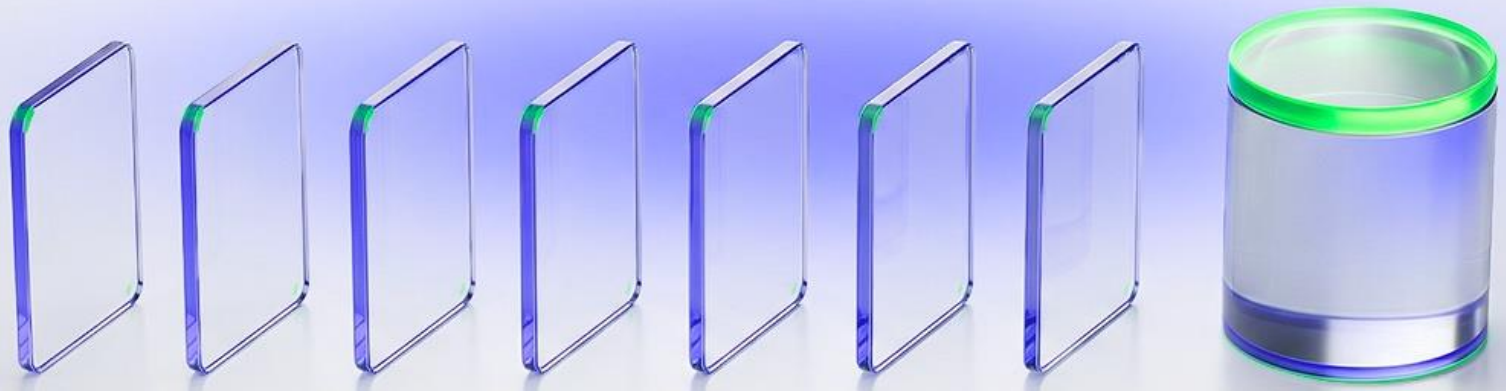
xETFs

Daily Income ETFs

A New Way to Seek Long Equity Exposure While Generating Daily Potential Income



Disclaimer

Important Disclosures
Carefully consider the Funds' investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. This and additional information can be found in the Fund's Prospectus and Summary Prospectus, which may be obtained by visiting www.xETFs.com/investor-materials. Read the Prospectus and Summary Prospectus carefully before investing.

The Funds are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC.

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. The Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Index. To the extent the Fund's investments are concentrated in or have significant exposure to a particular issuer, industry or group of industries, or asset class, the Fund may be more vulnerable to adverse events affecting such issuer, industry or group of industries, or asset class than if the Fund's investments were more broadly diversified. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its attempt to pay weekly distributions or consistent exposure to NVDA Or TSLA. An investment in the Fund is not an investment in NVDA or TSLA. The Fund's strategy will not capture all potential gains if NVDA's or TSLA's share price increases in value. The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if NVDA's or TSLA's share price decreases in value, which may not be offset by premium income received by the Fund.

Please refer to additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

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Why Choose Between Income and Potential Growth?

Many investors today are allocated to high-growth equities, which have historically provided strong capital appreciation but limited current income.

At the same time, demand for consistent income has increased.

Investors have turned to strategies such as covered calls (see below) to synthetically generate cash flow.

However, these strategies often cap their upside participation.

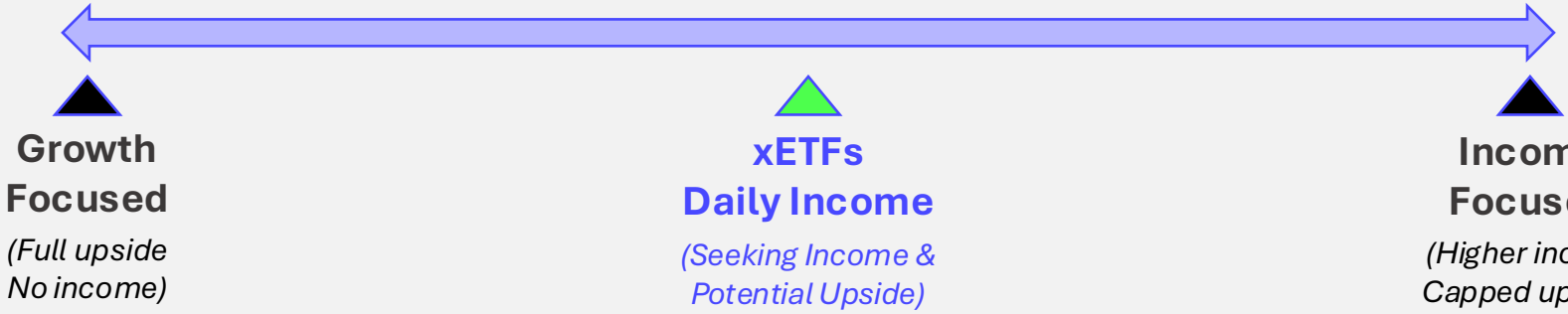
High Growth Equity
• Strong capital appreciation potential • Full upside participation • High volatility • Limited or no income

Traditional Covered Call Strategies
• Generate potential income through selling options* • Often overwrite a large portion of the portfolio • Cap upside participation

*An **option** is a contract that gives the buyer the right—but not the obligation—to buy or sell an underlying asset at a predetermined price within a specific timeframe.

A Different Approach to Seeking Current Income

xETFs Daily Income ETFs aim to generate income AND maintain meaningful equity upside.



Key Features of Daily Income ETFs

Single stock exposure with systematic daily options selling (up to 25% of stock exposure, target 10%)*

Daily Income Generation

Seeks to generate net portfolio income more frequently

Retain Majority of Upside

Sells options on 10%* of portfolio

No Overnight Cap

Repurchase options daily, keeping full exposure overnight & on weekends

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*As of June 1, 2026.

Introducing xETFs Daily Income ETFs

xETFs Daily Income ETFs seek both current income and retained equity exposure through a systematic daily options strategy.

The fund seeks to provide:

- **Single Stock Exposure** (e.g. NVIDIA or Tesla)
- **Income Generation** by selling call options and repurchasing daily on a portion of the portfolio
- **Weekly Distributions***

NYYY

xETFs NVDA Daily Income ETF

Underlying: NVIDIA
Gross Expense Ratio: 0.99%

TYYY

xETFs TSLA Daily Income ETF

Underlying: Tesla
Gross Expense Ratio: 0.99%

Quick Facts

Name(s)
xETFs NVDA Daily Income ETF
xETFs TSLA Daily Income ETF

Ticker(s)
NYYY
TYYY

Underlying Stock(s)
NVIDIA
Tesla

Inception Date
May 14, 2026

Distributions
Weekly

Total Expense Ratio
0.99%

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**A portion of the weekly distributions will likely be characterized as return of capital. Return of capital represents a return of a portion of a Fund shareholder's invested capital and is not the equivalent of dividend yield. Return of capital distributions will reduce an investor's cost basis and may result in higher capital gains upon sale. There is no guarantee that the fund will pay distributions in the future, if any, and the current distribution may vary.*

How the Strategy Works

xETFs Daily Income ETFs follow a systematic daily cycle to seek to generate income* while maintaining equity exposure.

Daily Strategy Cycle

Equity Exposure

Maintain equity exposure by holding the stock or through derivatives

→

At Open

Sell short-dated call options (typically 1 week of less) on 10%** of equity exposure

→

Before Close

Buy back the call options near the end of the trading day

→

Overnight Exposure

Remain fully exposed to the stock overnight and through the weekend

During the Day

If the stock rises:

- Options may become more expensive
- Fund may buy the options back at a loss*

If the stock is flat or declines:

- Options are more likely to lose value
- Fund may buy them back at a cheaper price, resulting in net profit*

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**Options trades will incur trading costs which will reduce net proceeds and net profitability of strategy. There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of their investment.*

***As of June 1, 2026*

Why Selling Options "Daily" Matters

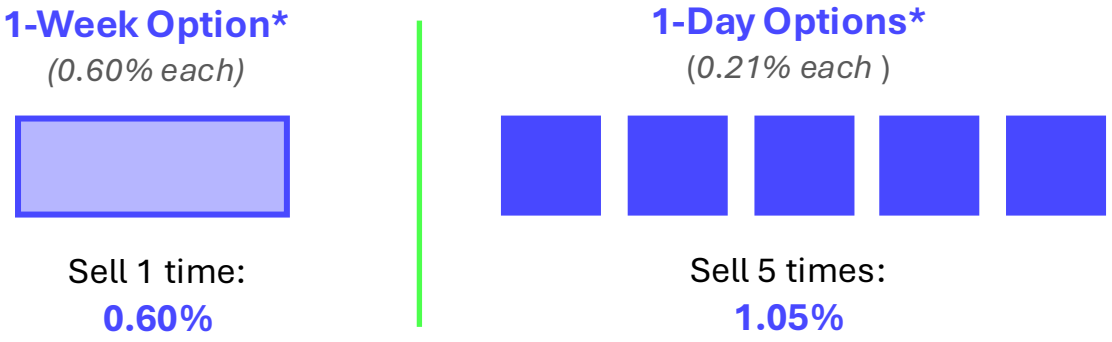
1 Potentially Generate More Income Over the Same Time Period

Selling a series of short dated options can potentially generate more premium than a longer dated option *

Example:

- Sell 1 weekly option → 0.60%
- Sell 5 daily options → 1.05%

Sample Comparison of S&P 500 Options with Different Maturities*

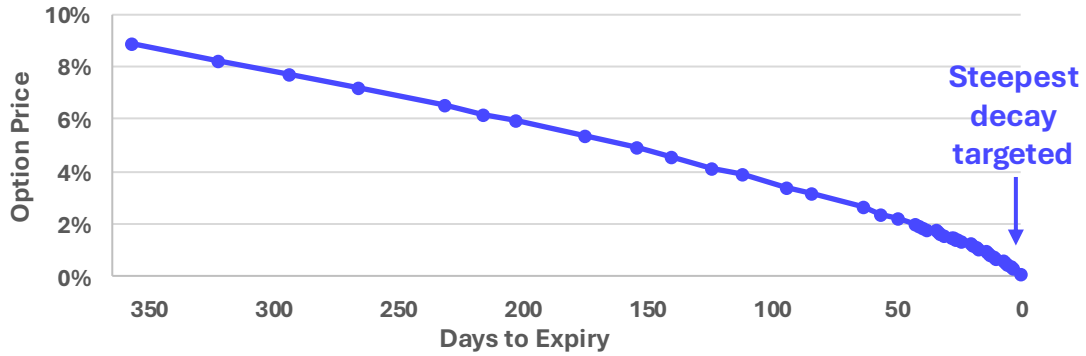


2 Capture Steeper Time Decay in Shorter-Dated Options

Options lose value fastest near expiration

- Short-dated options target this steep decay
- Captured repeatedly every day

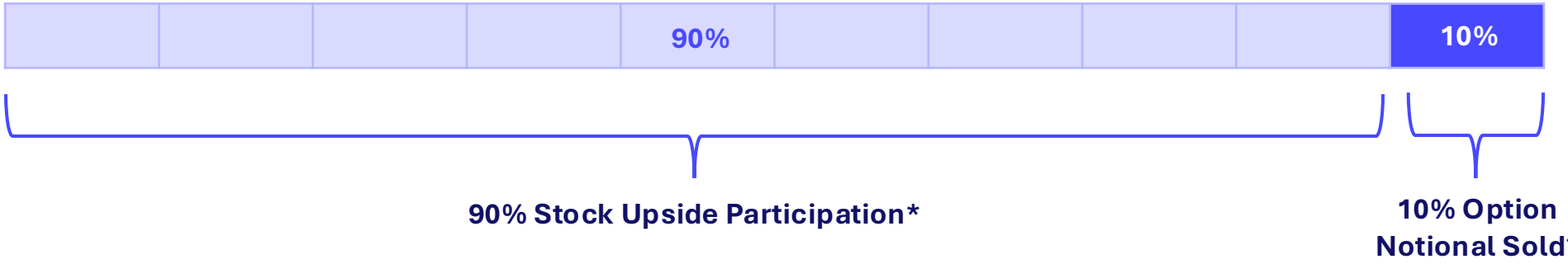
Sample Time Decay of an S&P 500 Option**



*1-Week listed S&P 500 call option with $7615 strike expiring 6/8/26 and 1-Day listed S&P 500 call option with $7615 strike expiring 6/2/26. Mid-price as of 6/1/2026. Does not reflect option trading costs which will reduce net proceeds and net profitability of trades. Assumes the 1-Day option can be sold at the same price for 5 days.
**Each dot is the mid-price of a listed S&P 500 call option with $7575 strike and the corresponding days to expiry, as of 5/29/2026.
Source: xETFs, CBOE.

Why Selling Options “Daily” Matters

3 Daily Income Funds Seek to Sell Options Daily on a Small Portion of the Portfolio



4 Full Overnight and Weekend Exposure

Repurchase options at end of day to capture exposure to:

- Company earnings announcements
- Global market moves
- Economic & geopolitical events

Markets Don’t Stop After Hours

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*As of June 1, 2026.

A Different Approach to Overwriting

Covered Call strategies typically sell call options on a substantial portion of their portfolio, which could meaningfully cap upside participation.

Yield Maximizing strategies often make very high distributions, sacrificing potential capital growth for current income.

	Daily Income ETFs Strategy	Covered Call Strategies	Yield Maximizing Strategies
Objective	Balance Income & Upside Potential	Income	Maximize Income
Option Trading Frequency	Daily	Monthly	Weekly to Monthly
% of Portfolio Overwritten	10% Target	100%	50% to 100%
Intraday Upside Exposure	90% Target	Fully Capped	Materially Capped
Overnight Upside Exposure	100%	Fully Capped	Materially Capped
Distribution Frequency	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly

Potential Applications for Daily Income ETFs*

Daily Income ETFs are designed to seek exposure to equities (e.g. NVIDIA, Tesla) and generate income, with potential applications depending on investor objectives:

Income Enhancement Potential
Aim to generate additional income on core equity holdings

Distributions Beyond Traditional Bonds
Complement traditional bonds with potentially less credit and rates risk

Monetize Volatility
Systematically convert volatility into potential income

Downside Mitigation
Income may provide buffer against smaller drawdowns

A Different Approach to Seeking Current Income
Seeking to generate income without fully capping upside

→ **A flexible strategy that seeks to generate income while maintaining meaningful equity exposure**

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*Potential application examples are for informational purposes only and do not constitute investment advice.

Disclaimer

New/Smaller Fund Risk. A new or smaller fund's performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term if and when it becomes larger and has fully implemented its investment strategies. Investment positions may have a disproportionate impact (negative or positive) on performance in new and smaller funds. New and smaller funds may also require a period of time before they are fully invested in securities that meet their investment objectives and policies and achieve a representative portfolio composition. Fund performance may be lower or higher during this "ramp-up" period, and may also be more volatile, than would be the case after the fund is fully invested. Similarly, a new or smaller fund's investment strategy may require a longer period of time to show returns that are representative of the strategy. New funds have limited performance histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. If a new or smaller fund were to fail to successfully implement its investment strategies or achieve its investment objective, performance may be negatively impacted. Further, when a fund's size is small, the fund may experience low trading volumes and wide bid/ask spreads. In addition, a fund may face the risk of being delisted if the fund does not meet certain conditions of the listing exchange. If a fund were to be required to delist from the listing exchange, the value of the fund may rapidly decline and performance may be negatively impacted. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size. Any of the foregoing may result in the Fund being liquidated. The Fund may be liquidated by the Board without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of the Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during the Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. A covered call strategy involves writing (selling) covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums. By employing this strategy, each Fund's upside participation is capped, meaning investors will not benefit from increases in the underlying reference asset above the exercise price of the options. However, investors remain exposed to the full downside risk, as the Fund continues to bear the risk of underlying reference asset price declines. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from underlying reference asset price declines over time. In rapidly rising markets, the Fund may significantly underperform the underlying reference asset, as gains above the exercise price are forfeited. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options during periods of abnormal market volatility. Suspension of trading may mean that an option seller is unable to sell options at a time that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

Distribution Tax Risk. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a weekly basis. Such frequent distributions may expose investors to increased tax liabilities. However, these distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable currently but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain if the Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets. Additionally, any capital returned through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Because a portion of the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period. In the event that a shareholder purchases Fund Shares shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price. The Fund may not be able to determine the Fund's current earnings and profits until the end of the taxable year, so initial characterizations of a distribution may change.

Upside Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call options contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by MSTR. This means that if MSTR experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform MSTR. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by MSTR, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by MSTR, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The degree of participation in MSTR gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call options contracts and will vary over time. It is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of MSTR.

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Options Risk. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the reference index or security rises above the strike price and the buyer exercises the option; however, such loss will be partially offset by any premium received from the sale of the option. As the buyer of a call option, the buyer risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the buyer does not exercise the option. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. Options may also involve the use of leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other securities.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments involves 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. 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. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, including futures contracts, permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on share price.

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NVDA Investing Risks. The Fund will have significant exposure to NVDA through its investments that utilize NVDA as the reference asset. Accordingly, the Fund will subject to the risks of NVDA, set forth below. NVDA Issuer-Specific Risks. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As of the date of this prospectus, in addition to the risks associated with companies in the information technology sector, NVDA faces risks associated with: failure to meet the evolving needs of its large markets – gaming, data center, professional visualization and automotive – and identifying new products, services and technologies; competition; changes in customer demand; supply chain issues; manufacturing delays; potential significant mismatches between supply and demand giving rise to product shortages or excessive inventory; the dependence on third-parties and their technology to manufacture, assemble, test, or package its products which reduces control over product quantity and quality, manufacturing yields, development, enhancement and product delivery schedules; significant product defects; international sales and operations, including adverse economic conditions; impacts from climate change, including water and energy availability; inability to realize the potential benefits from business investments and acquisitions; concentration of revenue from a limited number of partners, distributors and customers; the ability to attract, retain and motivate executives and key employees; system security and data protection breaches, including cyberattacks; business disruptions; the proper function of its business processes and information systems; fluctuations in operating results; increased scrutiny from shareholders and regulators regarding its environmental, social and governance responsibilities could result in increased operating expenses or adversely impact its reputation or ability to attract customers or suppliers; issues related to the responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI); ability to protect its intellectual property; ever changing and increasingly stringent data privacy and security laws and regulations; as well as other regulatory, tax related and legal issues, including the changing regulations regarding AI.

Information Technology Companies Risk. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Information technology companies are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action. Semiconductor Companies Risk. Semiconductor companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, and such competition may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Semiconductor companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Semiconductor companies' supply chain and operations are dependent on the availability of materials that meet exacting standards and the use of third parties to provide components and services. Semiconductor companies may rely on a limited number of suppliers, or upon suppliers in a single location, for certain materials, equipment or tools. Finding and qualifying alternate or additional suppliers can be a lengthy process that can cause production delays or impose unforeseen costs, and such alternatives may not be available at all. Production can be disrupted by the unavailability of resources, such as water, silicon, electricity, gases and other materials. Suppliers may also increase prices or encounter cybersecurity or other issues that can disrupt production or increase production costs. The products of semiconductor companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Capital equipment expenditures could be substantial, and equipment generally suffers from rapid obsolescence. Companies in the semiconductor industry are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights, would adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

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TSLA Investing Risks. The Fund will have significant exposure to TSLA through its investments in swap agreements that utilize TSLA as the reference asset. Accordingly, the Fund will subject to the risks of TSLA, set forth below. TSLA Issuer-Specific Risks. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As of the date of this prospectus, in addition to the risks associated with companies involved in the production of electric and autonomous vehicles as well as automotive companies, Tesla, Inc. faces risks associated with: potential delays in launching and scaling production of products and features; suppliers may be unable to delivery components according to schedule or at acceptable prices or volumes; projected construction timelines may be hard to predict; growing global sales, delivery and installation capabilities as well as increasing the global vehicle charging network may be difficult; maintaining and growing access to battery cells may be difficult; the future demand for electric vehicles is unpredictable; competition is increasing from a growing list of established and new competitors; issues with manufacturing lithium-ion cells or other components for its electric vehicles; the ability to maintain and expand international operations; products or features may contain defects or take longer than expect to be fully functional; product liability claims; maintaining public credibility and confidence for the long term, including the management of recalls and warranties; the potential for difficulties with growing or maintaining the various offered financing programs; managing ongoing obligations with the Research Foundation for the State University of New York relating to the Gigafactory New York; the ability to attract, hire and retain key employees or qualified personnel; being highly dependent on the services of Elon Musk, its Chief Executive Officer; system security and data protection breaches, including cyberattacks; the potential for union activities to cause disruptions; as well as other operational, regulatory, tax related and legal issues. Additionally, communications by Mr. Musk to the public may significantly impact the trading price of Tesla, Inc.'s common stock.

Electric and Autonomous Vehicle Risk. The electric and autonomous vehicle industries are in a phase of rapid technological innovation. Companies may face challenges in developing reliable, efficient, and cost-effective technologies, which could delay product rollouts or reduce competitiveness. The success of electric and autonomous vehicle companies is influenced by government policies, such as subsidies, tax incentives, emissions regulations, and autonomous driving laws. Changes or uncertainty in these policies may adversely impact the growth prospects of such companies. Electric and autonomous vehicle development requires significant upfront capital for research and development, production facilities, and infrastructure. Companies may face difficulties in securing adequate funding, particularly in volatile market conditions or periods of rising interest rates. In addition, electric and autonomous vehicle companies depend on the availability of raw materials, particularly for batteries (e.g., lithium, cobalt, nickel). Supply chain disruptions, geopolitical tensions, or material shortages could increase costs and hinder production. Consumer adoption of electric and autonomous vehicles depends on factors such as vehicle affordability, charging infrastructure availability, range anxiety, and consumer trust in autonomous driving technology. Slower-than-expected adoption could impact company revenues. Lastly, the market for electric and autonomous vehicles is highly competitive, with established automakers, startups, and technology companies vying for market share. Intense competition may lead to pricing pressure, reduced margins, or market consolidation.

Consumer Discretionary Companies Risk. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, supply chains, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

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