



KINGSBARN[®]
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

PROSPECTUS

November 9, 2021

Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF

This prospectus describes Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF. Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF is authorized to offer one class of shares by this prospectus.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Ticker</u>	<u>Principal U.S. Listing Exchange</u>
Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF	KDRN	NYSE Arca

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

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Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF

FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **Investors purchasing shares on a national securities exchange, national securities association, or over-the-counter trading system where shares may trade from time to time (each, a “secondary market”) may be subject to customary brokerage commissions charged by their broker that are not reflected in the table and example set forth below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee ⁽¹⁾	1.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.44%
Less Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(0.30%)</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>1.14%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Kingsbarn Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee to an annual rate of 0.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until March 31, 2023 and the Adviser may not terminate this arrangement prior to that date.

⁽²⁾ Other Expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

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

<u>Name of Fund</u>	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF	\$116	\$426

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a combination of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) focusing on fixed-income investments (“Underlying Bond Funds”) and futures contracts on 10-year U.S. Treasury notes (“10-Year Treasury Futures”). The Adviser will attempt to construct a diversified portfolio of Underlying Bond Funds that offer the most attractive risk-adjusted return characteristics based on the Adviser’s analysis of the Underlying Bond Fund’s total return, volatility, liquidity and fee structure. The Fund’s portfolio is selected by identifying Underlying Bond Funds focused on a range of fixed-income instruments that provide exposure to various credit qualities and issuers to enable the Fund to navigate a variety of market conditions. The Fund normally holds between eight and twelve Underlying Bond Funds but, at times, may hold more or less and may shift its investments among fixed-income instruments depending on the Adviser’s assessment of market conditions and the suitability of investment opportunities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in bonds and other fixed-income securities through its investments in the Underlying Bond Funds.

The Adviser tactically manages the duration exposure of the Fund’s bond portfolio to generate excess returns. The management of the portfolio’s duration exposure is driven by a directional, short-term interest rate forecast by the Adviser which then drives the Adviser’s decisions to purchase or sell the 10-Year Treasury Futures for the Fund’s portfolio. As the Adviser’s interest rate outlook changes, the portfolio’s average duration is adjusted through the use of efficient and liquid 10-Year Treasury Futures to coincide with the Adviser’s directional interest rate forecast. When the Adviser expects interest rates to fall, the average duration of the portfolio will be lengthened in order to get the maximum benefit from that expected interest rate change. On the other hand, if the Adviser’s expects interest rates to rise, the portfolio’s average duration will be shortened, moving it closer to zero, to minimize the negative effect on the Underlying Bond Fund values. The forecasting process is systematic and utilizes multiple market based, economic and technical factors.

The Fund may invest in Underlying Bond Funds that provide exposure to U.S. and international fixed-income securities, including emerging markets securities, of any maturity or duration. The Underlying Bond Funds may hold fixed-income securities of any credit quality, including below investment grade or “junk” bonds. The Fund may also invest in Underlying Bond Funds that, without limitation, purchase fixed-income securities in any sector and issued by companies, municipalities or government bodies of any size. The fixed-income securities in which the Underlying Bond Funds invest include corporate debt obligations, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, municipal debt obligations, bank obligations, mortgage-related securities (including those that are issued on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis) and asset-backed securities, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic or foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars or in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and obligations of supranational organizations. The Underlying Bond Funds may be index funds which means they seek to track the investment results of a particular index (a “target index”).

The Underlying Bond Funds may also purchase derivative instruments or engage in transactions in derivative transactions, including swaps, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. The Underlying Bond Funds will generally use the forgoing instruments to hedge against interest rate and/or credit risks. The Underlying Bond Funds may use forward foreign currency exchange contracts to attempt to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency rates, to hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. The Underlying Bond Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser will rebalance the Fund’s allocation in Underlying Bond Funds to an equal-weight allocation on an annual basis. The Adviser may sell an Underlying Bond Fund as part of its annual re-balancing or to invest in another security believed to offer superior investment opportunities based on the Adviser’s investment criteria discussed above. The Adviser may add new Underlying Bond Funds or replace or eliminate existing Underlying Bond Funds without notice or shareholder approval. The Fund may hold cash or invest in short-term paper and other short-term investments (instead of allocating investments to an Underlying Bond Fund) as deemed appropriate by the Adviser.

The Fund intends to operate as a “diversified” fund under both the rules and regulations of the 1940 Act and Sub-Chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code.

Principal Risks

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks described herein pertain to direct risks of making an investment in the Fund and/or risks of the Underlying Bond Funds.

Market Risk. The market value of securities owned by the Fund may decline, at times sharply and unpredictably.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively-managed investment portfolio. The Adviser's investment decisions about individual securities impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

Other Investment Company Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in Underlying Bond Funds, it is subject to the risks associated with those investment companies, (such as the risk that the fund will be concentrated in a particular issuer, market, industry or sector, and therefore will be especially susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that issuer, market, industry or sector). The Fund may be affected by losses of the Underlying Bond Funds and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the Underlying Bond Funds (such as the use of derivative transactions by the Underlying Bond Funds). The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is affected by the ability of the Underlying Bond Funds to meet their investment objectives. The Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the Underlying Bond Funds in which it invests. Underlying Bond Funds incur operating expenses that are separate from those of the Fund. As a result, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of the Underlying Bond Funds, in addition to Fund expenses.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. While fixed-income securities normally fluctuate less in price than stocks, there have been extended periods of increases in interest rates that have caused significant declines in fixed income securities prices. The values of fixed-income securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of their issuers. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the higher the degree of risk as to the payment of interest and return of principal.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed-income security may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation.

Change in Rating Risk. If a rating agency gives a debt security a lower rating, the value of the debt security will decline because investors will demand a higher rate of return.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund may fluctuate based upon changes in interest rates and market conditions. As interest rates increase, the value of the Fund's income-producing investments may go down. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value when interest rates rise. Debt obligations with longer maturities typically offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price movements as a result of interest rate changes than debt obligations with shorter maturities.

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

Prepayment Risk. Underlying Bond Funds in which the Fund invests may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities, which are subject to fluctuations in yield due to prepayment rates that may be faster or slower than expected.

Income Risk. The Fund's income could decline due to falling market interest rates. In a falling interest rate environment, the Fund or an Underlying Bond Fund may invest its assets in lower-yielding securities. Because interest rates vary, it is impossible to predict the income or yield of the Fund or any Underlying Bond Fund for any particular period. In a falling interest rate environment, there may be lower-yielding securities.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. Junk bonds are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times,

it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Underlying Bond Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, certain high-yield debt instruments may pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund will use derivative instruments such as futures contracts and the Underlying Bond Funds may use derivative instruments such as swaps, foreign currency exchange forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. The value of derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative. Other risks of investments in derivatives include imperfect correlation between the value of these instruments and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to the derivative transactions; risks that the transactions may result in losses that offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the derivative transactions may not be liquid. If the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund is not successful in employing such instruments in managing its portfolio, its performance will be worse than if it did not invest in such instruments. In utilizing certain derivatives, a fund's losses are potentially unlimited. Derivative instruments may also involve the risk that other parties to the derivative contract may fail to meet their obligations, which could cause losses to the Underlying Bond Fund and the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Futures. The Fund will and the Underlying Bond Funds may invest in futures contracts. Futures contracts can be highly volatile and using futures can increase the volatility of a fund's net asset value ("NAV") and/or lower total return. Additionally, a relatively small movement in the price or value of a futures transaction may result in substantial losses to the fund, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the fund's initial investment in such contracts. Futures contracts involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying indicator. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the futures contract positions held by the Fund or an Underlying Bond Fund at any time. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund or an Underlying Bond Fund, may not be able to close out a position in a futures contract at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the initial investment of the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund in such contracts. The use of derivatives by the Fund and Underlying Bond Funds may magnify losses for the Fund and the Underlying Bond Funds.

Swap Agreements Risk. Swap agreements are contracts among a fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of a specified index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks.

Leverage Risk. The Fund does not seek leveraged returns but, as a result of the use of certain derivatives by the Fund or the Underlying Bond Funds, investment leverage may be created. This means that the derivative position may provide the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund with investment exposure greater than the value of the investment of the Fund or the Underlying Bond Fund in the derivative. As a result, these derivatives may magnify losses to the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is subject to liquidity risk primarily due to its investments in derivatives and the Underlying Bond Funds' investments in junk bonds and swaps. Investments in illiquid assets involve the risk that the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund may be unable to sell such assets or sell them at a reasonable price.

Mortgage-Related Securities Risk. The Underlying Bond Funds may buy interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgages in the form of "pass-through" mortgage securities. The prices and yields of mortgage-related securities are determined, in part, by assumptions about the rate of payments of the underlying mortgages and are subject to the risks of unanticipated prepayment and extension risks. Mortgage-related securities are also subject to interest rate risk, and the market for mortgage-backed securities may be volatile at times and may be less liquid than the markets for other types of securities.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions. Mortgage-related securities may be issued on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, where payment and delivery take place at a future date. Because the market price of the security may fluctuate during the time before payment and delivery, the Underlying Bond Fund assumes the risk that the value of the security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Underlying Bond Funds may buy interests in asset-backed securities which are fractional interests in pools of loans, receivables or other assets. They are issued by trusts or other special purpose vehicles and are collateralized by the loans, receivables or other assets that make up the pool. The trust or other issuer passes the income from the underlying asset pool to the investor. Neither the Underlying Bond Fund nor its investment adviser selects the loans, receivables or other assets that are included in the pools or the collateral backing those pools. Asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. These securities are subject to the risk of default by the issuer as well as by the borrowers of the underlying loans in the pool. Certain asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Foreign Securities Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Bond Funds that invest in foreign securities, it may be subject to additional risks not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. These risks may include, among others, currency risk, country risks (political, diplomatic, regional conflicts, terrorism, war, social and economic instability, currency devaluations and policies that have the effect of limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets), different trading practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, limited trading markets and greater volatility.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets. Investments in emerging market issuers may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in issuers located or operating in more developed markets. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Companies in many emerging markets are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the securities in which the Underlying Bond Funds invest may be less reliable or complete.

Currency Risk and Currency Hedging Risk. An Underlying Bond Fund may attempt to offset, or hedge, its foreign currency exposure by entering into currency hedging transactions, primarily through the use of foreign currency exchange forward contracts (a type of derivative). However, it generally is not possible for a fund to perfectly hedge its foreign currency exposure. In addition, the Underlying Bond Fund will incur expenses to hedge its foreign currency exposure. By entering into currency hedging transactions, the Underlying Bond Fund may eliminate any chance to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant currency exchange rates. An Underlying Bond Fund's use of foreign currency exchange forward contracts also subjects the Fund to counterparty risk, which

is the chance that the counterparty to a currency forward contract with the Underlying Bond Fund will be unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.

Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by or guaranteed by non-U.S. sovereign governments and by entities affiliated with or backed by non-U.S. sovereign governments, which may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due. In times of economic uncertainty, the prices of these securities may be more volatile than those of corporate debt obligations or of other government debt obligations.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including in connection with an issuer insolvency. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the inability to collect revenues from such projects or assets. Certain municipal securities are issued by entities with limited taxing authority such as school districts, or dependent on revenue from a particular sector or industry, such as the utilities sector, infrastructure sector, or transportation industry.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund and the Underlying Bond Funds are structured as ETFs and as a result are each subject to special risks. These risks may be magnified because they apply to the Fund and each Underlying Bond Fund the Fund holds. Such risks include:

- *Trading Issues Risk.* Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the shares of the ETF bought or sold.
- *National Closed Market Trading Risk.* To the extent that the underlying securities and/or other assets held by an ETF trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the ETF's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the ETF's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to an ETF's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.
- *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk.* ETFs have 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 of an ETF may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Index-Related Risk. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Bond Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of its target index or that the Underlying Bond Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Underlying Bond Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the target index.

Securities Lending Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Bond Funds that engage in securities lending, securities lending creates risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, the Underlying Bond Fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. The Underlying Bond Fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Investment Risk. When you sell your shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, as with any investment, you may lose some or all of your investment by investing in the Fund.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a new ETF and has only recently commenced operations. As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the Fund's shares.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has not previously managed an ETF. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Adviser's inexperience may limit its effectiveness.

Performance History

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (866) 788-7878.

KINGSBARN TACTICAL BOND ETF

Fund Summary - continued

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Kingsbarn Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Vident Investment Advisory, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Steven Todd Ruoff, Managing Director of the Adviser, has served as the Fund’s portfolio manager since its inception.

Stephen Haley Scott, Jr., Managing Director of the Adviser, has served as the Fund’s portfolio manager since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 10,000 shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund’s shares are listed on the NYSE Arca (the “Exchange”). The price of the Fund’s shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund’s shares are not redeemable securities.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account in which case withdrawals will be taxed.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

The investment objective for the Kingsbarn Tactical Bond ETF is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of ETF Opportunities Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly-traded securities. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by APs and only in aggregations of a specified number of shares Creation Units. Also, unlike shares of a mutual fund, shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate an index. It intends to operate as a "diversified" fund under both the rules and regulations of the 1940 Act and Sub-Chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a combination of Underlying Bond Funds and 10-Year Treasury Futures. The Adviser will attempt to construct a diversified portfolio of Underlying Bond Funds that offer the most attractive risk-adjusted return characteristics based on the Adviser's analysis of the Underlying Bond Fund's total return, volatility, liquidity and fee structure. The Fund's portfolio is selected by identifying Underlying Bond Funds focused on a range of fixed-income instruments that provide exposure to various credit qualities and issuers to enable the Fund to navigate a variety of market conditions. The Fund normally holds between eight and twelve Underlying Bond Funds but, at times, may hold more or less and may shift its investments among fixed-income instruments depending on the Adviser's assessment of market conditions and the suitability of investment opportunities. Fund allocations are monitored on monthly basis and re-balanced annually.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in bonds and other fixed-income securities ("80% Policy") through its investments in the Underlying Bond Funds. For purposes of compliance with its 80% Policy, the Fund invests in Underlying Bond Funds that have adopted an 80% Policy, have principal investment strategies that the Adviser believes result in the Underlying Bond Fund being primarily invested in bonds and other fixed-income securities, or are index funds that seek to track an index comprised of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to the Fund's 80% Policy.

The Adviser tactically manages the duration exposure of the Fund's bond portfolio to generate excess returns. The management of the portfolio's duration exposure is driven by a directional, short-term interest rate forecast by the Adviser which then drives the Adviser's decisions to purchase or sell the 10-Year Treasury Futures for the Fund's portfolio. As the Adviser's interest rate outlook changes, the portfolio's average duration is adjusted through the use of efficient and liquid 10-Year Treasury Futures to coincide with the Adviser's directional interest rate forecast. When the Adviser expects interest rates to fall, the average duration of the portfolio will be lengthened in order to get the maximum benefit from that expected interest rate change. On the other hand, if the Adviser expects interest rates to rise, the portfolio's average duration will be shortened, moving it closer to zero, to minimize the negative effect on the Underlying Bond Fund values. The forecasting process is systematic and utilizes multiple market based, economic and technical factors. The Fund's 10-Year Treasury Futures position is adjusted monthly.

The Fund may invest in Underlying Bond Funds that provide exposure to U.S. and international fixed-income securities, including emerging markets securities, of any maturity or duration. The Underlying Bond Funds may hold fixed-income securities of any credit quality, including below investment grade or "junk" bonds. Investment grade securities are securities that are rated at the time of purchase in the top four ratings categories by one or more independent rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or S&P Global Ratings or, if unrated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the Underlying Bond Fund's investment adviser. The Fund may also invest in Underlying Bond Funds that, without limitation, purchase fixed-income securities in any sector and issued by companies, municipalities or government bodies of any size. The fixed-income securities in which the Underlying Bond Funds invest include corporate debt obligations, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, municipal debt obligations, bank obligations, mortgage-related securities (including those that are issued on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis) and asset-backed securities, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic or foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars or in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and obligations of supranational organizations. The Underlying Bond Funds may be index funds which means they seek to track the investment results of a target index.

The Underlying Bond Funds may also purchase derivative instruments or engage in transactions in derivative transactions, including swaps, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. The Underlying Bond Funds will generally use the forgoing instruments to hedge against interest rate and/or credit risks and the Fund's total exposure to such instruments is not expected to exceed 10% of the value of its portfolio. The Underlying Bond Funds may use forward foreign currency exchange contracts to attempt to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency rates, to hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. The Underlying Bond Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser will rebalance the Fund's allocation in Underlying Bond Funds to an equal-weight allocation on an annual basis. The Adviser may sell an Underlying Bond Fund as part of its annual re-balancing or to invest in another security believed to offer superior investment opportunities based on the Adviser's investment criteria discussed above. The Adviser may add new Underlying Bond Funds or replace or eliminate existing Underlying Bond Funds without notice or shareholder approval. The Fund may hold cash or invest in short-term paper and other short-term investments (instead of allocating investments to an Underlying Bond Fund) as deemed appropriate by the Adviser.

Temporary Investments. To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities. These short-term debt securities include: money market mutual funds, treasury bills, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. While the Fund is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. The Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies. When the Fund takes such a position, it may not achieve its investment objective. It is expected that such a defensive change will be rare.

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's NAV and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks described herein pertain to direct risks of making an investment in the Fund and/or risks of the Underlying Bond Funds.

Principal Risks

Market Risk. The market value of securities owned by the Fund may decline, at times sharply and unpredictably.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively-managed investment portfolio. The Adviser's investment decisions about individual securities impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

Other Investment Company Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in Underlying Bond Funds, it is subject to the risks associated with those investment companies, (such as the risk that the fund will be concentrated in a particular issuer, market, industry or sector, and therefore will be especially susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that issuer, market, industry or sector). The Fund may be affected by losses of the Underlying Bond Funds and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the Underlying Bond Funds (such as the use of derivative transactions by the Underlying Bond Funds). The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is affected by the ability of the Underlying Bond Funds to meet their investment objectives. The Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the Underlying Bond Funds in which it invests. Underlying Bond Funds incur operating expenses that are separate from those of the Fund. As a result, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of the Underlying Bond Funds, in addition to Fund expenses.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. While fixed-income securities normally fluctuate less in price than stocks, there have been extended periods of increases in interest rates that have caused significant declines in fixed income securities prices. The values of fixed-income securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of their issuers. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the higher the degree of risk as to the payment of interest and return of principal.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed-income security may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation.

Change in Rating Risk. If a rating agency gives a debt security a lower rating, the value of the debt security will decline because investors will demand a higher rate of return.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund may fluctuate based upon changes in interest rates and market conditions. As interest rates increase, the value of the Fund's income-producing investments may go down. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value when interest rates rise. Debt obligations with longer maturities typically offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price movements as a result of interest rate changes than debt obligations with shorter maturities.

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

Prepayment Risk. Underlying Bond Funds in which the Fund invests may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities, which are subject to fluctuations in yield due to prepayment rates that may be faster or slower than expected.

Income Risk. The Fund's income could decline due to falling market interest rates. In a falling interest rate environment, the Fund or an Underlying Bond Fund may invest its assets in lower-yielding securities. Because interest rates vary, it is impossible to predict the income or yield of the Fund or any Underlying Bond Fund for any particular period. In a falling interest rate environment, there may be lower-yielding securities.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, delays of interest or principal payments, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. In addition, high yield bonds generally are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Underlying Bond Fund could lose its entire investment.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund will use derivative instruments such as futures contracts and the Underlying Bond Funds may use derivative instruments such as swaps, foreign currency exchange forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. The value of derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative. Other risks of investments in derivatives include imperfect correlation between the value of these instruments and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to the derivative transactions; risks that the transactions may result in losses that offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the derivative transactions may not be liquid. If the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund is not successful in employing such instruments in managing its portfolio, its performance will be worse than if it did not invest in such instruments. In utilizing certain derivatives, a fund's losses are potentially unlimited. Derivative instruments may also involve the risk that other parties to the derivative contract may fail to meet their obligations, which could cause losses to the Underlying Bond Fund and the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Futures. The Fund will and the Underlying Bond Funds may invest in futures contracts. Futures contracts can be highly volatile and using futures can increase the volatility of a fund's NAV and/or lower total return. Additionally, a relatively small movement in the price or value of a futures transaction may result in substantial losses to the fund, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the fund's initial investment in such contracts. Futures contracts involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying indicator. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the futures contract positions held by the Fund or an Underlying Bond Fund at any time. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund or an Underlying Bond Fund, may not be able to close out a position in a futures contract at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the initial investment of the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund in such contracts. The use of derivatives by the Fund and Underlying Bond Funds may magnify losses for the Fund and the Underlying Bond Funds.

Swap Agreements Risk. Swap agreements are contracts among a fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of a specified index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and

cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not make swap transactions risk-free.

Leverage Risk. The Fund does not seek leveraged returns but, as a result of the use of certain derivatives by the Fund or the Underlying Bond Funds, investment leverage may be created. This means that the derivative position may provide the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund with investment exposure greater than the value of the investment of the Fund or the Underlying Bond Fund in the derivative. As a result, these derivatives may magnify losses to the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is subject to liquidity risk primarily due to its investments in derivatives and the Underlying Bond Funds' investments in junk bonds and swaps. Investments in illiquid assets involve the risk that the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund may be unable to sell such assets or sell them at a reasonable price. Derivatives, especially when traded in large amounts, may not always be liquid. In such cases, in volatile markets the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Fund or Underlying Bond Fund may conduct its transactions in derivatives may prevent profitable liquidation of positions, subjecting the Fund to potentially greater losses. Junk bonds are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Underlying Bond Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, certain high-yield debt instruments may pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market.

Mortgage-Related Securities Risk. The Underlying Bond Funds may buy interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgages in the form of “pass-through” mortgage securities. They may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or its agencies and instrumentalities, or by private issuers. The prices and yields of mortgage-related securities are determined, in part, by assumptions about the rate of payments of the underlying mortgages and are subject to the risks of unanticipated prepayment and extension risks. Mortgage-related securities are also subject to interest rate risk, and the market for mortgage-backed securities may be volatile at times and may be less liquid than the markets for other types of securities. Mortgage-related securities issued by private issuers are not U.S. government securities, and are subject to greater credit risks than mortgage related securities that are U.S. government securities.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions. Mortgage-related securities may be issued on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, where payment and delivery take place at a future date. Because the market price of the security may fluctuate during the time before payment and delivery, the Underlying Bond Fund assumes the risk that the value of the security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Underlying Bond Funds may buy interests in asset-backed securities which are fractional interests in pools of loans, receivables or other assets. They are issued by trusts or other special purpose vehicles and are collateralized by the loans, receivables or other assets that make up the pool. The trust or other issuer passes the income from the underlying asset pool to the investor. Neither the Underlying Bond Fund nor its investment adviser selects the loans, receivables or other assets that are included in the pools or the collateral backing those pools. Asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. These securities are subject to the risk of default by the issuer as well as by the borrowers of the underlying loans in the pool. Certain asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Foreign Securities Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in in Underlying Bond Funds that invest in foreign securities, it may be subject to additional risks not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. These risks may include, among others, currency risk, country risks (political, diplomatic, regional conflicts, terrorism, war, social and economic instability, currency devaluations and policies that have the effect of limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets), different trading practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, limited trading markets and greater volatility.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets. Investments in emerging market issuers may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in issuers located or operating in more developed markets. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Companies in many emerging markets are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the securities in which the Underlying Bond Funds invest may be less reliable or complete. Emerging markets often have less reliable securities valuations and greater risk associated with custody of securities than developed markets. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Emerging markets have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies.

Currency Risk and Currency Hedging Risk. An Underlying Bond Fund may attempt to offset, or hedge, its foreign currency exposure by entering into currency hedging transactions, primarily through the use of foreign currency exchange forward contracts (a type of derivative). However, it generally is not possible for a fund to perfectly hedge its foreign currency exposure. An Underlying Bond Fund will decline in value if it underhedges a currency that has weakened or overhedges a currency that has strengthened relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition, the Underlying Bond Fund will incur expenses to hedge its foreign currency exposure. By entering into currency hedging transactions, the Underlying Bond Fund may eliminate any chance to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant currency exchange rates. An Underlying Bond Fund's use of foreign currency exchange forward contracts also subjects the Fund to counterparty risk, which is the chance that the counterparty to a currency forward contract with the Underlying Bond Fund will be unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.

Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Obligations Risk. The Fund invests in securities issued by or guaranteed by non-U.S. sovereign governments and by entities affiliated with or backed by non-U.S. sovereign governments, which may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due. In times of economic uncertainty, the prices of these securities may be more volatile than those of corporate debt obligations or of other government debt obligations.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including

in connection with an issuer insolvency. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the inability to collect revenues from such projects or assets. Certain municipal securities are issued by entities with limited taxing authority such as school districts, or dependent on revenue from a particular sector or industry, such as the utilities sector, infrastructure sector, or transportation industry.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund and the Underlying Bond Funds are structured as ETFs and as a result are each subject to special risks. These risks may be magnified because they apply to the Fund and each Underlying Bond Fund the Fund holds. Such risks include:

- *Trading Issues Risk.* Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the shares of the ETF bought or sold.
- *National Closed Market Trading Risk.* To the extent that the underlying securities and/or other assets held by an ETF trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the ETF's shares trade is open, there are

likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the ETF's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to an ETF's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

- *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk.* ETFs have 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 of an ETF may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Index-Related Risk. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Bond Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of its target index or that the Underlying Bond Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Underlying Bond Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the target index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the target index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the provider of the target index for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Underlying Bond Fund and its shareholders. Unusual market conditions may cause the provider of the target index to postpone a scheduled rebalance, which could cause the target index to vary from its normal or expected composition.

Securities Lending Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Bond Funds that engage in securities lending, securities lending creates risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, the Underlying Bond Fund may lose money and there may be a delay in

recovering the loaned securities. The Underlying Bond Fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Investment Risk. When you sell your shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, as with any investment, you may lose some or all of your investment by investing in the Fund.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a new ETF and has only recently commenced operations. As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the Fund's shares.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has not previously managed an ETF. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Adviser's inexperience may limit its effectiveness.

Other Risks for the Fund

Cyber Security Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, APs or the Underlying Bond Funds and other issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and their shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the Fund's service providers, market makers, APs or Underlying Bond Funds and other issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Health Crisis Risk. A widespread health crisis, such as a global pandemic, could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions or restrictions and closures of securities exchanges and businesses, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and adversely impact Fund performance. An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness, COVID-19, caused by a novel coronavirus, was first detected in China in December 2019 and spread globally. As of the date of this prospectus, this outbreak has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation

and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, disruptions in markets, lower consumer demand, layoffs, defaults and other significant economic impacts, as well as general concern and uncertainty. These types of market disruptions may adversely impact the Fund's investments, including impairing hedging activity to the extent the Fund engages in such activity, as expected correlations between related markets or instruments may no longer apply. In addition, to the extent the Fund invests in short-term instruments that have negative yields, the Fund's value may be impaired as a result. Any suspension of trading in markets in which the Fund invests will have an impact on the Fund and its investments and will impact the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities in those markets. The impact of this outbreak has adversely affected the economies of many nations and the entire global economy and may impact individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot be foreseen. The duration of the outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with any certainty.

In the past, governmental and quasigovernmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have responded to major economic disruptions with a variety of fiscal and monetary policy changes, including direct capital infusions into companies and other issuers, new monetary policy tools, and lower interest rates. An unexpected or sudden reversal of these policies, or the ineffectiveness of such policies, is likely to increase market volatility, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

The outbreak could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's service providers rely and could otherwise disrupt the ability of employees of the Fund's service providers to perform critical tasks relating to the Fund. Other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future could have similar or other unforeseen effects. Public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, and economic risks in certain countries or globally.

The Investment Adviser. Kingsbarn Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”), 1645 Village Center Circle, Suite 200, Las Vegas, Nevada 89134, is the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a limited liability company and was organized in Rhode Island.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of each of the Fund’s investments. The Adviser also: (i) furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services; (ii) provides guidance and policy direction in connection with its daily management of the Fund’s assets, subject to the authority of the Board; and (iii) is responsible for oversight of the Sub-Adviser. For its services, the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual management fee calculated daily and payable monthly, at the annual rate of 1.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for: the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, distribution fees or expenses under a Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee to an annual rate of 0.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until March 31, 2023 and the Adviser may not terminate this arrangement prior to that date.

The Sub-Adviser. The Adviser has retained Vident Investment Advisory, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), located at 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009, to serve as sub-adviser for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser was established in 2014 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vident Financial, LLC. Vident Financial, LLC was formed in 2013 to develop and license investment market solutions (indices and funds) based on strategies that combine sophisticated risk-balancing methodologies, economic freedom metrics, valuation, and investor behavior. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a sub-advisory fee by the Adviser, which is calculated daily and payable monthly as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, at the annual rate of 0.045% on assets up to \$250,000,000, 0.04% on assets from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and 0.035% on assets in excess of \$500,000,000, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$25,000.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board approving the Investment Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Fund will be available in the Fund's semi-annual report for the period ending May 31, 2022, once that report is produced.

The Portfolio Managers

Steven Todd Ruoff has been Managing Director of the Adviser since 2021 and Partner and Portfolio Manager of Duration Capital LLC, a research and investment firm, since 2014.

Stephen Haley Scott, Jr. has been Managing Director of the Adviser since 2021 and Partner and Portfolio Manager of Duration Capital LLC since 2014.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers', and the portfolio managers' ownership in the Fund.

The Trust

The Fund is a series of the ETF Opportunities Trust, an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 18, 2019. The Board supervises the operations of the Fund according to applicable state and federal law, and the Board is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's business affairs.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the SAI. Complete holdings (as of the dates of such reports) are available in reports on Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR filed with the SEC.

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

When buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

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, of at least 10,000 shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming AP within one day after the AP's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Fund's SAI and in the agreement between the AP and the Fund's distributor. However, the Fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption request to pay an AP, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund anticipates regularly meeting redemption requests primarily through in-kind redemptions. However, the Fund reserves the right to pay all or a portion of redemption proceeds to an AP in cash. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

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

Share Trading Prices

The approximate value of shares, an amount representing on a per share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities accepted by the Fund in exchange for shares and an estimated cash component will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed

as a “real-time” update of the NAV per share because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value of the shares, and the Fund does not make any warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

Book Entry

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

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

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employ fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Shares.

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

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly by the Fund. The Fund will distribute its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Fund. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

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

Taxes

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

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

- The Fund makes distributions,

- You sell your shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their shares at the rate for net capital gain. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax. Note that in light of the Fund's investment objective, it does not expect a large portion of its dividends from the Fund's net investment income to qualify as "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses affect the Fund's performance.

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

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

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

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

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

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

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

At the time this prospectus was prepared, there were various legislative proposals under consideration that would amend the Internal Revenue Code. At this time, though, it is not possible to determine whether any of these proposals will become law and how these changes might affect the Fund or its shareholders.

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

KINGSBARN TACTICAL BOND ETF
Fund Service Providers

Commonwealth Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) is the Fund’s administrator. The firm is primarily in the business of providing administrative services to retail and institutional mutual funds and exchange-traded funds.

Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (“Citi”) serves as the Fund’s fund accountant and transfer agent, and it provides certain other services to the Fund not provided by the Administrator. Citi is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional exchange-traded funds and mutual funds.

Citibank, N.A., serves as the Fund’s custodian.

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Practus, LLP services as legal counsel to the Trust and the Fund.

Cohen & Company, Ltd. 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.

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 of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Information

When available, information regarding how often the Shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.* at a premium) or below (*i.e.* at a discount) the NAV of the Fund will be available at www.kingsbarncapital.com.

KINGSBARN TACTICAL BOND ETF

Financial Highlights

Because the Fund has not yet completed an initial fiscal period as of the date hereof, no financial highlights are available. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports will contain more information about the Fund. The Fund's annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that had a significant effect on the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

For more information about the Fund, you may wish to refer to the SAI dated November 9, 2021, which is on file with the SEC and incorporated by reference into this prospectus. You can obtain a free copy of the annual and semi-annual reports, and SAI by writing to ETF Opportunities Trust, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235, by calling the Fund toll free at (866) 788-7878, or by e-mail at: mail@ccofva.com. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, prospectus and SAI are all available for viewing/downloading at www.kingsbarncapital.com. General inquiries regarding the Fund may also be directed to the above address or telephone number.

Copies of these documents and other information about the Fund is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of these documents may also be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(Investment Company Act File No. 811-23439)