

McElhenny Sheffield Managed Risk ETF (MSMR)
(the “Fund”)

April 29, 2022

**Supplement to the
Summary Prospectus dated November 15, 2021
and Prospectus dated November 10, 2021**

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus.

Effective May 2, 2022, the Fund may invest in ETFs that invest in derivatives and/or exchange-traded products that correlate to the investment returns of physical gold or products backed by or linked to physical gold (“Gold ETFs”) as part of its principal investment strategy to invest in defensive ETFs. Accordingly, the Fund’s principal investment strategy and principal risks will change as follows:

The following replaces the first paragraph of the section titled “Principal Investment Strategies—Trend Plus Strategy” on page 2 of the Summary Prospectus and page 3 of the Prospectus:

The Sub-Adviser’s “Trend Plus” strategy utilizes a rules-based trend following approach that seeks to participate in upward trends in U.S. equity markets while avoiding large drawdowns. Trend following, sometimes referred to as absolute momentum or time series momentum, is an investing approach that compares the price of a security to its own price trend (or compares the level of a stock index to its upward or downward trend), with the expectation that upward trending securities (or indices) will continue their upward move in the future. The Trend Plus strategy uses a variety of market indicators (e.g., price, breadth, and relative strength) measured daily across various timeframes to identify and assess the strength of upward trends in U.S. equity markets and allocate investments to a mix of equity or defensive ETFs accordingly. Equity ETFs used by the strategy may invest in U.S. equity securities of any market capitalization, but will typically have a strong bias toward large-capitalization companies (e.g., those comprising the Nasdaq-100 Index). Defensive ETFs used by the strategy will generally invest in (i) investment-grade bonds of any maturity, including those issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or by corporations (“Investment-Grade Bond ETFs”); (ii) derivatives and/or exchange-traded products that correlate to the investment returns of physical gold or products backed by or linked to physical gold (“Gold ETFs”); or (iii) derivatives that seek exposure to changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to certain leading foreign currencies (“U.S. Dollar ETFs”).

The following replaces the second paragraph of the section titled “Principal Investment Strategies—Sector Rotation Strategy” on page 2 of the Summary Prospectus and page 4 of the Prospectus:

The Sector Rotation strategy employs a “macro monitor” overlay to identify periods when the entire market is in a downward trend. The macro monitor looks at the health of the broad market and signals when a pullback is likely to turn into a bear market with an associated major aggregate drawdown. When the macro monitor indicates such a downward trend, the strategy moves to allocate 100% to defensive ETFs. Defensive ETFs used by the strategy will include Investment-Grade Bond ETFs, Gold ETFs, or U.S. Dollar ETFs.

The following supplements the section titled “Principal Investment Risks” on pages 2-4 of the Summary Prospectus and pages 4-6 of the Prospectus:

- **Commodity-Linked Derivatives Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to commodity-linked derivatives. The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment typically is based upon the price movements of an underlying physical commodity, such as gold, and may be affected by changes in overall market movements, volatility of the market, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Investments in commodity-linked derivatives may be subject to greater volatility than investments that are not derivative-based. Commodity-linked derivatives also may be subject to credit and interest rate risks that in general affect the values of debt securities.

- **Derivative Securities Risks.** To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to derivative instruments, including futures contracts, that correlate to the investment returns of physical gold. A Gold ETF’s use of derivatives may reduce its returns or increase volatility. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. Counterparty risk for over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives is generally higher than that for derivatives traded on an exchange or through a clearing house. A risk of a Gold ETF’s use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the value of the underlying asset, the performance of the asset class to which the Gold ETF seeks exposure or the performance of the overall markets. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Gold ETF to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Gold ETF to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Gold ETF to value accurately. A Gold ETF could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, or movements between the time of periodic reallocations of Fund assets, which losses are potentially unlimited. Certain derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage and may expose the Gold ETF to greater risk and increase its costs. The impact of U.S. and global regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, may delay or restrict the exercise by the Gold ETF of termination rights or remedies upon a counterparty default under derivatives held by the Gold ETF (which could result in losses), or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.
 - *Futures Contract Risk.* To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to exchange-traded futures contracts. Futures are standardized contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing ownership stake in an issuer, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the level of the reference rate. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are: (i) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Gold ETF and the price of the futures contract; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the inability to predict correctly the direction of prices and other economic factors; and (v) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.
- **Risk of Investing in Gold.** To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to gold. The Fund’s portfolio may be adversely affected by changes or trends in the price of gold. The price of gold and of gold-related instruments historically has been volatile, which may adversely affect the value of exchange-traded gold futures contracts, other derivative instruments, and other exchange-traded products backed by or linked to physical gold. Governments, central banks, or other larger holders can influence the production and sale of gold, which may adversely affect the performance of a Gold ETF, and in turn, the Fund. The price of gold may also be impacted by various economic, financial, social, and political factors.

The following is added as a new section under “Additional Information about the Fund” beginning on page 8 of the Prospectus:

The Fund’s Investment in Gold ETFs

The Gold ETFs in which the Fund may invest are registered investment companies that have elected and intend to continue to qualify each year to be treated as a separate regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

When the Fund moves into Defensive ETFs, the Fund will typically hold a maximum of 30% of one or more Gold ETFs.

The following supplements the section titled “Principal Investment Risks” on pages 8-11 of the Prospectus:

- **Commodity-Linked Derivatives Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to commodity-linked derivatives. The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment typically is based upon the price movements of an underlying physical commodity, such as gold, and may be affected by changes in overall market movements, volatility of the market, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Investments in commodity-linked derivatives may be subject to greater volatility than investments that are not derivative-based. Commodity-linked derivatives also may be subject to credit and interest rate risks that in general affect the values of debt securities.

- **Derivative Securities Risks.** To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to derivative instruments (*i.e.*, forward contracts, futures contracts, options, and swaps) that correlate to the investment returns of physical gold. A Gold ETF's use of derivatives may reduce its returns or increase volatility. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. Counterparty risk for OTC derivatives is generally higher than that for derivatives traded on an exchange or through a clearing house. A risk of a Gold ETF's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the value of the underlying asset, the performance of the asset class to which the Gold ETF seeks exposure or the performance of the overall markets. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Gold ETF to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Gold ETF to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Gold ETF to value accurately. A Gold ETF could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, or movements between the time of periodic reallocations of Fund assets, which losses are potentially unlimited. Certain derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage and may expose the Gold ETF to greater risk and increase its costs. The impact of U.S. and global regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, may delay or restrict the exercise by the Gold ETF of termination rights or remedies upon a counterparty default under derivatives held by the Gold ETF (which could result in losses), or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.
 - *Futures Contract Risk.* To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to exchange-traded futures contracts. Futures are standardized contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing ownership stake in an issuer, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the level of the reference rate. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are: (i) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Gold ETF and the price of the futures contract; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the inability to predict correctly the direction of prices and other economic factors; and (v) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.
- **Risk of Investing in Gold.** To the extent the Fund invests in Gold ETFs, the Fund is exposed to gold. The Fund's portfolio may be adversely affected by changes or trends in the price of gold. The price of gold and of gold-related instruments historically has been volatile, which may adversely affect the value of exchange-traded gold futures contracts, other derivative instruments, and other exchange-traded products backed by or linked to physical gold. Governments, central banks, or other larger holders can influence the production and sale of gold, which may adversely affect the performance of a Gold ETF, and in turn, the Fund. The price of gold may also be impacted by various economic, financial, social, and political factors.

Investments related to gold are considered to be speculative. The price of gold may fluctuate sharply over short periods of time due to, among other things: (i) changes in inflation or expectations regarding inflation in various countries; (ii) the availability of supply; (iii) changes in demand; (iv) investment speculation and political uncertainty; and (v) monetary and other economic policies of various governments.

A Gold ETF may also invest in gold bullion through exchange-traded products. Gold bullion may depreciate in value and does not generate income, unlike many other investments, which may pay interest or dividends or make other current payments. Also, as compared to other investments, exchange-traded products may have higher custody and transaction costs.

Please retain this Supplement with your Summary Prospectus and Prospectus for future reference.

PROSPECTUS

McElhenny Sheffield Managed Risk ETF (MSMR)

Listed on Cboe BZX, Inc.

November 10, 2021

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

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McElhenny Sheffield Managed Risk ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The McElhenny Sheffield Managed Risk ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation while managing downside risk.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

Management Fees	0.84%
Distribution and/or Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$101 3 Years: \$315

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that employs proprietary trend-based and sector rotation strategies developed by McElhenny Sheffield Capital Management, LLC, the Fund’s investment sub-adviser (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Fund invests in shares of other ETFs (“Underlying Investments”) based on a rules-based process managed by the Sub-Adviser that reflects a blend of the Sub-Adviser’s trend-based and sector rotation strategies, as described below. The Sub-Adviser expects to generally allocate approximately 50% of the Fund’s assets to each of the strategies below, although such allocations may vary over time in response to market movements.

Trend Plus Strategy

The Sub-Adviser’s “Trend Plus” strategy utilizes a rules-based trend following approach that seeks to participate in upward trends in U.S. equity markets while avoiding large drawdowns. Trend following, sometimes referred to as absolute momentum or time series momentum, is an investing approach that compares the price of a security to its own price trend (or compares the level of a stock index to its upward or downward trend), with the expectation that upward trending securities (or indices) will continue their upward move in the future. The Trend Plus strategy uses a variety of market indicators (e.g., price, breadth, and relative strength) measured daily across various timeframes to identify and assess the strength of upward trends in U.S. equity markets and allocate investments to a mix of equity or defensive ETFs accordingly. Equity ETFs used by the strategy may invest in U.S. equity securities of any market capitalization, but will typically have a strong bias toward large-capitalization companies (e.g., those comprising the Nasdaq-100 Index). Defensive ETFs used by the strategy will generally either invest in investment-grade bonds of any maturity, including those issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or by corporations (“Investment-Grade Bond ETFs”), or use derivatives to seek exposure to changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to certain leading foreign currencies (“U.S. Dollar ETFs”).

The Trend Plus strategy allocates to equity ETFs or defensive ETFs based on the daily “weight of the evidence” for upward trends as presented by the indicators described above, and the exposure may range from 100% to equity ETFs to 100% to defensive ETFs. To manage risk and avoid large drawdowns, the strategy employs a series of stop levels, such that the strategy switches from equity exposure to defensive exposure as the price of the equity market falls to the specified stop levels. The stronger the indication of an upward trend, the wider the gap before the stop level is reached, and as the indicators show the upward trend weakening, the stop levels are tightened to further mitigate downside risk. The tighter stop levels operate so that, when the indicators show a weakening of the upward trend, the strategy will switch to defensive exposure based on a smaller drop in the price of the Fund’s holdings than it would when the indicators show a stronger upward trend. Once the strategy is in a defensive mode, the Sub-Adviser will incrementally increase exposure to equity ETFs as evidence of a new upward trend in equities emerges.

Sector Rotation Strategy

The Sub-Adviser’s “Sector Rotation” strategy is a momentum-based investing strategy that seeks to participate in U.S. market segments that are demonstrating a high degree of recent momentum and that the Sub-Adviser expects to outperform the broad U.S. market over short time horizons (*i.e.*, the next three months). Momentum investing, sometimes referred to as relative momentum, is an investing approach that looks at how the price of securities (or the level of an index) have changed in relation to the price changes of other securities (or other indices), with the expectation that the outperforming securities (or indices) will continue to exhibit future outperformance. At the beginning of each quarter, the Sub-Adviser uses a proprietary momentum scoring system to rank a variety of ETFs focused on a particular industry (*e.g.*, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, or aerospace & defense), sector (*e.g.*, energy, financials, or technology), or asset class (*e.g.*, bonds, dividend-paying stocks, or small-capitalization stocks), based on their short-and medium-term momentum, asset flows, and other measures. At such time, the strategy will allocate 40% of its exposure to the top ranked ETF and 30% to each of the next two highest ranked ETFs. As a result, the strategy may have significant exposure to particular sectors or industries or may be primarily exposed to broad-based equity securities or bonds.

The Sector Rotation strategy employs a “macro monitor” overlay to identify periods when the entire market is in a downward trend. The macro monitor looks at the health of the broad market and signals when a pullback is likely to turn into a bear market with an associated major aggregate drawdown. When the macro monitor indicates such a downward trend, the strategy moves to allocate 100% to defensive ETFs. Defensive ETFs used by the strategy will include Investment-Grade Bond ETFs or U.S. Dollar ETFs.

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.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Fund.”

- **Associated Risks of Sector Rotation Strategies.** The Sub-Adviser’s Sector Rotation strategy uses a variety of market indicators to seek to identify the industries, sectors, or asset classes that are likely to outperform during a given quarter. Such indicators are evaluated on a quarterly basis and may be unable to predict events or conditions that may arise during a quarter and lead the previously-selected industries, sectors, or asset classes to underperform other industries, sectors, or asset classes over the entire quarter. Additionally, the strategy relies on macroeconomic indicators to identify significant downturns in the market, and such indicators may fail to correctly or timely identify such downturns. In such event, the Fund may continue to be exposed to Underlying Investments that may lose significant value during downturns. There can be no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser’s Sector Rotation strategy will correctly or timely identify the industries, sectors, or asset classes that will outperform during a given quarter.
- **Associated Risks of Trend-Based Strategies.** The Sub-Adviser’s Trend Plus strategy uses a variety of market indicators and stop levels to seek to identify upward or downward trends in the U.S. equity markets. To the extent such indicators or stop levels fail to give timely notice of a downward trending market, the Fund may continue to be exposed to Underlying Investments that may lose significant value during such downward periods. Similarly, if the indicators fail to timely identify a reversal of a downward trending market, the Fund may continue to be exposed to defensive ETFs at a time when there is significant appreciation in the equity markets. Either scenario could result in the Fund underperforming other funds that do not employ a trend-based strategy, and there can be no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser’s Trend Plus strategy will correctly or timely identify market trends.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in U.S. Dollar ETFs, changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund’s investment and the value of your Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may also change quickly, unpredictably, and without warning, and you may lose money.

- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** The Fund may have significant exposure to Underlying Investments that invest in dividend-paying stocks. There is no guarantee that issuers of the securities held by such Underlying Investments will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus, and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe impacts, on markets worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused prolonged disruptions to the normal business operations of companies around the world and the impact of such disruptions is hard to predict. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* 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.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and 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.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* 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. 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.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on Cboe BZX, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest directly or in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:
 - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.
 - *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company’s bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
 - *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to

maintain historically low interest rates, which may increase interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

- *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the proceeds may have to be invested in securities with lower yields.
- *Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk.* The absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest directly or in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in securities issued by the U.S. or other governments. There can be no guarantee that the United States or another country will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as the Underlying Investments, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The Fund's strategies are heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being purchased, held, or sold by the Fund that would not have been purchased, held, or sold had the Models and Data been correct and complete.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** 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. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests, either directly or through Underlying Investments, more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **Small and Mid-Sized Company Stock Risk.** The Fund may invest directly or in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in the common stock of small- or mid-sized companies. Small to mid-sized company stocks have historically been subject to greater investment risk than large company stocks. The prices of small- to mid-sized company stocks tend to be more volatile and less liquid than large company stocks.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.msccmfunds.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC ("Aptus" or the "Adviser")
Sub-Adviser	McElhenny Sheffield Capital Management, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Bruce Fraser, Managing Member & Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, and Grant Morris, CFA, CFP, Operations & Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as portfolio managers since the Fund's inception in November 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.mscomfunds.com.

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 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.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Temporary Defensive Positions

When the Sub-Adviser believes that current market, economic, political or other conditions are unsuitable and would impair the pursuit of the Fund's investment objectives, the Fund may invest some or all of its assets directly or in other ETFs that invest in cash or cash equivalents, including but not limited to obligations of the U.S. government, money market fund shares, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and/or bankers acceptances, as well as other interest bearing or discount obligations or debt instruments that carry an investment grade rating by a national rating agency. When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.

Principal Investment Risks

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summary. As in the Fund Summary, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **Associated Risks of Sector Rotation Strategies.** The Sub-Adviser's Sector Rotation strategy uses a variety of market indicators to seek to identify the industries, sectors, or asset classes that are likely to outperform during a given quarter. Such indicators are evaluated on a quarterly basis and may be unable to predict events or conditions that may arise during a quarter and lead the previously-selected industries, sectors, or asset classes to underperform other industries, sectors, or asset classes over the entire quarter. Additionally, the strategy relies on macroeconomic indicators to identify significant downturns in the market, and such indicators may fail to correctly or timely identify such downturns. In such event, the Fund may continue to be exposed to Underlying Investments that may lose significant value during downturns. There can be no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser's Sector Rotation strategy will correctly or timely identify the industries, sectors, or asset classes that will outperform during a given quarter.
- **Associated Risks of Trend-Based Strategies.** The Sub-Adviser's Trend Plus strategy uses a variety of market indicators and stop levels to seek to identify upward or downward trends in the U.S. equity markets. To the extent such indicators or stop levels fail to give timely notice of a downward trending market, the Fund may continue to be exposed to Underlying Investments that may lose significant value during such downward periods. Similarly, if the indicators fail to timely identify a reversal of a downward trending market, the Fund may continue to be exposed to defensive ETFs at a time when there is significant appreciation in the equity markets. Either scenario could result in the Fund underperforming other funds that do not employ a trend-based strategy, and there can be no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser's Trend Plus strategy will correctly or timely identify market trends.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in U.S. Dollar ETFs, changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of your Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may also change quickly, unpredictably, and without warning, and you may lose money.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** There is no guarantee that issuers of the securities held by the Fund's Underlying Investments will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time. The Fund may also underperform similar funds that invest without considering a company's dividend payments. Companies that pay dividends historically may not participate in a broad market advance to the same extent as other companies that do not pay dividends. Such companies may also be sensitive to a sharp rise in interest rates or an economic downturn that leads to the elimination or reduction of dividend payments to investors.
- **Equity Market Risk.** Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic, public health, and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, financial markets in the United States and around the world experienced extreme and, in many cases, unprecedented volatility and severe losses due to the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus.

The pandemic has resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, and supply chain disruptions affecting the United States and many other countries. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses as a result of these disruptions, and such disruptions may continue for an extended period of time or reoccur in the future to a similar or greater extent. In response, the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have taken extraordinary actions to support the domestic economy and financial markets, resulting in very low interest rates and in some cases negative yields. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, 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.
 - *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 at which an investor is willing to buy 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 the spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling 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.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* 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. 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.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500[®] Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:
 - Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Investment may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Investment may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in that fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.
 - Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also

affect the value of the Underlying Investment's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Event Risk. Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

Duration Risk. Prices of fixed income securities with longer durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations.

Extension Risk. When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to future changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than the value of shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. An Underlying Investment may take steps to attempt to reduce the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes; however, there can be no guarantee that a Fund will take such actions or that the Fund will be successful in reducing the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolio. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Maturity Risk. The value of fixed income investments is also dependent on their maturity. Generally, the longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Prepayment Risk. When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and an Underlying Investment may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk. The absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult for the Underlying Investment to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.

- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government either directly or through investments in Underlying Investments that invest in such securities. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008–2009 financial downturn and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt can raise concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. This increase has also necessitated the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. In explaining the downgrade at that time, S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt limit and growth in public spending. On August 2, 2019, following passage by Congress, the President of the United States signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, which suspended the statutory debt limit through July 31, 2021. Congress has not yet acted to either extend the suspension or permanently raise the debt limit and, until it does, the U.S. government is implementing extraordinary measures, such as temporarily suspending payments to federal retirement funds. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in shares of investment companies, such as ETFs, that invest in a wide range of instruments designed to track the performance of a particular securities market index (or sector of an index) or that are actively managed. The risks of investment in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment company invests. When the Fund invests in investment company securities, shareholders of the Fund bear indirectly their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by the Fund in an investment company will cause the Fund's operating expenses (taking into account indirect expenses such as the fees and expenses of the investment company) to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if it were to invest

directly in the instruments underlying the investment company. Additionally, there may not be an active trading market available for shares of some ETFs. Shares of an ETF may also trade in the market at a premium or discount to their NAV.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies, but they may also be subject to slower growth than small-capitalization companies during times of economic expansion. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole, but they may also be nimbler and more responsive to new challenges than large-capitalization companies. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Models and Data Risk.** When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential risks. For example, by relying on Models and Data, the Sub-Adviser may be induced to buy certain investments at prices that are too high, to sell certain other investments at prices that are too low, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging based on faulty Models and Data may prove to be unsuccessful.

Some of the models used by the Sub-Adviser for the Fund are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses on a cash flow and/or a mark-to-market basis. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), such models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for the Fund. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data.

All models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded model, the resulting information will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, "model prices" will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for instruments with complex characteristics, such as derivative instruments.

- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** 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. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.mscomfunds.com. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. Aptus is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions based on the analysis and investment recommendations from the Sub-Adviser. Aptus is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 265 Young Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532. Aptus provides investment advisory services to separately managed accounts, as well as the Fund. The Adviser also provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser, monitoring of the Sub-Adviser's investment decisions for the Fund, and review of the Sub-Adviser's performance. Aptus also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the applicable Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Name of Fund	Management Fee
McElhenny Sheffield Managed Risk ETF	0.84%

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's first Semi-Annual or Annual Report to Shareholders.

Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained McElhenny Sheffield Capital Management, LLC to serve as sub-adviser for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and providing investment recommendation to the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. The Sub-Adviser is a registered investment adviser. Its principal office is located at 4701 W. Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas 75209. The Sub-Adviser was formed in 2000 and provides investment advisory services to individuals, high net worth individuals, businesses and other institutions or entities, including as a sub-adviser to other investment advisers, as well as the Fund.

For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Fund of 0.74% for the first six months of the Fund's operations, 0.69% for the next six months of the Fund's operations, and 0.64% after the first year of the Fund's operations.

The basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Fund and the Adviser have applied for an exemptive order from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the Board's approval) to select or change sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The order will also permit the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with a sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of a sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any sub-adviser changes.

Portfolio Managers

The below individuals are the Fund's Portfolio Managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Bruce Fraser is the Managing Member of the Sub-Adviser, which he founded in 2000. Mr. Fraser holds an MBA in Finance from Southern Methodist University, where he continues to be involved as a member of the Associate Board, mentoring MBA students. Mr.

Fraser compiled extensive quantitative market research during his MBA studies that provides the basis for some of the sophisticated strategies deployed for the Sub-Adviser's clients.

Grant Morris, CFA, CFP®, specializes in tactical investment strategies and technical analysis for the Sub-Adviser, which he joined in 2016. He has over 14 years of experience serving clients in the financial services industry. Mr. Morris was previously a consultant, advising and testifying on economic damages in commercial litigation as a financial expert. Prior to his work as a consultant, he was an engineer for a global telecom equipment manufacturer. Mr. Morris holds the CHARTERED FINANCIAL ANALYST® and CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ designations and obtained an MBA with a concentration in finance from Southern Methodist University's Cox School of Business, where he participated in investing the school's endowment fund. He also has a B.S. degree in Industrial Engineering from Texas A&M University.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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 a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's 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.

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 bid-ask spread on your transactions. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

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

Investors owning 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.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Fund will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Board-adopted valuation procedures. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Although the SEC has granted an exemptive order to the Trust and adopted a rule under the 1940 Act permitting registered investment companies that enter into an agreement with the Trust (“Investing Funds”) to invest in series of the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, such exemptive or regulatory relief is not applicable to the Fund. Accordingly, Investing Funds must adhere to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) when investing in the Fund.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

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

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 non-corporate 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. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

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

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% 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 that are estates and trusts.

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

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.

If the Fund’s distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder’s basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

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. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. 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. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

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.

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. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of the Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the

broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP 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 AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP'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 AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs 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 Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

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.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares are 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 will be available in the future on the Fund's website at www.mscomfunds.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

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.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

McElhenny Sheffield Managed Risk ETF

Adviser	Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC 265 Young Street Fairhope, Alabama 36532	Sub-Adviser	McElhenny Sheffield Capital Management, LLC 4701 W. Lovers Lane Dallas, Texas 75209
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200 Milwaukee, WI 53202
Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541		

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated November 10, 2021, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance after the first fiscal year the Fund is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet web site at www.mscomfunds.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22668)