entry. Shares of the Fund 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, and holds legal title to, all outstanding shares of a Fund and is recognized as the owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund.

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

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

PRICING FUND SHARES

The trading price of the Fund’s Shares on the Exchange is based on the market price, not the Fund’s NAV, so it may differ from a Fund’s daily NAV and can be affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the number of days the market price of the Fund’s shares was greater than the Fund’s NAV and the number of days it was less than the Fund’s NAV (i.e., premium or

discount) for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarter will be available on the Fund's website at www.voltfunds.com.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV per Share for the Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing provided that (a) any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more major banks or dealers that makes a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers); and (b) U.S. fixed income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed income instruments in a particular market or exchange. The NAV of the Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of the Fund's total assets minus its total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the Fund.

Fixed income securities are valued at market value. Market value generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), or (iii) based on amortized cost. The Fund's debt securities are thus valued by reference to a combination of transactions and quotations for the same or other securities believed to be comparable in quality, coupon, maturity, type of issue, call provisions, trading characteristics and other features deemed to be relevant. To the extent a Fund's debt securities are valued based on price quotations or other equivalent indications of value provided by a third-party pricing service, any such third-party pricing service may use a variety of methodologies to value some or all of a Fund's debt securities to determine the market price. For example, the prices of securities with characteristics like those held by a Fund may be used to assist with the pricing process. In addition, the pricing service may use proprietary pricing models.

Equity securities are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange on the day the securities are being valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Equity securities that are traded in over-the-counter markets are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange on the day the securities are valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices.

Securities will be valued at fair value when market quotations (or other market valuations such as those obtained from a pricing service) are not readily available or are deemed unreliable. Fair value determinations are made in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by the Board. Market quotations may not be readily available or may be determined to be unreliable when a security's value or a meaningful portion of the Fund's portfolio is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. A

significant event is an event that is likely to materially affect the value of the Fund's investment. Such events may include a natural disaster, an economic event like a bankruptcy filing, a trading halt in a security, an unscheduled early market close or a substantial fluctuation in domestic and foreign markets that has occurred between the close of the principal exchange and the Exchange. In such a case, the value for a security is likely to be different from the last quoted market price. In addition, due to the subjective and variable nature of fair market value pricing, it is possible that the value determined for a particular asset may be materially different from the value realized upon such asset's sale.

Trading in securities on many foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed before the close of business on the NYSE. In addition, securities trading in a particular country or countries may not take place on all U.S. business days or may take place on days that are not U.S. business days. Changes in valuations of certain securities may occur at times or on days on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated and on which a Fund does not affect sales or redemptions of its shares.

CREATION UNITS

Investors such as market makers, large investors, and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units (large specified blocks of 10,000 shares or multiples thereof) directly with a Fund must have entered into an authorized participant agreement with Capital Investment Group, Inc. (the "Distributor"), and be accepted by the transfer agent, or purchase through a dealer that has entered into such an agreement. Set forth below is a brief description of the procedures applicable to purchase and redemption of Creation Units. For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

HOW TO BUY CREATION UNITS

In order to purchase Creation Units of the Fund, an investor must generally deposit a designated portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") (and/or an amount in cash in lieu of some or all of the Deposit Securities) and generally make a cash payment referred to as the "Cash Component." For those APs that are not eligible for trading a Deposit Security, and in such other circumstances as the Sub-Advisor believes are in the best interests of a Fund, custom orders are available. The list of the names and the amounts of the Deposit Securities is made available by the Fund's custodian through the facilities of the NSCC immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the Exchange. The Cash Component represents the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities. In the case of custom orders, cash-in-lieu may be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Securities that either the AP may not be eligible to trade, or the Sub-Advisor believes are in the best interests of a Fund not to accept in-kind.

Orders must be placed in proper form by or through an AP that is a participant of the DTC ("DTC Participant"). All standard orders must be placed for one or more whole Creation

Units of Shares of a Fund and must be received by the Distributor in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) (“Closing Time”) in order to receive that day’s closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, the order must be received by the Distributor no later than one hour prior to Closing Time in order to receive that day’s closing NAV per Share. A custom order may be placed by an AP in the event that the Trust permits or requires the substitution of an amount of cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such AP or the investor for which it is acting or any other relevant reason. A fixed creation transaction fee of \$500 per transaction (the “Creation Transaction Fee”) is applicable to each transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. An additional variable charge for cash creations or partial cash creations may also be imposed to compensate the Fund for the costs associated with buying the applicable securities. The Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. The price for each Creation Unit will equal the Fund’s daily NAV per share times the number of Shares in a Creation Unit plus the fees described above and, if applicable, any transfer taxes.

Shares of the Fund may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain cash at least equal to 105% and up to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities on deposit with the Trust.

For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSACTIONS IN CERTAIN SECURITIES

An investor subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit may, at a Fund’s discretion, be permitted to deposit an equivalent amount of cash in substitution for any security which would otherwise be included in the Deposit Securities applicable to the purchase of a Creation Unit. For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV and only on a day the Exchange is open for business. The Fund’s custodian makes available immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the Exchange, through the facilities of the NSCC, the list of the names and the amounts of the Fund’s portfolio securities that will be applicable that day to redemption requests in proper form (“Redemption Securities”). Redemption Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities, which are applicable to purchases of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions are available or specified for a Fund as set forth below, the redemption proceeds consist of the Redemption Securities, plus cash in an amount equal to the

difference between the NAV of Shares being redeemed as next determined after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of the Redemption Securities (the “Cash Redemption Amount”), less the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes. Should the Redemption Securities have a value greater than the NAV of Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to a Fund equal to the differential, plus the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes will be required to be arranged for, by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder.

An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund may only be effected by or through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units and must be received by the transfer agent in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) in order to receive that day’s closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern time.

For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Fund shareholders are entitled to their share of a Fund’s income and net realized gains on its investments. The Fund pays out substantially all its net earnings to its shareholders as “distributions.” Income dividends, if any, are distributed to shareholders quarterly. Net capital gains are distributed annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital (which is a return of the shareholder’s investment in the Fund). Fund shareholders will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution that represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through which the shares were purchased makes such option available.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Fund shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in Fund shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Fund shares trade at or close to

NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Fund shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that a Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Fund's shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted a distribution and service plan ("Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees to the distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services ("Service Providers"). If a Service Provider provides these services, the Fund may pay fees at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

No distribution or service fees are currently paid by the Funds and will not be paid by the Funds unless authorized by the Trust's Board of Trustees. There are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees were charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator. The Trust has entered into a Fund Accounting & Administration Agreement with The Nottingham Company (the "Administrator"), located at 116 South Franklin Street, Post Office Box 69, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27802-0069. Under the Fund Administration Agreement, The Nottingham Company will serve as fund accountant, administrator and in other capacities for the Fund.

Custodian. Clear Street, LLC (the "Custodian"), located at 55 Broadway, New York, NY 10006 is the custodian for the Fund. The Custodian is responsible for holding all cash assets and all portfolio securities of the Funds, releasing and delivering such securities as directed by the Fund, maintaining bank accounts in the names of the Fund, receiving for deposit into such accounts payments for shares of the Fund, collecting income and other payments due the Fund with respect to portfolio securities, and paying out monies of the Fund.

Transfer Agent. Nottingham Shareholder Services LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), located at 116 South Franklin Street, PO Box 4365, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365, is the transfer agent for the Funds and serves as the dividend disbursing agent for the Fund.

Counsel. Greenberg Traurig LLP is counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. BBD, LLP, located at 1835 Market Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103 serves as the Fund's independent registered

public accounting firm. They audit the Fund's financial statements and perform other related audit services.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

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

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

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

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions from the Fund's net investment income (other than qualified dividend income), including distributions of income from securities lending and distributions out of the Fund's net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions by the Fund of net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses (capital gain dividends) are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Fund's shares. Distributions by the Fund that qualify as qualified dividend income are taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates. Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income are generally eligible for taxation at a maximum rate of 15% for non-corporate shareholders with incomes below approximately \$400,000 (\$450,000 if married and filing jointly), amounts adjusted annually for inflation, and 20% for individuals with any income above these amounts that is net long-term capital gain or qualified dividend income. In addition, a 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare contribution tax is imposed on "net investment income," including, but not limited to, interest, dividends, and net gain, of U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married and filing jointly) and of estates and trusts.

Dividends will be qualified dividend income to you if they are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund. Generally, qualified dividend income includes dividend income from taxable U.S. corporations, provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations and has not hedged its position in the stock in certain ways. Substitute dividends received by the Fund with respect to dividends paid on securities lent out will not be qualified dividend income. For this purpose, a qualified non-U.S. corporation means any non-U.S. corporation that is eligible for benefits under a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, which includes an exchange of information program or if the stock with respect to which the

dividend was paid is readily tradable on an established United States securities market. The term excludes a corporation that is a passive foreign investment company.

Dividends received by the Fund from a real estate investment trust ("REIT") or another RIC generally are qualified dividend income only to the extent the dividend distributions are made out of qualified dividend income received by such REIT or RIC. It is expected that dividends received by the Fund from a REIT and distributed to a shareholder generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income.

For a dividend to be treated as qualified dividend income, the dividend must be received with respect to a share of stock held without being hedged by the Fund, and with respect to a share of the Fund held without being hedged by you, for 61 days during the 121-day period beginning at the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date.

If your Fund shares are loaned out pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat Fund dividends paid while the shares are held by the borrower as qualified dividend income. In addition, you may lose the ability to use foreign tax credits passed through by the Fund if your Fund shares are loaned out pursuant to a securities lending agreement.

In general, your distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax for the year when they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year.

If the Fund's distributions exceed current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in the taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. Distributions in excess of the Fund's minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a non-U.S. entity, the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, provided that withholding tax will generally not apply to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of any distributions of long-term capital gains or upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund.

A 30% withholding tax is currently imposed on U.S.-source dividends, interest, and other income items, and will be imposed on proceeds from the sale of property producing U.S.-

source dividends and interest paid after December 31, 2018, to (i) foreign financial institutions including non-U.S. investment funds unless they agree to collect and disclose to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other foreign entities, unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions will need to (i) enter into agreements with the IRS that state that they will provide the IRS information, including the names, addresses, and taxpayer identification numbers of direct and indirect U.S. account holders, comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts, report to the IRS certain information with respect to U.S. accounts maintained, agree to withhold tax on certain payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to account holders who fail to provide the required information, and determine certain other information as to their account holders, or (ii) in the event that an applicable intergovernmental agreement and implementing legislation are adopted, provide local revenue authorities with similar account holder information. Other foreign entities will need to provide the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner or certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership unless certain exceptions apply or agree to provide certain information to other revenue authorities for transmittal to the IRS.

Dividends, interest, and capital gains earned by the Fund with respect to non-U.S. securities may give rise to withholding, capital gains and other taxes imposed by non-U.S. countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund at the close of a year consists of non-U.S. stocks or securities (generally, for this purpose, depository receipts, no matter where traded, of non-U.S. companies are treated as “non-U.S.”), the Fund may “pass through” to you certain non-U.S. income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund. This means that you would be considered to have received as an additional dividend your share of such non-U.S. taxes, but you may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating your taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating your U.S. federal income tax.

For purposes of foreign tax credits for U.S. shareholders of the Fund, foreign capital gains taxes may not produce associated foreign source income, thereby limiting a U.S. person's ability to use such credits.

If you are a resident or a citizen of the United States, by law, back-up withholding at a 28% rate will apply to your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number and made other required certifications.

TAXES ON EXCHANGE-LISTED SHARE SALES

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

TAXES ON PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize 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 exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the Cash Component paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the Cash Redemption Amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many and at what price you purchased or sold Shares.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local taxation on Fund distributions, and sales of Fund Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund Shares under all applicable tax laws.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For purposes of the 1940 Act, a Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including the Fund. The SEC has issued an exemptive order to the Trust permitting registered investment companies to invest in the exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). On each business day, before commencement of trading on the Exchange, the Fund will disclose the identities and quantities of the Fund's portfolio holdings that will form the

basis for the Fund's calculation of NAV at the end of the business day. These disclosures can be found at www.voltfunds.com. Fund fact sheets provide information regarding the Fund's top holdings and may be requested by calling 1-800-773-3863.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the prior calendar year and subsequent quarters, when available, will be available at www.voltfunds.com.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial highlights for the Fund are not available because, as of the effective date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore has no financial highlights to report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Volt Crypto Industry Revolution and Tech ETF

(Ticker: BTCR)

For more information visit www.voltfunds.com or call 1-800-773-3863

Copies of the Prospectus, SAI, and recent shareholder reports can be found on our website at www.voltfunds.com. For more information about the Fund, you may request a copy of the SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Annual and Semi-Annual reports to shareholders. The Fund's Annual Report will include a discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

If you have any questions about the Fund or shares of the Fund or you wish to obtain the SAI, Semi-Annual or Annual Report free of charge, please:

Call: 1-800-773-3863(toll free)
Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern time)

E-mail: shareholders@ncfunds.com

Write: **Volt Crypto Industry Revolution and Tech ETF**
116 South Franklin Street
Post Office Box 4365
Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

Investment Company Act File Number 811-22507