

## **Fundamentals First ETF**

Exchange-traded fund shares are not individually redeemable  
and are listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. under the symbol KNOW

Prospectus Dated October 28, 2024

[www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com](http://www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com)

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

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# Fundamentals First ETF – Summary

## Investment Objectives/Goals

The Fund seeks income and capital growth.

## Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed)	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the estimated average indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

## Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to redeem your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$109	\$340	\$590	\$1,306

Your expenses paid to the Fund would be the same whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of either time period.

## 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. During the fiscal period ended June 30, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund’s investment strategy is a long-only, long-term approach as it seeks to buy and hold its investments, provided that such investments meet the investment criteria used by the Fund’s adviser. The Fund primarily invests in publicly-traded equity securities and fixed income securities. Equity securities include common stock and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), both sponsored and unsponsored, and may be made in companies of any market capitalization, industry or geographical location including foreign and emerging market countries. The Fund considers issuers from foreign countries to be those issuers economically tied to a country or countries outside the United States. To determine whether an issuer is economically tied to a country outside the United States, the advisor will consider whether the issuer is headquartered or has its principal place of business in a country outside the United States and the issuer is organized under the laws of the that country. The Fund considers emerging market countries to be those represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

With respect to fixed income securities, the Fund may invest in (1) domestic and foreign corporate bonds and notes (including commercial notes, unsecured promissory notes and variable rate notes) issued by domestic and foreign corporate issuers; (2) U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds; and (3) money market instruments including money market funds. The Fund may also gain investment exposure to fixed income securities by investing in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that primarily invest in the same types of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest. Fixed income holdings may be of any maturity, duration or credit rating, including high-yield bonds (also known as “junk bonds”). The Fund defines high-yield fixed income securities as corporate bonds or other bonds or debt instruments that are generally rated lower than Baa3 by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) or lower than BBB- by Standard and Poor’s Rating Group (“S&P”). The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in high-yield fixed income securities. Investments in any one portfolio holding are limited to 5% of the Fund’s assets (except for money market funds and U.S. Treasury securities), measured at the time of purchase. In the event a holding comes to represent more than 5% of the Fund’s assets, the Fund will sell a portion of such holding to bring it the position to below 5% of the Fund’s assets. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest approximately 65%-90% of its net assets in equity securities and approximately 10%-35% of its net assets in fixed income securities.

Investments are made once due diligence indicates that a company is deemed to be of sufficient quality and that the securities of that company are attractively priced as assessed by the Investment Team of Mason Capital Partners, the Fund’s investment advisor (the “Advisor”). Due diligence includes a fundamental quantitative and qualitative assessment of a company and its securities. Typically, this process includes a review of a company’s publicly filed financial statements and press releases as well as discussions with its executive and/or investor relations teams. The Fund is named “Fundamentals First” because the Advisor emphasizes fundamental investment research and analysis in managing the Fund. Fundamental analysis measures a security’s intrinsic

value by examining related economic and financial factors, as well as market conditions. In conducting its own fundamental research on securities, the Advisor considers company filings and press releases, industry data and its own interviews with company management. The Advisor seeks to invest in companies which it believes have strong management that is focused on delivering shareholder value. The Advisor uses its fundamental analysis process to select investments for the long-term with relatively low turnover. As a long-term investor, the Advisor considers itself to be an “owner” of a company rather than a short-term trader.

The Advisor may decide to sell a holding if in its opinion the security or the company issuing the security no longer align with the objectives of the Fund. This may include a change to management, corporate structure, financials, future prospects of the business, or any other change that brings into question the potential benefit of holding such security. The Advisor may also sell a holding if the security or underlying company have failed to meet expectations that led to the initial investment. The Advisor may decrease the Fund’s exposure to a security without selling it entirely based on the same criteria, or as part of the strategy not to expose more capital to a specific security than is deemed reasonable.

### Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with all registered funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund’s net asset value and performance.

Principal risks include the following:

- *Market Risk.* The Fund is subject to market risk since securities are priced by public markets. Performance of the Fund is tied to the performance of its underlying investments. Securities held within the Fund may decline in value due to general sentiment, due to poor performance of the underlying companies, or for an unknown number of other reasons. The net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund is calculated using the values of securities held within the Fund, so declines in value of securities held within the Fund will directly lead to a decline in net asset value of the Fund. Total return of the Fund may, and likely will, vary for any number of reasons (including but not limited to regional or geopolitical issues, macroeconomic factors, interest rates, or natural disasters). The market frequently moves in unexpected ways over short time frames which is why we believe investment decisions should be viewed in a long-term context.
- *Security Selection.* Fund performance is directly tied to the securities held in the portfolio. The portfolio is made up of securities in companies as selected by Mason Capital Partners. While the portfolio managers of the Fund make a reasonable effort to perform due diligence on securities and the underlying companies, the results may not be satisfactory.
- *Equity Risk.* Common stocks and ADRs may decline in value because of changes in the price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. Common stock ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the company in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The value of a common stock or ADR may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events including changes in interest rates.
- *Asset Allocation.* The performance of the Fund is derived from the weighted performance of the securities in the portfolio. Even if a satisfactory set of securities are selected by the Mason Capital team,

the decisions of how much weight to ascribe to each position may result in performance that is not satisfactory. The overall strategy of the Fund includes limiting maximum position size to 5% in order to limit risk specific to any one security. Results could vary from a portfolio made up of the same list of securities but with different relative weights. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest approximately 65%-90% of its net assets in equity securities and approximately 10%-35% of its net assets in fixed income securities.

- *Large Capitalization Stock 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.
- *Small and Medium Capitalization Stock 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 cause their market price to be more volatile than larger companies in response to buying and selling pressures. Small and medium sized companies may have more concentrated risks if, among other things, they address fewer markets, sell fewer product lines, have fewer financial resources and lack management experience relative to larger companies and as a result market prices of securities of such companies may be more volatile.
- *Fixed Income Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risks of investing in fixed income securities. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities are subject to the following risks:
  - *Call Risk.* If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will “call” (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the Fund’s net investment income.
  - *Credit Risk.* The risk that an issuer will fail to pay its obligations when they are due. As a result, the income from an investment might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall. Changes in the economic, social or political conditions that affect an issuer, or type of security or other instrument can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a fixed income security’s credit quality or value and an issuer’s ability or willingness to pay interest and principal when due.
  - *Duration Risk.* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Given the potential for increases in those rates, a heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to a fund whose portfolios include longer-term fixed income securities.
  - *Extension Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as mortgage-backed securities) later than

expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. These events may lengthen the duration (i.e. interest rate sensitivity) and potentially reduce the value of these securities.

- *Interest Rate Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that debt instruments will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates. Generally, a fixed income security will increase in value when prevailing interest rates fall and decrease in value when prevailing interest rates rise. Longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term securities, but they generally offer higher yields to compensate investors for the associated risks.
- *Foreign Securities Risk.* The Fund holds foreign securities which could expand the breadth of macro risks facing the Fund. Foreign issuers are subject to different disclosure requirements than US companies, which could result in less timely disclosures leading to errant analysis. Foreign securities are also subject to currency fluctuations versus the US dollar which is the functional currency of the Fund. These risks may be magnified in emerging markets which are part of the Fund's investable universe.
- *Emerging Market Securities Risk.* Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries and security issuers may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market securities also tend to be less liquid which could cause security pricing to be volatile and could make it difficult to accumulate or exit a position at a target price.
- *U.S. Treasury Securities Risk.* Treasury securities may differ from other debt securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's Treasury securities holdings to decline.
- *ETF Structure Risk.* The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:
  - *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
  - *Market Risk.* Trading in Shares on 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. An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. In times of market stress, market makers or authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in the shares of the ETF and in executing purchase or redemption orders, which can lead to wider bid-ask spreads and variances between the market price of ETF shares and the underlying value of those shares.
  - *Authorized Participant Risk.* Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. There are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that those authorized

participants exit the business or are unable to process creation or redemption orders and no other authorized participants are able to step forward to do so, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for the Fund's shares. This could lead to differences between market price and underlying value of shares and shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. If the Fund's 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 Fund's shares.

- *Liquidity Risk.* The market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying holdings, for example during times of market stress. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value and wider bid/ask spreads.
  - *Cash Transaction Risk.* Purchases and redemptions of creation units that are made primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may cause the Fund to incur additional costs including brokerage costs and taxable capital gains or losses that the Fund may not have incurred if the Fund had made purchases or redemptions in-kind. Such transaction costs could decrease the Fund's net asset value to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an authorized participant.
  - *Market Price Variance Risk.* Individual Shares of the Fund that are listed for trading on the Exchange can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and you may pay more than NAV when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares. The market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread often increases significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.
  - *International Holdings Risk.* As a portion of the Fund's underlying securities may trade in a market that is closed when the exchange on which the Fund's shares are listed and traded is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund's domestic trading day. Accordingly, this difference in markets could lead to a differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.
- *ETF Risk.* The Fund may invest in ETFs that primarily invest in the same types of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest. The ETFs may be subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF. The cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs in which it invests and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Shares of ETFs may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such



shares. Shares of the ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund and, thus, indirectly expenses to the shareholders.

- *Holding Period Risk.*  It is the intention of the Fund to hold a position in securities selected for the portfolio by the Advisor for multiple years. Securities may not end up being purchased and sold at their relative low and high prices, respectively, and the returns of the Fund may not reflect the most optimal returns for a specific security during a given time period due to timing of increases or reductions in position size.
- *Limited History of Operations Risk.*  The Fund is a new ETF and has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.
- *Depositary Receipts Risk.*  Sponsored and unsponsored ADRs are receipts issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored ADR. The bank or trust company depositary of an unsponsored ADR may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Many of the risks described above regarding foreign securities apply to investments in ADRs.
- *Money Market Fund Risk.*  It is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments held by the money market fund.
- *Lower Quality (High-Yield or Junk Bonds) Debt Securities Risk.*  The Fund may invest in lower quality debt securities, including junk bonds. There is more risk associated with these investments because of reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default. They are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.
- *Commercial Notes Risk.*  Commercial notes are subject to interest rate and credit risks. Commercial notes are generally unsecured which subjects the Fund to potentially greater losses than the holder of a secured instrument in the event the issuer defaults.
- *Variable Rate Notes Risk.*  The market prices of notes with variable interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than are the market prices of instruments with fixed interest rates. Variable rate notes may decline in value if market interest rates or interest rates paid by such instruments do not move as expected.

## Performance Information

Because the Fund has not been operational for a full calendar year, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will show changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and show how the Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad-based market index. The Fund's past

performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting [www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com](http://www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com) or by calling 617-228-5190.

## Management

**Investment Advisor:** The Fund’s investment advisor is Albert D. Mason Inc. *doing business as* Mason Capital Partners (“MCP” or “Advisor”).

**Portfolio Managers:** Albert Mason, Gregg Picillo and Elliot Bruce have each served the Fund as portfolio manager since its inception in January 2024. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

## **Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV per Share only in large blocks of shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is 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”). Information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, can be found on the Fund’s website at [www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com](http://www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com).

## Tax Information

Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-free plan. If you are investing through a tax-free plan, you will be taxed upon withdrawal from certain retirement plans and accounts generally subject to federal income tax.

## 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 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 Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks**

## Investment Objectives/Goals

The Fund seeks income and capital growth.

The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. The Fund's investment policies may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund primarily invests in publicly traded securities of publicly traded companies and fixed income securities. The majority of the Fund's assets are held in equities with the balance allocated to fixed income securities. The Fund invests in both U.S. and non-U.S. based companies.

Equity securities include common stock and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and may be made in companies of any market capitalization, industry or geographical location including foreign and emerging market countries. The Fund considers issuers from foreign countries to be those issuers economically tied, as described above, to a country or countries outside the United States. The Fund considers emerging market countries to be those represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

With respect to fixed income securities, the Fund may invest in (1) domestic and foreign corporate bonds and notes (including commercial notes, unsecured promissory notes and variable rate notes) issued by domestic and foreign corporate issuers; (2) U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds; and (3) money market instruments including money market funds. Commercial notes are unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations primarily to finance short-term credit needs. Certain commercial notes may have floating or variable rates and may contain options, exercisable by either the buyer or the seller, that extend or shorten the maturity of the note. The Fund may also gain investment exposure to fixed income securities by investing in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that primarily invest in the same types of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest. Such fixed income holdings may be of any maturity, duration or credit rating, including high-yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds"). Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio of debt securities to relative changes in interest rates. For instance, a duration of "three" means that a security's price would be expected to decrease by approximately 3% with a 1% increase in interest rates. The Fund defines high-yield fixed income securities as corporate bonds or other bonds or debt instruments that are generally rated lower than Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or lower than BBB- by Standard and Poor's Rating Group ("S&P"). The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in high-yield fixed income securities.

Investments in any one portfolio holding are limited to 5% of the Fund's assets (except for money market funds), measured at the time of purchase. In the event a holding comes to represent more than 5% of the Fund's assets, the Fund will sell a portion of such holding to bring it the position to below 5% of the Fund's assets. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest approximately 65%-90% of its net assets in equity securities and approximately 10%-35% of its net assets in fixed income securities.

The Fund is not focused on any specific industry, geography or company size. The decision to invest is made at the company level, meaning a company is evaluated as an ongoing business with its own unique structure and

nuances. This may lead to certain industries being overweight if several companies in the same space are evaluated favorably. Diversification is a goal of the Fund therefore there is no intention to focus on a specific industry. The intention of the Fund is to invest in high quality companies across many industries, company sizes, and geographies, thereby creating a diversified portfolio of good businesses.

The Fund intends to only enter into long positions (as opposed to short positions) and does so with the intention of holding for the foreseeable future. Position size of any security within the portfolio may be increased, reduced or exited if the characteristics of that company or its securities change. The investment advisor seeks to mitigate investment risk through its investment selection process but also by position size. An important part of the strategy is to limit exposure to any single company, meaning a position may be reduced simply because that position exceeds its target size as a percentage of the total portfolio in order to limit company specific risk.

An investment decision is made following a fundamental qualitative and quantitative analysis of a company. Considerations include but are not limited to a company's history, culture, management quality, and expectations for the future. The Advisor makes its investment decisions based on meeting with company management, review of financial statements, and SEC filings of companies. Equity positions are considered as part-ownership stakes in ongoing businesses and the expectation upon initiation of a new position is to hold a position for many years. Fixed income investments are expected to be held to maturity and are considered as loans that are expected to be repaid in full.

Investments are made once due diligence indicates that a company is deemed to be of sufficient quality and that the securities of that company are attractively priced as assessed by the Advisor. Due diligence includes a fundamental quantitative and qualitative assessment of a company and its securities. Typically this process includes a review of a company's publicly filed financial statements and press releases as well as discussions with its executive and/or investor relations teams. The Advisor's due diligence process is a holistic review of the past, present, and likely future of a business. The Advisor seeks to understand what drives a business, both relating to its operations (culture, goals, structure, etc.) and its results. The Advisor does not assess all companies in the same way since each industry, sub-industry and company brings with it its own nuances. In general, the Advisor favors companies that have indicated throughout their history an ability to achieve their goals, consistent profitability and growth, friendly shareholder policies, and business models that the Advisor expects to succeed going forward. The Advisor must be able to understand the business and the conditions under which it is likely to be successful in order to assess whether or not the market is offering an attractive opportunity to become a part owner in the business. For fixed income investments, the Advisor must be reasonably confident that the issuer will be able to pay interest and the principal balance of the fixed income instrument at maturity.

The Advisor evaluates the expected returns of an investment relative to the risks assumed. Following a decision to invest in a security, the next step is to decide how much to invest in that security. It is the policy of the Fund to limit position size in any one company so as to limit company specific risks. Position sizes are likely to be larger for investments where the return potential is perceived to far outweigh the risk, typically due to a perceived lower downside risk than a higher upside potential (since speculative upside is often offset by high downside risk). The performance of the Fund is a function of the weighted returns of the underlying securities, so the relative position sizes are important to the performance of the overall Fund.

## Principal Investment Risks

- *Market Risk.* The Fund is subject to market risk since securities are priced by public markets. Performance of the Fund is tied to the performance of its underlying investments. Securities held within the Fund may decline in value due to general sentiment, due to poor performance of the underlying companies, or for an unknown number of other reasons. The NAV of the Fund is calculated using the values of securities held within the Fund, so declines in value of securities held within the Fund will directly lead to a decline in net asset value of the Fund. Total return of the Fund may, and likely will, vary for any number of reasons (including but not limited to regional or geopolitical issues, macroeconomic factors, interest rates, or natural disasters). The market frequently moves in unexpected ways over short time frames which is why we believe investment decisions should be viewed in a long-term context.
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- *Asset Allocation.* The performance of the Fund is derived from the weighted performance of the securities in the portfolio. Even if a satisfactory set of securities are selected by the Mason Capital team, the decisions of how much weight to ascribe to each position may result in performance that is not satisfactory. The overall strategy of the Fund includes limiting maximum position size to 5% in order to limit risk specific to any one security. Results could vary from a portfolio made up of the same list of securities but with different relative weights. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest approximately 65%-90% of its net assets in equity securities and approximately 10%-35% of its net assets in fixed income securities.
- *Equity Risk.* Common stocks and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs may decline in value because of changes in the price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. Common stock ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the company in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The value of a common stock or ADR may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events including changes in interest rates. The common stocks and ADRS held by the Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value, resulting in losses to the Fund.
- *Large Capitalization Stock 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.
- *Small and Medium Capitalization Stock 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 cause their market price to be more volatile than larger companies in response to buying and selling pressures. Small and medium sized companies may have more concentrated risks if they address fewer markets, sell fewer product lines, have fewer financial resources and lack management experience relative to larger companies and as a result market prices of securities of such companies may be more volatile.

- *Fixed Income Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risks of investing in fixed income securities. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities are subject to the following risks:
  - *Call Risk.* If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will “call” (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the Fund’s net investment income.
  - *Credit Risk.* The risk that an issuer will fail to pay its obligations when they are due. As a result, the income from an investment might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall. Changes in the economic, social or political conditions that affect an issuer, or type of security or other instrument can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a fixed income security’s credit quality or value and an issuer’s ability or willingness to pay interest and principal when due.
  - *Duration Risk.* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Given the potential for increases in those rates, a heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to a fund whose portfolios include longer-term fixed income securities.
  - *Extension Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as mortgage-backed securities) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. These events may lengthen the duration (i.e. interest rate sensitivity) and potentially reduce the value of these securities.
  - *Interest Rate Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that debt instruments will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates. Generally, a fixed income security will increase in value when prevailing interest rates fall and decrease in value when prevailing interest rates rise. Longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term securities, but they generally offer higher yields to compensate investors for the associated risks.
  
- *Foreign Securities Risk.* The Fund holds foreign securities which could expand the breadth of macro risks facing the Fund. Foreign issuers are subject to different disclosure requirements than US companies, which could result in less timely disclosures leading to errant analysis. Foreign securities are also subject to currency fluctuations versus the US dollar which is the functional currency of the Fund. These risks may be magnified in emerging markets which are part of the Fund’s investable universe.
  
- *Emerging Market Securities Risk.* Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries and security issuers may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market securities also tend to be less liquid.
  
- *ETF Structure Risk.* The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Market Risk.* Trading in Shares on 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. An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. In times of market stress, market makers or authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in the shares of the ETF and in executing purchase or redemption orders, which can lead to wider bid-ask spreads and variances between the market price of ETF shares and the underlying value of those shares.
- *Authorized Participant Risk.* Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. There are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that those authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creation or redemption orders and no other authorized participants are able to step forward to do so, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for the Fund’s shares. This could lead to differences between market price and underlying value of shares and shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. If the Fund’s 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 Fund’s shares.
- *Liquidity Risk.* In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund’s underlying holdings. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund’s shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s net asset value.
- *Cash Transaction Risk.* Purchases and redemptions of creation units that are made primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may cause the Fund to incur additional costs including brokerage costs and taxable capital gains or losses that the Fund may not have incurred if the Fund had made redemptions in-kind.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* Individual Shares of the Fund that are listed for trading on the Exchange can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and you may pay more than NAV when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares. The market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread often increases significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Fund’s investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.

- *ETF Risk.* The Fund may invest in ETFs that primarily invest in the same types of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest. The ETFs may be subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF. The cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs in which it invests and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Shares of ETFs may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such shares. Shares of the ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund and, thus, indirectly expenses to the shareholders.
- *Holding Period Risk.* It is the intention of the Fund to hold a position in securities selected for the portfolio by the Advisor for multiple years. Securities may not end up being purchased and sold at their relative low and high prices, respectively, and the returns of the Fund may not reflect the most optimal returns for a specific security during a given time period due to timing of increases or reductions in position size.
- *Limited History of Operations Risk.* The Fund is a new ETF and has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.
- *Depository Receipts Risk.* Sponsored and unsponsored ADRs are receipts issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets. Unsponsored ADRs may be created without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored ADR. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored ADR may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Many of the risks described above regarding foreign securities apply to investments in ADRs.
- *Money Market Fund Risk.* It is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments held by the money market fund.
- *Lower Quality (High-Yield or Junk Bonds) Debt Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in lower quality debt securities, including junk bonds. There is more risk associated with these investments because of reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default. Lower-quality securities are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default or to be in default, to be unlikely to have the capacity to make required interest payments and repay principal when due in the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, or to be in default or not current in the payment of interest or principal. They are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.
- *Commercial Notes Risk.* Commercial notes are subject to interest rate and credit risks. Commercial notes are generally unsecured. If the issuer of a commercial note defaults, the Fund will be a general creditor and will not have any rights to any specific assets of the issuer, potentially subjecting the Fund to greater losses than the holder of a secured instrument.
- *Variable Rate Notes Risk.* The market prices of notes with variable interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than are the market prices of instruments with fixed interest rates.



Variable rate notes may decline in value if market interest rates or interest rates paid by such instruments do not move as expected. Conversely, variable rate notes will not generally rise in value if market interest rates decline. Thus, investing in variable notes generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in instruments with a fixed interest rate.

*Temporary Investments.* To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include: shares of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and U.S. Government securities. While the Fund is in a defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for cash positions, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund pays its pro-rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational fees.

*Portfolio Holdings Disclosure.* Portfolio holdings are disclosed on a daily basis on the Fund's website at [www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com](http://www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com). A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and on the Fund's website.

*Cybersecurity.* The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Fund and their service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund, the Advisor, and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests; counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

## **Management of the Fund**

### **Investment Advisor**

The investment advisor of the Fund is Albert D. Mason Inc. doing business as Mason Capital Partners, 50 Federal Street 9<sup>th</sup> Floor, Boston, MA 02110. Mason Capital Partners has been managing private funds and separately managed accounts with the same investment process for over 30 years. The investment team at Mason Capital Partners is responsible for all research and investment decision making for the Fund. As of September 30, 2024, Mason Capital Partners had approximately \$205,165,842 in assets under management.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Advisor (the “Management Agreement”), the Fund pays the Advisor, on a monthly basis, a unitary advisory fee at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) of 1.00%. Under a unitary fee structure, the Advisor is responsible for paying all the operating expenses of the Fund, excluding 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. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Management Agreement is available in the Fund’s annual Form N-CSR for the period ended June 30, 2024.

## Portfolio Managers

### **Albert Mason** *Partner*

Founded Mason Capital Partners in 1978. Mr. Mason has been in the investment business for over 40 years. He earned a business degree with a concentration in finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and an MBA from the Harvard Business School. He was with Fidelity Management & Research for a decade and a half in research, management, and operations; he has been an independent investment manager for over 30 years.

### **Gregg Picillo, CFA** *Partner*

Joined Mason Capital Partners in 2006. Mr. Picillo has worked in the investment industry for over 30 years. He earned a BS in Finance from Merrimack College and an MBA from Suffolk University. He has worked for the Keystone Group, Wellington Management, and J.L. Kaplan Associates. He is a CFA charterholder and taught ethics for the Boston Security Analysts Society™ CFA review course.

### **Elliot Bruce, CFA** *Partner*

Joined Mason Capital Partners in 2017. Mr. Bruce earned a BS in Mathematics and a BA in Economics from the Commonwealth Honors College at the University of Massachusetts Amherst as well as an MBA from Boston College. He is a CFA charterholder.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers’ ownership of securities in the Fund. The three portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio with shared responsibilities for research, security selection and ongoing portfolio management.

## Net Asset Value

The NAV and offering price (NAV plus any applicable sales charges) of each class of shares is determined as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the NYSE is open for business (the “Valuation Time”). NAV is computed by determining, on a per class basis, the aggregate market value of all assets of a Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account, on a per class basis, the expenses and fees of a Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily.

The Fund’s securities or other investment assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at current market value based upon such market quotations as of the Valuation Time. The Fund may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of the Fund’s securities. The Fund may use independent pricing agents to provide current market values. Generally, the Fund’s securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security’s primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith and evaluated as to the reliability of the fair value method used by the Board on a quarterly basis, in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers’ Automated Quotation System (“NASDAQ”) National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board will delegate execution of these procedures to a fair value team composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) investment advisor. The team may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results. The Board is ultimately responsible for the Fund’s fair valuation process.

In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Fund. The Fund may invest in foreign securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell Fund shares. In computing the NAV, the Fund values foreign securities held by the Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the NYSE. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares, the securities will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not

resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the investment advisor may need to price the security using the Fund's fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund's NAV by short term traders. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other funds to determine net asset value or the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

With respect to any portion of the Fund's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") the Fund's net asset value is calculated based upon the net asset values of the registered open-end management investment companies in which the Fund invests, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

### Premium/Discount Information

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers at market prices and the Fund's Shares will trade at market prices. The market price of Shares of a Fund may be greater than, equal to, or less than NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares of the Fund.

Information regarding how often the Shares of the Fund traded at a price above (at a premium to) or below (at a discount to) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, when available, can be found at [www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com](http://www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com).

### **How to Buy and Sell Shares**

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange under the symbol KNOW. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. Shares can be bought and sold on the secondary market throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares, and Shares typically trade in blocks of less than a Creation Unit. There is no minimum investment required. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

### Authorized Participants

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only authorized participants may acquire shares directly from the Fund, and only authorized participants may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. Authorized participants must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a Depository Trust Company ("DTC") participant (as discussed below). In addition, each authorized participants must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

An Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

### Investors

Individual Fund shares may only be bought and sold by investors, including authorized participants, in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Because the Fund’s shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, shares may trade at a price greater than net asset value (premium) or less than net asset value (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).

Authorized Participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and Authorized Participants may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund’s procedures, which are described in the SAI.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

### Share Trading Prices

The approximate value of Shares of the Fund, an amount representing on a per share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities accepted by the Fund in exchange for Shares of the Fund and an estimated cash component is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV per Share of the Fund because the approximate value may not take into account certain Fund expenses and may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value of the Shares, and the Fund does not make any warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

### Book Entry

Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares of a Fund and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

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

## **Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares**

The Fund's Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. The vast majority of trading in the Fund's 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 Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Fund's 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 the 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 Funds 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 Fund and will not be paid by the Fund unless authorized by the 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.

## **Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes**

Unlike interests in conventional mutual funds, which typically are bought and sold from and to the fund only at closing NAVs, the Fund's Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis and are created and redeemed in-kind and/or for cash in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAV. In-kind arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from the adverse effects on the Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash redemption transactions. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders if the mutual fund needs to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains for the ongoing shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the Shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for the Fund or its ongoing shareholders.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid annually by a Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

## Taxes

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

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

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

### Taxes on Distributions

As stated above, dividends from net investment income, if any, ordinarily are declared and paid annually by the Fund. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rate for net capital gain. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends each Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund (if that option is available). Distributions reinvested in additional Shares of the Fund through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if available, will be taxable to shareholders acquiring the additional Shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares.

A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital. A return of capital is a return to investors of a portion of their original investment in the Fund. Return of capital distributions should not be considered as a dividend or as part of the total return of an investment in Fund shares. Any return of capital distributions will be distributed after the payment of Fund fees and expenses. While the return of capital may not immediately be taxable, it reduces basis, which may result in a shareholder having to pay higher taxes in the future when shares are sold, even if the shareholder sells the shares at a loss from the original investment.

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 28% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

### Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

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

### Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any Cash Component it pays. An Authorized Participant that exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash equal to the difference between the NAV of the Shares being redeemed and the value of the securities. The Internal Revenue Service ("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 for other reasons. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See "Tax Status" in the SAI for a description of the newly effective requirement regarding basis determination methods applicable to Share redemptions and the Fund's obligation to report basis information to the Service.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Shares under all applicable tax laws. See "Tax Status" in the SAI for more information.

## **Fund Service Providers**

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services is the Fund's administrator and fund accountant. It has its principal office at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202 and is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and regulatory filing services to retail and institutional mutual funds.

U.S. Bank National Association is the Fund's custodian. It has its principal office at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 111 E Kilbourn Ave., Suite 2200, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, Suite 1700, Columbus, OH 43215, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd. located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 19103 serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.



## **Other Information**

### *Continuous Offering*

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

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

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

### *Shareholder Actions*

With the exception of any claims under the federal securities laws, any legal suit, action, or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Fund’s Declaration of Trust and the transactions contemplated thereby, as well as the Fund’s By-Laws and the transactions contemplated thereby, shall be instituted in the courts of the State of Massachusetts in each case located in the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, and each party irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts in any such suit, action, or proceeding (thus, shareholders may have to bring suit in an inconvenient and less favorable forum). Any claim under the federal laws, including federal securities laws, shall be instituted in the federal courts of the United States of America. As a result, shareholders may have to bring suit in an inconvenient and less favorable forum. There is question regarding the enforceability of this provision since the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 permit shareholders to bring claims arising from these Acts in both state and federal courts.

## **Financial Highlights**

The following table is intended to help you better understand the Fund’s financial performance since inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Total return represents the rate you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund’s financial statements, is included in the Fund’s annual Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

**FUNDAMENTALS FIRST ETF  
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

	<u>Period Ended June 30, 2024<sup>(a)</sup></u>
<b>PER SHARE DATA:</b>	
Net asset value, beginning of period .....	<u>\$10.00</u>
<b>INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:</b>	
Net investment income <sup>(b)(c)</sup> .....	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments <sup>(d)</sup> .....	<u>0.21</u>
Total from investment operations .....	<u>0.29</u>
<b>LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:</b>	
From net investment income .....	<u>(0.07)</u>
Total distributions .....	<u>(0.07)</u>
Net asset value, end of period .....	<u>\$10.22</u>
Total return <sup>(e)</sup> .....	2.88%
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:</b>	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands) .....	\$2,555
Ratio of expenses to average net assets <sup>(f)(g)</sup> .....	1.00%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets <sup>(f)(g)</sup> .....	2.15%
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(e)(h)</sup> .....	1%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was February 21, 2024.

(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(d) Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statements of Operations.

(e) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(g) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(h) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

# PRIVACY NOTICE

Mason Capital Fund Trust

Rev. September 2023

## FACTS

### WHAT DOES MASON CAPITAL FUND TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

#### Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some, but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

#### What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depends on the product or service that you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and wire transfer instructions
- account transactions and transaction history
- investment experience and purchase history

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

#### How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Mason Capital Fund Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information:	Does Mason Capital Fund Trust share information?	Can you limit this sharing?
<b>For our everyday business purposes</b> - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus.	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>For our marketing purposes</b> - to offer our products and services to you.	<b>NO</b>	<b>We don't share</b>
<b>For joint marketing with other financial companies.</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>We don't share</b>
<b>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> - information about your transactions and records.	<b>NO</b>	<b>We don't share</b>
<b>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> - information about your credit worthiness.	<b>NO</b>	<b>We don't share</b>
<b>For nonaffiliates to market to you</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>We don't share</b>

**QUESTIONS?**

**Call 617-228-5190**

**PRIVACY NOTICE**

**Mason Capital Fund Trust**

<b>What we do:</b>	
<b>How does Mason Capital Fund Trust protect my personal information?</b>	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
<b>How does Mason Capital Fund Trust collect my personal information?</b>	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open an account or deposit money</li> <li>• direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities</li> <li>• seek advice about your investments</li> </ul> <p>We may also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
<b>Why can't I limit all sharing?</b>	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness.</li> <li>• affiliates from using your information to market to you.</li> <li>• sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you.</li> </ul> <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Affiliates</b>	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mason Capital Fund Trust does not share with our affiliates.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Nonaffiliates</b>	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mason Capital Fund Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Joint marketing</b>	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mason Capital Fund Trust doesn't jointly market.</i></li> </ul>

## FUNDAMENTALS FIRST ETF

Advisor	Mason Capital Partners 50 Federal Street, 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, MA 02110
Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 111 E Kilbourn Ave., Suite 2200 Milwaukee, WI 53202
Legal Counsel	Thompson Hine LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, OH 43215
Custodian	U.S. Bank, National Association 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings, is included in the Fund's SAI. The SAI is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Fund's policies and management. Additional information about the Fund's investments is also available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI, the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, Form N-CSR or other information about the Fund, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Fund, please call 617-228-5190 or visit [www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com](http://www.fundamentalsfirstfund.com).

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

Investment Company Act File #811-23853