

PROSPECTUS

**January 28, 2025
as supplemented July 17, 2025**

Build Funds Trust

Build Bond Innovation ETF (BFIK)

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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

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Summary Information — Build Bond Innovation ETF

Investment Objective

Build Bond Innovation ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation and risk mitigation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Future expenses may be greater or less. **You may be required to pay brokerage commissions on purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.** Please contact your financial intermediary about whether such a commission may apply to your transaction.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the 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 funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return 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:

Year	Expenses
1	\$46
3	\$144
5	\$252
10	\$567

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may result in higher transaction costs and higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses table or in the Example above, may affect the Fund’s performance. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Fund had a portfolio turnover rate of 119%.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective through investing in a non-diversified portfolio of U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade bonds of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and private credit instruments, either directly or indirectly via unaffiliated ETFs (“Underlying Funds”) (the “Fixed Income Strategy”) and long call or long put options linked to the performance of an equity, ETF, or index (collectively, the “Reference Asset”) (the “Equity Option Overlay Strategy”). Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests 80% or more of its assets (defined as net assets plus any borrowing for investment purposes, if any) in bond instruments (“80% investment policy”).

The Fund seeks to achieve its capital appreciation objective via two sources: (1) total return on the Fixed Income Strategy, and (2) total return on the Equity Option Overlay Strategy. The Fund seeks to achieve its risk mitigation objective by: (1) maintaining a moderate duration, investment grade (BBB- equivalent or better) average credit quality risk profile of its holdings in public credit instruments; (2) maintaining the Fund’s allocation to private credit securities to between 0% and 15% of its holdings, and (3) maintaining the Fund’s allocation to the Equity Option Overlay Strategy to between 0% and 10% of its holdings. The Fund does not intend to invest in loans collateralized by digital assets other than Bitcoin.

Fixed Income Strategy

Public Credit Instruments

The Fund defines public credit instruments to include: (i) bonds, (ii) bills, (iii) notes, (iv) loans, (v) debentures, (vi) mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”), (vii) consumer asset-backed securities (“ABS”), such as credit card and auto loan receivables, (viii) commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) and (ix) any other debt or debt-related securities of any maturities, whether issued by U.S. or non-U.S. governments, agencies or instrumentalities thereof, or corporate and commercial entities, and having fixed, variable, floating or inverse floating rates.

In forming the part of the Fund’s portfolio that make up the Fund’s public credit instruments, the Adviser selects a portfolio of securities it believes best maximizes the Fund’s expected total return potential while maintaining a risk profile consistent with a moderate duration and investment grade average credit quality in its holdings. In analyzing individual securities for inclusion or removal from the Fund’s public credit instrument holdings, the Adviser evaluates individual fixed income securities or Underlying Funds on a relative value basis in a manner that the Adviser believes to be most consistent with the Fund’s stated objectives. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will maintain an investment portfolio of public credit instruments with a weighted average duration of no less than 1 year and no more than 8 years. The Fund anticipates an average maturity of holdings in the public credit instruments of no less than 1 year and no more than 10 years, with no constraint on maturity for any individual fixed income security.

Floating rate loans are debt instruments with interest rates which float, adjust or vary periodically based upon a benchmark indicator, a specified adjustment schedule, or prevailing interest rates. The Fund invests in U.S. dollar denominated senior floating rate loans of domestic and foreign issuers. Senior floating rate loans are debt instruments that may have a right to payment that is senior to most other debts of borrowers. Borrowers may include corporations, partnerships and other entities that operate in a variety of industries and geographic regions, which may from time to time prepay their loan obligations in response, for example, to changes in interest rates. Senior loans in which the Fund may invest include secured and unsecured loans. Generally, secured floating rate loans are secured by specific assets of the borrower.

The Fund invests in U.S. dollar denominated public credit instruments of investment grade quality - i.e., recognized as BBB- or higher by at least one NRSRO (e.g., Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, or Fitch), or if unrated by an NRSRO, of comparable quality in the opinion of the Adviser. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in credit instruments that are unrated by an NRSRO. The Fund may own these credit instruments directly or by investing in Underlying Funds which invest primarily in credit instruments. The collateral associated with the credit instruments the Fund may invest includes, but is not limited to, the borrower’s assets such as financial assets including stocks, bonds, insurance policies, accounts receivable, or other credit instruments; or real assets such as real estate, infrastructure, physical property and equipment, inventories, precious metals, or Bitcoin.

The Adviser considers potential credit instrument investments, or investment in an Underlying Fund by evaluating credit quality, nominal yield and spread. With respect to credit quality, the Adviser utilizes its own research, as well as third-party investment research, ratings, and analyses provided by credit ratings agencies (e.g., Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch) and other investment research publishers.

Private Credit Instruments

The Fund defines private credit instruments to include, but not limited to, (i) consumer finance, (ii) residential mortgage loans, (iii) loans backed by collateral, (iv) commercial real estate, (v) hard assets (through securitized loans) and (vi) financial assets. Private credit instruments include a wide range of credit instruments, such as instruments brokered directly between a borrower and lender (or group of lenders) without intermediation through public debt markets, issued in private offerings, and/or originated by non-bank lenders.

In forming the part of the Fund's portfolio that make up the Fund's private credit instruments, the Adviser selects private credit instruments that are directly originated (bespoke lending arrangements between a borrower and lender without the intermediation of a financial entity), issued in private offerings, issued by private companies, and/or issued to borrowers by non-bank lenders (i.e., non-bank lending instruments). The Fund may invest in private credit instruments that are secured, where the borrower has pledged an asset that it owns (collateral) to obtain financing. Collateral associated with the credit instruments the Fund may invest includes, but is not limited to, the borrower's assets such as financial assets including stocks, bonds, insurance policies, accounts receivable, or other credit instruments; or real assets such as real estate, infrastructure, physical property and equipment, inventories, precious metals, or Bitcoin.

The percentage allocation of Fund investments to private credit will be no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets and will vary between 0% to 15% of the Fund's net assets depending on several factors, including the portfolio managers' viewpoints regarding availability of private credit instruments, market conditions, credit analysis, and other factors the portfolio managers deem to be relevant at any given time. The Fund may also seek to achieve exposure to these instruments through investments in private funds.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in private credit instruments deemed to be illiquid (either directly or by investing in Underlying Funds). Under normal conditions, illiquid investments may take more than 7 calendar days to sell.

Private credit instruments generally are not publicly traded. The Adviser will not negotiate any terms of any private credit instruments and terms will be negotiated and determined by an originator.

Bitcoin

The Fund may from time to time invest in public and private credit instruments with a secured contractual interest in Bitcoin owned by the borrower, subject to security and control agreements. Loans in which the Adviser currently intends to invest are collateralized by a Specified Unit of Beneficial Interest (the "SUBI"), a Uniform Commercial Code Article 8 security. The SUBI is backed by Bitcoin that the borrower must deposit into a multi-signature three-way vault. The security and control agreements are designed to provide certain protections, including protections of overcollateralization. The agreements are signed by borrowers as part of the loan application process to protect for over collateralization, among other things.

The Fund will not invest directly in Bitcoin, exchange-traded commodity-based trusts whose business consists solely of buying and holding Bitcoin, or other exchange-traded products that seek to provide "pure-play" or leveraged exposure to Bitcoin. Furthermore, the Fund will not take direct possession of a borrower's Bitcoin under transfer or other workout activities in the event of adverse or distressed credit scenarios. As security for the payment and performance of the loan, including the payment of any outstanding principal balance, any accrued but unpaid interest and any other amounts due, the borrower grants to the lender a continuing security interest in all of the borrower's rights, title, and interest in the SUBI.

The Bitcoin-backed loans are originated by third-party servicers that the Adviser conducts extensive and thorough due diligence on. As of the date of this Prospectus, the minimum size of a Bitcoin-backed loan is \$150,000. Over time the principal amount of a loan may fall below this number, as borrowers are allowed to prepay their loan's principal in whole or in part without penalty. The minimum loan size may change over time as well. The loan amount may differ based on the servicer that originates the loan. The borrowers of the bitcoin-based are U.S.-based commercial borrowers who have chosen to hold Bitcoin as a treasury asset on their business' balance sheet. All borrowers are reviewed by the service to ensure eligibility for a loan.

The servicer and Adviser both monitor the loan-to-value ratios of the loans. As of the date of this Prospectus, the loans in which the Adviser currently invests in are originated with a 50% loan-to-value ratio. A loan's loan-to-value ratio will fluctuate of the life of a loan as the market value of the collateral changes and borrower paydowns may occur.

For the Adviser's existing similar investments, the average loan-to-value ratio of the Fund's portfolio of Bitcoin-backed loans was 31.95% as of May 2025, and individual loans have ranged from just above 0% to the 83.33% maximum.

Equity Option Overlay Strategy

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund uses call and put option strategies to seek to obtain total return within the desired risk profile. The Fund ordinarily will implement call or put option strategies on the Reference Asset. Call options give the Fund the right but not the obligation to buy the Reference Asset at a specified price (the "strike price") within a specific time period. Put options give the Fund the right but not the obligation to sell the Reference Asset at a specified price (the "strike price") within a specific time period. The Fund pays a fee to purchase a call or put option, which is called the premium. In return for the payment of the premium, the Fund is entitled to purchase (sell) the Reference Asset from the writer of the call (put) option at a value equal to the difference between the market price of the Reference Asset and the exercise price of the option, if the value of the call (put) option is above (below) its exercise price. When the call (put) option expires and the Fund has not exercised the call option because the value of the call (put) option is below (above) its exercise price, the Fund loses the premium paid. The Fund may sell call or put options but only to close out an existing call option the Fund owns ("sell to close").

Pursuant to the Fund's option strategy, the Fund invests in a series of call or put options on the Reference Asset. The Adviser selects an option based upon its evaluation of the option's cost, strike price, expiration and price sensitivity to the Reference Asset. The Adviser may purchase an option on the Reference Asset that has a strike price above, at or below the price of the Reference Asset. Through the purchases of a series of call options, the Adviser is seeking total return for the Fund to the extent the price of the Reference Asset rises less the premium paid by the Fund for the call options. When the price of the Reference Asset declines and the call options go unexercised, the Fund's total return declines as the return is reduced by the premium the Fund paid for the call option. Through the purchases of a series of put options, the Adviser is seeking total return for the Fund to the extent the price of the Reference Asset decreases less the premium paid by the Fund for the put options. When the price of the Reference Asset rises and the put options go unexercised, the Fund's total return declines as the return is reduced by the premium the Fund paid for the put option.

The Adviser employs a risk management process to mitigate the risks associated with the option strategy. In addition, under normal market conditions, no more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets will be subject to the Fund's option strategy and no more than 2.5% of the Fund's net assets will be subject to any single option. In addition, the Adviser considers the impact of transaction costs associated with implementing the Fund's option strategy, including whether the potential benefits achieved in rising markets exceeds the negative impact of transaction costs associated with purchasing call or put options. Under conditions of extreme stress or volatility in broader financial markets, including those in the Reference Asset, the Fund will incur increased transaction costs.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its investment objective. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment in the Fund, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Fixed Income Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Options Risk. An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases a call option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price. When the Fund purchases a put option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price. If an option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund.

Absence of Prior Active Market Risk. While the Fund's Shares are listed on the Fund's listing exchange, there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and authorized participants ("Authorized Participants" or "APs") may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund's market price from its net asset value ("NAV"). As a result, investors in the Fund may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Fund shares than the value of the Fund's underlying securities or the NAV of Fund shares.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on the Adviser's investment views. There is no guarantee that the Adviser's investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes backed by a discrete pool of financial assets such as credit card receivables, automobile receivables and student loans. The impairment of the value of the financial assets underlying an asset-backed security, such as the non-payment of loans, may result in a reduction in the value of such asset-backed security. Certain asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the underlying financial assets as do mortgage-backed securities, nor are they provided government guarantees of repayment. Accordingly, issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the asset-backed securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default.

Mortgage-backed securities (residential and commercial) represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. These securities may be subject to liquidity risk as well as the risk of illiquidity and default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn. The liquidity of mortgage-related securities may change over time. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. In particular, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security’s duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Bank Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans and assignments of such loans. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, the Fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest which will expose the Fund to the credit risk of both the financial institution and the underlying borrower. The market for bank loans may not be highly liquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them. The Fund may also experience settlement delays with respect to bank loan trades, resulting in the proceeds from the sale of such loans not being readily available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund’s redemption obligations. Participations by the Fund in a lender’s portion of a bank loan typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with such lender, not with the borrower. The Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling a loan participation and only upon receipt by such lender of such payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights with respect to any funds acquired by other lenders through set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund may assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender selling the participation. Further, loans held by the Fund may not be considered securities and, therefore, purchasers, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the strong anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. Some of the loans in which the Fund may invest or obtain exposure to may be “covenant-lite” loans. Covenant-lite loans may contain fewer or no maintenance covenants compared to other loans and may not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. The Fund may experience delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans.

Bitcoin-Backed Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in Bitcoin-backed loans, a relatively new and evolving segment of the credit industry. As such, there are risks associated with the legal and documentation processes involved in these loans. One of the key risks is the potential for inadequate or unclear loan documentation, especially as the legal framework for mapping Bitcoin collateral onto traditional credit and lending agreements under U.S. law is still in its early stages. Additional risks are related to the high volatility of Bitcoin, the reduction of loan-to-value ratio, liquidating concerns in the event of a default, sufficient monitoring, custodial risks and security considerations if the Fund may not be able to recover the cost of the loan if the Fund falls too far or becomes illiquid.

Under a given loan agreement, creditors, such as the Fund, maintain rights to the liquidation proceeds of the Bitcoin collateral for the support of the borrower’s timely principal and interest payments. With the existence of a well-regulated and increasingly liquid market-making environment for spot exchange between Bitcoin and U.S. dollars -- beginning with the introduction of the CME Bitcoin futures in 2017 and further important regulatory developments continuing to the present day -- regulators have fostered a market structure where secured creditors can have sound assurance that successful Bitcoin liquidation can be reasonably expected in order to protect their U.S. dollar capital under normal market conditions.

The Fund does not intend to own Bitcoin directly. In an unforeseeable and extreme liquidity event, a loan's outstanding principal and interest accruals may exceed the proceeds from the Bitcoin collateral's liquidation and creditors may experience losses, a principal risk shared by most fixed income or credit investments.

While the Fund aims to ensure that all loan agreements are drafted with care and in compliance with applicable laws, there may be uncertainties or ambiguities regarding the enforceability of such agreements, particularly in the event of default or other legal disputes. This includes potential issues with the validity of collateral claims, as Bitcoin as a collateral asset may not be as widely recognized or standardized in legal terms as traditional assets. Furthermore, the Fund is sensitive to risks akin to the "robosigning" issues that emerged in the aftermath of the 2008-2009 financial crisis, where widespread documentation flaws in the mortgage industry led to legal challenges and financial losses. A similar risk could materialize in the Bitcoin-backed loan market if the loan documentation, including collateral assignments, is not rigorously managed or if automated processes are used in ways that could result in improper or invalid loan agreements.

Given the nascent nature of this segment, the Fund may encounter legal risks related to incomplete or improperly executed documentation, potential misinterpretation of collateral terms, and challenges in the enforcement of Bitcoin-backed loans. These risks could affect the Fund's ability to recover on defaulted loans or lead to delays, legal disputes, or unforeseen costs. As the legal and regulatory landscape for Bitcoin-backed loans continues to evolve, the Fund may face challenges in navigating these new areas of the financial market. This could impact the Fund's performance and result in increased costs or legal liabilities.

Call Risk. The risk that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security that the Fund has invested in, the Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable characteristics.

Covenant-Lite Loan Risk. Covenant-lite loans contain fewer maintenance covenants, or no maintenance covenants at all, than traditional loans and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the financial performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. This may hinder the Fund's ability to reprice credit risk associated with the borrower and reduce the Fund's ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the Fund's exposure to losses on such investments is increased, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle. A significant portion of floating rate loans may be "covenant-lite" loans.

Credit Risk. The risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities, including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may invest in certain types of derivatives contracts, including options, which can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses to the Fund.

Digital Assets Risk. The trading prices of many digital assets, including Bitcoin, have experienced extreme volatility and may continue to do so. Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of Bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the Shares. Bitcoins are bearer instruments and the loss or destruction of a private key required to access a Bitcoin may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the owner would be unable to access the Bitcoin corresponding to that private key and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the digital asset network. Digital asset networks and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Given the recentness of the development of digital asset networks, Bitcoin may not function as intended and parties may be unwilling to use Bitcoin, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks. Governance of many digital asset networks, such as the Bitcoin Network, are by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of the Bitcoin Network, which may stymie the Bitcoin Network's utility and ability to grow and face challenges.

There is a lack of consensus regarding the regulation of Bitcoin and its market. As a result of the growth in the size of the Bitcoin market, as well as the 2022 Events, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies (including FinCEN, SEC, OCC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, state financial institution regulators, and others) have been examining the operations of Bitcoin Networks, Bitcoin users and the Bitcoin markets. Many of these state and federal agencies have brought enforcement actions or issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by Bitcoin to investors. Ongoing and future regulatory actions with respect to Bitcoin may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in the shares of a Bitcoin.

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

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the 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.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. 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.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.

- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and an ETF's NAV.
- The market price of the Shares may deviate from an ETF's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than an ETF's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from an ETF's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and an ETF's NAV.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of an ETF's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and an ETF's NAV.

Extension Risk. During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations may be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund will invest in loans for which no (or only a limited) liquid market exists or that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer. The market prices, if any, for such assets tend to be volatile, and may fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict including changes in interest rates, prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, domestic or international economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, and the financing condition of Borrowers. The Fund may be unable to realize what we perceive to be a loan's fair value in the event of a sale.

Income Risk. The Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.

Interest Rate Risk. The risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes than a fund with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Investing in the Underlying Funds Risk. The investments of the Fund in Underlying Funds are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), or exemptive relief or regulations thereunder. The Fund's investment performance is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds it holds. The Fund is subject to the risk factors associated with the investments of the Underlying ETFs and will be affected by the investment policies and practices of the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the amount of assets allocated to each. A strategy used by the Underlying Funds may fail to produce the intended results. If the Fund has a large portion of its portfolio in a single Underlying Fund, it may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting that Underlying Fund, and may be more susceptible to losses because of these developments. The Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the Underlying Funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the Adviser expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Issuer Risk. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect a security's or instrument's value. The values of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. Issuer-specific events can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Liquidity Risk. Lack of a ready market, stressed market conditions, restrictions on resale, or certain market environments may limit the ability of the Fund to sell an investment at an advantageous time or price or at all. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. If the liquidity of the Fund's holdings deteriorates, it may lead to differences between the market price of Fund Shares and the net asset value of Fund Shares, and could result in the Fund Shares being less liquid. Illiquidity of the Fund's holdings may also limit the ability of the Fund to obtain cash to meet redemptions on a timely basis. In addition, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in any illiquid investments and/or the difficulty in purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain market or sector. Further, if a third party market maker or counterparty is unwilling to purchase private credit instruments, such instruments may become illiquid.

Loan Participation Risk. The Fund may not have a readily available market for loan participation interests and, in some cases, the Fund may have to dispose of such securities at a substantial discount from face value. Loan participations also involve the credit risk associated with the underlying corporate borrower.

Market and Geopolitical Risk: The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, war, terrorism, regulatory events, governmental or quasi-governmental actions, and public health emergencies. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. financial market.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Mitigating Risk. When a derivative such as options is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While mitigating risk through hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions, which entail additional transaction costs, will be effective.

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

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Privately Issued Securities Risk. The Fund will invest in privately-issued securities, including those which are issued pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, or Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act 1933. Privately-issued securities are securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act and as a result are subject to legal restrictions on resale. Privately-issued securities are not traded on established markets and may be illiquid, difficult to value and subject to wide fluctuations in value. Limitations on the resale of these securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. Private credit investments can range in credit quality depending on a variety of factors, including total leverage, amount of leverage senior to the security in question, variability in the issuer's cash flows, the size of the issuer, the quality of assets securing debt and the degree to which such assets cover the subject company's debt obligations. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to secure all of the investment opportunities that it identifies for the Fund, or that the size of an investment opportunity available to the Fund will be as large as the Adviser would desire, on account of general economic conditions, specific market developments, or other circumstances outside of the Adviser's control.

Restricted Securities Risk. The Fund may hold securities that have not been registered for sale to the public under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the securities may have significant volatility.

Senior Loan Risk. Investments in Senior Loans are subject to credit risk and general investment risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the borrower of a Senior Loan will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its obligation. Default in the payment of interest or principal on a Senior Loan will result in a reduction in the value of the Senior Loan and consequently a reduction in the value of the Fund's investments and a potential decrease in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund. Senior Loans are also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral securing a Senior Loan may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower or be difficult to liquidate. In addition, the Fund's access to the collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. Further, loans held by the Fund may not be considered securities and, therefore, purchasers, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the strong anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. Some Senior Loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the Senior Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to lenders, including the Fund, such as invalidation of Senior Loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the borrower. Senior Loans are also subject to high yield securities risks and liquidity risks described above. In addition, bank loans may be subject to extended settlement periods, which may impair the Fund's ability to sell or realize the full value of its loans in the event of a need to liquidate such loans in a compressed period of time. Some of the loans in which the Fund may invest or obtain exposure to may be "covenant-lite" loans. Covenant-lite loans may contain fewer or no maintenance covenants compared to other loans and may not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. The Fund may experience delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. As a result, investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

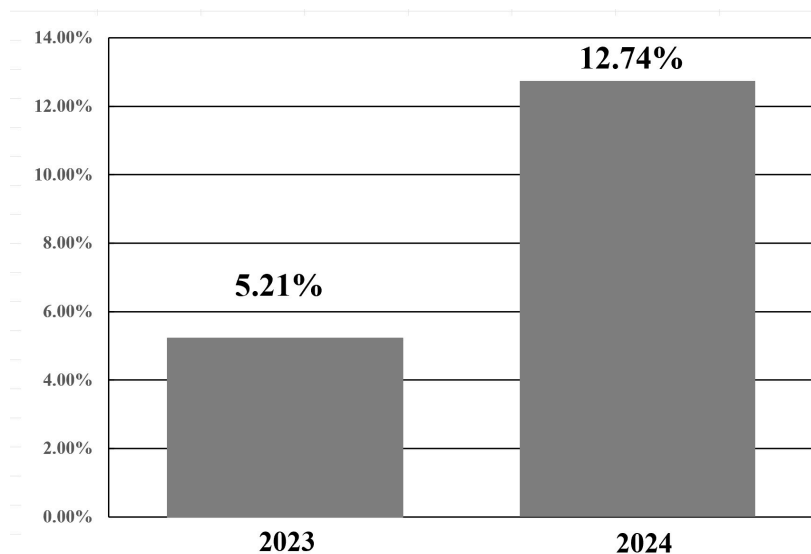
Structured Notes Risk. Structured notes, a type of derivative instrument, are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate. Structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Structured notes may be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these instruments than for other types of derivative instruments.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Fund may be subject to such risk to the extent it invests in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises.

Performance

The bar chart and performance table show the variability of the Fund’s returns over time, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance with a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund’s shares for each calendar year since the Fund’s inception. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund over time to the performance of the Fund’s broad-based securities market index. You should be aware that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) 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.getbuilding.com/ETFs or by calling 1-833-852-8453.

Performance Bar Chart For Calendar Year Ended December 31



Highest Quarter:	9/30/2024	5.23%
Lowest Quarter:	9/30/2023	(0.94)%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024)

	One Year	Since Inception (2/09/22)
Return before taxes	12.74%	3.35%
Return after taxes on distributions	10.66%	1.84%
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	7.46%	1.88%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ⁽¹⁾	1.25%	-1.39%

- (1) The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based, market capitalization-weighted bond market index representing intermediate term investment grade bonds traded in the United States. Investors frequently use the index as a stand-in for measuring the performance of the U.S. bond market. Investors cannot invest directly in an index, and unlike the Fund, returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or taxes.

Management

Investment Adviser

Build Asset Management, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Dines is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has served as the Adviser's portfolio manager for the Fund since it commenced operations in February 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares each called a Creation Unit, or multiples thereof, and only with Authorized Participants which have entered into contractual arrangements with Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (dba ACA Group), the Fund's distributor ("Distributor"). A Creation Unit consists of 25,000 Shares. Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities in the Fund's portfolio and/or cash.

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange and because Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV. The Fund's bid/ask spread is available on its website at www.getbuilding.com/ETFs.

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 the 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 Shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, or since inception, as applicable, can be found at the Fund's website at www.getbuilding.com/ETFs.

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealer and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares or 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.

More Information About the Fund

Investment Objective

Build Bond Innovation ETF (the "Fund") seeks capital appreciation and risk mitigation.

The Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") may change the Fund's investment objective and/or its 80% policy, both of which are non-fundamental, without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. The Fund's other investment policies and strategies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval unless otherwise provided in this prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Additional Information About Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective through investing in a non-diversified portfolio of U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade bonds of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and private credit instruments, either directly or indirectly via unaffiliated ETFs ("Underlying Funds") (the "Fixed Income Strategy") and call or put options linked to the performance of an equity, ETF, or index (collectively, the "Reference Asset"), (the "Equity Option Overlay Strategy").

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests 80% or more of its assets (defined as net assets plus any borrowing for investment purposes, if any) in bond instruments ("80% investment policy"), directly or by investing in Underlying Funds which invest primarily in bond instruments.

The Fund seeks to achieve its capital appreciation objective via two sources: (1) total return on the Fixed Income Strategy, and (2) total return on the Equity Option Overlay Strategy. The Fund seeks to achieve its risk mitigation objective by: (1) maintaining a moderate duration, investment grade (BBB- equivalent or better) average credit quality risk profile of its holdings in the Fixed Income Strategy, (2) maintaining the Fund's allocation to private credit securities to between 0% and 15% of its holdings, and (3) maintaining the Fund's allocation to the Equity Option Overlay Strategy to between 0% and 10% its holdings. The Fund does not intend to invest in loans collateralized by digital assets other than Bitcoin.

Fixed Income Strategy

The Fund defines public credit instruments to include: (i) bonds, (ii) bills, (iii) notes, (iv) loans, (v) debentures, (vi) mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), (vii) consumer asset-backed securities ("ABS"), such as credit card and auto loan receivables, (viii) commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and (ix) any other debt or debt-related securities of any maturities, whether issued by U.S. or non-U.S. governments, agencies or instrumentalities thereof, or corporate and commercial entities, and having fixed, variable, floating or inverse floating rates.

In forming a portfolio of holdings that make up the Fund's public credit instruments, the Adviser selects a portfolio of securities it believes best maximizes the Fund's expected total return potential while maintaining a risk profile consistent with a moderate duration and investment grade average credit quality. In analyzing individual securities for inclusion or removal from the Fund's public credit instruments, the Adviser evaluates individual fixed income securities or Underlying Funds on a relative value basis in a manner that the Adviser believes to be most consistent with the Fund's stated objectives. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will maintain an investment portfolio with a weighted average duration of no less than 1 year and no more than 8 years. The Fund anticipates an average maturity of holdings in the Fixed Income Strategy of no less than 1 year and no more than 10 years, with no constraint on maturity for any individual fixed income security.

Private Credit Instruments

The Fund defines private credit instruments to include, but not limited to, (i) consumer finance, (ii) residential mortgage loans, (iii) loans backed by collateral, (iv) commercial real estate, (v) hard assets (through securitized loans) and (vi) financial assets. Private credit instruments include a wide range of credit instruments, such as instruments brokered directly between a borrower and lender (or group of lenders) without intermediation through public debt markets, issued in private offerings, and/or originated by non-bank lenders.

In forming the part of the Fund's portfolio that make up the Fund's private credit instruments, the Adviser selects private credit instruments that are directly originated (bespoke lending arrangements between a borrower and lender without the intermediation of a financial entity), issued in private offerings, issued by private companies, and/or issued to borrowers by non-bank lenders (i.e., non-bank lending instruments). The Fund may invest in private credit instruments that are secured, where the borrower has pledged an asset that it owns (collateral) to obtain financing. Collateral associated with the credit instruments the Fund may invest includes, but is not limited to, the borrower's assets such as financial assets including stocks, bonds, insurance policies, accounts receivable, or other credit instruments; or real assets such as real estate, infrastructure, physical property and equipment, inventories, precious metals, or Bitcoin.

The percentage allocation of Fund investments to private credit will be no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets and will vary between 0% to 15% of the Fund's net assets depending on several factors, including the portfolio managers' viewpoints regarding availability of private credit instruments, market conditions, credit analysis, and other factors the portfolio managers deem to be relevant at any given time. The Fund may also seek to achieve exposure to these instruments through investments in private funds.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in private credit instruments deemed to be illiquid (either directly or by investing in Underlying Funds). Under normal conditions, illiquid investments may take more than 7 calendar days to sell.

Private credit instruments generally are not publicly traded. The Adviser will not negotiate any terms of any private credit instruments and terms will be negotiated and determined by an originator.

Bitcoin

The Fund may from time to time invest in public and private credit instruments with a secured contractual interest in Bitcoin owned by the borrower, subject to security and control agreements. Loans in which the Adviser currently intends to invest are collateralized by a Specified Unit of Beneficial Interest (the "SUBI"), a Uniform Commercial Code Article 8 security. The SUBI is backed by Bitcoin that the borrower must deposit into a multi-signature three-way vault. The security and control agreements are designed to provide certain protections, including protections of overcollateralization. The agreements are signed by borrowers as part of the loan application process to protect for over collateralization, among other things.

The Fund will not invest directly in Bitcoin, exchange-traded commodity-based trusts whose business consists solely of buying and holding Bitcoin, or other exchange-traded products that seek to provide "pure-play" or leveraged exposure to Bitcoin. Furthermore, the Fund will not take direct possession of a borrower's Bitcoin under transfer or other workout activities in the event of adverse or distressed credit scenarios. As security for the payment and performance of the loan, including the payment of any outstanding principal balance, any accrued but unpaid interest and any other amounts due, the borrower grants to the lender a continuing security interest in all of the borrower's rights, title, and interest in the SUBI.

The Bitcoin-backed loans are originated by third-party servicers that the Adviser conducts extensive and thorough due diligence on. As of the date of this Prospectus, the minimum size of a Bitcoin-backed loan is \$150,000. Over time the principal amount of a loan may fall below this number, as borrowers are allowed to prepay their loan's principal in whole or in part without penalty. The minimum loan size may change over time as well. The loan amount may differ based on the servicer that originates the loan. The borrowers of the bitcoin-based are U.S.-based commercial borrowers who have chosen to hold Bitcoin as a treasury asset on their business' balance sheet. All borrowers are reviewed by the service to ensure eligibility for a loan.

The servicer and Adviser both monitor the loan-to-value ratios of the loans. As of the date of this Prospectus, the loans in which the Adviser currently invests in are originated with a 50% loan-to-value ratio. A loan's loan-to-value ratio will fluctuate of the life of a loan as the market value of the collateral changes and borrower paydowns may occur. For the Adviser's existing similar investments, the average loan-to-value ratio of the Fund's portfolio of Bitcoin-backed loans was 31.95% as of May 2025, and individual loans have ranged from just above 0% to the 83.33% maximum.

Equity Option Overlay Strategy

The Fund's Equity Option Overlay Strategy invests in a series of long call or long put options to provide exposure to positive returns (in the case of call options) or negative returns (in the case of put options) on the Reference Asset. By investing in a series of call options on the Reference Asset, the Fund's adviser seeks to provide convex exposure to the upside return profile of the Reference Asset – i.e., the Fund's exposure to performance of the Reference Asset decreases when its returns are negative, and increases when its returns are positive. When the Fund purchases a call option, the Fund has the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying Reference Asset at a specified price (strike price) within a specific finite time period (until expiration). Conversely, by investing in a series of put options on the Reference Asset, the Fund's adviser seeks to provide convex exposure to the downside return profile of the Reference Asset – i.e., the Fund's exposure to performance of the Reference Asset decreases when its returns are positive, and increases when its returns are negative. When the Fund purchases a put option, the Fund has the right, but not the obligation, to sell the underlying Reference Asset at a specified price (strike price) within a specific finite time period (until expiration). Because the premiums for an option purchased by the Fund will typically be a fraction of the value of the Reference Asset, the option enables the Fund to gain greater exposure to the Reference Asset than the amount invested in such options. Consequently, with the call (put) options the Fund seeks to have greater participation in the appreciation (depreciation) of the Reference Asset than it would have by investing the same amounts directly in the Reference Asset, while through mitigation seeking to limit the maximum loss from such options to the premiums paid.

The Adviser selects an option based upon its evaluation of the option's cost, strike price, expiration and price sensitivity to the Reference Asset. The Adviser may purchase an option on the Reference Asset that has a strike price above, at or below the price of the Reference Asset. Through the purchases of a series of call (put) options, the Adviser is seeking total return for the Fund to the extent the price of the Reference Asset increases (decreases) less than the premium paid by the Fund for the options. When an option goes unexercised, the Fund's total return declines as the return is reduced by the premium the Fund paid for the option.

The Adviser employs a risk management process to mitigate the risks associated with the option strategy. In addition, under normal market conditions, no more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets will be subject to the Fund's option strategy and no more than 2.5% of the Fund's net assets will be subject to any single option. In addition, the Adviser considers the impact of transaction costs associated with implementing the Fund's option strategy, including whether the potential benefits achieved in rising markets exceeds the negative impact of transaction costs associated with purchasing options. Under conditions of extreme stress or volatility in broader financial markets, including those in the Reference Asset, the Fund will incur increased transaction costs.

Other Principal Investments

During temporary defensive periods (e.g., in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions), the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in liquid, short-term investments, including high quality, short-term securities. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective under these circumstances. The Adviser's determination that it is temporarily unable to follow the Fund's investment strategy or that it is impractical to do so will generally occur only in situations in which a market disruption event has occurred and where trading in the securities selected through application of the Fund's investment strategy is extremely limited or absent.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Risks

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks" in the Fund's summary.

Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund's Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

Fixed Income Risk. Fixed income risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early or later than expected, potentially reducing the amount of interest payments or extending time to principal repayment). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. If the U.S. Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") raises the federal funds interest rate target, interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. However, the magnitude of rate changes across maturities and borrower sectors is uncertain. Rising rates may decrease liquidity and increase volatility, which may make portfolio management more difficult and costly to the Fund and its shareholders. Additionally, default risk increases if issuers must borrow at higher rates. Generally, these changing market conditions may cause the Fund's share price to fluctuate or decline more than other types of equity investments.

Options Risk. An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a “call option”) or sell (a “put option”) the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the “exercise price”) during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases a call option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price. When the Fund purchases a put option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund.

Absence of Prior Active Market Risk. While the Fund’s Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and authorized participants (“Authorized Participants” or “APs”) may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund’s market price from its NAV. As a result, investors in the Fund may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Fund shares than the value of the Fund’s underlying securities or the NAV of Fund shares.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on the Adviser's investment views. There is no guarantee that the Adviser's investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. To the extent the Fund employs strategies targeting perceived pricing inefficiencies, arbitrage strategies or similar strategies, it is subject to the risk that the pricing or valuation of the securities and instruments involved in such strategies may change unexpectedly, which may result in reduced returns or losses to the Fund. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and each individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes backed by a discrete pool of financial assets such as credit card receivables, automobile receivables and student loans. The impairment of the value of the financial assets underlying an asset-backed security, such as the non-payment of loans, may result in a reduction in the value of such asset-backed security. Certain asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the underlying financial assets as do mortgage-backed securities, nor are they provided government guarantees of repayment. Accordingly, issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the asset-backed securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default.

- *Auto/Equipment Loan Risk.* Auto/equipment bonds are generally offered by auto finance companies and are backed by underlying pools of auto-related loan receivables and leases, but such backing may not be sufficient for repayment in full. Cash flows supporting auto/equipment loan bonds potentially are negatively impacted by numerous factors, including the rate of default.
- *Credit Card Receivables Risk.* Credit card receivables are generally unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. The Fund's investments in ABS backed by credit card receivables may experience substantial losses.

Mortgage-backed securities (residential and commercial) represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. These securities may be subject to liquidity risk as well as the risk of illiquidity and default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn. The liquidity of mortgage-related securities may change over time. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. In particular, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Bank Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans and assignments of such loans. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, the Fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest which will expose the Fund to the credit risk of both the financial institution and the underlying borrower. The market for bank loans may not be highly liquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them. The Fund may also experience settlement delays with respect to bank loan trades, resulting in the proceeds from the sale of such loans not being readily available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations. Participations by the Fund in a lender's portion of a bank loan typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with such lender, not with the borrower. The Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling a loan participation and only upon receipt by such lender of such payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights with respect to any funds acquired by other lenders through set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund may assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender selling the participation. Further, loans held by the Fund may not be considered securities and, therefore, purchasers, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the strong anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. Some of the loans in which the Fund may invest or obtain exposure to may be "covenant-lite" loans. Covenant-lite loans may contain fewer or no maintenance covenants compared to other loans and may not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. The Fund may experience delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans.

Call Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.

Covenant-Lite Loan Risk. Covenant-lite loans contain fewer maintenance covenants, or no maintenance covenants at all, than traditional loans and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the financial performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. This may hinder the Fund's ability to reprice credit risk associated with the borrower and reduce the Fund's ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the Fund's exposure to losses on such investments is increased, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle. A significant portion of floating rate loans may be "covenant-lite" loans.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities will be unable or unwilling to make its timely interest and/or principal payments when due or otherwise honor its obligations. There are varying degrees of credit risk, depending on an issuer's or counterparty's financial condition and on the terms of an obligation, which may be reflected in the issuer's or counterparty's credit rating. There is the chance that the Fund's portfolio holdings will have their credit ratings downgraded or will default (i.e., fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), or that the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may worsen, potentially reducing the Fund's income level or share price.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may invest in certain types of derivatives contracts, including options, which can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses to the Fund.

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

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the 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.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. 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.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and an ETF's NAV.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from an ETF's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than an ETF's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
 - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from an ETF's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and an ETF's NAV.
 - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of an ETF's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and an ETF's NAV.
- *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Extension Risk. During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations may be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund will invest in loans for which no (or only a limited) liquid market exists or that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer. The market prices, if any, for such assets tend to be volatile, and may fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict including changes in interest rates, prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, domestic or international economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, and the financing condition of Borrowers. The Fund may be unable to realize what we perceive to loans' fair value in the event of a sale.

Income Risk. The Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.

Interest Rate Risk. If interest rates rise, the value of fixed-income securities or other instruments held by the Fund would likely decrease. A measure investors commonly use to determine this price sensitivity is called duration. Fixed-income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making their prices more volatile than those of securities with shorter durations. To the extent the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in fixed-income securities with longer duration, rising interest rates may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline significantly, which would adversely affect the value of the Fund. An increase in interest rates may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and adversely affect certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may lead to lower trading volume, heightened volatility, wider bid-ask spreads and less transparent pricing in certain fixed-income markets. The historically low interest rate environment was created in part by the world's major central banks keeping their overnight policy interest rates at, near or below zero percent and implementing monetary policy facilities, such as asset purchase programs, to anchor longer-term interest rates below historical levels. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Certain countries have recently experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are set at low levels and the market prices of portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low, or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. Central banks may increase their short-term policy rates or begin phasing out, or "tapering," accommodative monetary policy facilities in the future. The timing, coordination, magnitude and effect of such policy changes on various markets is uncertain, and such changes in monetary policy may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Investing in the Underlying Funds Risk. The investments of the Fund in Underlying Funds are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, or exemptive relief or regulations thereunder. The Fund's investment performance is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds it holds. The Fund is subject to the risk factors associated with the investments of the Underlying ETFs and will be affected by the investment policies and practices of the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the amount of assets allocated to each. A strategy used by the Underlying Funds may fail to produce the intended results. If the Fund has a large portion of its portfolio in a single Underlying Fund, it may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting that Underlying Fund, and may be more susceptible to losses because of these developments. The Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the Underlying Funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the Adviser expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Issuer Risk. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect a security's or instrument's value. The values of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. Issuer-specific events can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Liquidity Risk. Lack of a ready market, stressed market conditions, restrictions on resale, or certain market environments may limit the ability of the Fund to sell an investment at an advantageous time or price or at all. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. If the liquidity of the Fund's holdings deteriorates, it may lead to differences between the market price of Fund Shares and the net asset value of Fund Shares, and could result in the Fund Shares being less liquid. Illiquidity of the Fund's holdings may also limit the ability of the Fund to obtain cash to meet redemptions on a timely basis. In addition, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in any illiquid investments and/or the difficulty in purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain market or sector. Further, if a third party market maker or counterparty is unwilling to purchase private credit instruments, such instruments may become illiquid.

Loan Participation Risk. The Fund may not have a readily available market for loan participation interests and, in some cases, the Fund may have to dispose of such securities at a substantial discount from face value. Loan participations also involve the credit risk associated with the underlying corporate borrower.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. financial market.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. The NAV of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

- *Trading Issues.* 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Mitigating Risk. When a derivative such as options is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While mitigating risk through hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions, which entail additional transaction costs, will be effective.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified. This means that it may invest a larger portion of its assets in a limited number of companies than a diversified fund. Because a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of companies that could be in the same or related economic sectors, the Fund's portfolio may be more susceptible to any single economic, technological or regulatory occurrence than the portfolio of a diversified fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs associated with the turnover which may reduce the Fund's return, unless the securities traded can be bought and sold without corresponding commission costs. Active trading of securities may also increase the Fund's realized capital gains or losses, which may affect the taxes you pay as a Fund shareholder.

Private Credit Risk. The Fund may invest in private credit, with respect to its 15% illiquid holdings maximum and subject to qualified custodian regulatory requirements. Private credit or private credit debt instruments are debt-like, non-publicly traded instruments typically provided by non-bank entities, such as private credit funds or business development companies (BDCs), to fund public or private businesses. Private credit is typically extended to small- and middle-market firms who may not qualify for the size requirements and considerations of public debt or traditional bank-financed loan markets. However, the segment has grown rapidly in recent years to also fund larger companies that were traditionally funded by leveraged loans.

Private credit typically involves the bilateral negotiation of terms and conditions to meet the specific needs and objectives of the individual borrower and lender, without the need to comply with traditional regulatory requirements. Such bilateral origination of a loan between a single borrower and lender is often referred to as "direct lending" but deals that involve a small group of lenders can be considered direct lending as well. Loans from direct lending funds are typically senior secured while other private credit strategies can invest in more junior parts of the capital structure; nearly all private credit loans are floating rate. Other common arrangements include "specialty finance", also known as asset-based finance, which may occur outside traditional banking and commercial channels that is secured by financial or real assets.

Given the absence of a secondary market for many private credit instruments, lenders typically hold these loans until maturity or a refinancing event. As a result, these loan contracts can include features uncommon to traditional bank loans, such as a structured equity component, high prepayment penalties, or a role in oversight or governance of the company. The borrower pool in the private credit industry may be higher or concentrated to exposure of certain sectors of the economy, such as software or biotechnology companies, or in the collateral backing asset-based lending instruments, such as real estate or other assets, than broader debt markets as a whole and therefore may present a higher degree of correlation risk.

Privately Issued Securities Risk. The Fund will invest in privately-issued instruments, including those which are issued pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, or Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act 1933. Privately-issued instruments are securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act and as a result are subject to legal restrictions on resale. Privately-issued instruments are not traded on established markets and may be illiquid, difficult to value and subject to wide fluctuations in value. Limitations on the resale of these securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. Private credit investments can range in credit quality depending on a variety of factors, including total leverage, amount of leverage senior to the security in question, variability in the issuer's cash flows, the size of the issuer, the quality of assets securing debt and the degree to which such assets cover the subject company's debt obligations. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to secure all of the investment opportunities that it identifies for the Fund, or that the size of an investment opportunity available to the Fund will be as large as the Adviser would desire, on account of general economic conditions, specific market developments, or other circumstances outside of the Adviser's control.

Restricted Securities Risk. The Fund may hold securities that have not been registered for sale to the public under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the securities may have significant volatility.

Senior Loan Risk. Investments in Senior Loans are subject to credit risk and general investment risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the borrower of a Senior Loan will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its obligation. Default in the payment of interest or principal on a Senior Loan will result in a reduction in the value of the Senior Loan and consequently a reduction in the value of the Fund's investments and a potential decrease in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund. Senior Loans are also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral securing a Senior Loan may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower or be difficult to liquidate. In addition, the Fund's access to the collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. Further, loans held by the Fund may not be considered securities and, therefore, purchasers, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the strong anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. Some Senior Loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the Senior Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to lenders, including the Fund, such as invalidation of Senior Loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the borrower. Senior Loans are also subject to high yield securities risks and liquidity risks described above. In addition, bank loans may be subject to extended settlement periods, which may impair the Fund's ability to sell or realize the full value of its loans in the event of a need to liquidate such loans in a compressed period of time. Some of the loans in which the Fund may invest or obtain exposure to may be "covenant-lite" loans. Covenant-lite loans may contain fewer or no maintenance covenants compared to other loans and may not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. The Fund may experience delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. As a result, investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Structured Notes Risk. Structured notes, a type of derivative instrument, are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate. Structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Structured notes may be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these instruments than for other types of derivative instruments.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. of U.S. government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Bonds or debentures that do not carry the backing of the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are subject to more credit risk than securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. To the extent that the U.S. government has provided support to a U.S. agency or sponsored entity in the past, there can be no assurance that the U.S. government will provide support in the future if it is not obligated to do so. If a U.S. government agency or sponsored entity that is the issuer of securities in which the Fund invests is unable to meet its obligations or ceases to exist and no plan is made for repayment of securities, the performance of the Fund will be adversely affected. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government or U.S. government agencies and authorities may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. Direct obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund.

Digital Assets Risk. The trading prices of many digital assets, including Bitcoin, have experienced extreme volatility and may continue to do so. Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of Bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the Shares. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of Bitcoin over the course of 2017, followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2018 in Bitcoin trading prices. These drawdowns notwithstanding, Bitcoin prices increased significantly again during 2019, decreased significantly again in the first quarter of 2020 amidst broader market declines as a result of the novel coronavirus outbreak and increased significantly again over the remainder of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021. Bitcoin prices continued to experience significant and sudden changes throughout 2021 followed by steep drawdowns in the fourth quarter of 2021, and throughout 2022 and Bitcoin prices have continued to fluctuate to date in 2023.

Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of Bitcoin could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares. Furthermore, negative perception, a lack of stability and standardized regulation in the Bitcoin economy may reduce confidence in the Bitcoin economy and may result in greater volatility in the price of Bitcoin, including a depreciation of value. The Fund will not take any actions to take advantage, or mitigate the impacts, of volatility in the price of Bitcoin.

The Bitcoin Network may be limited in the number of transactions it can process by the capabilities of each single fully participating node. Many developers are actively researching and testing scalability solutions for public blockchains that do not necessarily result in lower levels of security or decentralization, such as off-chain payment channels and sharding. Off-chain payment channels would allow parties to transact without requiring the full processing power of a blockchain. Sharding can increase the scalability of a database, such as a blockchain, by splitting the data processing responsibility among many nodes, allowing for parallel processing and validating of transactions.

There is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of Bitcoin Network transactions will be effective, or how long these mechanisms will take to become effective, which could adversely impact the value of the Shares.

Recent developments in the digital asset economy have led to extreme volatility and disruption in Bitcoin markets, a loss of confidence in participants of the Bitcoin ecosystem, significant negative publicity surrounding digital assets broadly and market-wide declines in liquidity.

Negative publicity around digital asset market participants could negatively impact the value of Bitcoin and the value of the Shares.

The value of Bitcoin may be highly volatile and subject to fluctuations due to a number of factors. The value of the Shares may relate to the value of Bitcoin and fluctuations in the price of Bitcoin could adversely affect the value of the Shares. The market price of Bitcoin may be highly volatile, and subject to a number of factors, including:

- An increase in the global Bitcoin supply;
- Manipulative trading activity on platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets, which, in many cases, are largely unregulated;
- The adoption of Bitcoin as a medium of exchange, store-of-value or other consumptive asset and the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the Bitcoin Network;
- Forks in the Bitcoin Network;
- Investors' expectations with respect to interest rates, the rates of inflation of fiat currencies or Bitcoin, and rates for platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets;
- Consumer preferences and perceptions of Bitcoin specifically and digital assets generally;
- Fiat currency withdrawal and deposit policies on platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets;
- The liquidity of Digital Asset Markets and any increase or decrease in trading volume on Digital Asset Markets;
- Investment and trading activities of large investors that invest directly or indirectly in Bitcoin;
- An active derivatives market for Bitcoin or for digital assets generally;
- Monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations and regulatory measures or enforcement actions, if any, that restrict the use of Bitcoin as a form of payment or the purchase of Bitcoin on the Digital Asset Markets;
- Global or regional political, economic or financial conditions, events and situations, such as the novel coronavirus outbreak;
- Fees associated with processing a Bitcoin transaction and the speed at which Bitcoin transactions are settled;
- Interruptions in service from or closures or failures of major platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets;
- Decreased confidence in platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets; and
- Increased competition from other forms of digital assets or payment services.

In addition, there is no assurance that Bitcoin will maintain its value in the long or intermediate term. In the event that the price of Bitcoin declines, the value of the Shares may decline.

Due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets, they may experience fraud, business failures, security failures or operational problems, which may adversely affect the value of digital assets such as Bitcoin. Platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets are relatively new and, in many ways, unregulated. While many prominent platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices and regulatory compliance, many platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets do not provide this information. Furthermore, while platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets are and may continue to be subject to federal and state licensing requirements in the United States, platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets do not appear to be subject to regulation in a similar manner as other regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets, including prominent exchanges that handle a significant volume of Bitcoin trading.

Regulatory changes or other events in foreign jurisdictions may affect the value of Bitcoin or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the platforms that facilitate trading of digital assets market in a manner that adversely affects the value of the Shares.

If regulators subject the Fund to regulation as a money service business or money transmitter, this could result in extraordinary expenses to the Fund and also result in decreased liquidity for the Shares. To the extent that the activities of the Fund cause it to be deemed a “money services business” under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN, the Fund may be required to comply with FinCEN regulations, including those that would mandate anti-money laundering programs, make certain reports to FinCEN and maintain certain records. Similarly, the activities of the Fund may require it to be licensed as a money transmitter or as a digital asset business, such as under the NYDFS’ BitLicense regulation.

Additionally, to the extent the Fund is found to have operated without appropriate state or federal licenses, it may be subject to investigation, administrative or court proceedings, and civil or criminal monetary fines and penalties, all of which would harm the reputation of the Fund, decrease the liquidity, and have a material adverse effect on the Shares.

The treatment of Bitcoin for U.S. federal income tax purposes is uncertain. Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of Bitcoin are uncertain.

Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of owning and disposing of Shares.

Bitcoin-Backed Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in Bitcoin-backed loans, a relatively new and evolving segment of the credit industry. As such, there are risks associated with the legal and documentation processes involved in these loans. One of the key risks is the potential for inadequate or unclear loan documentation, especially as the legal framework for mapping Bitcoin collateral onto traditional credit and lending agreements under U.S. law is still in its early stages. Additional risks are related to the high volatility of Bitcoin, the reduction of loan-to-value ratio, liquidating concerns in the event of a default, sufficient monitoring, custodial risks and security considerations if the Fund may not be able to recover the cost of the loan if the Fund falls too far or becomes illiquid.

Under a given loan agreement, creditors, such as the Fund, maintain rights to the liquidation proceeds of the Bitcoin collateral for the support of the borrower’s timely principal and interest payments. With the existence of a well-regulated and increasingly liquid market-making environment for spot exchange between Bitcoin and U.S. dollars -- beginning with the introduction of the CME Bitcoin futures in 2017 and further important regulatory developments continuing to the present day -- regulators have fostered a market structure where secured creditors can have sound assurance that successful Bitcoin liquidation can be reasonably expected in order to protect their U.S. dollar capital under normal market conditions.

The Fund does not intend to own Bitcoin directly. In an unforeseeable and extreme liquidity event, a loan’s outstanding principal and interest accruals may exceed the proceeds from the Bitcoin collateral’s liquidation and creditors may experience losses, a principal risk shared by most fixed income or credit investments.

While the Fund aims to ensure that all loan agreements are drafted with care and in compliance with applicable laws, there may be uncertainties or ambiguities regarding the enforceability of such agreements, particularly in the event of default or other legal disputes. This includes potential issues with the validity of collateral claims, as Bitcoin as a collateral asset may not be as widely recognized or standardized in legal terms as traditional assets. Furthermore, the Fund is sensitive to risks akin to the “robosigning” issues that emerged in the aftermath of the 2008-2009 financial crisis, where widespread documentation flaws in the mortgage industry led to legal challenges and financial losses. A similar risk could materialize in the Bitcoin-backed loan market if the loan documentation, including collateral assignments, is not rigorously managed or if automated processes are used in ways that could result in improper or invalid loan agreements.

Given the nascent nature of this segment, the Fund may encounter legal risks related to incomplete or improperly executed documentation, potential misinterpretation of collateral terms, and challenges in the enforcement of Bitcoin-backed loans. These risks could affect the Fund's ability to recover on defaulted loans or lead to delays, legal disputes, or unforeseen costs. As the legal and regulatory landscape for Bitcoin-backed loans continues to evolve, the Fund may face challenges in navigating these new areas of the financial market. This could impact the Fund's performance and result in increased costs or legal liabilities.

Temporary Defensive Investments

The Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its normal investment policies and strategies—for instance, by allocating assets to cash, cash equivalent investments or other less volatile instruments — in response to adverse or unusual market, economic, political, or other conditions. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Manager-of-Managers Order

The Fund is not currently sub-advised. In the event that the Fund utilizes a sub-adviser, the Trust and the Adviser may seek to obtain an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Adviser, with the Board's approval, to enter into sub-advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order would permit the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board, to replace sub-advisers or amend sub-advisory agreements, including fees, without shareholder approval if the Adviser and the Board believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders.

Other Risks

The following section provides information regarding certain other risks of investing in the Fund.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Cybersecurity and Disaster Recovery. Information and technology systems relied upon by the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers (including, but not limited to, the Fund Accountant, Custodian, Transfer Agent, Administrator, Distributor and index providers, as applicable), market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons, security breaches, usage errors, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser and the Fund's other service providers have implemented measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, significant investment may be required to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests and may result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value or impede trading. Such a failure could also harm the reputation of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, subject such entities and their respective affiliates to legal claims or otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Intellectual property rights claims may adversely affect the Fund and the value of the Shares. The Adviser is not aware of any intellectual property rights claims that may prevent the Fund from operating. However, third parties may assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the operation of the Fund and the mechanics instituted for the investment in, holding of, and transfer of Underlying Funds. Regardless of the merit of an intellectual property or other legal action, any legal expenses to defend or payments to settle such claims would be extraordinary expenses that would be borne by the Fund through the sale or transfer of Fund assets. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property rights claim could prevent the Fund from operating and force the termination of the Fund. As a result, an intellectual property rights claim against the Fund could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

Operations. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund's portfolio holdings will be disclosed each day on its website at www.getbuilding.com/ETFs. A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

Fund Management

The Adviser

Build Asset Management, LLC, located in Jefferson City, Missouri, serves as the investment adviser ("Adviser") to Fund. As of November 30, 2024, the Adviser has approximately \$45 million in assets under management.

The Adviser is responsible for the Fund's investment operations and its business affairs. Pursuant to a management agreement between the Trust and the Adviser with respect to the Fund ("Management Agreement") and subject to the general oversight of the Board, the Adviser provides or causes to be furnished all supervisory and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Fund, including audit, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency, custody, printing costs, certain administrative services (provided pursuant to a separate administration agreement), certain distribution services (provided pursuant to a separate distribution agreement), certain shareholder and distribution-related services (provided pursuant to a separate Rule 12b-1 Plan and related agreements) under what is a unitary fee structure. The Fund may bear other expenses which are not covered under the Management Agreement that may vary and will affect the total level of expenses paid by the Fund, such as (i) interest and taxes (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transfer and withholding taxes); (ii) expenses of the Fund incurred with respect to the acquisition, holding, voting and/or disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions; (iii) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (as such term is defined in Form N-1A as promulgated by the SEC) and expenses of other pooled investment vehicles and expenses relating to creation and redemption transactions (iv) expenses incurred in connection with any distribution plan adopted by the Trust in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, including distribution fees; (v) the advisory fee payable to the Adviser hereunder; and (vi) litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses (in each case as determined by a majority of the Independent Trustees).

The Adviser is paid a monthly management fee at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) of 0.45%. The Management Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser provides that the Adviser will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except for certain expenses listed above. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Fund incurred \$50,133 in investment advisory fees.

A discussion regarding the Board's renewal of the Management Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's annual Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Portfolio Manager

The portfolio manager listed below is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please refer to the SAI for additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and his ownership of Shares of the Fund.

- Matthew Dines, CFA, Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser. He has been with the Adviser since 2018. Prior to that time, Mr. Dines held several finance roles at Amazon.com beginning in 2014, including most recently Senior Finance Manager.

Shareholder Information

Investments by Investment Companies

Registered investment companies and unit investment trusts ("Investing Funds") are subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act when investing in the Fund, except as permitted (i) under Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act or (ii) pursuant to an exemptive order that permits Investing Funds to invest in a Fund beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that the Investing Fund enter into an agreement with the Fund regarding the terms of the investment.

Determination of NAV

The NAV per Share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of the Fund is determined each business day as of the close of trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the NYSE. The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources.

The values of the Fund's portfolio securities are based on the securities' closing prices on their local principal markets, where available. In the absence of a last reported sales price, or if no sales were reported, and for other assets for which market quotes are not readily available, values may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or by an outside independent pricing service. Prices obtained by an outside independent pricing service use information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from data related to investments or securities with similar characteristics and may use a computerized grid matrix of securities and its evaluations in determining what it believes is the fair value of the portfolio securities. If a market quotation for a security is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security at the time the Fund calculates its NAV, the security will be fair valued by the Adviser, in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board. The Board has designated the Adviser as its Valuation Designee. The Fund may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, valuing loans backed by Bitcoin and situations where the value of a security in the Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. To the extent the Fund invests in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges or other markets that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may change on days when the Fund shareholder will not be able to purchase or sell his or her Shares.

Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded Shares

Authorized Participants

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be (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 AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

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

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

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. DTC or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“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 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 Transfer Agent, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. 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 ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Fund and the Adviser may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

For More Information:

Existing Shareholders or Prospective Investors

Build Bond Innovation ETF
c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Dealers

Build Bond Innovation ETF
c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Distribution and Service Plan

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Board has evaluated the risks of frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares (“market timing”) activities by the Fund’s shareholders. The Board noted that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of 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 respect to trades directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind, those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent that the Trust allows or requires trades to be effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that 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, the Board noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. The Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting in-kind 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 Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of Shares.

Distributions

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends monthly.

The Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution.

Annual Statements

Each year, you will receive an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state and local tax returns. Distributions declared in December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December. The Fund make every effort to search for reclassified income to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to you. However, when necessary, you will receive a corrected Form 1099 to reflect reclassified information.

Avoid “Buying a Dividend”

At the time you purchase your Shares, the price of Shares may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in the Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as “buying a dividend.”

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service to their customers who own Fund Shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require Fund shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Tax Information

Tax Considerations

The Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by the Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

As with any investment, you should consider how your Fund investment 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 the Fund, including the possible application of foreign, state and local taxes. Unless your investment in the Fund is through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions, (ii) you sell Shares in the secondary market or (iii) you create or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

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

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

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders, such as estates and trusts, whose gross income as adjusted or modified for tax purposes exceeds certain threshold amounts.

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

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in Shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of Shares. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Dividends, interest and gains from non-U.S. investments of the Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may, in some cases, reduce or eliminate such taxes.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

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

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an Authorized Participant who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether 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 Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less.

The information in this section "Tax Information" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance since the commencement of operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an Independent Registered Public Accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's annual Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, which is available at no charge upon request.

BUILD BOND INNOVATION ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period Presented

	For the year ended September 30, 2024	For the year ended September 30, 2023	For the period ended September 30, 2022 ^(a)
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 22.41	\$ 22.82	\$ 25.00
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:			
Net investment income ^(b)	1.00	0.87	0.18
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	1.81	(0.35)	(2.20)
Total from investment operations	2.81	0.52	(2.02)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS FROM:			
Net investment income	(1.06)	(0.93)	(0.16)
Net realized capital gain	—	—	—
Total distributions	(1.06)	(0.93)	(0.16)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 24.16	\$ 22.41	\$ 22.82
TOTAL RETURN:			
Net Asset Value ^(d)	12.88%	2.24%	-8.08% [^]
Market Value ^(e)	12.91%	2.17%	-8.00% [^]
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	7,851	17,365	30,241
Ratio of expenses to average net assets^(f):	0.45%	0.45%	0.45% ⁺
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets^(f):	4.35%	3.79%	1.19% ⁺
Portfolio turnover rate^(g)	119%	130%	328% [^]

(a) The Fund commenced operations on February 10, 2022.

(b) Calculated using average shares outstanding, during the period.

(c) The amounts reported for a share outstanding may not accord with the change in the aggregate gains and losses in securities for the fiscal period due to the timing of capital share transactions in relation to the fluctuating market values of the Fund's underlying securities.

(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value.

(e) Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value during the period and redemption on the last day of the period at market value. The market value is determined by the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4:00 p.m. from the NYSE Arca, Inc. Exchange. Market value returns may vary from net asset value returns.

(f) The expenses and net investment income do not reflect expenses from underlying investments.

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

[^]Not Annualized.

⁺Annualized.

Fund Service Providers*Investment Adviser*

Build Asset Management, LLC
3608 West Truman Blvd., Suite 200
Jefferson City, MO 65109

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A.
1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, MK-WI-S302
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Legal Counsel

Thompson Hine LLP
1919 M Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036

Transfer Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800
Cleveland, OH 44145

Disclaimers

Shares of the Trust are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares of the Fund. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Shares of the Fund to be issued, or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares of the Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Shares of the Fund. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

Additional Information

This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Fund's Shares. Information about the Fund can be reviewed on the EDGAR database at the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at 3608 West Truman Blvd., Suite 200, Jefferson City, MO 65109.

The SAI for the Fund, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. 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 its 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 Fund's annual and semi-annual reports and Form N-CSR or other information about the Fund, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Fund, please write to the Fund at c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC, at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101 or call 1-833-852-8453.

Investment Company Act file no. 811-23732