

RAREVIEW 2X BULL CRYPTOCURRENCY & PRECIOUS METALS ETF

Ticker Symbol: BEGS

a series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust

PROSPECTUS

February 6, 2025

Investment Advisor

Rareview Capital LLC

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www.rareviewcapital.com

This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The Fund presents different risk from other funds; the Fund has greater risks than funds that do not use leverage; and 3) the Fund may only be suitable for knowledgeable investors who understand how the Fund operates.

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

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FUND SUMMARY - RAREVIEW 2X CRYPTOCURRENCY & PRECIOUS METALS ETF 1

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE..... 10

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES 10

PRINCIPLE INVESTMENT RISKS..... 13

MANAGEMENT..... 20

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS 21

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED..... 21

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES..... 22

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES 23

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN 23

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES..... 24

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS..... 26

OTHER INFORMATION 26

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS..... 27

PRIVACY NOTICE A-1

FUND SUMMARY - RAREVIEW 2X BULL CRYPTOCURRENCY & PRECIOUS METALS ETF

Investment Objective: The Rareview 2x Bull Cryptocurrency & Precious Metals ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

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. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.29%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	(0.30%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Reimbursement	0.99%

- (1) Estimated for the current fiscal period.
- (2) Rareview Capital LLC (“Rareview,” or, the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends on securities sold short, brokerage or other transactional expenses and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 0.99% of average daily net assets of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least February 6, 2027 and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Limitation Agreement: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect at the time of recoupment.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 Example further assumes that the Fund’s operating expense limitation agreement will only be in place for the term specified above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$101	\$379

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.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in swaps on exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) (“Underlying ETPs”), in two complimentary asset classes, a modern digital asset class (Cryptoassets) (the “Cryptoasset strategy”) and a traditional asset class (precious metals) (the “Precious Metals strategy”). An exchange-traded product is not a registered investment company and will continuously offer their shares. The fees and expense of the Underlying ETPs will cause the Fund’s performance to be lower than the actual market performance of bitcoin, ether, gold and silver. Although bitcoin and ether are often referred to as “cryptocurrencies” in the marketplace, they are not widely accepted as a means of payment. The swaps in which the Fund invests are uncleared, non-exchange-traded and cash settled.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (including any amount of borrowings) in cryptoassets and precious metals through its investments in derivatives that have either bitcoin, ether, gold or silver as their reference asset. For the purposes of complying with its 80% investment policy, the Fund will use the notional value of the cryptoasset and precious metals derivatives it holds. The Fund uses leverage to “stack” the total return of holdings in the Fund’s Cryptoasset strategy together with the total returns of holdings in the Fund’s Precious Metals strategy. Through its use of swaps on Underlying ETPs, the Fund seeks to have 100% exposure of its assets to each of the Cryptoasset and Precious Metals strategies. Underlying ETPs will invest in either (1) bitcoin, ether or their respective futures contracts, or (2) gold, silver or their respective futures contracts. Accordingly, the Fund’s leveraged returns can be considered to be “2x” as its total investment exposure relative to its total assets is 200%.

Through its use of swaps on Underlying ETPs, the Fund will seek to have 75% of its Cryptoasset investment exposure to bitcoin and 25% investment exposure to ether. The intended range of investment exposure for bitcoin is 70-80% and 20-30% for ether. If investment exposure to bitcoin or ether falls out of those ranges, the Fund’s adviser will rebalance the Fund’s cryptoasset swap exposures.

Through its use of swaps on Underlying ETPs, the Fund will seek to have 75% of its Precious Metals investment exposure to gold and 25% investment exposure to silver. The intended range of investment exposure for gold is 70-80% and 20-30% for silver. If investment exposure to gold or silver falls out of those ranges, the Fund’s adviser will rebalance the Fund’s precious metals swap exposures.

Depending on market conditions, the Fund may purchase options on Underlying ETPs and enter into futures contracts on bitcoin, ether, gold or silver. The Fund does not invest directly in gold, gold bullion, silver, or silver bullion. The Fund will only seek direct investment exposure to bitcoin and ether through investment in cash-settled futures contracts that trade on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME). Bitcoin and ether futures contracts are subject to margin and/or collateral requirements and daily limits that may limit the Fund’s ability to achieve the desired exposure. **The Fund does not invest directly in or hold bitcoin or ether.**

Bitcoin is the native token on the Bitcoin network. As with other cryptoassets, bitcoin and the Bitcoin blockchain have been designed to support a number of applications and use cases. For bitcoin, these include serving as a medium of exchange (e.g., digital cash) and as a durable store of value (e.g., digital gold). The Bitcoin network’s uses and capabilities are narrower when compared to the Ethereum network, which facilitates smart contracts and the issuance of other non- native tokens.

Ether is the native token on the Ethereum network, but users may create additional tokens, the ownership of which is recorded on the Ethereum network. As with other cryptoassets, ether and the Ethereum blockchain have been designed to support a number of applications and use cases. For ether, these include: serving as a medium or exchange and a durable store of value, facilitating the use of smart contracts and decentralized products and platforms, permitting the issuance and exchange of non-native tokens (including non-fungible tokens and asset-backed tokens), and supporting various “layer 2” projects. Compared to the Bitcoin network,

which is solely intended to record the ownership of bitcoin, the intended uses of the Ethereum network are far more broad.

In order to maintain its exposure to bitcoin and ether futures contracts, the Fund must sell/exit its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date.

The Fund will execute its Cryptoasset and Precious Metals strategies primarily by directly investing by the Fund or by investing in a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary will invest primarily in swaps, futures and other assets intended to serve as margin or collateral for derivative positions. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at each quarter end of the Fund’s fiscal year. At other times of the year, the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary are expected to significantly exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets.

Assets not allocated to the Fund’s Cryptoasset or Precious Metals strategies will be invested in U.S. Treasury securities, money market funds and other cash equivalents, some or all of which will serve as collateral or margin for the Fund’s investments in derivatives.

Principal Investment Risks: *As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund’s NAV and price of shares and performance.*

The following describes the risks the Fund bears with respect to its investments. As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Derivatives Risk: Futures and swaps involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) by Underlying ETPs may be subject to certain rules of the CFTC. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships.

Futures Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund or an Underlying ETP and the price of the futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the inability to predict correctly the direction of investment prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund or Underlying ETP has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund or Underlying ETP may have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Swaps Risk. Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in swap contracts will tend to magnify the Fund’s losses.

Options Risk. There are risks associated with the purchase of call and put options. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option. Purchased options may decline in value due to changes in price of the underlying security, passage of time and changes in volatility.

Cryptoasset Risk: The market for bitcoin and ether futures may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since bitcoin and ether futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for bitcoin and ether futures contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for bitcoin and ether futures contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, collateral requirements, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for bitcoin and ether futures contracts. Recently increased demand paired with supply constraints and other factors have caused bitcoin futures to trade at a significant premium to the “spot” price of bitcoin and ether. Additional demand, including demand resulting from the purchase, or anticipated purchase, of bitcoin and ether futures contracts by the Fund or other entities may increase that premium, perhaps significantly. It is not possible to predict whether or for how long such conditions will continue. To the extent the Fund purchases futures contracts at a premium and the premium declines, the value of an investment in the Fund also should be expected to decline. The performance of bitcoin and ether futures contracts and bitcoin and ether, respectively, may differ and may not be correlated with each other, over short or long periods of time. While the performance of cryptoasset futures contracts, in general, has historically been highly correlated to the performance of spot cryptoasset, there can be no guarantee that this will continue. The performance of the Fund’s cryptoasset futures contracts should not be expected to match the performance of spot cryptoassets. The value of ether and bitcoin has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, rather than fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin and ether are both digital assets. It is not clear that bitcoin and ether reliably serve as a medium of exchange (e.g. digital cash) or as a durable store of value (e.g. digital gold). The ownership and operation of both bitcoin and ether are determined by participants in online, peer-to-peer networks - the Bitcoin Network and the Ethereum Network, respectively. These networks connect computers running open-source software that follows the rules and procedures governing each network’s protocol.

Bitcoin and ether are not widely accepted forms of payment. The value of both bitcoin and ether is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Instead, their values are determined by the supply and demand in markets created to facilitate their trading. Ownership and transaction records for bitcoin and ether are protected through public-key cryptography. The supply of bitcoin and ether is determined by their respective protocols, and no single entity owns or operates either network. They are collectively maintained by decentralized groups of participants who run computer software that records and validates transactions (miners for bitcoin and validators for ether), developers who propose improvements to the protocols and the software that enforces them, and users who choose which version of the software to run.

It is possible that ether may be determined to be a security for the purposes of federal or state securities laws. If ether is determined or is expected to be determined to be a security under the federal securities laws, that could materially and adversely affect the trading of ether futures contracts held by the Fund. Platforms on which cryptoassets may be purchased or sold may not be operating in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such platforms may be subject to fraud and manipulation which may adversely affect the value of cryptoassets and the Fund’s investment in cryptoasset futures.

There are risks regarding new or changing laws and regulations that may affect the use of blockchain technology and/or investments in crypto assets. Future regulatory changes may have a material adverse impact on the Fund’s investments and its ability to implement its investment strategy. Bitcoin or ether and Bitcoin or ether-linked investments are relatively new investments, they present unique and substantial risks, and

investing in Bitcoin or ether has been subject to significant price volatility. The value of Bitcoin and ether has been and may continue to be deeply speculative such that trading and investing in Bitcoin and ether intraday may not be based on fundamental analysis. Individuals and organizations holding large amounts of Bitcoin or ether, known as “whales,” may have the ability to manipulate the price of Bitcoin and ether.

Bitcoin blockchain may be subject to attack by miners or a group of miners that possess more than 50% of the blockchain’s hashing power. Such an attack may reduce the value of the Fund’s investments. Proposed changes to the Bitcoin blockchain protocol may not be adopted by a sufficient number of users and miners, which may result in competing blockchains with different native crypto assets and sets of participants, also known as a “fork” (e.g. Ethereum Classic or Bitcoin Cash blockchain). The price of the futures contracts in which the Fund invests for both bitcoin and ether may reflect the impact of these forks.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain flaws that can be exploited by attackers and the value of the Fund’s investments may be impacted by such exploitation. Exposure of Bitcoin to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain crypto industry, such as through an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of Bitcoin blockchain, can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of Bitcoin (for example, the collapse of TerraUSD in May, 2022 and FTX in November 2022). The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain flaws that can be exploited by attackers and the value of the Fund’s investments may be impacted by such exploitation. Exposure of Bitcoin to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain crypto industry, such as through an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of Bitcoin blockchain, can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of Bitcoin.

Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango.” Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation.” When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, the Fund may sell the expiring crypto futures at a lower price and buy a longer-dated crypto futures at a higher price. When rolling futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund may sell the expiring crypto futures at a higher price and buy the longer-dated crypto futures at a lower price. The price difference between the expiring contract and longer dated contract associated with rolling crypto futures is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other futures contracts. Crypto futures have historically experienced extended periods of contango. Contango in the crypto futures market may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund and may cause crypto futures to underperform spot crypto. Both contango and backwardation may limit or prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Additionally, because of the frequency with which the Fund may roll futures contracts, the impact of contango or backwardation on Fund performance may be greater than it would have been if the Fund rolled futures contracts less frequently.

Precious Metals Risk. The Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the prices of precious metals. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time, so the Fund’s share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. The prices of precious metals rise and fall in response to many factors, including: economic cycles; changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries; interest rates; currency fluctuations; metal sales by governments, central banks, or international agencies; investment speculation; resource availability; fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand; geopolitical considerations, such as war; government regulation of the metals and materials industries; and government prohibitions or restrictions on the private ownership of certain precious and rare metals.

Interest Rate Risk. Debt securities will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates. Generally, a debt security will increase in value when prevailing interest rates fall and decrease in value when prevailing interest rates rise. Longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate

changes than shorter-term securities, but they generally offer higher yields to compensate investors for the associated risks.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which a Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If a Fund holds cash uninvested, it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Cash Purchases and Redemption Risk. The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions in cash rather than in-kind. Cash purchases and redemptions may increase transaction costs. Additionally, cash purchases and redemptions may cause the Fund to recognize a gain or loss.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund's shares ("Shares") are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value ("NAV") and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.* While shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund's market price from its NAV.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in shares on the CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange which may result in the shares being delisted. An active trading market for the shares may not be developed or maintained. If the shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the shares and the Fund's NAV.
 - The market price of the shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the

shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the shares or in the closing price.

- In stressed market conditions, the market for the shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the shares and the Fund's NAV.
- *Authorized Participant Risk.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for investments or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares. The market price of the shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her shares. The investments held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those investments may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity, in the markets for the Fund's underlying holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

Future Exchange Position Limit Risk. Ether Futures Contracts are subject to position limits established by the CME, another futures exchange or the CFTC. The position limits by a futures exchange prevent any single investor, such as the Fund (together with all other accounts managed by the Adviser required to be aggregated), from holding more than a specified number of Ether Futures Contracts. Such position limits may prevent the Fund from entering into the desired amount of Ether Futures Contracts at times. Because the Fund is new, it does not anticipate that the CME's and any other futures exchange's position limits will adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its 100% notional exposure to ether until the Fund's assets under management grow significantly. Any modification to the Fund's exposure to ether may cause the Fund to exit its Ether Futures Contracts at disadvantageous times or prices, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses, and prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The Fund may not succeed in achieving or maintaining 100% notional exposure to ether, possibly maintaining substantially lower exposure for extended periods of time.

Management Risk. Each of the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's dependence on its judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of Underlying ETPs and derivatives in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.

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

Money Market Mutual Fund Risk. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in order to manage its cash component. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although such funds seek to preserve the value of the Fund's investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market mutual fund.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, fraud or manipulation (including a hack) of ETP, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. These risks may result in a significant value impact to the Fund.

Underlying ETP Risk. The Underlying ETPs in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory fees and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying ETPs and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in bonds. Each of the Underlying ETPs is subject to its own specific risks.

Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Risk: The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections or regulatory requirements of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. Your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher because you indirectly bear the expenses of the Subsidiary. At or around quarter-end, in order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund may reduce the gross assets it has invested in its Subsidiary. During these periods at or around quarter end, the Fund will not be able to achieve its desired investment exposure to its Cryptoasset and Precious Metals strategies. Because of this, there may be increased trading activity in the Fund's Shares during such periods which could result in widening of bid-ask spreads and more greater premiums or discounts to the NAV of the Fund.

Performance: Since the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually.

Investment Adviser: Rareview Capital LLC (the "Adviser").

Investment Sub-Adviser: Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser").

Portfolio Managers: Neil Azous, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser and Matthew Tuttle, Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser serve as the Fund's Portfolio Managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Azous serves as the Fund's Lead Portfolio Manager and has final authority on all investment decisions.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed primarily for cash. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with Authorized Participants, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than NAV. Performance information regarding the Fund and information regarding its NAV per share can be found at www.rareviewcapital.com.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-free plan. If you are investing through a tax-free plan, you will be taxed upon withdrawal from your account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase 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 intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE:

Fund	Investment Objective
Rareview 2x Bull Cryptocurrency & Precious Metals ETF	The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES:

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in swaps on exchange-traded products ("ETPs") ("Underlying ETPs"), in two complimentary asset classes, a modern digital asset class (Cryptoassets) (the "Cryptoasset strategy") and a traditional asset class (precious metals) (the "Precious Metals strategy"). An exchange-traded product is not a registered investment company and will continuously offer their shares. The fees and expense of the Underlying ETPs will cause the Fund's performance to be lower than the actual market performance of bitcoin, ether, gold and silver. Although bitcoin and ether are often referred to as "cryptocurrencies" in the marketplace, they are not widely accepted as a means of payment. The swaps in which the Fund invests are uncleared, non-exchange-traded and cash settled.

Cryptoasset Strategy

The Fund seeks to capture the price return of bitcoin and ethereum. To do so, the Fund will invest in Underlying ETPs that provide exposure to bitcoin and ethereum and/or U.S. listed bitcoin and ethereum Futures. With respect to the Underlying ETPs, lower-cost Bitcoin and Ethereum Underlying ETPs that have ample liquidity will be favored. Under normal circumstances, the Adviser will seek to have the Fund's notional exposure to the Cryptoasset strategy represent approximately 100% of the Fund's net assets. Accordingly, the Fund's leveraged returns can be considered to be "2x" as its total investment exposure relative to its total assets is 200%.

Precious Metals Strategy

The Fund seeks to capture the price return of gold and silver. To do so, the Fund will invest in Underlying ETPs that provide exposure to gold and silver, and/or U.S. listed gold and silver futures. With respect to the Underlying ETPs, lower-cost gold and silver Underlying ETPs that have ample liquidity will be favored. Under normal circumstances, the Adviser will seek to have the Fund's notional exposure to the Precious Metals strategy represent approximately 100% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund will invest primarily in:

- Underlying ETPs providing exposure to bitcoin and ethereum
- Underlying ETPs providing exposure to gold and silver

The Fund may also invest in:

- Gold and silver futures contracts
- bitcoin and ethereum futures contracts

- options on Underlying ETPs
- Cash and cash equivalents

Assets not allocated to the Fund's Cryptoasset or Precious Metals strategies will be invested in U.S. Treasury securities, money market funds and other cash equivalents, some or all of which will serve as collateral or margin for the Fund's investments in derivatives.

The Fund will execute its Cryptoasset and Precious Metals strategies primarily by directly investing by the Fund or by investing up to 25% of its total assets (measured at the time of purchase) in a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary will invest primarily in futures, swaps and other assets intended to serve as margin or collateral for derivative positions.

Through its use of swaps on Underlying ETPs, the Fund will seek to have 75% of its Cryptoasset investment exposure to bitcoin and 25% investment exposure to ether. The intended range of investment exposure for bitcoin is 70-80% and 20-30% for ether. If investment exposure to bitcoin or ether falls out of those ranges, the Fund's adviser will rebalance the Fund's cryptoasset swap exposures.

Through its use of swaps on Underlying ETPs, the Fund will seek to have 75% of its Precious Metals investment exposure to gold and 25% investment exposure to silver. The intended range of investment exposure for gold is 70-80% and 20-30% for silver. If investment exposure to gold or silver falls out of those ranges, the Fund's adviser will rebalance the Fund's precious metals swap exposures.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (including any amount of borrowings) in cryptoassets and precious metals through its investments in derivatives that have either bitcoin, ether, gold or silver as their reference asset. For the purposes of complying with its 80% investment policy, the Fund will use the notional value of the cryptoasset and precious metals derivatives it holds.

Bitcoin is the native token on the Bitcoin network. As with other cryptoassets, bitcoin and the Bitcoin blockchain have been designed to support a number of applications and use cases. For bitcoin, these include serving as a medium of exchange (e.g., digital cash) and as a durable store of value (e.g., digital gold). The Bitcoin network's uses and capabilities are narrower when compared to the Ethereum network, which facilitates smart contracts and the issuance of other non-native tokens.

Ether is the native token on the Ethereum network, but users may create additional tokens, the ownership of which is recorded on the Ethereum network. As with other cryptoassets, ether and the Ethereum blockchain have been designed to support a number of applications and use cases. For ether, these include: serving as a medium or exchange and a durable store of value, facilitating the use of smart contracts and decentralized products and platforms, permitting the issuance and exchange of non-native tokens (including non-fungible tokens and asset-backed tokens), and supporting various "layer 2" projects. Compared to the Bitcoin network, which is solely intended to record the ownership of bitcoin, the intended uses of the Ethereum network are far more broad.

In order to maintain its exposure to bitcoin and ether futures contracts, the Fund must sell/exit its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date.

Futures contracts expire on a designated date, referred to as the "expiration date." The Fund generally seeks to invest in "front-month" ether futures contracts but may invest in back-month, cash-settled ether futures contracts. "Front-month" contracts are the monthly contracts with the nearest expiration date. Back-month ether futures contracts are those with longer times to maturity. Ether futures are cash-settled on their expiration date unless they are "rolled" prior to expiration. The Fund intends to "roll" its ether futures prior to expiration.

Typically, the Fund will roll to the next "nearby" ether futures. The "nearby" contracts are those contracts with the next closest expiration date.

Subsidiary

The Fund will execute its Cryptoasset and Precious Metals strategies, primarily, by directly investing in the Fund or by investing in a wholly-owned and controlled Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will invest the majority of its assets in swaps, futures and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for derivative positions. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the size of the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at each quarter end of the Fund's fiscal year. At other times of the year, the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary are expected to significantly exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets. The Subsidiary is subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund. By investing in commodities indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund will obtain exposure to the commodities markets within the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. Specifically, the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Subchapter M requires, among other things, that at least 90% of the Fund's income be derived from securities or derived with respect to its business of investing in securities (typically referred to as "qualifying income"). The Fund will make investments in certain commodity-linked derivatives through the Subsidiary because income from these derivatives is not treated as "qualifying income" for purposes of the 90% income requirement if the Fund invests in the derivative directly. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the size of the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at each quarter end of the Fund's fiscal year.

To satisfy the 90% income requirement, the Subsidiary will, no less than annually, declare and distribute a dividend to the Fund, as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, in an amount approximately equal to the total amount of "Subpart F" income (as defined in Section 951 of the Code) generated by or expected to be generated by the Subsidiary's investments during the fiscal year. Such dividend distributions are "qualifying income" pursuant to Subchapter M (Section 851(b)) of the Code.

The IRS has proposed regulations signaling its intent to stop issuing further private letter rulings regarding qualifying income from wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries and, if these regulations are passed in substantially the form as proposed, the IRS may revoke all outstanding private letter rulings on this issue. As a result, the IRS may no longer consider the income from the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary to be qualifying income, and the Fund may not qualify as a registered investment company for one or more years. However, the Fund intends to take the position that income from its investments in the Subsidiary will constitute "qualifying income," and the Fund will take care to ensure that the Subsidiary distributes all of its Subpart F income to the Fund each year so as to preserve its status as a registered investment company. In addition, future legislation, Treasury Regulations or IRS guidance could adversely affect the ability of the Fund or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus.

Because the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Subsidiary, which may hold some of the investments described in this Prospectus, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in some of those investments through its Subsidiary. For that reason, references to the Fund may also include the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund.

The Fund treats obligations of the Subsidiary as its own and, on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary, complies with the requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act regarding capital structure and leverage. Any advisory or subadvisory agreement with respect to the Subsidiary meets the requirements for advisory

agreements under Section 15 of the 1940 Act. The Subsidiary complies with the affiliated transaction and custody provisions under Section 17 of the 1940 Act. The Fund does no intent to create or invest to gain primary control in an entity primarily engaged in investment activities other than the Subsidiary.

The Fund and the Subsidiary are “commodity pools” under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, and the Fund’s adviser is a “commodity pool operator” registered with and regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). As a result, additional CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations apply with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary under CFTC and SEC harmonized regulations.

With the exception of risks associated with the Fund’s investments in U.S. Treasury securities, money market funds and cash equivalents, the Subsidiary’s risks are the same as the Fund’s.

PRINCIPLE INVESTMENT RISKS:

The following describes the risks born by the Funds with respect to its investments.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund is subject to the risks of investing in derivative securities. The use of derivatives involves the risk that their value may not move as expected relative to the value of the relevant underlying assets, rates, or indices.

Derivatives can be volatile. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. Fluctuations in a derivative’s value may not correlate with the overall securities markets. Derivatives may be subject to liquidity and counterparty credit risk and may entail investment exposure greater than their notional amount. Future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.

- *Counterparty Credit Risk.* The stability and liquidity of certain derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, there may be contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of a Fund being less than if the transaction had not been entered into. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings. If counterparty becomes insolvent or the subject of insolvency proceedings in the United States (either under the Securities Investor Protection Act or the United States Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that the recovery of a Fund’s investments and other assets from such prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the investments or assets originally entrusted to such prime broker or broker-dealer.
- *Swaps.* Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specified assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular non-U.S. currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses, and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary securities transactions. Swaps may be difficult to value and may be considered illiquid. Swaps create significant investment leverage such that a relatively small price movement in a swap may result in immediate and substantial loss. A Fund may only close out a swap with its particular counterparty and may only transfer a position with the consent of that counterparty. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, goes bankrupt, or otherwise experiences a business interruption, a Fund could miss investment opportunities or otherwise hold investments it would prefer to sell, resulting in losses for the Fund. If the counterparty defaults,

a Fund will have contractual remedies, but there can be no assurance that the counterparty will be able to meet its contractual obligations or that the Fund will be able to enforce its rights. Certain swaps have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

- *Futures.* Futures contracts markets are highly volatile and are influenced by a variety of factors, including national and international political and economic developments. In addition, because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the Fund. Moreover, futures positions are marked to market each day and variation margin payment must be paid to or by the Fund. Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on the exchange on which they were entered into or through a linked exchange, and no secondary market exists for such contracts. Although the Fund typically will enter into futures contracts only if an active market exists for the contracts, no assurance can be given that an active market will exist for the contracts at any particular time. Certain futures exchanges do not permit trading in particular futures contracts at prices that represent a fluctuation in price during a single day's trading beyond certain set limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day's trading beyond those limits, the Fund could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and thus be subjected to substantial losses.
- *Options.* There are risks associated with the purchase of call and put options. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option. Purchased options may decline in value due to changes in price of the underlying security, passage of time and changes in volatility.

Cryptoasset Risk: The market for bitcoin and ether futures may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since bitcoin and ether futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for bitcoin and ether futures contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for bitcoin and ether futures contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, collateral requirements, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for bitcoin and ether futures contracts. Recently increased demand paired with supply constraints and other factors have caused bitcoin futures to trade at a significant premium to the "spot" price of bitcoin and ether. Additional demand, including demand resulting from the purchase, or anticipated purchase, of bitcoin and ether futures contracts by the Fund or other entities may increase that premium, perhaps significantly. It is not possible to predict whether or for how long such conditions will continue. To the extent the Fund purchases futures contracts at a premium and the premium declines, the value of an investment in the Fund also should be expected to decline. The performance of bitcoin and ether futures contracts and bitcoin and ether, respectively, may differ and may not be correlated with each other, over short or long periods of time. While the performance of cryptoasset futures contracts, in general, has historically been highly correlated to the performance of spot cryptoasset, there can be no guarantee that this will continue. The performance of the Fund's cryptoasset futures contracts should not be expected to match the performance of spot cryptoassets. The value of ether and bitcoin has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, rather than fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin and ether are both digital assets. It is not clear that bitcoin and ether reliably serve as a medium of exchange (e.g. digital cash) or as a durable store of value (e.g. digital gold). The ownership and operation of both bitcoin and ether are determined by participants in online, peer-to-peer networks - the Bitcoin Network and the Ethereum Network, respectively. These networks connect computers running open-source software that follows the rules and procedures governing each network's protocol.

Bitcoin and ether are not widely accepted forms of payment. The value of both bitcoin and ether is not backed

by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Instead, their values are determined by the supply and demand in markets created to facilitate their trading. Ownership and transaction records for bitcoin and ether are protected through public-key cryptography. The supply of bitcoin and ether is determined by their respective protocols, and no single entity owns or operates either network. They are collectively maintained by decentralized groups of participants who run computer software that records and validates transactions (miners for bitcoin and validators for ether), developers who propose improvements to the protocols and the software that enforces them, and users who choose which version of the software to run.

It is possible that ether may be determined to be a security for the purposes of federal or state securities laws. If ether is determined or is expected to be determined to be a security under the federal securities laws, that could materially and adversely affect the trading of ether futures contracts held by the Fund. Platforms on which cryptoassets may be purchased or sold may not be operating in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such platforms may be subject to fraud and manipulation which may adversely affect the value of cryptoassets and the Fund's investment in cryptoassets futures.

There are risks regarding new or changing laws and regulations that may affect the use of blockchain technology and/or investments in crypto assets. Future regulatory changes may have a material adverse impact on the Fund's investments and its ability to implement its investment strategy. Bitcoin or ether and Bitcoin or ether-linked investments are relatively new investments, they present unique and substantial risks, and investing in Bitcoin or ether has been subject to significant price volatility. The value of Bitcoin and ether has been and may continue to be deeply speculative such that trading and investing in Bitcoin and ether intraday may not be based on fundamental analysis. Individuals and organizations holding large amounts of Bitcoin or ether, known as "whales," may have the ability to manipulate the price of Bitcoin and ether.

Bitcoin blockchain may be subject to attack by miners or a group of miners that possess more than 50% of the blockchain's hashing power. Such an attack may reduce the value of the Fund's investments. Proposed changes to the Bitcoin blockchain protocol may not be adopted by a sufficient number of users and miners, which may result in competing blockchains with different native crypto assets and sets of participants, also known as a "fork" (e.g. Ethereum Classic or Bitcoin Cash blockchain). The price of the futures contracts in which the Fund invests for both bitcoin and ether may reflect the impact of these forks.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain flaws that can be exploited by attackers and the value of the Fund's investments may be impacted by such exploitation. Exposure of Bitcoin to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain crypto industry, such as through an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of Bitcoin blockchain, can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of Bitcoin (for example, the collapse of TerraUSD in May, 2022 and FTX in November 2022). The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain flaws that can be exploited by attackers and the value of the Fund's investments may be impacted by such exploitation. Exposure of Bitcoin to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain crypto industry, such as through an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of Bitcoin blockchain, can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of Bitcoin.

It is possible that other blockchains will emerge that are similarly designed to support the development, deployment, and operation of smart contracts. These alternative blockchains have in the past and may in the future seek to compete with Bitcoin and the Ethereum Network by offering faster transaction processing and/or lower fees. The market demand for these alternative blockchains may reduce the market demand for ether which would adversely impact the price of Bitcoin and ether, and as a result, an investment in the Fund.

The Ethereum blockchain has at times experienced material network congestion, high transaction fees and other scalability challenges. Although the Ethereum Foundation has proposed various updates to the Ethereum blockchain protocol to address these challenges, to date they have been primarily addressed by so-called "layer 2" solutions. Layer 2 networks generally require users to "lock" ether into the layer 2 network in order

to benefit from their efficiencies, thereby making the locked ether unavailable to transfer on the underlying blockchain or within other layer 2 networks. While these solutions have, in the past, reduced fees and increased transaction times, they result in the actions of development teams whose interests may not be aligned with that of the greater Ethereum community. Further, there is no guarantee that these layer 2 solutions will continue to be effective or that users or and investors in public blockchains will not determine that blockchains without scalability issues or a reliance on layer 2 solutions are preferable. There is a risk that multiple layer 2 solutions will not be compatible with each other or the underlying blockchain network or that a layer 2 solutions, if not implemented correctly, would compromise the security or decentralization of the underlying blockchain network

Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango.” Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation.” When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, the Fund may sell the expiring crypto futures at a lower price and buy a longer-dated crypto futures at a higher price. When rolling futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund may sell the expiring crypto futures at a higher price and buy the longer-dated crypto futures at a lower price. The price difference between the expiring contract and longer dated contract associated with rolling crypto futures is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other futures contracts. Crypto futures have historically experienced extended periods of contango. Contango in the crypto futures market may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund and may cause crypto futures to underperform spot crypto. Both contango and backwardation may limit or prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Additionally, because of the frequency with which the Fund may roll futures contracts, the impact of contango or backwardation on Fund performance may be greater than it would have been if the Fund rolled futures contracts less frequently.

Precious Metals Risk. The Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the prices of precious metals. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time, so the Fund’s share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. The prices of precious metals rise and fall in response to many factors, including: economic cycles; changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries; interest rates; currency fluctuations; metal sales by governments, central banks, or international agencies; investment speculation; resource availability; fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand; geopolitical considerations, such as war; government regulation of the metals and materials industries; and government prohibitions or restrictions on the private ownership of certain precious and rare metals.

Interest Rate Risk. Debt securities will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates. Generally, a debt security will increase in value when prevailing interest rates fall and decrease in value when prevailing interest rates rise. Longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term securities, but they generally offer higher yields to compensate investors for the associated risks.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which a Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If a Fund holds cash uninvested, it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Cash Purchases and Redemption Risk. The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions in cash rather than in-kind. Cash purchases and redemptions may increase transaction costs. Additionally, cash purchases and redemptions may cause the Fund to recognize a gain or loss.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund's shares are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value ("NAV") and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in shares on the CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange which may result in the shares being delisted. An active trading market for the shares may not be developed or maintained. If the shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the shares and the Fund's NAV.
 - The market price of the shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the shares or in the closing price.
 - In stressed market conditions, the market for the shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the shares and the Fund's NAV.
- *Authorized Participant Risk.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares. The market price of the shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive

significantly less than the underlying value of the shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her shares. The investments held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those investments may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the shares' NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity, in the markets for the Fund's underlying holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

Future Exchange Position Limit Risk. Ether Futures Contracts are subject to position limits established by the CME, another futures exchange or the CFTC. The position limits by a futures exchange prevent any single investor, such as the Fund (together with all other accounts managed by the Adviser required to be aggregated), from holding more than a specified number of Ether Futures Contracts. Such position limits may prevent the Fund from entering into the desired amount of Ether Futures Contracts at times. Because the Fund is new, it does not anticipate that the CME's and any other futures exchange's position limits will adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its 100% notional exposure to ether until the Fund's assets under management grow significantly. Any modification to the Fund's exposure to ether may cause the Fund to exit its Ether Futures Contracts at disadvantageous times or prices, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses, and prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The Fund may not succeed in achieving or maintaining 100% notional exposure to ether, possibly maintaining substantially lower exposure for extended periods of time.

Management Risk. The net asset value of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of the investments and derivatives in which it invests. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's allocation of the Fund's assets using its portfolio strategies. The Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's objective judgments about the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments in which a Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Investments in the Funds' portfolios may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio. The COVID-19 global pandemic had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Money Market Mutual Fund Risk. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in order to manage its cash component. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although such funds seek to preserve the value of a Fund's investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market mutual fund.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, fraud or manipulation (including a hack) of ETP, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund’s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. These risks may result in a significant value impact to the Fund.

Underlying ETP Risk. Underlying ETPs in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying ETPs and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the Underlying ETPs is subject to its own specific risks, but the adviser expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying ETPs will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Risk: The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”) and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections or regulatory requirements of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. Your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher because you indirectly bear the expenses of the Subsidiary. At or around quarter-end, in order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund may reduce the gross assets it has invested in its Subsidiary. During these periods at or around quarter end, the Fund will not be able to achieve its desired investment exposure to its Cryptoasset and Precious Metals strategies. Because of this, there may be increased trading activity in the Fund’s Shares during such periods which could result in widening of bid-ask spreads and more greater premiums or discounts to the NAV of the Fund.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS: The Fund, as well as the underlying investment companies in which the Fund’s invests, may, from time to time, take temporary or defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political, or other conditions, when the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so. During such an unusual set of circumstances, the Fund (or its underlying investment companies) may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities, such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. Government obligations. When the Fund (or its underlying investment companies) takes a temporary or defensive position, the Fund may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective and could miss favorable market developments.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE: A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

CYBERSECURITY: The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Funds and their service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund’s business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference

with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund, the Adviser, and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of investments in which the Fund invests; counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

MANAGEMENT

INVESTMENT ADVISER: Rareview Capital LLC, located at 10785 W. Twain Ave., Suite 210, Las Vegas, NV 89135, serves as Adviser to the Fund. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm formed in 2016.

Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Adviser also furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed to fulfill its obligations under its investment advisory agreement. For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee that is calculated at the annual rate of 0.99% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse the Fund's expenses until at least February 6, 2027, to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends on securities sold short, brokerage or other transactional expenses and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed 0.99% of the daily average net assets of the Fund. The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least February 6, 2027, and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days' written notice by the Board. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed Fund expenses from the applicable Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement; or (ii) in effect at the time of recoupment.

SUB-ADVISER: Tuttle Capital Management, LLC, located at 155 Lockwood Road, Riverside, CT 06878, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund. Subject to the oversight and authority of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's business affairs. The Sub-Adviser assists the Adviser selecting the Fund's investments according to the Fund's investment objective, policies, and restrictions. As compensation for the sub-advisory services it provides to the Fund, the Advisor will pay the Sub-Adviser 0.495% of the net advisory fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Adviser's management agreement and Sub-Adviser's subadvisory agreement for the Fund will be available in the Fund's first Form N-CSR.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Neil Azous and Matthew Tuttle. Mr. Azous and Mr. Tuttle have served as the Fund's portfolio managers since the Fund's inception in February 6, 2025. Mr. Azous serves as the Fund's Lead Portfolio Manager and has final authority on all investment decisions.

Mr. Azous is the Founder, Managing Member, and Chief Investment Officer of Rareview Capital LLC, which was formed in 2016. Neil heads the firm's investment team and oversees all portfolio and risk management activities. Neil also serves as the Portfolio Manager to Rareview Funds. Before founding Rareview Capital, Neil was the Founder and Managing Member of Rareview Macro LLC, an independent research and consulting firm. Prior to founding Rareview Macro, Neil was a Managing Director at Navigate Advisors where he specialized in constructing portfolios and advising on risk. On Wall Street, his career included roles at UBS Investment Bank and Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette, where his responsibilities comprised of trading derivatives, hedging solutions, asset allocation, and fundamental securities analysis. He began his career at Goldman Sachs in Fixed Income, after completing both the firm's Analyst and Associate training programs. Neil completed graduate-level coursework for an MS in Real Estate at New York University and received his BA in Business Administration from the University of Washington, where he was the recipient of the Bothell Business School 2013 Distinguished Undergraduate Alumnus Award.

Mr. Tuttle founded the Sub-Adviser in 2012 and serves its chief executive officer and chief investment officer.

The SAI provides additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The NAV of the Fund is determined at the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the Exchange is open for business. NAV is computed by determining, the aggregate market value of all assets of the applicable Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The Exchange is closed on weekends and New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day ("Exchange Close"). The NAV takes into account, the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for the Fund for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of creation units, received by the Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the Exchange on that day.

Generally, the Fund's portfolio securities, including securities issued by ETFs, are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded on any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has designated execution of these procedures to the Adviser as the “Valuation Designee”. The Adviser may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

The Fund may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Fund.

In computing the NAV, the Fund values foreign securities held by the Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the Exchange. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Adviser may need to price the security using the Fund’s fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund’s portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund’s NAV by short term traders. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other mutual funds to determine NAV, or from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the Exchange under the symbol BEGS. 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, Juneteenth, 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.

Authorized Participants that have entered into a contract with the Fund’s distributor may acquire shares from the Fund, and Authorized Participants may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per share only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of 10,000 shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund’s procedures, which are described in the SAI.

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

Share Trading Prices

The approximate value of shares of the Fund, 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 of a Fund 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 of the Fund because the approximate value may not take into account certain Fund expenses and 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.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants that have entered into a contract with the Fund’s distributor. 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 Funds and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. 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.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

No distribution or service fees are currently paid by the Fund and will not be paid by the Fund unless authorized by the Trust’s Board. There are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees were charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

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. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders if the mutual fund needs to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions.

The Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income, any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, and any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code and therefore should not be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes. Distributions of net investment income and net capital gain will be made after the end of each fiscal year, and no later than December 31 of each year. Both types of distributions will be in shares of the Fund unless a shareholder elects to receive cash.

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 Funds 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 Real Estate Investment Trusts) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions.

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 ("Service"), 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 basis determination methods applicable to share redemptions and the Fund's obligation to report basis information to the Service.

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.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Collaborative Fund Services, LLC is the administrator to the Trust (the “Administrator”). It has its principal office at 500 Damonte Ranch Parkway, Building 700, Unit 700, Reno, NV 89521.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC is the Fund’s sub-administrator, transfer agent, and fund accountant. It has its principal office at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202 and is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds.

U.S. Bank National Association is the Fund’s custodian.

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (dba ACA Group) (the “Distributor”), Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, 17th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 19103, 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.

OTHER INFORMATION

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 dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are

participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund has only recently commenced investment operations, no financial highlights are available for the Fund at this time. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

PRIVACY NOTICE

Collaborative Investment Series Trust

Rev. November 2017

FACTS	WHAT DOES COLLABORATIVE INVESTMENT SERIES TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some, but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depends on the product or service that you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Security number and wire transfer instructions• account transactions and transaction history• investment experience and purchase history When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Collaborative Investment Series Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information:	Does Collaborative Investment Series Trust share information?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus.	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you.	NO	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and records.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your credit worthiness.	NO	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We don't share

QUESTIONS?	Call 1-888-783-8637
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PRIVACY NOTICE

Collaborative Investment Series Trust

What we do:	
How does Collaborative Investment Series Trust protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does Collaborative Investment Series Trust collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account or deposit money • direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities • seek advice about your investments <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness. • affiliates from using your information to market to you. • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you. <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collaborative Investment Series Trust does not share with our affiliates.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collaborative Investment Series Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint Marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collaborative Investment Series Trust doesn't jointly market.</i>

Adviser	Rareview Capital LLC 10785 W. Twain Ave., Suite 210 Las Vegas, NV 89135	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, ME 04101
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 5065 Wooster Road Cincinnati, OH 45226	Legal Counsel	Thompson Hine LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, OH 43215
Sub-Administrator & Transfer Agent	U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Sub-Adviser	Tuttle Capital Management, LLC 155 Lockwood Road Riverside, CT 06878		

Additional information about the Fund is included in the Fund's SAI dated February 6, 2025. The SAI is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Fund's policies and management. Additional information about the Fund's investments will also be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual Reports to shareholders and Form N-CSR. In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI, the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, Form N-CSR or other information about the Fund, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Fund, please call 1-888-783-8637.

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Investment Company Act File # 811-23306