Viridi Cleaner Energy Crypto-Mining & Semiconductor ETF

Ticker Symbol: RIGZ

Prospectus

July 20, 2021

Listed on NYSE Arca.

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

Table of Contents

VIRIDI CLEANER ENERGY CRYPTO-MINING & SEMICONDUCTOR ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Viridi Cleaner Energy Crypto-Mining & Semiconductor ETF (the "Fund") seeks capital appreciation.

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 and example below.

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

Management Fee	0.90%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[1]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.90%

1 Other Expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 redeem 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:**
$92	$287

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. At the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and portfolio turnover data therefore is not available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (ETF) focused on the cryptocurrency mining and semiconductor industries. New Gen Minting, LLC, known as Viridi Funds, (the "Sub-Adviser") is responsible for security recommendations and clean energy screening. The Sub-Adviser acts as a non-discretionary sub-adviser and provides its recommendations to Empowered Funds, LLC (the "Adviser"). In turn, the Adviser makes the corresponding trades.

The Fund's portfolio managers invest in equity securities of companies that are market participants creating cryptocurrency themselves ("Miners"). The Fund will not itself invest directly in cryptocurrencies. In addition, the Fund's investments in Miners will be screened by the Sub-Adviser with regard to certain clean energy criteria.

In addition, the Fund's portfolio managers in equity securities of companies in the semiconductor industries, focusing on those that develop or manufacture computer chips used in crypto-mining industries. Semiconductor companies will not be subject to the Sub-Adviser's clean energy screen.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in (i) "clean energy" crypto mining industries, and (ii) semiconductor industries. The Fund's 80% policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

The Sub-Adviser will consider a crypto-mining company to have satisfied the Fund's naming rule policy if (i) the company has a passing clean energy score (based on its proprietary analysis described below) and (ii) the company derives a majority of its revenue or profits from, or invests a majority of its assets in, the crypto-mining industries. Similarly, the Sub-Adviser will consider a semiconductor company to have satisfied the Fund's naming rule policy if the company derives a majority of its revenue or profits from, or invests a majority of its assets in, the semiconductor industry.

What are Crypto Currencies?

Cryptocurrency is a form of currency that uses digital files as money. They refer to database entries that cannot be changed unless specific conditions are met. Cryptocurrencies are generally secure as they use technology (cryptograph) designed to prevent anyone from creating counterfeit money or from spending more money than is in their account. Cryptocurrencies are currently not government issued, so they are not backed by any government. However, cryptocurrency can provide many benefits, like being secure, instant, global, and transparent.

What are Crypto Miners?

Crypto miners process, validate, and securely transfer cryptocurrencies. The crypto mining industry is a necessary and core component of the cryptocurrency ecosystem. Anyone who chooses to participate in crypto mining, whether an individual or a company, will run various computers and machines to solve a variety of math problems. As a result of solving these problems, the network is secured, and transactions are recorded and stored on the "blockchain," which is essentially a database maintained across many computers.

For example, if someone (a sender) wanted to send two units of cryptocurrency to another person (the recipient), crypto miners would play the role of processing, validating, and securely transferring the transaction. If, however, the sender only had one unit of cryptocurrency, the crypto miners would reject the transaction as invalid to protect the ecosystem. As a result of crypto miners, issues like double-spending and fraudulent transactions are reduced and/or eliminated.

Due to crypto miners providing value to the ecosystem, they are rewarded when they successfully validate and secure transactions. Crypto mining as an industry has had significant energy consumption growth in the past decade as more crypto miners have joined the industry. Similar to how the growth of data centers and cloud computing has impacted the energy industry, crypto mining also has impacted the energy industry due to the increasing amount of hardware required to secure the network.

What are Semiconductor Companies?

The semiconductor industry includes companies that design, fabricate and/or manufacture semiconductors and semiconductor devices, like integrated circuits or circuit boards. Semiconductors are essential components of computers and other electronic systems.

What are the types of companies in which the Fund will invest?

As noted above, the Fund will primarily invest in the securities of "clean energy" crypto miners and semiconductor companies.

- **Miners** – Miners are paid to use their mining hardware to validate transactions on Proof-of-Work networks. Miners can broadly be categorized into three groups:

    i. Self-Mining – firms that own and operate both mining hardware and infrastructure.
    ii. Hosted Miners – firms that own hardware but utilize third-party facilities to operate the mining hardware.
    iii. Hosting Services – companies that specialize in the development and operation of cryptocurrency mining infrastructure to provide services to Hosted Miners.

- **Semiconductor Companies** – Semiconductor companies include manufacturers and fabricators of computer chips, and companies that service computer chip designs. Investments in these firms will not be limited to those that are solely focused on the crypto-currency industry.

How are the Fund's securities selected?

The Sub-Adviser's team has a strong and deep knowledge of the crypto mining and semiconductor industries. The Sub-Adviser considers the following when evaluating investment decisions.

- Understanding of each company's current financials, which includes an analysis of the company's current operations, balance sheet, and publicly-stated commitments towards investments. The Sub-Adviser uses financial metrics to evaluate a company, which may include evaluation of a company's revenue growth, margin growth, enterprise value multiples, or proprietary metrics specifically related to the company's cryptocurrency-related business line.

- For Miners, the Sub-Adviser uses hardware evaluation techniques, which include analyzing the types of crypto mining machines, price of electricity to operate, quality of data centers that companies utilize and timing of shipments. The Sub-Adviser believes that understanding the supply chain and quality of crypto mining machines can have a large effect on the value of a given crypto mining company. The Sub-Adviser uses advanced knowledge of hardware markets and supply chains to seek to forecast scheduled deployments and the performance of data mining equipment.

- Evaluation of each company's management team, which includes how much industry experience the team has in this space, the management team's relationship to suppliers in the industry, and the management team's commitment and understanding of the industry.

The Sub-Adviser believes that there may be imbalances in the market pricing of particular companies' securities. If the Sub-Adviser's analyses determine that a particular security's market value differs significantly from the Sub-Adviser's assessment of its value, the Sub-Adviser may recommend the Fund purchase, sell, or weight the Fund's portfolio holdings accordingly. The Sub-Adviser may recommend an increase in, decrease in, or elimination of weightings of the Fund's portfolio holdings, based upon its assessment of one or more of the following:

- changes in a company's business model or operations;
- for Miners, a company's increase or decrease in cryptocurrency mining associated revenue;
- for Miners, public disclosures or other publicly available data indicating a company's intent to engage in activities related to cryptocurrency mining;
- financial fundamentals, such as price to earnings and potential revenue growth, relative to other cryptocurrency firms; or
- unusual trading volumes and market pricing; or
- for Miners, changes in a company's clean energy strategy and/or changes in a company's clean energy disclosures.

With respect to Miners, the Sub-Adviser will typically prefer investments in companies in the Self-Mining category, because of their greater exposure to the crypto mining, but may recommend investments in any Miner it determines is appropriate for the Fund's portfolio. Each potential investment will be further evaluated via proprietary analysis to seek to select the most efficient and effective Miners. For example, Miners that use newer generation equipment will typically have lower electricity costs and the computers themselves will be more powerful. Due to their better computing power, Miners with newer computers generally are rewarded at a higher rate compared to Miners with older generation computers.

Miners will be required to have a significant portion of their business in Self-Mining, Hosted Miners or Hosting Services. In general, the term "significant portion of the business" means that most of the company's revenue, profit, physical assets, or other financial metric deemed appropriate by the Sub-Adviser is related to the particular industry.

Finally, the Sub-Adviser will generally recommend that the Fund invest in those Miners that meet a pre-defined clean energy score based on their clean energy profile.

With respect to Semiconductor companies, the Sub-Adviser will typically prefer investments in companies that develop or manufacture semiconductors and semi-conductor devices used in, among others, the crypto-mining industry.

How does the Sub-Adviser Rank Miners' Clean Energy Profiles?

Given the high energy usage of the crypto mining industry, the Sub-Adviser's primary clean energy focus will be reducing negative environmental impacts of mining and promoting environmental sustainability.

The Sub-Adviser evaluates and ranks each Miner's clean energy profile. In particular, the Sub-Adviser considers the following information: the size of the Miner's operation (in megawatts (MW) of energy), the energy mix of the Miner's operation, the subcategory of energy mix (e.g., flared natural gas, coal, wind), purchased carbon offsets (described below), and future expected clean energy commitments (expected to be implemented within the next 12-month period) made by Miner's management team. In the absence of clear clean energy disclosures by companies, the Sub-Adviser will default to an assumption of coal, the worst-rated value on the Sub-Adviser's clean energy scale, which would fail the clean energy screen. With respect to future clean energy commitments, the Sub-Adviser considers them in its clean energy screening calculations only if the commitments are made in press releases or disclosed in regulatory filings.

The Sub-Adviser scores each type of energy source. That is, the Sub-Adviser uses a proprietary multiplier that generally differs for different types of energy sources (e.g., flared natural gas, coal, wind). For example, wind power has a much lower multiplier than does coal.

The Sub-Adviser calculates the score for each individual company and utilizes a benchmark score in which companies that are lower or equal to the benchmark are defined by the Sub-Adviser as clean energy miners, while those that are above the benchmark are defined by the Sub-Adviser as non-clean energy miners.

The Sub-Adviser will decrease the score of Miners that use carbon offsets, which essentially reflect a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions made by the Miner. Carbon offsets generate financing for projects that reduce emissions, like payments to protect forests, which absorb more client-warming carbon from the atmosphere. Once a company (like a Miner) buys a carbon offset credit, it becomes "retired" and cannot be traded again.

Since a particular company may use multiple energy sources or use carbon offsets, a company with a relatively dirty energy source (e.g., coal) may still pass the clean energy screen if it uses enough cleaner energy sources or carbon offsets to lower the company's overall score below the Sub-Adviser's benchmark. In fact, a company's use of a large amount carbon offsets alone may be sufficient for it to pass the clean energy screening regardless of its energy source (even if it was all coal).

As of the date of this prospectus, out of the initial universe of forty two Miners, the Sub-Adviser's clean energy scoring process resulted in passing rate of approximately fifty two percent.

The Sub-Adviser intends to review, update, and add third-additional verification to the scoring system as time goes on.

The Sub-Adviser obtains clean energy information from the following sources (among others):

- Public disclosures made on a company's website;
- Disclosure of information to a third-party auditor or company that repurposes the data for commercial use;
- Investor documents released to the public (e.g., investor slides, earnings calls, annual and quarterly reports, other regulatory filings, public news disclosures);
- Public information disclosed through podcasts, newsletters, interviews, and various other media sources including social media; and
- Information provided by the companies directly to the Sub-Adviser in response to Sub-Adviser inquiries.

In what types of securities will the Fund invest?

The Fund may invest in U.S. equity securities and non-U.S. equity securities in developed markets, including via depositary receipts. Under normal market circumstances, the Fund's portfolio will consist of the securities of approximately 15-30 companies. The Fund may invest in common stock of newly listed initial public offerings ("IPOs"), IPO stocks derived from Special Purpose Acquisitions Corporations ("SPACs"), and securities that result from reverse mergers (in which a private company acquires a public company to bypass the process of going public)("Reverse Mergers"). SPACs are companies with no commercial operations that are established solely to raise capital from investors for the purpose of acquiring one or more operating businesses.

The Fund will be 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. The Fund may invest in securities without regard to market capitalization, including investments in micro-cap companies (companies with a market capitalization of less than $300 million). The Fund will concentrate its investments (invest more than 25% of its net assets) in securities in the crypto-mining and semi-conductor industries.

A more complete description of the Fund's portfolio construction attributes is set forth below under the heading "*Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Objective and Strategies.*"

PRINCIPAL 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 Fund's Risks*".

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. 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 or 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.

Cryptocurrency Industry Risk. An investment in companies actively engaged in cryptocurrency technology may be subject to the following risks:

- The technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. There is no assurance that widespread adoption will occur. A lack of expansion in the usage of cryptocurrency technology could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. There is no assurance that the cryptocurrency network, or the service providers necessary to accommodate it, will continue in existence or grow.

- As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by governments, cryptocurrencies are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of cryptocurrency either globally or locally. Large-scale purchases or sales of one or more cryptocurrencies could result in movements in the price of cryptocurrencies and could negatively or positively impact the value of the Fund's investments. Because cryptocurrencies are not backed by a government, they are not subject to the protections that apply to other currencies. For instance, no government can be expected to bolster the value of a cryptocurrency in case of a crash in its value.

- To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit or enhance the ability to exchange cryptocurrencies or utilize them for payments, the demand for cryptocurrencies may be reduced or increased. Furthermore, regulatory actions may limit the ability of end-users to convert cryptocurrencies into fiat currency (e.g., U.S. Dollars) or use cryptocurrencies to pay for goods and services. Cryptocurrencies currently faces an uncertain regulatory landscape in not only the United States but also in many foreign jurisdictions such as the European Union, China and Russia. Some foreign jurisdictions have banned cryptocurrencies as a means of payment. Most regulatory bodies have not yet issued official statements regarding intention to regulate or determinations on regulation of cryptocurrencies, industry participants, and users. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the cryptocurrency networks and their users, particularly cryptocurrencies exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Those laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of cryptocurrency by users, merchants and service providers outside of the United States and may therefore impede the growth of the cryptocurrency economy. The effect of any future regulatory change on cryptocurrency is impossible to predict, but the changes could be substantial and adverse to value of the Fund's investments. Current and future legislation, governmental and regulatory rulemaking and other regulatory developments may affect how cryptocurrencies are classified (e.g., as a security, property, commodity, currency, etc.) and regulated.

- The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to cryptocurrencies.

- Cryptocurrency and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. In addition, governments may curtail the creation and holding of crypto currencies. As a result, companies engaged in cryptocurrency activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity or even failure. Cryptocurrency exchanges have closed due to fraud, business failure, or security breaches; and, in many of these instances the customers of the closed exchanges were not made whole for their losses.

- Where cryptocurrency systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a cryptocurrency application, may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities.

- Cryptocurrency functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of cryptocurrency technologies and adversely affect the Fund. In addition, certain features of cryptocurrency technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.

- Some of the companies in which the Fund will invest are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to cryptocurrency and these lines of business could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company's ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of cryptocurrency, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company's business or financial condition.

Semiconductor Industry Risk. The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and periodically experiences significant economic downturns characterized by diminished product demand, resulting in production overcapacity and excess inventory, which can result in rapid erosion of product selling prices. The industry has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with, or in anticipation of, maturing product cycles of both semiconductor companies' and their customers' products and the decline in general economic conditions.

Micro-, Small-, and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of micro-, small-, and medium-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often micro-, small-, and medium-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The Adviser will generally follow the Sub-Adviser's recommendations. However, the Adviser may deviate from Sub-Adviser recommendations due to a clear error in a particular recommendation, compliance concerns (e.g., concentration limits), liquidity concerns, authorized participant-related concerns, or due to regulatory requirements. Please see the "ETF Risks" below for information about authorized participants.

IPO/SPAC/Reverse Mergers Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that have recently completed an IPO, are derived from a SPAC, or result from a Reverse Merger. These companies may be unseasoned and lack a trading history, a track record of reporting to investors, and widely available research coverage. IPOs and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers are thus often subject to extreme price volatility and speculative trading. These stocks may have above-average price appreciation in connection with the IPO or relevant transaction prior to the Fund's purchase. The price of stocks selected may not continue to appreciate and the performance of these stocks may not replicate the performance exhibited in the past. In addition, IPOs and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers may share similar illiquidity risks of private equity and venture capital. The free float shares held by the public in an IPO and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers are typically a small percentage of the market capitalization. The ownership of many IPOs and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers often includes large holdings by venture capital and private equity investors who seek to sell their shares in the public market in the months following an IPO or relevant transaction when shares restricted by lock-up are released, causing greater volatility and possible downward pressure during the time that locked-up shares are released.

Clean Energy Consideration Risk. Applying clean energy criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore the Fund may forgo some market opportunities available to funds that do not use clean energy criteria. As a result, at times, the Fund may underperform funds that are not subject to similar investment considerations.

Unrelated Business Risk. Many of the firms in which the Fund will invest have other business lines unrelated to crypto mining or semiconductors. These other lines of business could adversely affect those firms' operating results and, in turn, hurt the Fund's performance. The operating results of companies with other business lines may fluctuate independently of the fluctuations in the crypto mining or semiconductor businesses. In addition, a particular company's ability to engage in new business activities may expose it to additional risks for which it has less experience than its existing business lines. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of cryptocurrency or semiconductors, there can be no assurance that its other lines of business will not adversely affect the company's business, financial condition, or market value. In addition, a particular company's unrelated businesses may impact the Fund's investment returns and it may be difficult to isolate crypto mining industry-related returns or semiconductor industry-related returns from other return sources.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally, including differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

- **Depositary Receipts.** The Fund's investments in foreign companies may be in the form of depositary receipts. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the risks of investing directly in foreign securities and, in some cases, there may be less information available about the underlying issuers than would be the case with a direct investment in the foreign issuer. Depositary receipts represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in depositary receipts may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risks. The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund will have exposure to companies operating in the technology sector. Technology companies, including information technology companies, may have limited product lines, financial resources and/or personnel. Technology companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

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 NYSE Arca (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.

- **Secondary Market 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.

- **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 the Fund's Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Fund's Shares, potentially causing the market price of the Fund's Shares to deviate from its NAV.

- **Non-Collateralized Trading Risk**. There are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (that is, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP can step forward to do so, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for the Fund's shares. In addition, a diminished trading market could, in turn, lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

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.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the Fund more than the market as a whole to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, namely the crypto-mining industries.

New Sub-Adviser Risk. Although the Sub-Adviser's principals and the Fund's portfolio managers have experience managing investments in the past, the Sub-Adviser has no experience managing investments for an ETF, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness. In addition, the Sub-Adviser currently has small staff and limited resources, which may limit its ability to continue to provide sub-advisory services if key members become incapacitated.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at www.viridifunds.com.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

Investment Adviser:	Empowered Funds, LLC ("Adviser")
Investment Sub-Adviser:	New Gen Minting, LLC dba Viridi Funds ("Sub-Adviser")

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Wes Fulford, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since 2021. Mr. Fulford provides his recommendations to Mr. Brandon Koepke, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, who, since 2021, is also jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 25,000 Shares, called "Creation Units," and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed 'in-kind' for securities and partially in cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities.**

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 in an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

How is the Fund Different from a Mutual Fund?

Redeemability. Mutual fund shares may be bought from, and redeemed with, the issuing fund for cash at NAV typically calculated once at the end of the business day. Shares of the Fund, by contrast, cannot be purchased from or redeemed with the Fund except by or through APs (typically, broker-dealers), and then principally for an in-kind basket of securities (and a limited cash amount). In addition, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 25,000 Shares, called "Creation Units."

Exchange Listing. Unlike mutual fund shares, Shares of the Fund will be listed for trading on the Exchange. Investors can purchase and sell Shares on the secondary market through a broker. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges. Secondary-market transactions do not occur at NAV, but at market prices that change throughout the day, based on the supply of, and demand for, Shares and on changes in the prices of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The market price of Shares may differ from the NAV of the Fund. The difference between market price of Shares and the NAV of the Fund is called a premium when the market price is above the reported NAV and called a discount when the market price is below the reported NAV, and the difference is expected to be small most of the time, though it may be significant, especially in times of extreme market volatility.

Tax Treatment. The Fund and the Shares have been designed to be tax-efficient. Specifically, the in-kind creation and redemption feature has been designed to protect Fund shareholders from adverse tax consequences applicable to non-ETF registered investment companies as a result of cash transactions in the non-ETF registered investment company's shares, including cash redemptions. Nevertheless, to the extent redemptions from the Fund are paid in cash, the Fund may realize capital gains or losses, including in some cases short-term capital gains, upon the sale of portfolio securities to generate the cash to satisfy the redemption.

Transparency. The Fund's portfolio holdings are disclosed on its website daily after the close of trading on the Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange the following day. A 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").

Premium/Discount Information. Information about the premiums and discounts at which the Fund's Shares have traded will be available at www.viridifunds.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

The Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders with prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund's portfolio managers will construct the Fund's portfolio so that it meets the following standards:

- At least 80% of securities issued by a U.S. or Canadian company in which the Fund invests must have a minimum market capitalization of $50,000,000;

- Each non-U.S. or non-Canadian company in which the Fund invests must have a minimum market capitalization of at least $75,000,000; and

- Each security that has at least six months of trading data must have either (i) a minimum global monthly trading volume of 250,000 shares, or (ii) a minimum global notional volume traded per month of $25 million, each averaged over the last six months.

- Each security of a non-U.S. company must be listed on a regulated stock exchange in the form of shares tradable for foreign investors without restrictions on foreign ownership.

The Sub-Adviser will employ a forensic operating and accounting screen through which a proprietary analysis will be conducted to exclude companies that appear to be in financial distress or are suspected of financial statement manipulation. The foregoing standards will be applied only at the time of the Fund's investment of a particular security.

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In those instances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash; short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities; investment grade money market instruments; money market mutual funds; investment grade fixed income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper; cash equivalents; and exchange-traded investment vehicles that principally invest in the foregoing instruments. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S RISKS

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund's principal investment risks in the sections titled "Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks" above.

Clean Energy Consideration Risk. Applying clean energy criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore the Fund may forgo some market opportunities available to funds that do not use clean energy criteria. As a result, at times, the Fund may underperform funds that are not subject to similar investment considerations.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the Fund more than the market as a whole to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, namely crypto-mining industries.

Cryptocurrency Industry Risk. An investment in companies actively engaged in cryptocurrency technology may be subject to the following risks:

- The technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. There is no assurance that widespread adoption will occur. A lack of expansion in the usage of cryptocurrency technology could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. There is no assurance that the cryptocurrency network, or the service providers necessary to accommodate it, will continue in existence or grow.

- As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by governments, cryptocurrencies are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of cryptocurrency either globally or locally. Large-scale purchases or sales of one or more cryptocurrencies could result in movements in the price of cryptocurrencies and could negatively or positively impact the value of the Fund's investments. Because cryptocurrencies are not backed by a government, they are not subject to the protections that apply to other currencies. For instance, no government can be expected to bolster the value of a cryptocurrency in case of a crash in its value.

- To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit or enhance the ability to trade cryptocurrencies or utilize them for payments, the demand for cryptocurrencies may be reduced or increased. Furthermore, regulatory actions may limit the ability of end-users to convert cryptocurrencies into fiat currency (e.g., U.S. Dollars) or use cryptocurrencies to pay for goods and services. Cryptocurrencies currently faces an uncertain regulatory landscape in not only the United States but also in many foreign jurisdictions such as the European Union, China and Russia. Some foreign jurisdictions have banned cryptocurrencies as a means of payment. Most regulatory bodies have not yet issued official statements regarding intention to regulate or determinations on regulation of cryptocurrencies, industry participants, and users. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the cryptocurrency networks and their users, particularly cryptocurrencies exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Those laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of cryptocurrency by users, merchants and service providers outside of the United States and may therefore impede the growth of the cryptocurrency economy. The effect of any future regulatory change on cryptocurrency is impossible to predict, but the changes could be substantial and adverse to value of the Fund's investments. Current and future legislation, governmental and regulatory rulemaking and other regulatory developments may affect how cryptocurrencies are classified (e.g., as a security, property, commodity, currency, etc.) and regulated.

- The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to cryptocurrencies.

- Cryptocurrency and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. In addition, governments may curtail the creation and holding of crypto currencies. As a result, companies engaged in cryptocurrency activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity or even failure. Cryptocurrency exchanges have closed due to fraud, business failure, or security breaches; and, in many of these instances the customers of the closed exchanges were not made whole for their losses.

- Where cryptocurrency systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a cryptocurrency application, may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities.

- Cryptocurrency functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of cryptocurrency technologies and adversely affect the Fund. In addition, certain features of cryptocurrency technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.

- Some of the companies in which the Fund will invest are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to cryptocurrency and these lines of business could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company's ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of cryptocurrency, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company's business or financial condition.

ETF 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.

- **Secondary Market Trading Risk.** Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market 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 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.

- **Premium-Discount Risk.** The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of the Fund will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares, however, will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange and other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading in Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by the Fund. However, given that Shares can be purchased and redeemed in large blocks of Shares, called Creation Units (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), and the Fund's portfolio holdings are fully disclosed on a daily basis, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained, but that may not be the case.

- **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 be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the 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%). There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

- **Non-Collateralized Trading Risk**. There are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (that is, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP can step forward to do so, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for the Fund's shares. In addition, a diminished trading market could, in turn, lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. Recent turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund may invest in foreign securities, including non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded outside of the United States and U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in foreign securities, including investments in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) are subject to special risks, including the following:

- *Foreign Securities Risk*. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of foreign issuers may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in some countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- *Capital Controls Risk.* Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention and the imposition of "capital controls" or expropriation or nationalization of assets. The possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions, might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets within or out of a jurisdiction. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as the Fund). Capital controls may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, may adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of the Fund, and may cause the Fund to decline in value.

- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* The Fund's investments in foreign companies may be in the form of depositary receipts, including ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs. ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs are generally subject to the risks of investing directly in foreign securities and, in some cases, there may be less information available about the underlying issuers than would be the case with a direct investment in the foreign issuer. ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. GDRs are similar to ADRs but are shares of foreign-based corporations generally issued by international banks in one or more markets around the world. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs may be more volatile. Depositary receipts may be "sponsored" or "unsponsored" and may be unregistered and unlisted. Sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depositary receipts may be established by a depositary without participation by the underlying issuer. The Fund will invest only in sponsored depositary receipts. The Fund's investments may also include ADRs and GDRs that are not purchased in the public markets and are restricted securities that can be offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Adviser will determine the liquidity of these investments pursuant to guidelines established by the Board. If a particular investment in such ADRs or GDRs is deemed illiquid, that investment will be included within the Fund's limitation on investment in illiquid securities. Moreover, if adverse market conditions were to develop during the period between the Fund's decision to sell these types of ADRs or GDRs and the point at which the Fund is permitted or able to sell such security, the Fund might obtain a price less favorable than the price that prevailed when it decided to sell.

- *Currency Risk.* The Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars; therefore, the Fund may lose value if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings goes up. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention; by failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the NAV of the Fund and the price of the Fund's Shares. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority would have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency.

- *Political and Economic Risk.* The Fund is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events (civil unrest, national elections, changes in political conditions and foreign relations, imposition of exchange controls and repatriation restrictions), social and economic events (labor strikes, rising inflation) and natural disasters occurring in a foreign country could cause the Fund's investments to experience gains or losses. The Fund also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.

- *Foreign Market and Trading Risk*. The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risks. The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

The respiratory illness COVID-19 caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue for an extended period of time, and may affect adversely the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. 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 or 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.

IPO/SPAC/Reverse Merger Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that have recently completed an IPO, are derived from a SPAC, or result from a Reverse Merger. These companies may be unseasoned and lack a trading history, a track record of reporting to investors, and widely available research coverage. IPOs and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers are thus often subject to extreme price volatility and speculative trading. These stocks may have above-average price appreciation in connection with the IPO or relevant transaction prior to the Fund's purchase. The price of stocks selected may not continue to appreciate and the performance of these stocks may not replicate the performance exhibited in the past. In addition, IPOs and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers may share similar illiquidity risks of private equity and venture capital. The free float shares held by the public in an IPO and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers are typically a small percentage of the market capitalization. The ownership of many IPOs and stocks derived from SPACS or Reverse Mergers often includes large holdings by venture capital and private equity investors who seek to sell their shares in the public market in the months following an IPO or relevant transaction when shares restricted by lock-up are released, causing greater volatility and possible downward pressure during the time that locked-up shares are released.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market trends. Absent unusual circumstances (e.g., the Adviser determines a different security has higher liquidity but offers a similar investment profile as a recommended security), the Adviser will generally follow Sub-Adviser's investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments. However, the Adviser may deviate from Sub-Adviser recommendations due to a clear error in a particular recommendation, compliance concerns (e.g., concentration limits), liquidity concerns, authorized participant-related concerns, or due to regulatory requirements. Please see the "ETF Risks" above for information about authorized participants.

Micro-, Small-, and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of micro-, small-, and medium-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often micro-, small-, and medium-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

New Sub-Adviser Risk. Although the Sub-Adviser's principals and the Fund's portfolio managers have experience managing investments in the past, the Sub-Adviser has no experience managing investments for an ETF, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness. In addition, the Sub-Adviser currently has small staff and limited resources, which may limit its ability to continue to provide sub-advisory services if key members become incapacitated.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

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.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some issuers may be less available and/or less current than data for issuers in other markets. Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models in conjunction with fundamental analysis, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. The factors used in those analyses may not be predictive of a security's value and its effectiveness can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the quantitative models.

Semiconductor Industry Risk. The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and periodically experiences significant economic downturns characterized by diminished product demand, resulting in production overcapacity and excess inventory, which can result in rapid erosion of product selling prices. The industry has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with, or in anticipation of, maturing product cycles of both semiconductor companies' and their customers' products and the decline in general economic conditions. Semiconductor companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from subsidized foreign competitors with lower production costs. In addition, they are subject to, among others, risks of rapid product obsolescence; research costs and the risks that products may not prove commercially successful; substantial capital equipment expenditures; and limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund will have exposure to companies operating in the technology sector. Technology companies, including information technology companies, may have limited product lines, financial resources and/or personnel. Technology companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights.

Unrelated Business Risk. Many of the firms in which the Fund will invest have other business lines unrelated to crypto mining or semiconductors. These other lines of business could adversely affect those firms' operating results and, in turn, hurt the Fund's performance. The operating results of companies with other business lines may fluctuate independently of the fluctuations in the crypto mining or semiconductor businesses. In addition, a particular company's ability to engage in new business activities may expose it to additional risks for which it has less experience than its existing business lines. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of cryptocurrency or semiconductors, there can be no assurance that its other lines of business will not adversely affect the company's business, financial condition, or market value. In addition, a particular company's unrelated businesses may impact the Fund's investment returns and it may be difficult to isolate crypto mining industry-related returns or semiconductor industry-related returns from other return sources.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Empowered Funds, LLC acts as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is located at 213 Foxcroft Road, Broomall, PA 19008 and is wholly-owned by Alpha Architect LLC. The Adviser is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and provides investment advisory services solely to the Fund and other exchange-traded funds. The Adviser was founded in October, 2013.

The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Fund, and has discretion to purchase and sell securities in accordance with the Fund's objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund's investment programs pursuant to the terms of investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. Because the Fund has not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser did not receive a fee during the last fiscal year. The Adviser is entitled to receive the following Advisory Fee: 0.90% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets).

The Adviser (or an affiliate of the Adviser) bears all of the Adviser's own costs associated with providing these advisory services and all expenses of the Fund, except for the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund's Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan"), brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes (including tax-related services), interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expense (including class action-related services), and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

The Advisory Agreement for the Fund provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or, with respect to the Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice, and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Sub-Adviser: The Adviser has retained New Gen Minting, LLC, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Fund. Sub-Adviser is organized as a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices located at 5015 64th Avenue West, Tacoma, WA, 98467, and was founded in 2021. The Sub-Adviser offers investment management services to the Fund, and is primarily involved in selecting of investments and weighting of portfolio securities involved in the cryptocurrency mining space. The Sub-Adviser is managed by veterans of the cryptocurrency mining industry, including experience as self-mining operators and hosting services. The Sub-Advisor team members are advocates for ESG policies across industries. Sub-Adviser is responsible for recommending the investments for the Fund, subject to the overall supervision and oversight of the Adviser and the Board.

The Sub-Adviser will perform its services as a non-discretionary sub-adviser, which means that the Sub-Adviser will not be responsible for selecting brokers or placing the Fund's trades. Rather, the Sub-Adviser will provide trade recommendations to the Adviser and, in turn, the Adviser will be responsible for selecting brokers and placing the Fund's trades. It is anticipated that the Adviser will generally adhere to the Sub-Adviser's recommendations.

For its services, the Adviser pays Sub-Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net assets as follows: 0.45% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets).

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser is also the sponsor of the Fund ("Fund Sponsor"). Under this arrangement, the Fund Sponsor is entitled to any Fund profits after the Advisory Fee and certain Adviser expenses are paid. Every month, the unitary management fee is calculated and paid to the Adviser.

If the amount of the unitary management fee exceeds the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Adviser pays the net total to the Fund Sponsor. The amount paid to the Fund Sponsor represents both the sub-advisory fee and any profits from the Fund. During months where there are no Fund profits or the funds are not sufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, the Sub-Advisory fee is automatically waived.

If the amount of the unitary management fee is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Sub-Adviser is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the shortfall.

Approval of Advisory Agreement & Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement and the sub-advisory agreement with respect to the Fund will be made available in the Fund's annual report or semi-annual report.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, making recommendations (or implementing) with respect to the following: investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of the portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities.

Mr. Wes Fulford has been portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. He has also been Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Advisor since its inception. Mr. Fulford is the former CEO and Director of Bitfarms Ltd., a large publicly-traded cryptocurrency mining company.

Mr. Fulford has been a regular presenter at leading North American and global conferences. Prior to joining Bitfarms, Mr. Fulford spent 15 years in investment banking and asset management, primarily based in Toronto, Canada. Most recently, Mr. Fulford led the Fintech and FIG investment banking practice for one of Canada's largest financial institutions, Desjardins Group. During his career as an investment banker, Mr. Fulford was directly involved in financing and mergers & acquisition transactions. Mr. Fulford is a CFA Charterholder and a member of the Young Presidents' Organization.

Mr. Brandon Koepke has been portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. Mr. Koepke has advised on trading and execution matters for the Adviser since January 2017, where he heads the trading department and assists in quantitative research. Prior to Mr. Koepke's tenure with the Adviser, Mr. Koepke was a software engineer for Amazon. Mr. Koepke has a B.Sc in Computer Science and a B.Comm specializing in Finance from the University of Calgary. A B.Comm degree is an undergraduate degree in commerce and related subjects. He is also a CFA® Charterholder. Mr. Koepke is responsible for implementing the Fund's investment strategies.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers, including other accounts each manages, their ownership in the Fund, and compensation.

Other Service Providers

Quasar Distributors, LLC ("Distributor") serves as the distributor of Creation Units (defined above) for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, is the administrator, fund accountant, and transfer agent for the Fund.

U.S. Bank National Association is the custodian for the Fund.

Pellegrino, LLC, 303 West Lancaster Avenue, Suite 302, Wayne, PA 19087, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Spicer Jeffries LLP, 4601 DTC Boulevard, Suite 700, Denver, CO 80237, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

The Exchange

Shares of the Fund 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 of, prices of, or quantities of Shares of the Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares of the Fund in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Shares of the Fund. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Shares will be issued or redeemed by the Fund at NAV per Share only in Creation Units of 25,000 Shares. Creation Units are generally issued and redeemed only in-kind for securities although a portion may be in cash.

Shares will trade on the secondary market, however, which is where most retail investors will buy and sell Shares. It is expected that only a limited number of institutional investors, called Authorized Participants or "APs," will purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with the Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers and, therefore, must have a brokerage account to buy and sell Shares. Shares can be bought or sold through your broker throughout the trading day like shares of any publicly traded issuer. The Trust does not impose any redemption fees or restrictions on redemptions of Shares in the secondary market. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for Shares. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (*i.e.*, the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in the Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

Shares of the Fund will be listed on the Exchange under the following symbol:

Fund	Trading Symbol
Viridi Cleaner Energy Crypto-Mining & Semiconductor ETF	RIGZ

The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed for weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For information about buying and selling Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets, please contact your broker or dealer.

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, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares of the Fund and is recognized as the owner of all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely on the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income dividends and capital gain distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund.

Share Trading Prices. The trading prices of the Fund's Shares may differ from the Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for the Fund's Shares, the prices of the Fund's portfolio securities, economic conditions and other factors.

The Exchange through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or another market information provider intends to disseminate the approximate value of the Fund's portfolio every fifteen seconds during regular U.S. trading hours. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day. The quotations for certain investments may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S., except such quotations may be updated to reflect currency fluctuations. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate values and makes no warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

Continuous Offering. The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirements and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells the Shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

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

Active Investors and Market Timing

The Board has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Fund's shareholders. The Board noted that the Fund's Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in the Fund's Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), the Board noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, although in certain circumstances (e.g., in conjunction with a rebalance of the Fund's investments), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of the Fund. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that the Fund's Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, the Fund will impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Fund's Shares.

Distribution and Service Plan

The Fund has adopted the Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Plan, the Fund may be authorized to pay distribution fees of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services ("Service Providers"). As of the date of this Prospectus, the maximum amount payable under the Plan is set at 0% until further action by the Board. In the event 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

Net Asset Value

The NAV of Shares is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

The Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets,
- Subtracting any liabilities, and
- Dividing that amount by the total number of Shares owned by shareholders.

If you buy or sell Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Your transaction will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem your Shares in Creation Units.

Because securities listed on foreign exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the NAV of the Fund, to the extent it may hold foreign securities, may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares. In particular, where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund's domestic trading day. In addition, please note that this in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Equity securities that are traded on a national securities exchange, except those listed on the NASDAQ Global Market® ("NASDAQ") are valued at the last reported sale price on the exchange on which the security is principally traded. Securities traded on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If, on a particular day, an exchange-traded or NASDAQ security does not trade, then the most recent quoted bid for exchange traded or the mean between the most recent quoted bid and ask price for NASDAQ securities will be used. Equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are generally valued at the last sale price in the over-the-counter market. If a nonexchange traded security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted closing bid and asked price will be used.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by the Fund.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable net asset value, with the exception of exchange-traded open-end investment companies which are priced as equity securities.

If a market price is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, the Fund will determine the price of the security held by the Fund based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board.

To the extent the Fund holds securities that may trade infrequently, fair valuation may be used more frequently. Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Shares. However, when the Fund uses fair valuation to price securities, it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares' NAV performance to diverge from the Shares' market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare the Fund's performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Fund at www.viridifunds.com. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, and will include the Fund's holdings, the Fund's last annual and semi-annual reports (when available). The website will show the Fund's daily NAV per share, market price, and premium or discount, each as of the prior business day. The website will also show the extent and frequency of the Fund's premiums and discounts. Further, the website will include the Fund's median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

Each day the Fund is open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates the Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at www.viridifunds.com. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI.

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

For purposes of the Investment Company Act, Shares are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such Shares by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act, except as permitted by Rule 6c-11, Rule 12d1-4, or an exemptive order of the SEC.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

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

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

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

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and Distributions. The Fund intends to elect and qualify to be treated each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and to distribute its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends quarterly. The Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

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

Taxes

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

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

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, if you do not provide the Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. The Fund also must withhold if the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and Local Taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

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

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

If the Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

Foreign Tax Credits. If the Fund qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments may be passed through to you as a foreign tax credit.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and U.S. estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. An exemption from U.S. withholding tax is provided for capital gain dividends paid by the Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. The exemptions from U.S. withholding for interest-related dividends paid by the Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends have expired for taxable years of the Fund that begin on or after January 1, 2014. It is unclear as of the date of this prospectus whether Congress will reinstate the exemptions for interest-related and short-term capital gain dividends or, if reinstated, whether such exemptions would have retroactive effect. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on (a) income dividends paid by the Fund, and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares paid by the Fund, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of US-owned foreign investment accounts. The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Possible Tax Law Changes. At the time that this prospectus is being prepared, the coronavirus and COVID-19 are affecting the United States. Various administrative and legislative changes to the federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will be made or what the changes might entail.

This discussion of "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Fund is newly organized and therefore has not yet had any operations as of the date of this Prospectus and does not have financial highlights to present at this time.

If you would like more information about the Fund and the Trust, the following documents are available free, upon request:

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Fund will be in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, when available. The annual report will explain the market conditions and investment strategies affecting the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated July 20, 2021, which contains more details about the Fund, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report, when available, or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Fund, please contact us as follows:

Call: (215) 882-9983

Write: 213 Foxcroft Road
Broomall, PA 19008

Visit: www.viridifunds.com

PAPER COPIES

Please note that paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will generally not be sent, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Fund's reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund's website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

You may elect to receive all future Fund reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Information about the Fund, including its reports and the SAI, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (http://www.sec.gov). You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22961.