

INVESTMENT CASE

Managing drawdowns with CAOS and HIDE

Why we believe the Alpha Architect Tail Risk ETF (CAOS) and High Inflation & Deflation ETF (HIDE) offer a compelling defense against fast and slow crashes.

Standardized Returns as of 9/30/2025

Name	Ticker	Inception Date	YTD		1 Yr.		Annualized 3 Yr. Total Return		Annualized 5 Yr. Total Return		Annualized 10 Yr. Total Return		Annualized Return Since Inception		Expense Ratios	
			NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	Gross	Net
Tail Risk	CAOS	8/14/2013	2.33%	2.28%	3.50%	3.54%	8.54%	8.55%	1.84%	1.84%	3.48%	3.49%	3.56%	3.57%	0.73% ¹	0.63%
High Infl. & Defl.	HIDE	11/16/2022	3.93%	4.05%	0.69%	0.66%	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.97%	2.08%	0.34% ²	0.29%

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call 215.882.9983 or visit www.alphaarchitect.com/funds.

Source: Alpha Architect, YCharts. **Investing involves risk, including the loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Returns are annualized total returns, except for those periods of less than one year, which are cumulative. Market price returns are based upon the closing composite market price and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. A fund's NAV is the sum of all assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive receipt of its management fees to the extent necessary to offset any acquired fund fees and expenses relating to the Fund's investment in the Alpha Architect 1-3 Month Box ETF. Any AFEE associated with Fund investments in any other acquired funds are not included in the fee waiver. In its sole discretion, the Fund's Board of Trustees may terminate this Waiver Agreement only by a majority vote of the "non-interested" trustees of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act). ²The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee until at least November 15, 2025, from exceeding 0.29% of its daily net assets.

Managing drawdowns with **CAOS** and **HIDE**

Why we believe the Alpha Architect Tail Risk ETF (CAOS) and High Inflation & Deflation ETF (HIDE) offer a compelling defense against fast and slow crashes

TOPICS COVERED

The two types of drawdowns

How **CAOS** attempts to diversify during **fast crashes**

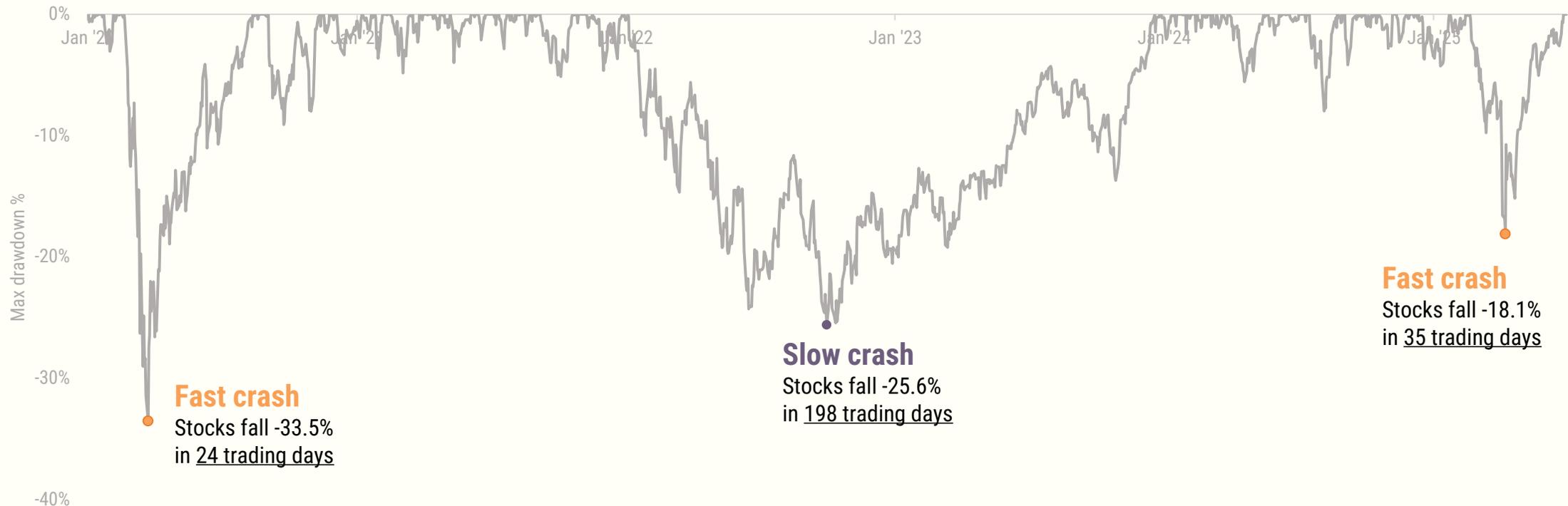
How **HIDE** attempts to diversify during **slow crashes**

Where **CAOS** and **HIDE** fit in a model portfolio

Next steps

Drawdowns can be fast or slow... be ready for both!

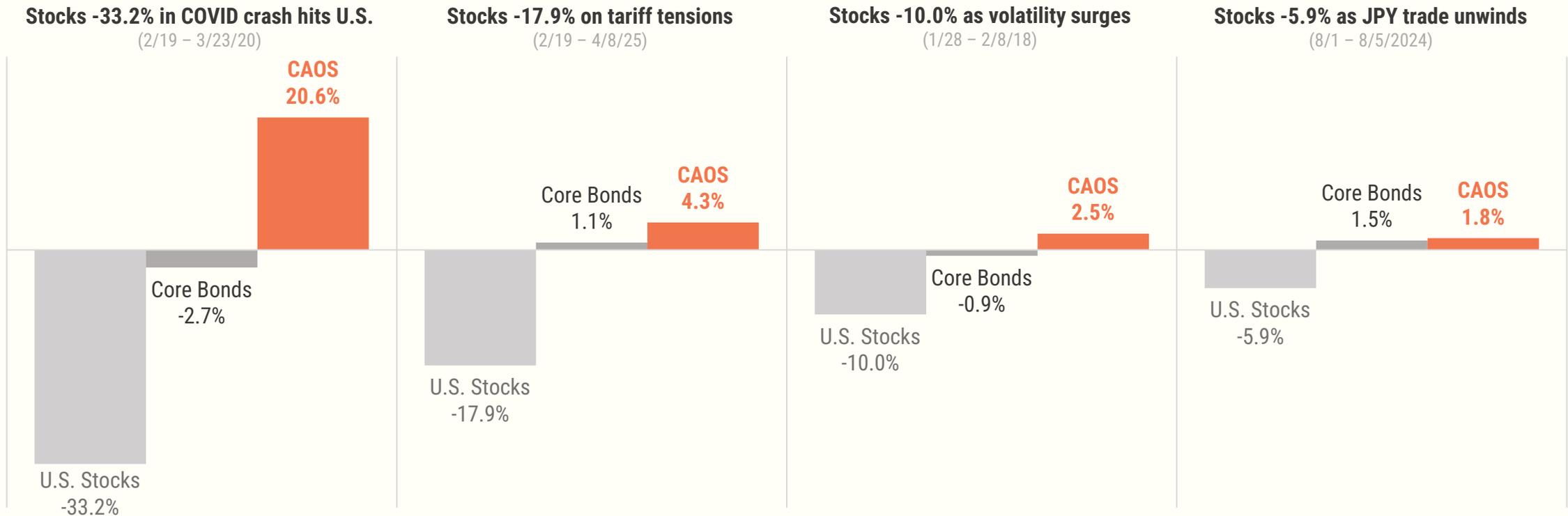
We define fast crashes as stocks falling -10% or worse in 60 days or less; slow crashes to be -10% or worse in 60 days or more.



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 1/1/2020 – 6/30/2025. Daily returns. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS.** Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal. ¹US Large Blend (“stocks,” US stocks,” “stock market”) represented by a category average. [See definitions.](#) Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in a category average. **Fast crash** defined as a loss from peak-to-trough of -10% or greater in 60 days or less. **Slow Crash** defined as a loss from peak-to-trough of -10% or greater in 60 days or more. **Max drawdown** (“max loss”) measures the largest peak-to-trough decline in an investment’s value before a new peak is reached, showing the worst historical loss. Returns are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed.

CAOS outperforms bonds in fast crashes

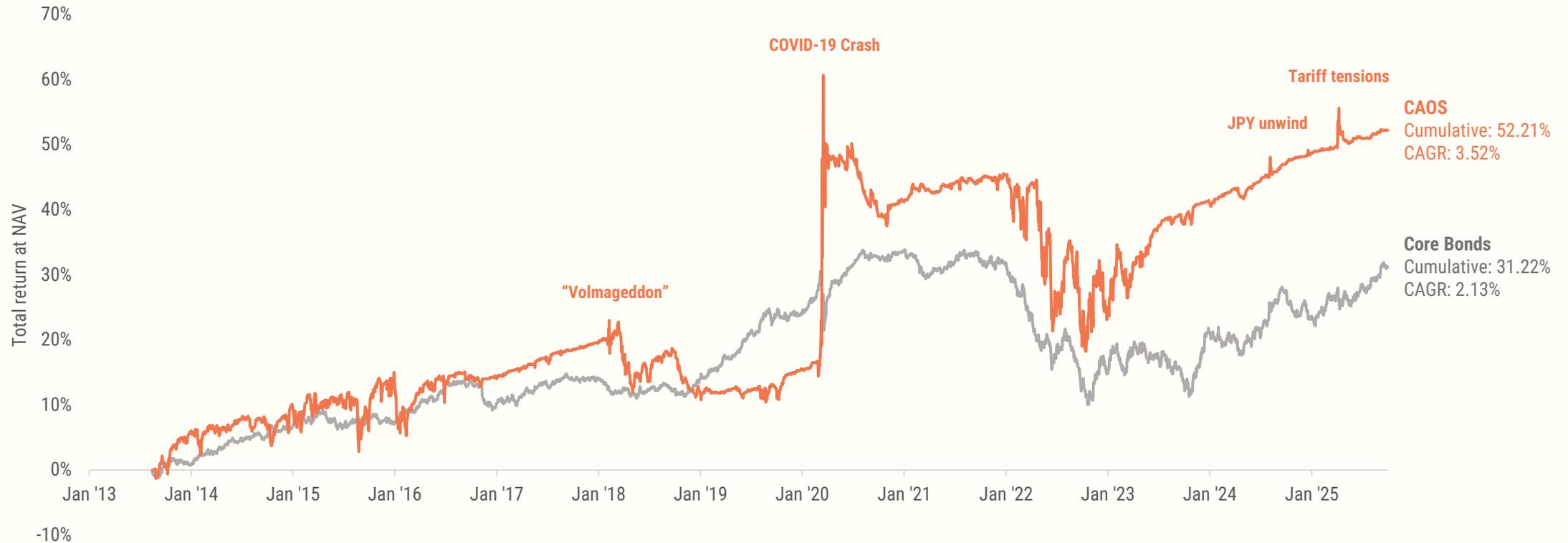
When stocks sell off, investors expect diversifiers offset losses. CAOS has produced positive returns in the last five fast crashes.



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/15/2013 - 9/30/2025. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS.** Investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal. U.S. stocks and Core Bonds represented by category averages. [See definitions.](#) Categories defined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in a category average. Periods selected represent periods when stocks experienced a fast crash, i.e., a decline in value of -10% or more in 60 days or less. "JPY Unwind" example selected to illustrate a period of sudden, macro risk. Periods are peak to trough and sorted by degree of US Large Blend loss. Returns are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed.

Positive long-term returns since inception

Competitive results relative to bonds with built-in fast crash diversification over 10+ years



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/14/2013 - 9/30/2025. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal.** ¹Core Bonds represented by a category average. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in a category average. [See definitions.](#) CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) is the average yearly rate at which an investment grows over a specified period, assuming profits are reinvested each year. Returns are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed.

HOW CAOS INVESTS

CAOS = OTM PUTS + BOX SPREADS + PUT SPREADS

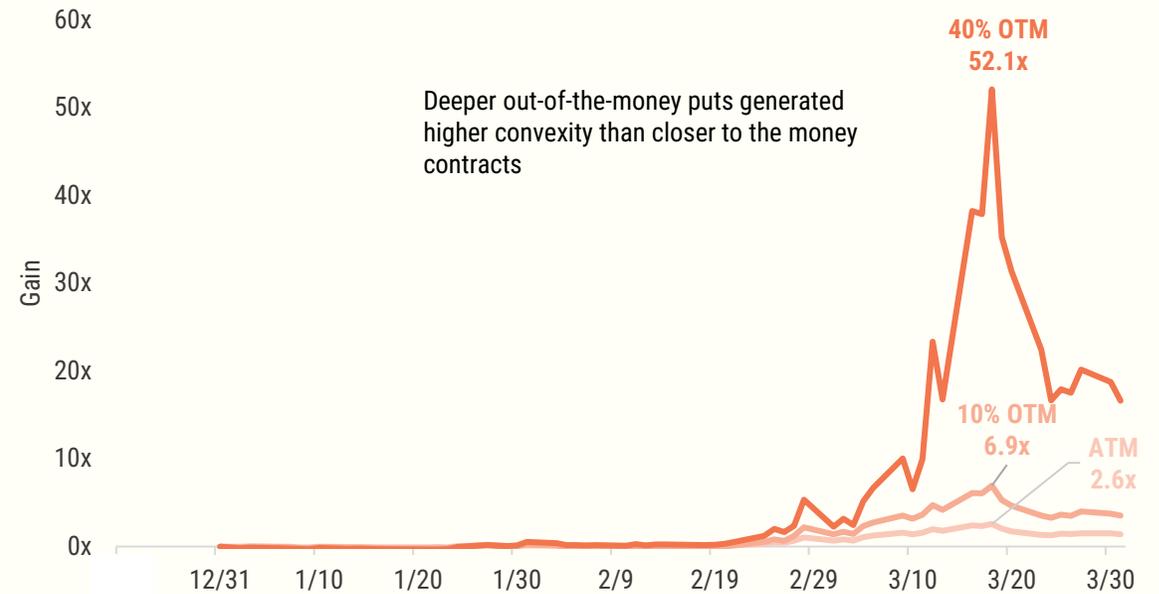
Cheaper put options mean greater convexity in a selloff, historically

CAOS maintains a strategic allocation to deeply discounted puts (30–60% OTM) to capture rapid convexity when markets accelerate downward.

Put price/contract



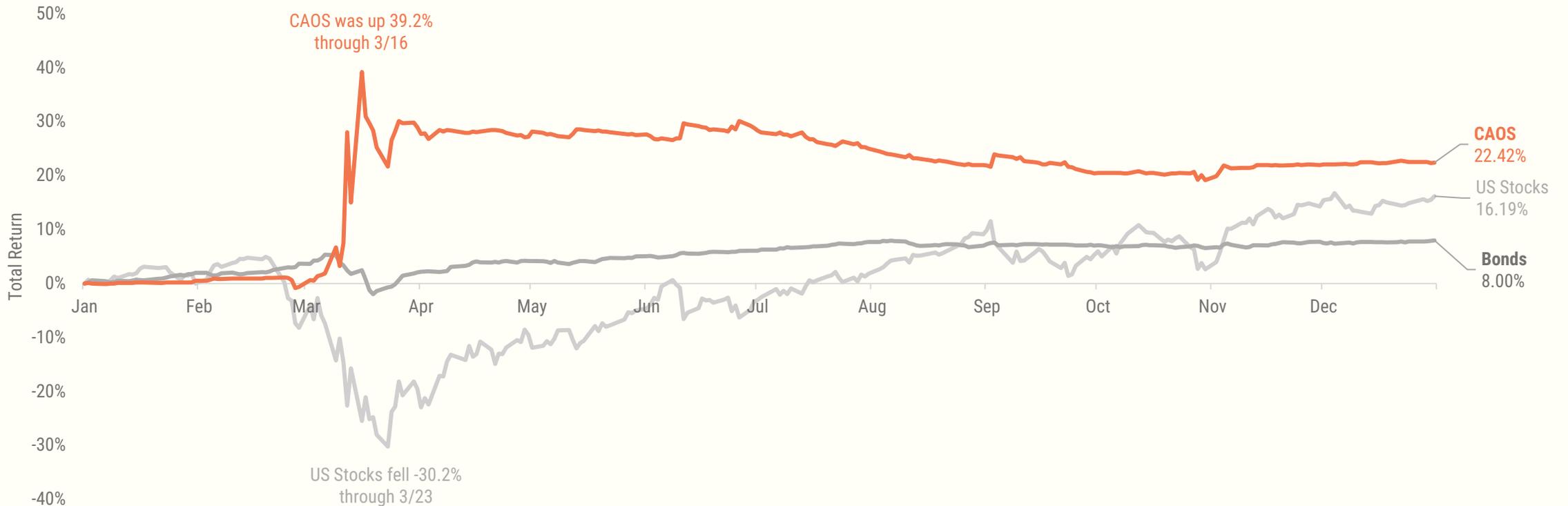
Change in put price value/contract



Source: Arin Risk Advisors, Alpha Architect. 1/1/2020 – 3/31/2020. Option value. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** ¹At-the-money (ATM) put option is a put option with a strike price equal (or very close) to the current price of the underlying asset. ²10% out-of-the-money (OTM) put option is a put option with a strike price about 10% below the current price of the underlying asset. ³40% out-of-the-money (OTM) put option is a deeply discounted put option with a strike price roughly 40% below the current price of the underlying asset. Values presented are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed. Visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/caos/ for current holdings.

We monetized our put position in 2020

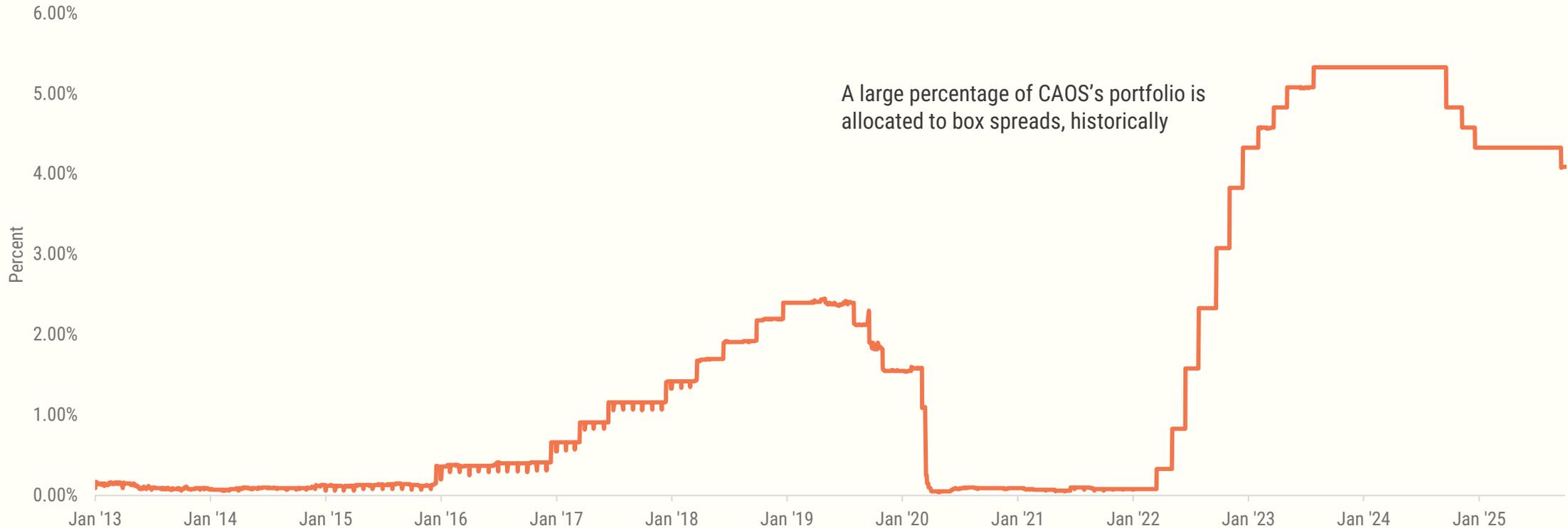
The portfolio management team has discretion to monetize positions as market conditions warrant.



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 1/1/2020 – 3/31/2020. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** ¹US Large Blend (“stocks,” US stocks,” “stock market”) represented by a category average. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in a category average. [See definitions.](#) Returns are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed.

Box spread returns tend to track fed funds¹

A box spread combines a long call and short put at one strike with a short call and long put at another strike. The difference between the “synthetic” long and “synthetic” short can be structured to generate a return approximating the risk and return profile of an ultrashort bond.



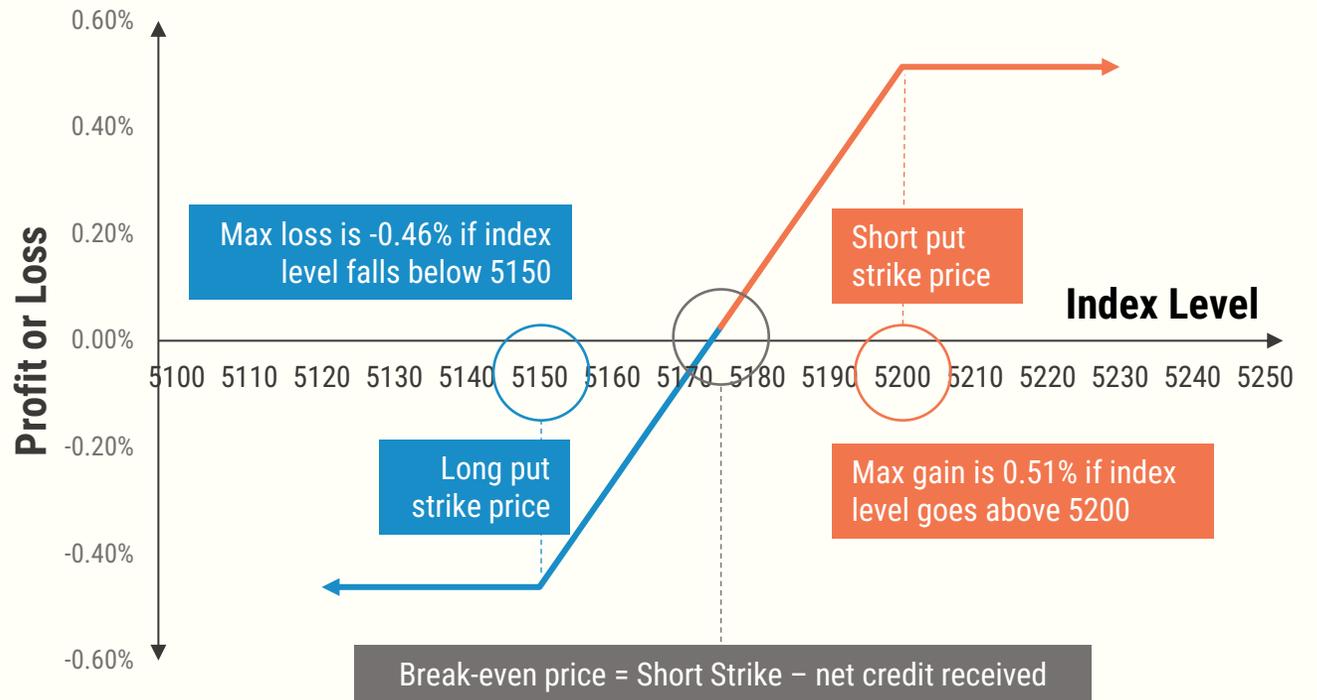
Source: YCharts. 1/1/2013 – 10/13/2025. Daily. ¹**Federal funds rate** is the interest rate at which banks and credit unions lend reserve balances to each other overnight, set by the Federal Reserve as a key tool to influence monetary policy, control inflation, and manage economic growth. You cannot directly invest in an index or category average.

Bull put spreads are CAOS's "secret sauce"

Historically, bull put spreads profit when the underlying is trending sideways or upward. They offer a risk-defined way to potentially profit from generally positive market direction.

Trade example

A. Index level	5,123.41	
B. Total Payoff		Gain or Loss (B/A)
Strike		
5,150	-\$23.68	-0.46%
5,200	\$26.32	0.51%



For illustrative purposes only. Source: Alpha Architect. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** Holdings are subject to change. Please click [here](#) or visit alphaarchitect.com/caos/ for up-to-date holdings information.

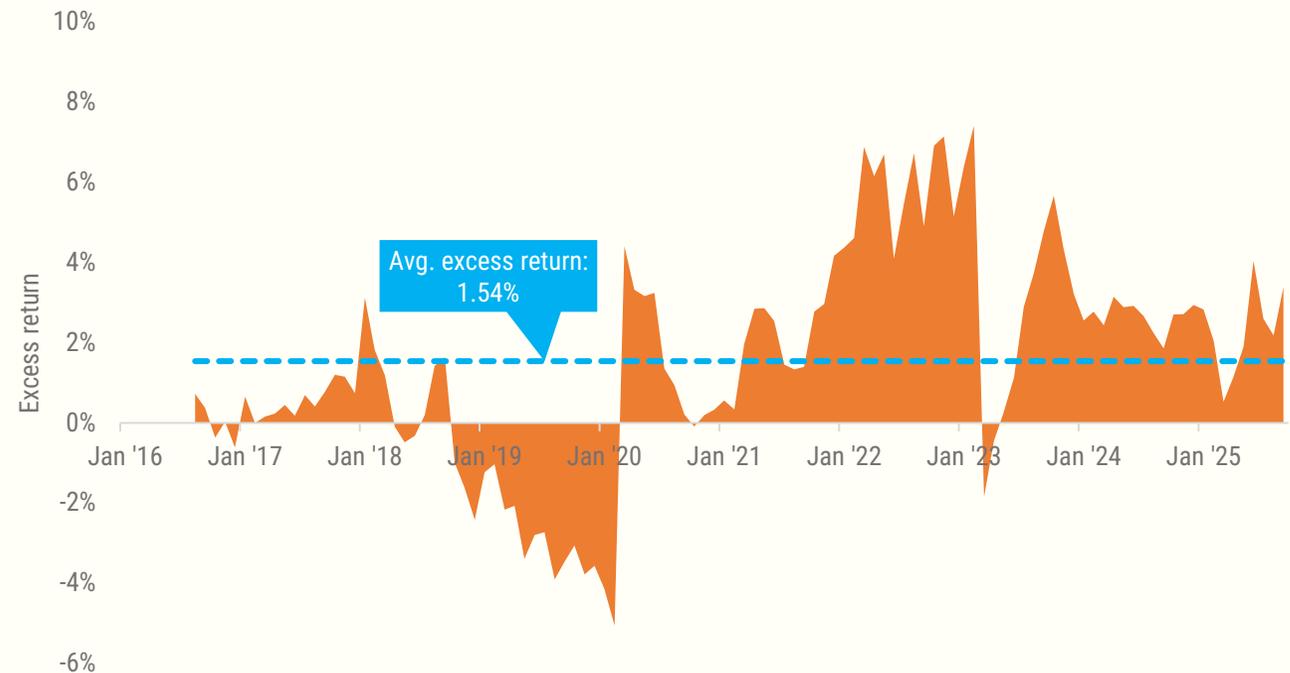
CAOS has consistently outperformed bonds

We believe CAOS can offer robust downside risk mitigation without sacrificing consistent performance relative to bonds.

Rolling winning percentage

Rolling period ¹	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Periods	134	110	86	26
Won	78	84	68	26
Lost	56	26	18	0
Win %	58.2%	76.4%	79.1%	100.0%
Avg. Excess Return	1.56%	1.54%	1.50%	1.56%

Rolling 3-year excess returns | CAOS relative to Core Bonds



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/14/2013 – 9/30/2025. Monthly returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal.** Core Bonds represented by a category average. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in a category or index. [See definitions.](#) ¹Rolling returns measure performance over repeating, overlapping time windows (e.g., every 1-year period, calculated daily or monthly) to show how consistently an investment performed across different start and end dates. ²Winning percentage divides the number of rolling periods the asset has outperformed the benchmark (“won”) by the total number of periods. ³Average excess return is an average of all rolling returns over a given period.

Low correlation across the portfolio

Since inception, CAOS features low correlation¹ to stocks, bonds, and alternatives like managed futures.

	CAOS	US Lg. Blend	Core Bonds	Managed Futures
CAOS	1.00			
US Lg. Blend	0.14	1.00		
Core Bonds	0.03	-0.03	1.00	
Managed Futures	-0.03	0.09	-0.18	1.00

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/14/2013 – 9/30/2025. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal.** ¹Correlation measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship. [See definitions.](#)

HIDE seeks to offer a simpler alternative to a managed futures

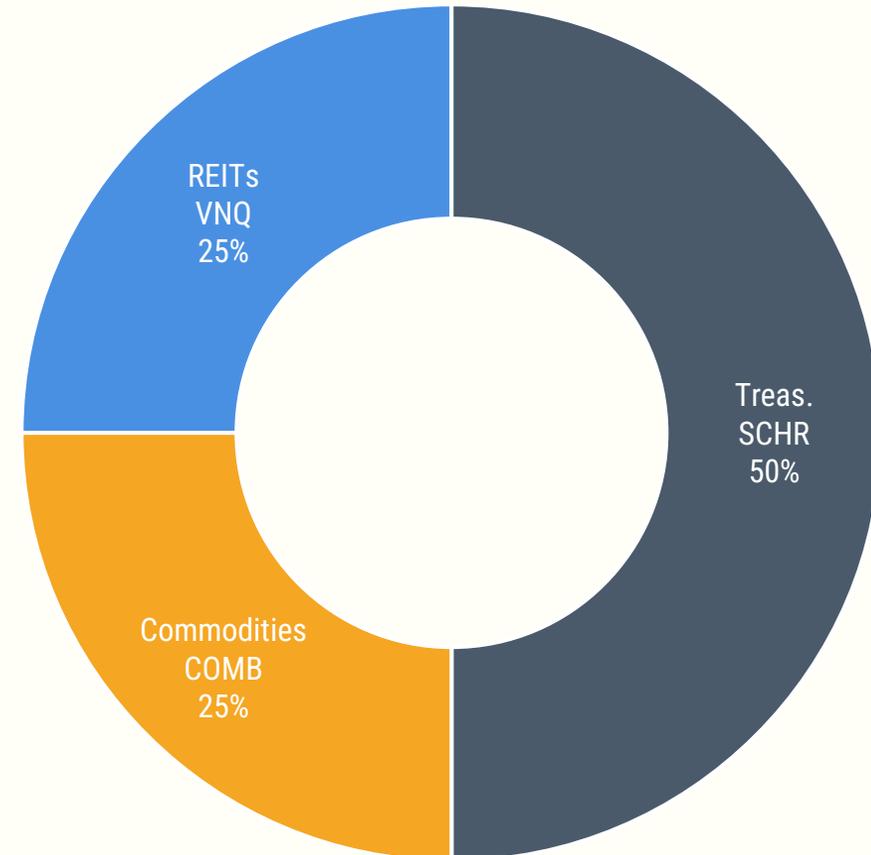
We replicate managed futures return drivers using three ETFs:

Interest rates. Intermediate Government Bonds, represented by the Schwab Intermediate-Term US Treasury ETF (SCHR)¹.

Real Estate. REITs, represented by the Vanguard Real Estate Index Fund ETF (VNQ)¹.

Real Assets. Commodities, represented by the GraniteShares Bloomberg Commodity Broad Strategy No K-1 ETF (COMB)¹.

HIDE target weighting



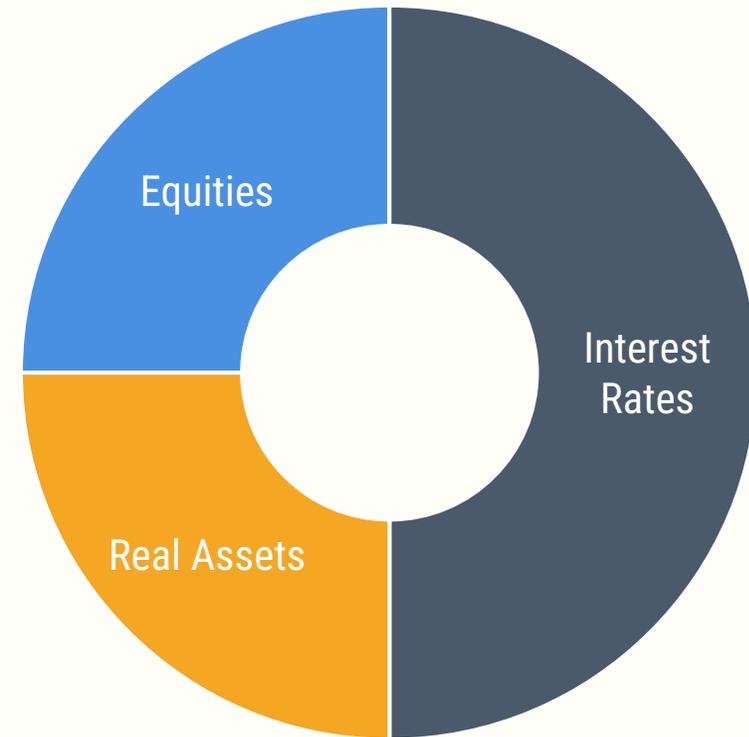
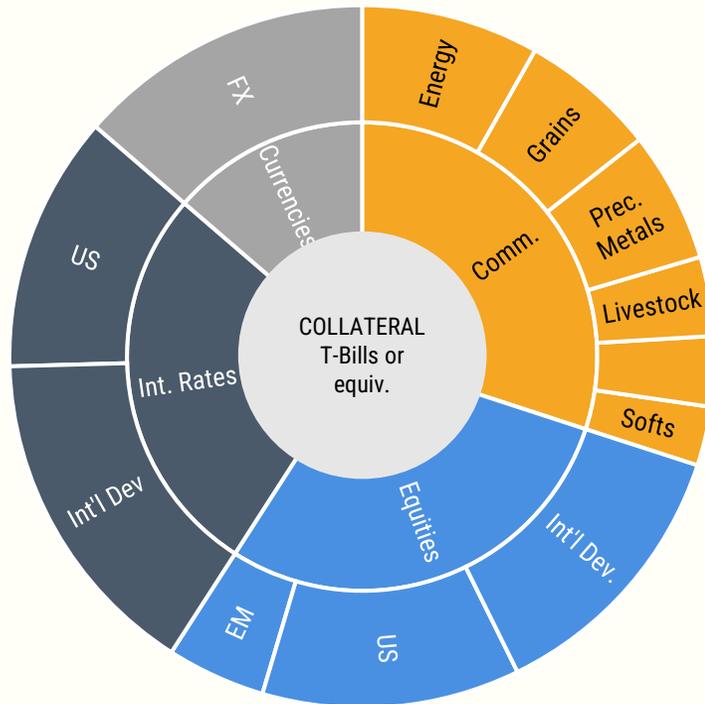
For informational purposes only. ¹Per our prospectus, HIDE primarily invests its assets in the shares of registered investment companies, including affiliated and nonaffiliated exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) (the “underlying funds”), that emphasize investments in (i) intermediate term U.S. Treasury bonds; (ii) real estate; and (iii) commodities (the “Target Asset Classes”). We believe investing in underlying funds will provide an efficient, low cost means for the Fund to gain exposure to the Target Asset Classes. We currently use SCHR, VNQ, and COMB, though the specific ETFs used to achieve exposure to the Target Asset Class is subject to Sub-Adviser discretion and may change. For current holdings, please visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/hide. Holdings are subject to change. [See definitions.](#)

A typical managed futures fund is often complex

Generally, a typical managed futures fund will trade global currencies, government bonds, commodities, and equity indices, with variations therein¹.

Managed futures have many moving parts...

...with three principal return drivers

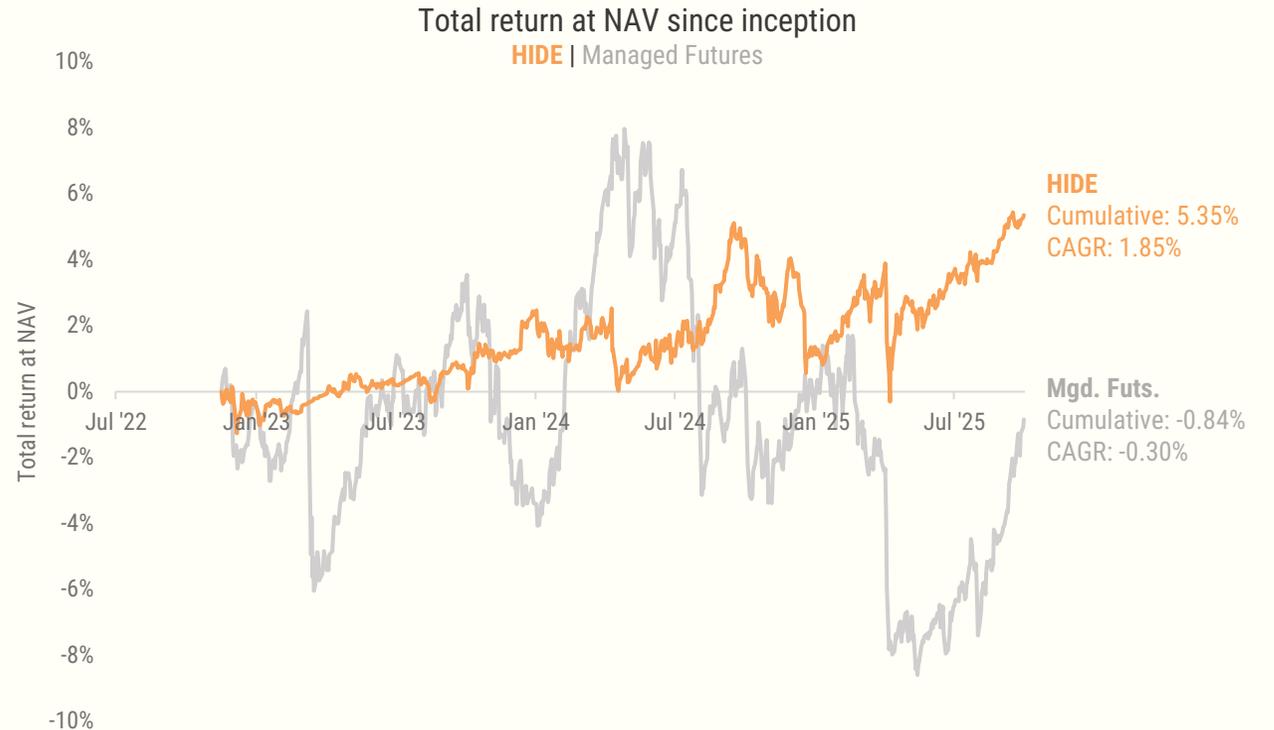


For illustrative purposes only. Lefthand chart represents what we consider to be a typical managed futures portfolio. Righthand chart represents what we believe to be the principal return drivers for the trading portion of a typical managed futures strategy. For this example, we're ignoring collateral yield management strategies, manager-specific construction decisions, and leverage use

Simpler, less volatile, cheaper managed futures

HIDE seeks to be managed futures made simple with easier to explain portfolio construction, lower risk, and competitive fees

	Managed Futures	HIDE
Portfolio composition	COMPLEX Global futures Long/short	SIMPLER ETF-of-ETFs Long/flat
Volatility ¹ since inception	HIGHER 8.37%	LOWER VOLATILITY 3.84%
Max drawdown ² since inception	HIGHER -15.34%	LOWER DOWNSIDE -5.15%
Net expense ratio	EXPENSIVE 1.76% avg.	CHEAPER 0.29%



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. Daily returns at NAV. 11/16/2022 – 9/30/2025. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** ¹Managed futures, represented by a category average. See definitions. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in a category or index. ¹Annualized standard deviation measures the yearly volatility of an investment's returns, showing how much they typically vary from the average. ¹Annualized standard deviation measures the yearly volatility of an investment's returns, showing how much they typically vary from the average. ²Max drawdown is the largest peak-to-trough decline in an investment's value before a new peak is reached. **CAGR** (Compound Annual Growth Rate) is the average yearly rate at which an investment grows over a specified period, assuming profits are reinvested each year. Returns are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed. Returns derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed.

HIDE's rules attempt to scale exposure

Trend-following returns may lag during periods of elevated volatility. We seek to address this issue by using two rules that aim to scale our exposure.

Rule	Signal Definition	Purpose
Time series momentum	Total return \geq return of cash over trailing 12-mos.	Is the asset outperforming cash ?
Moving average momentum	Price \geq 12-mo. moving average asset price	Is the asset's price higher today than a year ago?

For illustrative purposes only. The Sub-Adviser's model is quantitative and systematic, utilizing absolute momentum and trend-following factors to identify the allocations to the Target Asset Classes and/or cash and cash equivalents. Absolute momentum is reliant upon the continuance of an existing market trend while trend-following investment seeks to invest in assets that are considered in an upward trend. In the most basic terms, the model seeks to determine when a Target Asset Class (e.g., real estate) is perceived to be attractive from an investment perspective given current market conditions.

Trend strength guides our allocation

By scaling positions based on two trend signals, we can potentially reduce the number of trades during up-and-down markets.

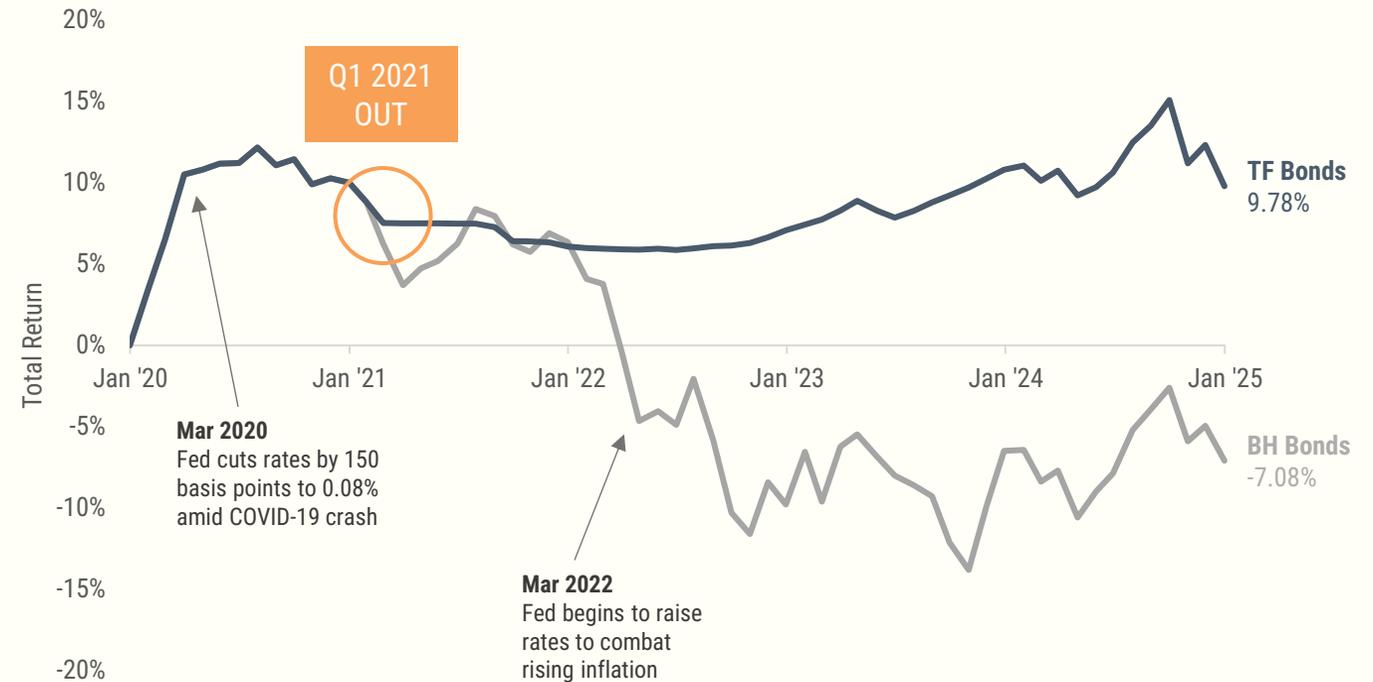
Signal 1	Signal 2	Interpretation	HIDE allocation
POSITIVE	POSITIVE	STRONG TREND	100% in
POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	TREND	50% in, 50% cash or equivalent
NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NO TREND	0% exposure, 100% cash or equivalent

For illustrative purposes only. The signals generated by the Sub-Adviser’s quantitative model are used to guide the Fund’s allocation to the Target Asset Classes and/or cash and cash equivalents. The Sub-Adviser’s target weightings, when all Target Asset Classes have a “buy” signal, for the Fund are 50% exposure to intermediate-term U.S. Treasury bonds, 25% exposure to real estate securities, including REITs, and 25% exposure to commodities. The target weightings are simply investment targets and are subject to change based on the Sub-Adviser’s analysis of current market conditions.

Bonds positive trend broke down in Q1 2021

Our trend rules would have largely kept us out of government bonds beginning in Q1 2021. We didn't receive a full risk signal until April 2024.

Intermediate US Treasuries ¹	Buy & Hold ²	Trend-follow ³
Cumulative	-7.08%	9.78%
CAGR	-1.46%	1.88%
Annualized volatility	7.87%	3.78%
Max drawdown	-23.15%	-5.61%

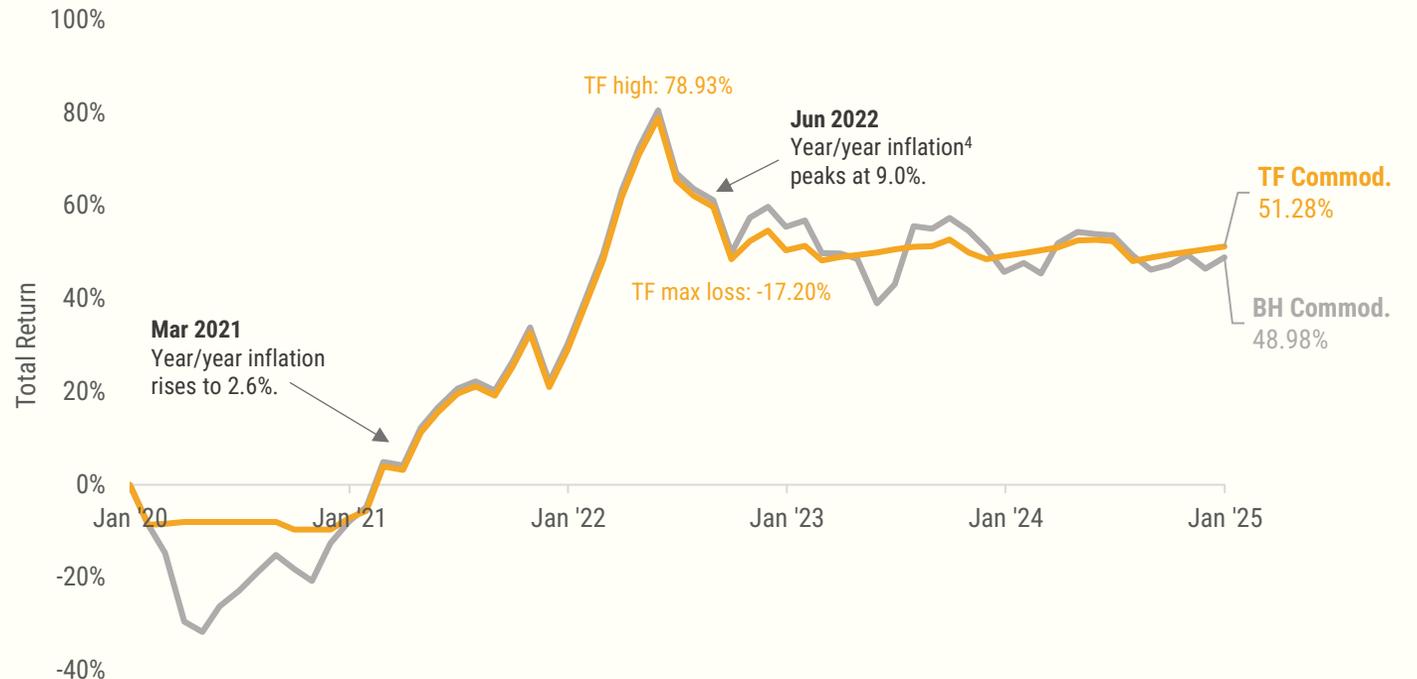


For informational purposes only. Source: FactSet, YCharts, Alpha Architect. Monthly returns at NAV. 1/1/2020 – 12/31/2024. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** These results are intended to illustrate the application of the Sub-Adviser's investment model to the Target Asset Class and do not represent the results of the Fund. ¹Intermediate US Treasuries have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. Represented by the iShares 7-10 Year Treasury Bond ETF (IEF), a fund within the Fund's Target Asset Class. ²Buy & Hold represents the continuous returns of the Target Asset Class if an investor had bought on the initial date and held through the given end date. ³Trend-follow applies the Sub-Adviser's quantitative and systematic investment model, which utilizes absolute momentum and trend-following factors to identify the allocations to the Target Asset Classes and/or cash and cash equivalents. Holdings are subject to change. For current holdings, please visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/hide.

Trend-following caught the inflationary commodity trend

After sidestepping the COVID-19 crash, our trend rules would have turned positive on commodities in January 2021, riding the trend until Q4 2022.

Broad Basket Commodities ¹	Buy & Hold ²	Trend-follow ³
Cumulative	48.98%	51.28%
CAGR	8.30%	8.63%
Annualized volatility	18.45%	12.93%
Max drawdown	-31.66%	-17.20%

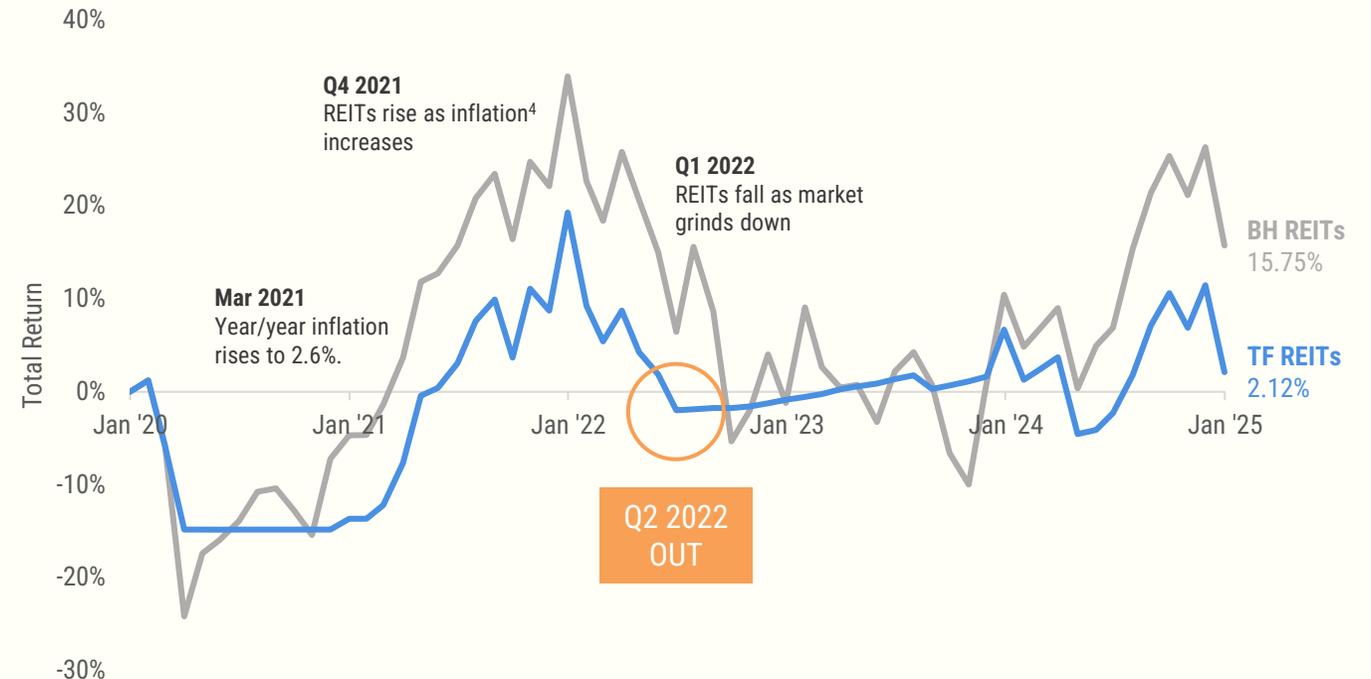


For informational purposes only. Source: FactSet, YCharts, Alpha Architect. Monthly returns at NAV. 1/1/2020 – 12/31/2024. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** These results are intended to illustrate the application of the Sub-Adviser’s investment model to the Target Asset Class and do not represent the results of the Fund. ¹**Commodities Broad Basket** portfolios can invest in a diversified basket of commodity goods including but not limited to grains, minerals, metals, livestock, cotton, oils, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. Represented by the Invesco DB Commodity Index Tracking Fund (DBC), a fund within the Fund’s Target Asset Class. ²**Buy & Hold** represents the continuous returns of the Target Asset Class if an investor had bought on the initial date and held through the given end date. ³**Trend-follow** applies the Sub-Adviser’s quantitative and systematic investment model, which utilizes absolute momentum and trend-following factors to identify the allocations to the Target Asset Classes and/or cash and cash equivalents. Holdings are subject to change. For current holdings, please visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/hide. ⁴Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period. Represented by the Consumer Price Index.

Trend-following reduced REIT downside

The COVID-19 crash would have triggered both trend rules on REITs, minimizing our exposure until REITs resumed their uptrend in Q4 2020.

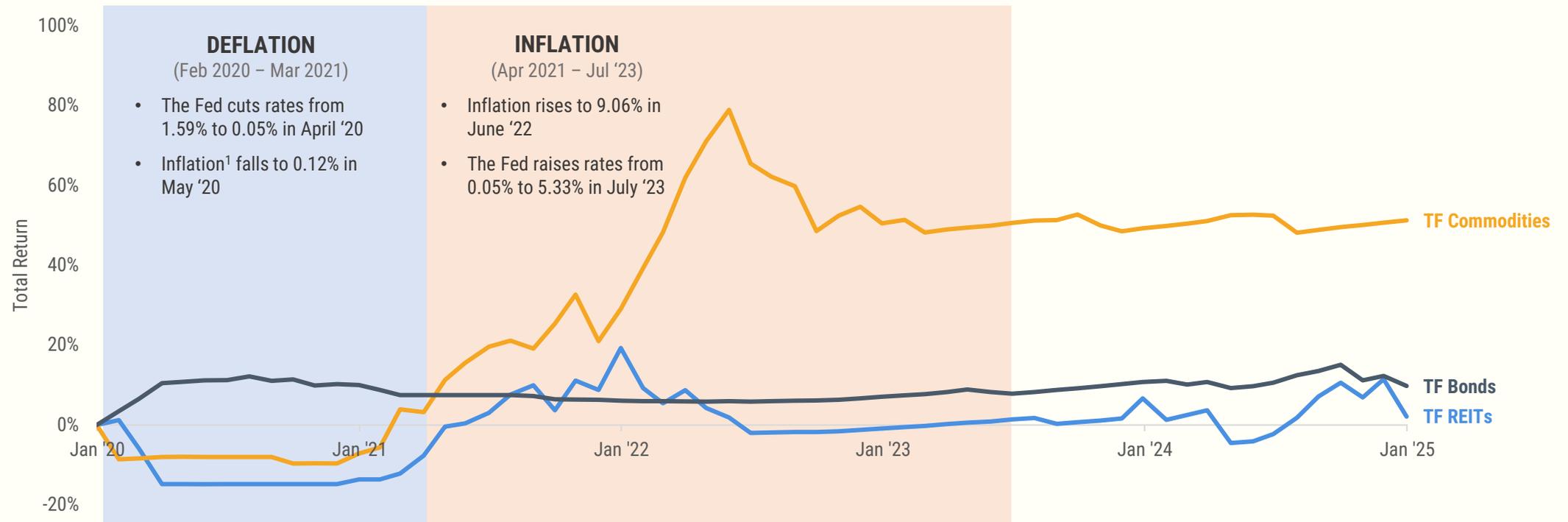
Broad Basket Commodities ¹	Buy & Hold ²	Trend-follow ³
Cumulative	15.75%	2.12%
CAGR	2.97%	0.42%
Annualized volatility	21.86%	13.18%
Max drawdown	-32.78%	-19.96%



For informational purposes only. Source: FactSet, YCharts, Alpha Architect. Monthly returns at NAV. 1/1/2020 – 12/31/2024. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** These results are intended to illustrate the application of the Sub-Adviser’s investment model to the Target Asset Class and do not represent the results of the Fund. ¹Real estate funds primarily invest in publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs) that own, operate, or finance income-producing real estate of various types. Represented by the Vanguard Real Estate Index Fund ETF (VNQ), a fund within the Fund’s Target Asset Class. ²Buy & Hold represents the continuous returns of the Target Asset Class if an investor had bought on the initial date and held through the given end date. ³Trend-follow applies the Sub-Adviser’s quantitative and systematic investment model, which utilizes absolute momentum and trend-following factors to identify the allocations to the Target Asset Classes and/or cash and cash equivalents. Holdings are subject to change. For current holdings, please visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/hide. ⁴Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period. Represented by the Consumer Price Index.

Our robust trend rules in action

While past performance does not guarantee future results, we believe our robust trend rules can be used to potentially diversify inflationary or deflationary environments.



For informational purposes only. Source: FactSet, YCharts, Alpha Architect. Monthly returns at NAV. 1/1/2020 – 12/31/2024. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal.** These results are intended to illustrate the application of the Sub-Adviser's investment model to the Target Asset Class and do not represent the results of the Fund. **Trend-follow** applies the Sub-Adviser's quantitative and systematic investment model, which utilizes absolute momentum and trend-following factors to identify the allocations to the Target Asset Classes and/or cash and cash equivalents. Holdings are subject to change. For current holdings, please visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/hide. ¹Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period. Represented by the Consumer Price Index.

Low correlation across the portfolio

Since inception, HIDE features low correlation¹ to stocks, bonds, and alternatives like managed futures.

	HIDE	US Stocks	Core Bonds	Managed Futures
HIDE	1.00			
US Stocks	0.46	1.00		
Core Bonds	0.42	0.10	1.00	
Managed Futures	0.13	0.23	-0.36	1.00

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/14/2013 – 9/30/2025. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal.** ¹Correlation measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship. [See definitions.](#)

CAOS and HIDE seek to diversify both drawdowns

Be prepared now for whatever type of drawdown is next.

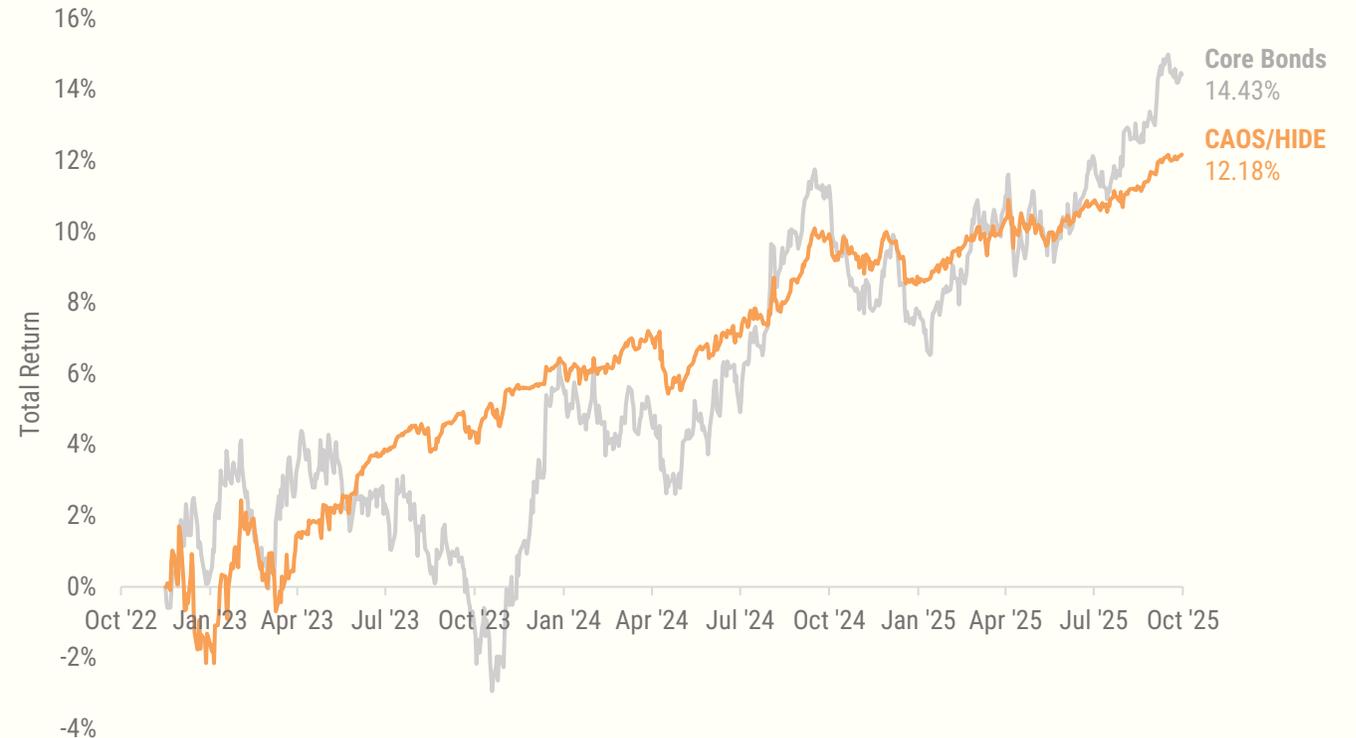
	<i>Alpha Architect Tail Risk ETF</i> CAOS	<i>Alpha Architect High Inflation & Deflation ETF</i> HIDE
Drawdown use case	Fast: -10% or worse in 60 days or less	Slow: -10% or worse in 60 days or more
Return profile	Aggregate bond-like return with built-in fast crash diversification solution	Simpler, lower volatility trend-following managed futures
Portfolio composition	Options	ETF-of-ETFs
Investment approach	Three options trades work together to attempt to generate positive uncorrelated returns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast crashes: put options 30-60% out-of-the-money¹ • Steady, short-term returns: box spreads² • Potential upside: put spreads³ 	Trend-following signals applied to three ETFs to attempt to generate positive uncorrelated returns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deflationary: US Intermediate Government Bonds • Inflationary: Diversified Commodities • Hybrid inflation/deflation: REITs

For illustrative purposes only. ¹**Out-of-the-money put options** are put options with a strike price far below the current market price of the underlying asset. CAOS often targets put options that are 30-60% out-of-the-money. A put option is a financial contract that grants the buyer the right, but not the obligation to sell a security at a stipulated price (the “strike.”) ²A **box spread** combines a long call and short put at one strike with a short call and long put at another strike. The difference between the “synthetic” long and “synthetic” short can be calibrated to generate a return approximating the risk and return profile of an ultrashort bond. ³A **put spread** is an options trading strategy where one simultaneously sells a near-the-money put option and buys a further out-of-the-money put option on the same underlying on the same expiration date.

Competitive returns at lower risk

Since common inception, the combination of CAOS and HIDE features similar returns, lower volatility and lower downside risk, historically.

	Core Bonds	50/50 HIDE/CAOS ³
Cumulative	14.43%	12.18%
CAGR	4.85%	4.12%
Annualized volatility	5.89%	3.72%
Max drawdown	-7.02%	-3.79%



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/14/2013 – 9/30/2025. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal.** ¹Correlation measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship. [See definitions.](#)

Uncorrelated to stocks, bonds, and managed futures

CAOS and HIDE offer a unique diversification solution relative to typical diversifiers.

	50% CAOS 50% HIDE	US Lg. Blend	Core Bonds	Managed Futures
50% CAOS 50% HIDE	1.00			
US Lg. Blend	0.39	1.00		
Core Bonds	0.27	0.10	1.00	
Managed Futures	0.00	0.23	-0.36	1.00

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 8/14/2013 – 9/30/2025. Daily returns at NAV. **PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal.** ¹Correlation measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship. [See definitions.](#)

Target allocations

	Ticker	Prospectus Exp. Ratio	0/100 ¹	10/90 ¹	20/80 ¹	30/70 ¹	40/60 ¹	50/50 ¹	60/40 ¹	70/30 ¹	80/20 ¹	90/10 ¹	100/0 ¹
US STOCKS	<i>US Lg. Blend</i>		-	3.90%	7.80%	11.70%	15.60%	19.50%	23.40%	27.30%	31.20%	35.10%	39.00%
	QMOM ³	0.29%	-	1.30%	2.60%	3.90%	5.20%	6.50%	7.80%	9.10%	10.40%	11.70%	13.00%
	QVAL ³	0.29%	-	1.30%	2.60%	3.90%	5.20%	6.50%	7.80%	9.10%	10.40%	11.70%	13.00%
INT'L STOCKS	<i>Fgn. Lg. Blend</i>		-	1.80%	3.60%	5.40%	7.20%	9.00%	10.80%	12.60%	14.40%	16.20%	18.00%
	IMOM ³	0.39%	-	0.60%	1.20%	1.80%	2.40%	3.00%	3.60%	4.20%	4.80%	5.40%	6.00%
	IVAL ³	0.39%	-	0.60%	1.20%	1.80%	2.40%	3.00%	3.60%	4.20%	4.80%	5.40%	6.00%
	<i>Div. Em. Mkt.</i>		-	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%	3.50%	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%
DIVERSIFIERS	<i>Int. US Tsy</i>		25.00%	22.50%	20.00%	17.50%	15.00%	12.50%	10.00%	7.50%	5.00%	2.50%	-
	CAOS ³	0.63%	25.00%	22.50%	20.00%	17.50%	15.00%	12.50%	10.00%	7.50%	5.00%	2.50%	-
	HIDE ³	0.29%	50.00%	45.00%	40.00%	35.00%	30.00%	25.00%	20.00%	15.00%	10.00%	5.00%	-

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. As of 12/31/2024. **Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal.** ¹If a ratio is used in the model's name, the ratio corresponds to the target percentage of equity and diversification strategies, including fixed income and alternative strategies, within the model. For example, "60/40" means the model targets 60% in equity exposure and 40% in a mix of diversification strategies. Asset allocation strategies do not assure a profit and do not protect against loss. Allocations for the model portfolios are targets and subject to change.

We saw a *clear problem*.

Our founders uncovered a pattern of high fees and low value. The solution became our firm.

Alpha Architect was founded in 2010 by Wesley R. Gray, Ph.D., with Jack R. Vogel, Ph.D., joining soon after.

Since inception, Alpha Architect's mission has been to empower investors through education. We started as a blog to share practical, data-driven research. The blog's reach quickly attracted a loyal audience of over 100,000 monthly readers at its peak.

The success of the blog led a multi-billion-dollar family office to hire Wes and Jack to conduct manager due diligence for their portfolios. In short order, Wes and Jack found a recurring problem: most so-called "active" managers charged high fees for portfolios that closely tracked their benchmarks and with little regard for tax impact. By replacing them with transparent, systematic, tax-efficient strategies, Wes and Jack saved the family millions.

Recognizing the opportunity to put their findings into practice, Wes and Jack launched their first ETF in 2014, thanks, in part, to \$50 million in seed funding from the family office. Today, Alpha Architect manages over \$10 billion across our focused ETF lineup.

We apply our rigorous, disciplined approach to our ETF lineup, only bringing something to market if we believe it will give investors a higher chance of success, net of fees.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This material has been distributed for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy, or investment product. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but not guaranteed. No part of this material may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission.

PROSPECTUS OFFER

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risk, charges, and expenses of the funds. This and other important information is in the indicated fund's prospectus, which can be obtained by calling (215) 882-9983 or by visiting www.funds.alphaarchitect.com. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Management Risk. The Funds are actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the SubAdviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Funds.

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

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund(s)'s investment strategy may from time-to-time result in higher turnover rates. This may increase brokerage commission costs, which could negatively impact performance. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

Risks specific to HIDE

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified, meaning that it is permitted to invest a larger percentage of its assets in fewer issuers than diversified funds.

Commodity Risk. Investing in physical commodities is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices of commodities may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships (whether actual, perceived, anticipated, unanticipated or unrealized); weather; agriculture; trade; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; diseases; pestilence; technological developments; currency exchange rate fluctuations; and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. When the Fund obtains exposure to commodities through its investments in other underlying funds, it will be indirectly exposed to the foregoing risks.

Real Estate Investment Risk. Companies in the real estate sector include companies that invest in real estate, such as real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate management and development companies. Companies that invest in real estate are subject to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way that such companies operate, including management risk (such companies are dependent upon the management skills of a few key individuals and may have limited financial resources). Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of an underlying fund's investments.

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Real Estate Investment Risk (cont'd). Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Certain real estate securities have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants. The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT or failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free pass through of income under the Code.

Fixed Income Risk. The market value of fixed income securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed income investments are also subject to credit risk.

Risk of U.S. Treasury Bills. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary.

Fund of Funds Risk. Investment performance will largely depend on the investment performance of the selected underlying funds. An investment in the Fund(s) is subject to the risks associated with the underlying funds that then-currently comprise the Fund's portfolio. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by the Fund's underlying funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee schedule above as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses."

Risks common to CAOS

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. Exchange listed options, including FLEX Options, are issued and guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"). The Fund's investments are at risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract terms. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Selling or Writing Options. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the seller's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying or reference asset. Valuation Risk. Some portfolio holdings, potentially a large portion of the Fund's investment portfolio, may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect a substantial portion of its creations for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The use of cash creations may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, create or redeem shares directly through the Fund. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange through a broker-dealer. During market conditions in which short-term interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be very low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis).

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Selling or Writing Options (cont'd). During these conditions, it is possible that the Fund will generate an insufficient amount of income to pay its expenses. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in a higher portfolio turnover rate (100% or more). This will increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Box Spread Risk. A Box Spread is a synthetic bond created by combining different options trades that have offsetting spreads (e.g., purchases and sales on the same underlying instrument, such as an index or an ETF, but with different strike prices). **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held 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. **Equity Securities Risk.** Investments in securities whose performance is linked to that of equity securities, such as SPX Options, may fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers included in the Index, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses.

Limited Number of Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). **Cash Creation Unit Risk.** Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect a substantial portion of its creations for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The use of cash creations may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

FLEX Options Risk. FLEX Options are exchange-traded options contracts with uniquely customizable terms like exercise price, style, and expiration date. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates, or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Note on category average methodology

Constituents of a given category are determined by YCharts. As of 4/30/2024, the calculation method used to determine the category average's returns changed to account for potentially different inception dates. Previously, a straight average of constituent funds' total return net asset value (NAV) was used to determine the category's average total return NAV; the percent change of the category average NAV was then used to calculate returns. As of 4/30/2024, total returns for the category are now found using a straight average of the total NAV return (percent change) for a given frequency (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.). There may be instances where the straight average of the constituent funds' NAV returns may be higher or lower than the straight average of the total NAV return. As of 4/30/2024, all category average returns are calculated using the straight average of the constituent funds' total NAV return for a given frequency.

Category average constituent selection criteria

Unless otherwise noted, the given category is represented by the 50 biggest funds based on assets under management (AUM). The AUM figure is point-in-time and is not retroactively applied to constituent funds. In the event fewer than 50 funds are available in a given category, all funds are used in to calculate returns. Funds that may have been open for investment over the given period but are no longer active are not included. The number of constituent funds in a given category average may affect represented returns. In the event of multiple share classes, the share class with the highest AUM is referenced. In the event of a duplicate ETFs and mutual funds from the same fund family, the ETF is referenced. Category returns are a straight average of the total return of the constituent funds over the given period.

Wherever possible, we reference the 50 biggest funds by AUM to provide what we believe to be a reasonable sample of the most popular strategies that includes a mix of passive and active approaches. The highest AUM funds tend to have more established track records, providing what we believe to be a reasonable basis for returns. We reference all funds in the category in the event there are fewer than 50 funds open for investment.

Limited universe

The information presented regarding peer ETFs may be based on a limited universe of comparable funds that we believe are relevant to the strategy, investment style, and asset class of this ETF. This comparison is not exhaustive and may exclude other funds that also offer similar exposures or strategies. Investors are encouraged to conduct their own research and consider other products in the marketplace that may provide comparable investment objectives or characteristics. Past performance is no guarantee of future results, and differences in fees, structures, or market conditions may lead to different outcomes between peer funds and this ETF. Investors should consider factors such as risk tolerance, fees, liquidity, and investment goals before making any investment decisions based on peer comparisons. This disclosure is not an endorsement of any peer fund, nor should it be interpreted as financial advice.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Category averages referenced

Commodities represented by the average returns at NAV of the 50 biggest open-ended funds (ETFs and mutual funds) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Commodities Broad Basket category. Commodities Broad Basket portfolios can invest in a diversified basket of commodity goods, including, but not limited to, grains, minerals, metals, livestock, cotton, oils, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. Investment can be made directly in physical assets or commodity-linked derivative instruments, such as commodity swap agreements. Category determined by YCharts.

Corporate Bonds (“Corporates”) represented by the average returns at NAV of the 50 biggest open-ended funds (ETFs and mutual funds) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Corporate Bond category. Corporate bond portfolios concentrate on investment-grade bonds issued by corporations in US dollars, which tend to have more credit risk than government or agency-backed bonds. Category determined by YCharts.

Intermediate Government Bond (“Treasuries,” “Int. Gov’t Bonds”) represented by the average returns at NAV of the 50 biggest open-ended funds (ETFs and mutual funds) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Intermediate Government Bond category. Intermediate-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the US government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the US government is unlikely to default on its debt. Category determined by YCharts.

Managed Futures represented by the average returns at NAV of the largest open-ended funds (ETFs and mutual funds) in the Systematic Trend category, based on assets under management (AUM). Systematic-trend strategies primarily implement trend-following, price-momentum strategies by trading long and short liquid global futures, options, swaps, and foreign-exchange contracts. Categories determined by YCharts.

REITs represented by the average returns at NAV of the 50 biggest open-ended funds (ETFs and mutual funds) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Real Estate category. Real estate portfolios invest primarily in US REITs of various types. Securities that these portfolios purchase include debt securities, equity securities, convertible securities, and securities issued by real REITs and REIT-like entities. Category determined by YCharts.

US Intermediate Core Bonds (“Core Bonds,” “Bonds”) represented by the average returns at NAV of the 50 biggest open-ended funds (ETFs and mutual funds) in the Intermediate Core Bond category, based on assets under management. Intermediate-term core bond funds invest primarily in investment-grade US fixed-income issues, including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures. Categories determined by YCharts.

US Large Blend represented by the average return at NAV of the 50 largest ETFs in the Large Blend category based on assets under management (AUM). These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of US industries. Large is assigned to stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization stack. Blend is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. Categories determined by YCharts.

The Funds are distributed by PINE Distributors LLC. The Fund’s investment adviser is Empowered Funds, LLC, which is doing business as ETF Architect. Alpha Architect, LLC serves as the Sub-adviser to the Fund. PINE Distributors LLC is not affiliated with ETF Architect or Alpha Architect, LLC.

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