STRIVE TOTAL RETURN BOND ETF
Ticker Symbol: STXT
Listed on New York Stock Exchange

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
October 31, 2025
https://strivefunds.com/

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Prospectus and SAI, each dated October 31, 2025, as supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund, as well as recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, online at https://strivefunds.com/stxt/. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 215-330-4476.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Strive Total Return Bond ETF (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). **You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.49%**

EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 for the time periods indicated and then hold or sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	Ten Years:
$50	$157	$274	$616

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal period from August 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 39% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund's Investment Strategy

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that under normal conditions, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of bonds of varying maturities. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

For purposes of this 80% Policy, the Fund will invest in a wide range of "bonds," including agency and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"), collateralized loan

obligations ("CLOs"), collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), asset-backed securities ("ABS"), including securities or securitizations backed by assets such as credit card receivables, student loans, automobile loans, and residential and commercial real estate, and other debt securitizations (collectively, "Structured Products"), mortgage loans, secured and unsecured consumer loans, commercial loans and pools of such loans (collectively, "Loans"), corporate debt, including bank-issued subordinated debt (which includes subordinated debt issued by community banks), municipal securities, U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agency securities, and derivative instruments that invest substantially all of their assets in, are linked to, or otherwise provide investment exposure to, bonds.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in agency and non-agency RMBS and CMBS and mortgage loans ("Mortgage Related Instruments"). This means that, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest more than 25% of its assets in Mortgage Related Instruments (measured at the time of purchase). The Fund will not concentrate its investments in any other group of industries. The Fund's policy to concentrate its investments in Mortgage Related Instruments is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in bonds of any quality and maturity. The fixed income instruments in which the Fund invests may include those of issuers from the United States and other countries, without limitation. The Fund's investments in foreign debt securities will typically be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund's average portfolio duration is expected to vary from two to nine years. Duration is a measure of the Fund's price sensitivity to changes in yields or interest rates. Duration incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity, call and put features, and prepayment exposure into one measure with a higher duration indicating greater sensitivity to interest rates. For example, if a portfolio has a duration of one year, and interest rates increase (or, conversely, decrease) by 2%, the portfolio would decline (or increase, respectively) in value by approximately 2%. However, duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of instruments held by the Fund and, therefore, the Fund's exposure to changes in interest rates.

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds"). High yield securities will be rated BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or will be of an equivalent quality rating from another Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization. If a bond is unrated, Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC ("Angel Oak"), a sub-adviser to the Fund, may determine whether it is of comparable quality and therefore eligible for the Fund's investment.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in investments that are deemed to be illiquid, which may include private placements, certain Rule 144A securities (which are subject to resale restrictions), and securities of issuers that are bankrupt or in default.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in Bitcoin structured products, as defined by Strive Asset Management, LLC ("Strive"). These Bitcoin structured products include, but are not limited to, convertible bonds and preferred stocks issued by companies that own bitcoin or bitcoin-linked financial instruments in their corporate treasury ("Bitcoin Corporate Treasury Companies").

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including closed-end investment companies and open-end investment companies, which may operate as traditional mutual funds, ETFs or business development companies ("BDCs").

In pursuing its investment objective or for hedging purposes, the Fund may utilize borrowing and may also invest, without limitation, in derivatives instruments such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements or in mortgage-backed securities (TBAs). These derivatives may be traded over the counter or on an exchange and may be used for speculative purposes, currency hedging, duration management or to pursue the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may borrow to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, which generally means that the Fund may borrow up to one-third of its total assets. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements and borrow through reverse repurchase agreements.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Empowered Funds, LLC, dba EA Advisers (the "Adviser"), serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser oversees the day-to-day affairs of the Fund and supervises the Fund's sub-advisers.

As a sub-adviser to the Fund, Strive is responsible for determining the Fund's sector allocations and target duration. The Fund's allocation of its assets into various asset classes within its investment strategy will depend on the views of Strive as to the best value relative to what is currently presented in the marketplace. Strive's portfolio management determinations will be based on market conditions, fundamentals, technicals, interest rate and total return scenario analysis, monetary and fiscal conditions, FOMC outlook, macroeconomics, market liquidity, and geopolitical risks – with a goal of maximizing risk-adjusted returns without regard to any non-pecuniary factors.

Angel Oak is also a sub-adviser to the Fund. Angel Oak is responsible for implementing the majority of Strive's sector allocations and duration target by selecting investments and executing Fund transactions in accordance with such sector allocations and duration target, subject to the investment objective, policies and limitations of the Fund. Angel Oak and Strive are referred to herein as the "Sub-Advisers."

Angel Oak's investment decisions are made based on fundamental research and analysis to identify issuers with the ability to improve their credit profile over time with attractive valuations, resulting in both income and potential capital appreciation. In selecting investments, including Structured Products, Angel Oak may consider maturity, yield and ratings information and opportunities for price appreciation among other criteria. Angel Oak also analyzes a variety of factors when selecting investments for the Fund, such as collateral quality, credit support, structure and market conditions. Angel Oak attempts to diversify risks that arise from position sizes, geography, ratings, duration, deal structure and collateral values. Angel Oak seeks to limit risk of principal by targeting assets that it considers undervalued.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective*. An investor may lose money by 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. More complete risk descriptions are set forth below under the heading "*Additional Information About the Funds' Principal Investment Risks.*"

Debt Securities Risks.

- *Credit Risk*. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults, changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments and/or perceptions related thereto.
- *Interest Rate Risk*. Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks or governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.
- *Prepayment Risk*. The risk that the issuer of a debt security repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as favorable a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- *Extension Risk*. An issuer could exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease, and the Fund will also suffer from the inability to reinvest in higher yielding securities.
- *Issuer-Specific Changes*. Changes in the financial condition 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 increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's credit quality or value. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these types of changes, and if the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If the Fund invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

To-Be-Announced ("TBA") Transactions Risk. TBA purchase commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be purchased declines prior to settlement date or if the counterparty may not deliver the securities as promised. Selling a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be sold goes up prior to settlement date. TBA transactions involve counterparty risk. Default or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose the Fund to potential loss and could affect the Fund's returns.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk. The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Derivatives Risk. The risk of investing in derivative instruments (such as futures, swaps and structured securities), including leverage, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, and valuation complexity. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the initial amount invested. The Fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the Fund, a reduction in the Fund's returns and/or increased volatility. Over the counter ("OTC") derivatives are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives. The primary credit risk on derivatives that are exchange-traded or traded through a central clearing counterparty resides with the Fund's clearing broker or the clearinghouse. Changes in regulation relating to a fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Fund's performance.

Structured Products Risk. The Fund may invest in Structured Products, including CLOs, CDOs, CMOs, and other asset-backed securities and debt securitizations. Some Structured Products have credit ratings but are typically issued in various classes with various priorities. Normally, Structured Products are privately offered and sold (that is, they are not registered under the securities laws), which means less information about the security may be available as compared to publicly offered securities and only certain institutions may buy and sell them. As a result, investments in Structured Products may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. An active dealer market may exist for Structured Products that qualify for Rule 144A transactions, but there can be no assurance that such a market will exist or will be active enough for the Fund to sell such securities. In addition to the typical risks associated with fixed-income securities and asset-backed securities, CLOs and CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default, decline in value or quality or be downgraded by a rating agency; (iii) the Fund may invest in tranches of Structured Products that are subordinate to other tranches; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; (v) risk of forced "fire sale" liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (vi) the Structured Product's manager may perform poorly. The senior and junior tranches of Structured Products may have floating or variable interest rates based on SOFR or other benchmark interest rate. The Fund may also invest in the equity tranches of a Structured Product, which typically represent the first loss position in the Structured Product, are unrated and are subject to higher risks. Equity tranches of Structured Products typically do not have a fixed coupon and payments on equity tranches will be based on the income received from the underlying collateral and the payments made to the senior tranches, both of which may be based on floating rates based on SOFR.

Unrated Securities Risks. Unrated securities may be less liquid than comparable rated securities and involve the risk that Angel Oak may not accurately evaluate the security's comparative credit rating.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a security, (including currencies), by taking an offsetting position in a related instrument or basket of instruments (often a derivative, such as an option or a short sale). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related instrument or basket of securities will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Defaulted Securities Risk. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers, including securities that are, or may be, involved in reorganizations or other financial restructurings, either out of court or in bankruptcy, involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in high-yield debt securities. The Fund's share price may decline if the reorganization or restructuring is not completed as anticipated. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers is subject to significant uncertainties. The Fund could lose its entire investment in such securities.

Municipal Securities Risk. Litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on the ability of an issuer of municipal securities to make payments of principal and/or interest. Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security, such as geopolitical events and environmental disasters. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and the Sub-Advisers' ability to choose suitable investments and implement the strategies described above has a significant impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. In addition, there is the risk that the investment process, techniques and analyses used by the Sub-Advisers will not produce the desired investment results and the Fund may lose value as a result.

High-Yield Debt Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk. High-yield securities (also known as "junk bonds") carry a greater degree of risk and are considered speculative by the major credit rating agencies. High-yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Changes in the value of high-yield securities are influenced more by changes in the financial and business position of the issuing company than by changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade securities. High-yield securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Fund's investments in high-yield securities expose it to a substantial degree of credit risk. These investments are considered speculative under

traditional investment standards. Prices of high-yield securities will rise and fall primarily in response to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial health, although changes in market interest rates also will affect prices. High-yield securities may experience reduced liquidity and sudden and substantial decreases in price.

Foreign Fixed-Income Investment Risk. Investments in fixed-income securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to the same risks as other debt securities, notably credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk, while also facing risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. For example, foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice, including recordkeeping standards, comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs.

Financial Services Sector Risk. Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, changes in government regulations, economic conditions, and interest rates, credit rating downgrades, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual financial company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may, at times, hold illiquid investments, by virtue of the absence of a readily available market for certain of its investments, or because of legal or contractual restrictions on sales. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of an investment at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of fixed-income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer. The Fund may incur a loss if the other party to a repurchase agreement is unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to repurchase the underlying security.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at a higher price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk. Floating or variable rate securities pay interest at rates that adjust in response to changes in a specified interest rate or reset at predetermined dates (such as the end of a calendar quarter). Securities with floating or variable interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate securities may decrease in value if interest rates increase. Inverse floating rate securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation with similar credit quality. When a Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Fund's shares.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Markets may become illiquid when, for example, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for particular securities. As a general matter, dealers recently have been less willing to make markets for fixed income securities. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the return of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in foreign securities, derivatives (*e.g.,* options on securities, securities indexes, and foreign currencies) and securities with substantial market or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Illiquid securities may also be difficult to value.

Real Estate Sector Risk. The risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate sector, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion

of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local, regional, and general market conditions.

Borrowing and Leverage Risk. Borrowing for investment purposes or utilizing derivatives creates leverage, which will exaggerate the effect of any change in the value of securities in the Fund's portfolio on the Fund's net asset value and, therefore, may increase the volatility of the Fund. Money borrowed will be subject to interest and other costs (including commitment fees and/or the cost of maintaining minimum average balances). Unless the income and capital appreciation, if any, on securities acquired with borrowed funds exceed the cost of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Fund.

Rating Agencies Risk. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. In addition, rating agencies are subject to an inherent conflict of interest because they are often compensated by the same issuers whose securities they grade.

Concentration in Mortgage Loans, RMBS and CMBS Risk. The Fund's assets will be concentrated in mortgage loans, RMBS (agency and non-agency) and CMBS, potentially exposing the Fund to greater risks than companies that invest in multiple sectors. The risks of concentrating in mortgage loans, RMBS (agency and non-agency) and CMBS include susceptibility to changes in interest rates and the risks associated with the market's perception of issuers, the creditworthiness of the parties involved and investing in real estate securities**.**

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread," that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price of the Shares.
- *Cost of Trading Risk.* 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.
- *Trading Risk.* Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings, which can be less liquid than Shares, potentially causing the market price of Shares to deviate from its NAV. The spread varies over time for Shares of the Fund based on the Fund's trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity.

Cash Creation Unit Risk. Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect a substantial portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities (although redemptions will also be done in-kind under certain

circumstances). The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, also known as "authorized participants," create or redeem shares directly through the Fund. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange through a broker-dealer. Cash creation and redemption transactions may result in certain brokerage, tax, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transactions. To offset these expenses, the Fund will collect fees from the applicable authorized participant to reimburse the Fund for any costs incurred by the Fund that result from a cash creation or redemption. The use of cash for redemptions will limit the tax efficiency of the Fund.

Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk. Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund shares, or may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment. Redemptions of a large number of Fund shares could require the Fund to dispose of assets to meet the redemption requests, which can accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or capital gains and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such year.

Underlying Fund Risk. Because the Fund may invest in other investment companies, including but not limited to BDCs and ETFs (collectively, "Underlying Funds"), the Fund's investment performance may depend on the investment performance of the Underlying Funds. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of Underlying Funds in which it invests (which may include operating expenses and management fees). Some Underlying Funds may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the "Income Requirement," which must be met in order for each Fund to maintain its status as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If one or more Underlying Funds generates more non-qualifying income for purposes of the "Income Requirement" than the Fund's portfolio management expects, it could cause the Fund to inadvertently fail the "Income Requirement" thereby causing the Fund to inadvertently fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's Shares and greater risk of loss.

Risk of Investing in Bitcoin Treasury Companies. Bitcoin Treasury Companies face unique risks as a result of holding Bitcoin in their corporate treasury. The speculative perception of Bitcoin may overshadow the fundamentals of such companies, leading to exaggerated price movements based on hype or fear. Such companies may face criticism for adopting such a unique strategy, particularly during periods of declining Bitcoin prices, potentially harming their reputation and stock value. Companies may also face scrutiny or reputational damage for associating with Bitcoin, which some stakeholders view as controversial due to its environmental and illicit activity concerns. Companies with significant international operations may face challenges if jurisdictions impose restrictions on Bitcoin usage, trade or holdings. Companies holding Bitcoin may face accounting challenges, such as recording impairment losses when Bitcoin prices decline, even if the holdings are not sold. This can distort financial performance metrics. In addition, the performance of Bitcoin Treasury Companies may not be primarily driven by the value of their Bitcoin holdings.

Bitcoin Risk. While Bitcoin Treasury Companies in many instances may have operations unrelated to their Bitcoin holdings, they will nonetheless be subject to the risks of holding Bitcoin in their corporate treasury. Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for Bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Bitcoin network and the acceptance and use of Bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The value of Bitcoin has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin network or the acceptance of Bitcoin may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin. Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact the digital asset trading venues on which Bitcoin trades. The Bitcoin blockchain may contain flaws that can be

exploited by hackers. A significant portion of Bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales." Transactions of these holders may influence the price of Bitcoin.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, Bitcoin and the digital asset trading venues on which it trades are largely unregulated and highly fragmented and digital asset trading venues may be operating out of compliance with regulations. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote Bitcoin in a way that artificially increases the price of Bitcoin). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in Bitcoin may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Bitcoin network or restrict the use of Bitcoin. Bitcoin Treasury Companies may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the digital asset trading venues upon which Bitcoin trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which Bitcoin trades and could negatively impact the price of Bitcoin. In addition, digital asset trading venues, Bitcoin miners, and other participants may have significant exposure to other digital assets. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Bitcoin network. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of Bitcoin and consequently a reduction in the value of Bitcoin and shares of a Bitcoin Treasury Company.

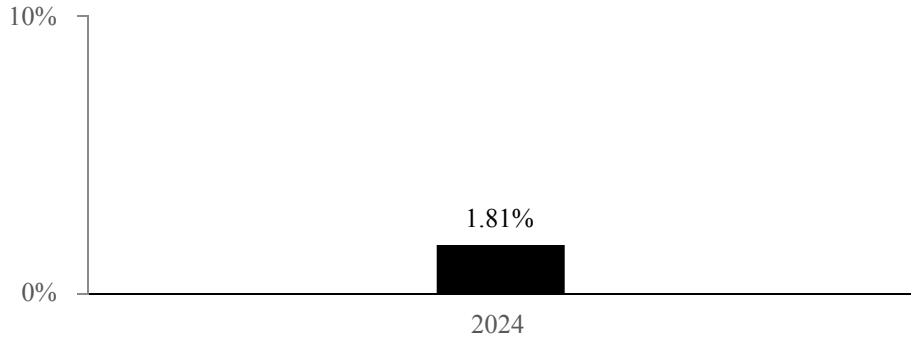
Convertible Bond Risk. A convertible bond has characteristics of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, is exposed to risks that are typically associated with both types of securities. The value of convertible bonds may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. The market values of convertible bonds may decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, may increase as interest rates decline. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible bond tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities may be paid before common stockholders but after holders of any senior debt obligations of the company. Consequently, the issuer's convertible bonds generally entail less risk than its common stock but more risk than its debt obligations.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and overall market risks that are generally applicable to equity securities as a whole; however, there are special risks associated with investing in preferred stock. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally provides no voting rights with respect to the issuer. Preferred stock also faces greater risks of non-payment, as it may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, meaning that an issuer's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the issuer makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt.

PERFORMANCE

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is also available on the Fund's website at https://strivefunds.com/ or by calling the Fund at (215) 330-4476.

Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31



The Fund's calendar year-to-date return as of September 30, 2025 was 6.18%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest return for a calendar quarter was 4.93% (quarter ended September 30, 2024) and the Fund's lowest return for a calendar quarter was -3.21% (quarter ended December 31, 2024).

Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2024)

Strive Total Return Bond ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (08/09/2023)
Return Before Taxes	1.81%	4.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-0.28%	2.11%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	1.06%	2.33%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no fees or expenses)	1.25%	3.67%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts. In certain instances, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares" may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

Investment Adviser:	Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers (the "Adviser")
Investment Sub-Advisers:	Strive Asset Management, LLC ("Strive")
	Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC ("Angel Oak")

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Matthew Cole, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Strive and Jeffrey Sherman, a Portfolio Manager of Strive, are each a co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund and have been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's sector allocations and duration target since its inception (August 2023).

Clayton Triick, Senior Portfolio Manager and Ward Bortz, ETF Portfolio Manager of Angel Oak, each have been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the security selection of the Fund since its inception (August 2023).

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

Individual Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a

price greater than NAV (at a "premium") or less than NAV (at a "discount"). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying and selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread").

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is made through an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your own tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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