

An investor should consider the Miles Capital Alternatives Advantage Fund's investment objectives, risks and charges and expenses carefully before investing or sending money. This and other important information about the investment company can be found in the Fund's prospectus. To obtain a prospectus, please call 1-844-838-2120. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

The Miles Capital Alternatives Advantage Fund is distributed by Unified Financial Securities, LLC. Miles, Capital, Inc. is the investment advisor.

Beta is a measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole. Sharpe Ratio is a method for calculating risk-adjusted return.

Investment in the Fund involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Investors in alternative investments should bear in mind these can be highly speculative products and may not be suitable for all clients. Circumstances could create a situation whereby utilizing a hedge fund strategy could have the adverse effect of increasing volatility. Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss. The Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's returns and share price will fluctuate, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Alternative strategies pursued by the Fund may be subject to a number of risks either directly or indirectly through its investment in other investment companies or other securities and investment instruments. These risks include:

Commodity Risk - investments in commodities and commodity-linked ETNS may subject the Fund to additional volatility. The value of commodities may be affected by overall market movements and factors affecting a particular commodity or industry, including adverse weather conditions, diseases, embargoes, taxes and other political and regulatory developments. Any income received from commodities-related investments will be passed through to the Fund as ordinary income, which may be taxed at less favorable rates than capital gains.

Derivatives risk, including futures risk and option risk - the use of derivatives by an underlying fund could lead to substantial volatility and losses. Derivatives may be illiquid and difficult to price, and the counterparty to a derivatives contract may be unable or unwilling to fulfill its obligations under the contract. An underlying fund's use of futures could expose the underlying fund to gains or losses that far exceed the level of the underlying fund's initial investment. An underlying fund may lose the entire value of the premium paid to purchase a put or call option.

Fixed-income securities risk - rising interest rates typically cause the value of bonds and other debt instruments to fall, while declining interest rates generally increase the value of existing bonds and other debt instruments. The issuer of a fixed-income security may default on payment of interest or principal.

Hedging risk - although underlying funds may use certain hedging strategies intended to limit or reduce investment risk, these strategies may be unsuccessful.

Leverage risk - the use of leverage typically magnifies both gains and losses.

Liquidity risk - underlying funds may hold less liquid securities. When there is no willing buyer and a security cannot be readily sold, an underlying fund may be unable to sell the security at an advantageous time or price.

Other investment company securities risk - the Fund's investment in underlying investment companies, including mutual fund and ETFs, exposes the Fund to the investment performance and risks of those investment companies. The underlying funds in which the Fund invests will pay management fees, brokerage commissions, operating expenses and performance based fees to each manager it retains. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. There is no guarantee that any of the trading strategies used by the underlying managers will be profitable or avoid losses.

Quantitative methods risk - the Adviser's use of quantitative methods in managing the Fund's portfolio may not be successful or work as expected.

Real estate investment risk - an underlying fund's investment in companies in the real estate industry will expose the underlying fund to the risks of owning real estate directly, including economic downturns that have a negative effect on the real estate markets, possible lack of available financing, and changes in interest rates or property values.

Short sales risk - short sales have the possibility of unlimited losses.