

February 28, 2025 Prospectus

BondBloxxSM ETF Trust

- BondBloxx Private Credit CLO ETF | PCMM | NASDAQ

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BONDBLOXX PRIVATE CREDIT CLO ETF

Investment Objective

The BondBloxx Private Credit CLO ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital preservation and current income.

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you will incur 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 (ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investments)

Management Fees ¹	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1)	None
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68%

¹ The investment advisory agreement between BondBloxx ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and BondBloxx Investment Management Corporation (“BIM”) (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”) provides that BIM will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions, distribution fees or expenses, litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses.

² Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of owning shares of the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$69	\$218	\$379	\$847

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate for the Fund may indicate higher transaction costs, may cause the Fund to incur increased expenses and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover information for the Fund is not presented because the Fund had not commenced investment operations as of the date of this prospectus (the “Prospectus”).

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a newly-organized, actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in private credit collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”). A CLO is a type of asset backed security supported by interest and principal payments generated from a pool of loans, which may include, among others, U.S. and non-U.S. senior secured loans and subordinated corporate loans and privately placed loans. The term “private credit” refers to lending activity that occurs outside of the broadly-syndicated markets where banks and other traditional lenders place an issuer’s debt obligations across a wide range of investors.

For purposes of the Fund's 80% policy, the Fund expects private credit CLOs to be CLOs in which at least 80% of each such CLO consists of a pool of loans to companies that are privately-owned and do not issue equity securities in the public markets ("private credit CLOs," also commonly known as "middle market CLOs"). The companies underlying these private credit CLOs can be companies of any size, although middle market CLOs are typically backed by pools of loans to small or medium-sized private companies with EBITDA values of \$100 million or less. The Fund expects that each private credit CLO will consist of loans where at least 80% of the total companies within the CLO are private or where at least 80% of total loan amounts within the CLO are issued to private companies. The Fund may temporarily deviate from its 80% policy while deploying new capital as the result of the initial seeding of the Fund, as a result of cash creation or redemption activity, or during unusual market conditions such as a downgrade in the rating of one or more private credit CLOs.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in broadly syndicated bank loans, broadly syndicated bank loans CLOs, high yield bonds, investment grade bonds and cash. The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in any single CLO. The Fund may invest in floating- and fixed-rate CLOs, but will not invest more than 20% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-rate CLOs. The Fund may purchase CLOs both in the primary and secondary markets. Additionally, the credit obligations in which the Fund invests through its CLO investments may include newly-issued securities, or "new issues," such as initial debt offerings or newly-issued loans.

The Fund primarily invests in securities rated investment grade at the time of purchase. Investment grade securities are considered to be those instruments that are rated BBB- or higher by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or if unrated, are determined by the Sub-Adviser (as defined below) to be of comparable quality. The Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities rated below investment grade by an NRSRO (inclusive of private credit CLOs and broadly syndicated loan CLOs), or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality including securities in the lowest rating categories and comparable unrated securities (commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds"). In the event that a security receives different ratings from different NRSROs, the Fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. The Fund may invest in the aggregate up to 25% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in non-U.S. dollar denominated instruments. The Fund may seek to limit its risk or enhance returns through derivatives designed to adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rates, foreign currency, portfolio duration and specific securities or baskets of securities. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser will evaluate overall investment opportunities and risks among the types of investments the Fund may hold.

The Fund engages in active trading—that is, frequent trading of its securities—in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities. The Fund expects to be more heavily involved in active trading during periods of market volatility seeking to preserve gains or limit losses.

The Fund is "non-diversified" for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer and may invest in fewer issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in certain futures, options and swap contracts, U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. government obligations, U.S. agency securities, securities of other registered investment companies, cash and cash equivalents. Instead of, or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the Fund may invest in derivative instruments, including futures, forwards, options, swaps, and options on swaps, to try to enhance return or to try to reduce ("hedge") investment risks.

The Adviser has retained Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust, to serve as the Fund's investment sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser"). In managing the Fund's assets, the Sub-Adviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models, and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the Sub-Adviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated

into the Sub-Adviser's bottom-up research which informs security selection. In its bottom-up research, the Sub-Adviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook are determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer. The Sub-Adviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Fund may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

Summary of Principal Risks

As with any investment, you could lose all or a substantial part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below. Any such risk may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective.

CLO Risk. The risks of investing in CLOs include both the economic risks of the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with the CLO structure governing the priority of payments. The degree of such risk will generally correspond to the specific tranche in which the Fund is invested. The Fund intends to invest primarily in investment grade-rated private credit CLOs; however, any such ratings do not constitute a guarantee, may be downgraded, and in stressed market environments it is possible that even investment grade rated CLO tranches could experience losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and the disappearance of the subordinated/equity tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as negative market sentiment with respect to CLO securities as an asset class. The Sub-Adviser may not be able to accurately predict how specific CLOs or the portfolio of underlying loans for such CLOs will react to changes or stresses in the market, including changes in interest rates. The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk, and the risk of default of the underlying asset, among others. These risks may be heightened for private credit CLOs, as the portfolios of underlying loans for such CLOs are typically smaller than those of broadly syndicated loan CLOs, and as such, private credit CLOs may not have the same access to the capital markets to potentially mitigate and/or diversify such risks.

Debt Securities Risk. Variable-and floating-rate debt obligations (including CLOs and the portfolio of loans underlying the CLOs), as well as fixed-income debt instruments are subject to the following risks.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that Fund investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued them. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when the Fund purchases a newly issued CLO directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there often may be a delayed settlement period, during which time the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of CLOs at a price and time the Fund deems advantageous may be impaired. CLOs are generally considered to be long-term investments and there is no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist or be maintained for any given CLO.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan obligations may refinance any floating rate loans, which will result in a reduction in the principal value of the CLO's portfolio and require the CLO to reinvest cash at an inopportune time. Conversely, as interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty in making payments, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO investors, including the Fund. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to inflationary trends and the effect of government fiscal and monetary policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives.

- **Floating Rate Obligations Risk.** Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. Generally, floating rate securities carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. The impact of interest rate changes on floating rate investments is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the investments. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Benchmark interest rates, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), may not accurately track market interest rates.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations or may have their debt downgraded by ratings agencies. Ratings provided by NRSROs represent their opinions of the claims-paying ability of the entities rated by them. Such ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.
- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity. CLOs are typically structured such that, after a specified period of time, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (i.e., redeem) the securities issued by the CLO in full. The Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable circumstances, which in turn could cause a decline in the Fund's income.
- **Prepayment Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of certain debt obligations may repay principal prior to the security's maturity, which may cause the Fund to have to reinvest in securities with lower yields or higher risk of default, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income or return potential. Also, if a security subject to prepayment had been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment.
- **Extension Risk.** During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations potentially including the portfolio of loans underlying a CLO will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
- **Income Risk.** The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because most of the CLO debt instruments held by the Fund will have floating or variable interest rates.
- **Valuation Risk.** Valuation Risk is the risk that one or more of the debt securities in which the Fund invests are priced differently than the value realized upon such security's sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more difficult. Valuation may also be affected by changes in the issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of such strength, or in the credit rating of the issuer or security. The tiered structure of certain CLOs may subject them to price volatility and enhanced liquidity and valuation risk in times of market stress.
- **Privately Issued Securities Risk.** CLOs are generally privately-issued securities, and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held and traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's net

asset value per share (“NAV”) due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately-issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and its value may decline as a result.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Leveraging Risk. CLOs are typically leveraged, and such leverage will magnify the loss on CLO investments, which may in turn magnify the loss experienced by the Fund. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage with respect to any investments in a market that moves adversely to such investments could result in a substantial loss that would be greater than if the Fund’s investments were not leveraged. The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade rated tranches of CLOs, which generally are less affected by the effects of leverage than more junior tranches.

Below Investment Grade CLO Risk. Debt securities rated below investment grade (including CLOs) are also referred to as high yield securities or “junk securities.” Such securities may be more sensitive than investment grade CLO securities to economic changes, political changes, industry or sector-specific changes, or adverse developments specific to the underlying loans of a CLO, which may adversely affect the value of the below investment grade CLO security. Below investment grade CLO securities are those rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies such as S&P, Fitch, and Moody’s or are unrated CLOs of similar quality. The value of lower quality CLO securities is generally more dependent on credit risk than investment grade CLO securities. Issuers of the below investment grade loans that underlie a CLO may not be as strong financially as those issuers with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the below investment grade CLO market is considered to be speculative in nature and can experience sudden and sharp price swings.

CLO Manager Risk. CLOs are managed by investment advisers independent of the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser. CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing and replacing the underlying loans within a CLO. CLO managers may have limited operating histories, may be subject to conflicts of interests, including managing the assets of other clients or other investment vehicles, or receiving fees that incentivize maximizing the yield, and indirectly the risk, of a CLO. Adverse developments with respect to a CLO manager, such as personnel and resource constraints, regulatory issues or other developments that may impact the ability and/or performance of the CLO manager, may adversely impact the performance of the CLO securities in which the Fund invests. This risk may be more pronounced given the Fund’s investments in private credit CLOs.

Middle Market Loan Risk. Investment in middle market companies involves a number of significant risks. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Fund is required to rely on the ability of the Sub-Adviser’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If the Sub-Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision, and the Fund may lose money on its investments.

Broadly Syndicated Bank Loans Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in broadly syndicated bank loans. Broadly syndicated bank loans (“BSLs”) are typically originated and structured by banks on behalf of large corporate borrowers. The proceeds of BSLs are often used for leveraged buyout transactions, mergers and acquisitions, recapitalizations, refinancings, and financing capital expenditures. BSLs are typically distributed by the arranging bank to a diverse group of investors primarily consisting of: CLOs; senior secured loan and high yield bond mutual funds; closed-end funds, hedge funds, banks, and insurance companies; and finance companies. A borrower must comply with various covenants contained in a loan agreement or note purchase agreement between the borrower and the holders of the broadly syndicated loan. Investments in BSLs may expose the Fund to different risks, including with respect to liquidity, price volatility, ability to restructure loans, credit risks and less protective loan documentation. Fluctuations in the market price of securities may affect the value of the BSL’s investments and may increase the risks inherent in such investments. The ability to sell the investments in the market may depend on demand, which may be impracticable or impossible in certain market environments. Despite diversification, high concentration may arise in certain markets. Problems may be encountered in the valuation or sale of certain investments, and in some cases, investments may have to be sold below their value. Some investments may involve assets which are exposed to high market, credit and liquidity risks (including the risk of insolvency or bankruptcy of the borrower). Investments may be leveraged at the level of the investment (e.g., by margin borrowing or otherwise). If the capital gains on the investments acquired with leverage are greater than the interest on the loans, the investment’s assets will increase faster than if no leverage had been used. In the event of price falls, this leverage is outweighed by a more rapid decline in the investment’s assets.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives, such as swaps, forwards, and futures, involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying referenced securities or asset. Gains or losses from a derivative investment can be substantially greater than the derivative's original cost and can therefore involve leverage. Leverage may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not used leverage because leverage can exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of securities and other instruments held by the Fund. Derivatives entail the risk that the counterparty will default on its payment obligations. Derivatives used for hedging purposes may reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by portfolio management or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge.

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, the advent of significant inflation, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Interest Rate Risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low, or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities, including by taking action intended to increase certain interest rates. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests.

Newly Issued Securities Risk. The credit obligations in which the Fund invests may include newly issued securities, or "new issues," such as initial debt offerings. New issues may have a magnified impact on the performance of the Fund during periods in which it has a small asset base. The impact of new issues on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's returns. New issues may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing, particularly as the Fund's asset base grows. Certain new issues, such as initial debt offerings, may be volatile in price due to the absence of a prior trading market, limited quantities available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The Fund may hold new issues for a short period of time. This may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as transaction costs. In addition, new issues can experience an immediate drop in value after issuance if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price.

Extended Settlement Risk. Newly issued CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience delayed or extended settlement periods. In the period following such a purchase and prior to settlement these CLOs may be considered less liquid than similar CLOs available in the secondary market. In such circumstances the Fund bears a risk of loss if the value of the CLO declines before the settlement date or if the Fund is required to sell the CLO prior to settlement. There is also the risk that the security will not be issued or that the counterparty will not meet its obligation, resulting in a loss of the investment opportunity.

Investment Focus Risk. Because the Fund invests primarily in CLOs it is susceptible to an increased risk of loss due to adverse occurrences in the CLO market, generally, and in the various markets impacting the portfolios of loans underlying these CLOs. The Fund's CLO investment focus may cause the Fund to perform differently than the overall financial market and the Fund's performance may be more volatile than if the Fund's investments were more diversified across financial instruments and or markets.

Foreign Exposure Risk. The Fund may have exposure to foreign markets as a result of its investments in foreign securities and securities denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, its returns and NAV may be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates or political or economic conditions in a particular country. In some foreign markets, there may not be protection against failure by other parties to complete transactions. It may not be possible for the Fund to repatriate capital, dividends, interest, and other income from a particular country or governmental entity. In addition, a market swing in one or more countries or regions where the Fund has invested a significant amount of its assets may have a greater effect on the Fund's performance than it would in a more geographically diversified portfolio. To the extent the Fund invests in foreign debt securities, such investments are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Fund's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies and therefore, changes in the value of a country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Inflation Risk. Inflation is a sustained rise in overall price levels. Moderate inflation is associated with economic growth, while high inflation can signal an overheated economy. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money (i.e., as inflation increases, the values of the Fund's assets can decline). Inflation poses a "stealth" threat to investors because it reduces savings and investment returns. Central banks, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, generally attempt to control inflation by regulating the pace of economic activity. They typically attempt to affect economic activity by raising and lowering short-term interest rates. At times, governments may attempt to manage inflation through fiscal policy, such as by raising taxes or reducing spending, thereby reducing economic activity; conversely, governments can attempt to combat deflation with tax cuts and increased spending designed to stimulate economic activity. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund shareholders. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities.

Cash Transaction Risk. Unlike other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities, because of the nature of the Fund's investments. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently incur brokerage costs and/or recognize gains or losses on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in kind. As such, investments in the Fund's shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF. In addition, Creation Unit redemptions for cash may cause the Fund to incur portfolio transaction fees or charges it would not otherwise incur with an in-kind redemption, to the extent such fees or charges are not offset by the redemption transaction fee paid by Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, the Fund's use of cash transactions may result in wider bid-ask spreads in Fund shares trading in the secondary market as compared to ETFs that transact exclusively on an in-kind basis.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares or the Fund's underlying portfolio securities, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruptions in the creation/redemption process. ANY OF THESE FACTORS, AMONG OTHERS, MAY LEAD TO THE FUND'S SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV. Accordingly, if a shareholder purchases Fund 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 sustain losses.

Asset Class Risk. Securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate. The Fund may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies and remain viable. If the Fund fails to achieve sufficient scale, it may be liquidated.

Issuer Risk. The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. The Fund may be adversely affected if an issuer of underlying securities held by the Fund is unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline.

Infectious Illness Risk. A widespread outbreak of an infectious illness, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may result in travel restrictions, disruption of healthcare services, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, business closures, lower consumer demand, layoffs, ratings downgrades, defaults and other significant economic, social and political impacts. Markets may experience temporary closures, extreme volatility, severe losses, reduced liquidity and increased trading costs. Such events may adversely affect the Fund and its investments and may impact the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities or cause increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Despite the development of vaccines, the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than if it were a "diversified" fund. To the extent that the Fund invests a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, the Fund is subject to a higher degree of risk associated with and developments affecting that issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant (as defined in the *Creations and Redemptions* section of this Prospectus) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and Authorized Participants are not obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). The Fund may hold securities that are traded outside of a collateralized settlement system. As such, this risk may be heightened to the extent that the securities underlying the Fund are traded outside of a collateralized settlement system. In that case, APs may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of APs may be willing or able to do. Additionally, to the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable or unwilling to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is willing or able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed ETF. The Sub-Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results. Some of these techniques may incorporate, or rely upon, quantitative models, but there is no guarantee that these models will generate accurate forecasts, reduce risk or otherwise perform as expected. See also "Management—Manager of Managers Structure."

Portfolio Turnover Risk. High portfolio turnover (considered by the Fund to mean higher than 100% annually) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund or an Underlying Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, Authorized Participants, market makers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and computer, technology or systems failures. The Fund and BIM seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Authorized Participants who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the Fund not fair-valued securities or used a different valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by a lack of current market prices, technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. See also "Debt Securities Risk—Valuation Risk."

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic or computer systems of the Fund, BIM, distributor, and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of its service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Exchange-Traded Fund and Other Registered Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in shares of other registered investment companies and ETFs. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company or ETF when the Fund invests in shares of another registered investment company or ETF. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETF or investment company's investments. The price and movement of an ETF designed to track an index may not track the index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio. Certain ETFs traded on exchanges may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer.

Performance Information

The Fund is newly organized and had not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund's performance information will be included after the Fund has been in operation one full calendar year.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Management

Investment Adviser. BondBloxx Investment Management Corporation.

Sub-Adviser. Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust, serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser.

Portfolio Manager (BIM). Elya Schwartzman is responsible for overseeing the overall investment strategy of the Fund. Mr. Schwartzman has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception.

Portfolio Managers (Delaware Investments Fund Advisers). Mr. Vivek Bommi, CFA, CPA is the portfolio manager who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Bommi has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception.

Mr. Bommi is a Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager and Head of Leveraged Credit at Macquarie Asset Management. Mr. Bommi is employed by the Sub-Adviser and works with a broader investment management team.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. Individual shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. When you buy or sell shares of the Fund, you may be required to pay a brokerage commission, and you may experience tax consequences, including gains or losses, in connection with these transactions. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.bondbloxxetf.com. Further, the website will disclose the Fund's median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (an “IRA”), in which case, your distributions generally will be taxed when withdrawn.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), BIM or other related companies have in the past and could in the future pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

More Information About the Fund

This Prospectus contains important information about investing in the Fund. Please read this Prospectus carefully before you make any investment decisions. Additional information regarding the Fund is available at www.bondbloxxetf.com.

The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of any particular index.

As its investment objective, the Fund seeks capital preservation and current income. The Fund's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") upon written notice to shareholders. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in private credit CLOs. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice prior to changing its 80% investment policy. If there is a material change to the Fund's investment objective or principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment for you. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

A CLO is ordinarily issued by a trust or other special purpose entity ("SPE") and is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, U.S. and non-U.S. senior secured loans and subordinated corporate loans and privately placed loans. The underlying loans and bonds are selected by the CLO's manager. The cash flows from the SPE are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion of a CLO is the "equity" tranche, which bears the first loss from defaults from the bonds or loans in the SPE and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default (though such protection is not complete). Since it is partially protected from defaults, a "senior" tranche of a CLO typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and may be rated AAA. For purposes of the Fund's 80% policy, the Fund expects private credit CLOs to be CLOs in which at least 80% of each such CLO consists of a pool of loans to companies that are privately-owned and do not issue equity securities in public markets ("private credit CLOs," also commonly known as "middle market CLOs"). While these underlying loans are rated by rating agencies, these ratings are not publicly available, but are available to lenders and private credit CLO managers. The Sub-Adviser expects that only a minimal percentage of private credit CLOs will consist of private credit loans to public companies since most public companies opt for financing in the public bond market.

The Fund intends to invest primarily in CLO securities that are U.S. dollar denominated. However, the Fund may invest in the aggregate up to 25% of its investable assets in non-U.S. dollar denominated instruments. The Fund may purchase CLO securities both in the primary (e.g., purchased directly from the issuer) and secondary markets. The Sub-Adviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models, and risk management systems to select CLO investments.

The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, including futures, forwards, options, swaps, and options on swaps, to try to enhance return or to try to reduce ("hedge") investment risks. The Fund may seek to limit its risk or enhance returns through derivatives designed to adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rates, foreign currency, portfolio duration and specific securities or baskets of securities.

BondBloxx Investment Management Corporation is the investment adviser to the Fund. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ"). The market price for a share of the Fund may be different from the Fund's most recent NAV.

The Adviser has retained Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust, to serve as the Fund's investment sub-adviser. In managing the Fund's assets, the Sub-Adviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models, and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the Sub-Adviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into the Sub-Adviser's bottom-up research which informs security selection. The Sub-Adviser conducts due diligence on all the investable deals and managers in the private credit CLO universe through a proprietary framework on the basis of collateral quality, manager quality, performance, and liquidity, with the goal of constructing private

credit CLO allocations that are optimally positioned and diversified, reflective of the macroeconomic outlook, and provide maximum compensation for the risk that the Fund is taking. The economic data considered by the Sub-Adviser includes fundamental, technical, and relative value data that could be impactful in the private credit CLO market, such as prospective and retrospective analysis of consumer/corporates health, market sentiment, loan market performance, loan defaults/distressed exchanges and macro-economic events. In its bottom-up research, the Sub-Adviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook are determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer. Internal ratings are a combination of scorecards based on manager style, collateral quality, manager performance and liquidity. To evaluate the financial health of issues, the Sub-Adviser obtains financial data on the trusts based on trustee reports and industry standard vendor data (such as Intex) and performs dynamic financial analysis. The Sub-Adviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Fund may invest in a security based upon the expected total return (which includes capital appreciation and income) rather than the yield of such security.

ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly-traded securities. Each share of the Fund represents an ownership interest in an underlying portfolio of securities and other instruments. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by Authorized Participants and only in aggregations of a specified number of shares (“Creation Units”). Also unlike shares of a mutual fund, shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, BIM or any of its affiliates.

A Further Discussion of Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to various risks, including the principal risks noted below. Any such risk may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. You could lose all or a substantial part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments.

CLO Risk. A CLO is a type of asset-backed security that is typically structured as a trust collateralized by a pool of loans. The cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The risks of an investment in a CLO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the instrument in which the Fund invests. The Fund intends to invest primarily in investment grade rated private credit CLOs. In addition to the general risks associated with debt securities discussed herein, CLOs carry additional risks, including, but not limited to (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the investments in CLOs are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; (iv) the potential of spread compression in the underlying loans of the CLOs, which could reduce credit enhancement in the CLOs; and (v) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Between the closing date and the effective date of a CLO, the CLO collateral manager will generally expect to purchase additional collateral obligations for the CLO. During this period, the price and availability of these collateral obligations may be adversely affected by a number of market factors, including price volatility and availability of investments suitable for the CLO, which could hamper the ability of the collateral manager to acquire a portfolio of collateral obligations that will satisfy specified concentration limitations and allow the CLO to reach the initial par amount of collateral prior to the effective date. An inability or delay in reaching the target initial par amount of collateral may adversely affect the timing and amount of interest or principal payments received by the holders of the CLO debt securities and distributions of the CLO on equity securities and could result in early redemptions which may cause CLO debt and equity investors to receive less than the face value of their investment.

Debt Securities Risk. Variable-and floating-rate debt obligations (including CLOs and the portfolio of loans underlying the CLOs), as well as fixed-income debt instruments are subject to the following risks.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that Fund investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued them. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLO securities in which the Fund invests may have limited liquidity in various market conditions, and in such instances will be less liquid than more senior or higher-rated CLOs. As a result, prices of CLO securities may experience significant and rapid decline when a substantial number of holders (or a few holders of a significantly large "block" of the securities) decide to sell. The CLO market, which has grown in recent years, remains smaller relative to other fixed-income instrument markets. Historic liquidity measures of CLOs may or may not be predictive of the liquidity of CLOs in the future. During adverse market conditions, there may be instances in which the market for trading CLOs becomes thin, or in extreme circumstances, particularly with respect to subordinate or lower-rated CLO tranches, may cease to exist during such period. In such circumstances, the price of the Fund's CLO securities, and in turn the Fund's performance would be adversely impacted. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when the Fund purchases a newly issued CLO directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there often may be a delayed settlement period, during which time, the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of CLOs at a price and time the Fund deems advantageous may be impaired. CLOs are generally considered to be long-term investments and there is no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist or be maintained for any given CLO.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan obligations may refinance any floating rate loans, which will result in a reduction in the principal value of the CLO's portfolio and required the CLO to reinvest cash at inopportune time. Conversely, as interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty in making payments, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO investors. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to inflationary trends and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives.
- **Floating Rate Obligations Risk.** Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. Generally, floating rate securities carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. The impact of interest rate changes on floating rate investments is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the investments. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Benchmark interest rates, such as SOFR, may not accurately track market interest rates.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations or may have their debt downgraded by an NRSRO. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.

- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity. CLOs are typically structured such that, after a specified period of time, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (i.e., redeem) the securities issued by the CLO in full. The Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable circumstances, which in turn could cause a decline in the Fund’s income.
- **Prepayment Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of certain debt obligations may repay principal prior to the security’s maturity, which may cause the Fund to have to reinvest in securities with lower yields or higher risk of default, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income or return potential. Also, if a security subject to prepayment had been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment.
- **Extension Risk.** During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations potentially including the portfolio of loans underlying a CLO will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income and potentially in the value of the Fund’s investments.
- **Income Risk.** The Fund’s income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because most of the CLO debt instruments held by the Fund will have floating or variable interest rates.
- **Valuation Risk.** Valuation Risk is the risk that one or more of the debt securities in which the Fund invests are priced differently than the value realized upon such security’s sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more difficult. Valuation may also be affected by changes in the issuer’s financial strength, the market’s perception of such strength, or in the credit rating of the issuer or security. The tiered structure of certain CLOs may subject them to price volatility and enhanced liquidity requirements and valuation risk in times of market stress.
- **Privately Issued Securities Risk.** CLOs are generally privately-issued securities, and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act. Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held and traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund’s NAV due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately- issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and its value may decline as a result.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Leveraging Risk. CLOs are typically leveraged, and such leverage will magnify the loss on CLO investments, which may in turn magnify the loss experienced by the Fund. The cumulative effect of leverage with respect to any investments in a market that moves adversely to such investments could result in a substantial loss that would be greater than if the Fund’s investments were not leveraged. For example, a liquidity crisis in the global credit markets could cause substantial fluctuations in prices for leveraged loans and high-yield debt securities and limited liquidity for such instruments. In addition, loans underlying the CLOs in which the Fund may invest may be made to finance highly leveraged corporate transactions. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. It may take longer than seven days for transactions in certain loans to settle. The Fund may hold cash, sell investments or temporarily borrow from banks or other lenders to meet short-term liquidity needs due to the extended loan settlement process, such as to satisfy redemption requests from Fund shareholders.

A CLO is subject to a “waterfall” or a set of rules that dictates how the principal and interest proceeds from the underlying portfolio of corporate loans will be allocated among the tranches. These proceeds are allocated first to the most senior tranches, then sequentially lower through the other tranches, and finally to the equity. Any potential losses in the underlying loan portfolio will be realized in reverse sequential order and absorbed first by the equity tranche, then the non-senior debt tranches, and finally the most senior bonds. In this sense, the non-senior tranches can be viewed as inherently leveraged since they are not first in priority of payments; in the same vein, the most senior tranche of a CLO (the target assets for the Fund) can be view as unlevered. The Fund intends to invest primarily in investment grade-rated private credit CLOs. So, while certain junior tranches of CLOs may be viewed as inherently leveraged, the Fund’s holdings generally will be less affected by the effects of leverage as they are protected from losses to some extent by the presence of junior tranches.

Below Investment Grade CLO Risk. Debt securities rated below investment grade (including CLOs) are also referred to as high yield securities or “junk securities.” Such securities may be more sensitive than investment grade CLO securities to economic changes, political changes, industry or sector-specific changes, or adverse developments specific to the underlying loans of a CLO, which may adversely affect the value of the below investment grade CLO security. Below investment grade CLO securities are those rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies such as Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, Fitch, Inc., and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or are unrated CLOs of similar quality. The value of lower quality CLO securities is generally more dependent on credit risk than investment grade CLO securities. Issuers of the below investment grade loans that underlie a CLO may not be as strong financially as those issuers with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the below investment grade CLO market is considered to be speculative in nature and can experience sudden and sharp price swings. The secondary market on which high-yield securities are traded is less liquid than the market for investment grade securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security. Additionally, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

CLO Manager Risk. CLOs are managed by investment advisers independent of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser. CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing and replacing the underlying loans within a CLO. CLO managers may have limited operating histories, may be subject to conflicts of interests, including managing the assets of other clients or other investment vehicles, or receiving fees that incentivize maximizing the yield, and indirectly the risk, of a CLO. Adverse developments with respect to a CLO manager, such as personnel and resource constraints, regulatory issues or other developments that may impact the ability and/or performance of the CLO manager, may adversely impact the performance of the CLO securities in which the Fund invests. This risk may be more pronounced given the Fund’s investments in private credit CLOs.

Middle Market Loan Risk. Investment in middle market companies involves a number of significant risks. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Fund is required to rely on the ability of the Sub-Adviser’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If the Sub-Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision, and the Fund may lose money on its investments. Middle market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that the Fund holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Fund realizing any guarantees it may have obtained in connection with its investment. In addition, they typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors’ actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns.

Additionally, middle market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on the Fund’s portfolio company and, in turn, on the Fund. Middle market companies also generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. In addition, the Sub-Adviser’s executive officers, directors and the Sub-Adviser may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from the Fund’s investments in its portfolio companies.

Broadly Syndicated Bank Loans Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in BSLs. BSLs are typically originated and structured by banks on behalf of large corporate borrowers. The proceeds of BSLs are often used for leveraged buyout transactions, mergers and acquisitions, recapitalizations, refinancings, and financing capital expenditures. BSLs are typically distributed by the arranging bank to a diverse group of investors primarily consisting of: CLOs; senior secured loan and high yield bond mutual funds; closed-end funds, hedge funds, banks, and insurance companies; and finance companies. A borrower must comply with various covenants contained in a loan agreement or note purchase agreement between the borrower and the holders of the broadly syndicated loan. Investments in BSLs may expose the Fund to different risks, including with respect to liquidity, price volatility, ability to restructure loans, credit risks and less protective loan documentation. Fluctuations in the market price of securities may affect the value of the BSL's investments and may increase the risks inherent in such investments. The ability to sell the investments in the market may depend on demand, which may be impracticable or impossible in certain market environments. Despite diversification, high concentration may arise in certain markets. Problems may be encountered in the valuation or sale of certain investments, and in some cases, investments may have to be sold below their value. Some investments may involve assets which are exposed to high market, credit and liquidity risks (including the risk of insolvency or bankruptcy of the borrower). Investments may be leveraged at the level of the investment (e.g., by margin borrowing or otherwise). If the capital gains on the investments acquired with leverage are greater than the interest on the loans, the investment's assets will increase faster than if no leverage had been used. In the event of price falls, this leverage is outweighed by a more rapid decline in the investment's assets.

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments and may be influenced by price, currency and interest rate movements. It represents the potential loss the Fund may suffer through holding financial instruments in the face of market movements or uncertainty. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, the advent of significant inflation, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Fixed-income securities with short-term maturities are generally less sensitive to such changes than are fixed-income securities with longer-term maturities. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments.

Interest Rate Risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low, or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities, including by taking action intended to increase certain interest rates. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests.

Newly Issued Securities Risk. The credit obligations in which the Fund invests may include newly issued securities, or "new issues," such as initial debt offerings. New issues may have a magnified impact on the performance of the Fund during periods in which it has a small asset base. The impact of new issues on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's returns. New issues may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing, particularly as the Fund's asset base grows. Certain new issues, such as initial debt offerings, may be volatile in price due to the absence of a prior trading market, limited quantities available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The Fund may hold new issues for a short period of time. This may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. In addition, new issues can experience an immediate drop in value after issuance if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price.

Extended Settlement Risk. Newly issued CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience delayed or extended settlement periods. In the period following such a purchase and prior to settlement these CLOs may be considered less liquid than similar CLOs available in the secondary market. In such circumstances the Fund bears a risk of loss if the value of the CLO declines before the settlement date or if the Fund is required to sell the CLO prior to settlement. There is also the risk that the security will not be issued or that the counterparty will not meet its obligation, resulting in a loss of the investment opportunity.

Investment Focus Risk. Because the Fund invests primarily in CLOs it is susceptible to an increased risk of loss due to adverse occurrences in the CLO market, generally, and in the various markets impacting the portfolios of loans underlying these CLOs. The Fund's CLO investment focus may cause the Fund to perform differently than the overall financial market and the Fund's performance may be more volatile than if the Fund's investments were more diversified across financial instruments and or markets.

Foreign Exposure Risk. The Fund may have exposure to foreign markets as a result of its investments in foreign securities, including investments in emerging markets, which can be more volatile than the U.S. markets. As a result, its returns and NAV may be affected to a large degree by political or economic conditions in a particular country. In some foreign markets, there may not be protection against failure by other parties to complete transactions. It may not be possible for the Fund to repatriate capital, dividends, interest, and other income from a particular country or governmental entity. In addition, a market swing in one or more countries or regions where the Fund has invested a significant amount of its assets may have a greater effect on the Fund's performance than it would in a more geographically diversified portfolio. The Fund's investments in emerging market countries, if any, may involve risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed countries.

Inflation Risk. Inflation is a sustained rise in overall price levels. Moderate inflation is associated with economic growth, while high inflation can signal an overheated economy. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money (i.e., as inflation increases, the values of the Fund's assets can decline). Inflation poses a "stealth" threat to investors because it reduces savings and investment returns. Central banks, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, generally attempt to control inflation by regulating the pace of economic activity. They typically attempt to affect economic activity by raising and lowering short-term interest rates. At times, governments may attempt to manage inflation through fiscal policy, such as by raising taxes or reducing spending, thereby reducing economic activity; conversely, governments can attempt to combat deflation with tax cuts and increased spending designed to stimulate economic activity. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund shareholders. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities.

Cash Transactions Risk. Unlike other ETFs, the Fund effects its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities, because of the nature of the Fund's investments. Because the Fund currently intends to effect all or a portion of redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which involves transaction costs that the Fund may not have incurred had it effected redemptions entirely in-kind. These costs may include brokerage costs and/or taxable gains or losses, which may be imposed on the Fund and decrease the Fund's net asset value to the extent such costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant. If the Fund recognizes a gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Other ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realizing gains in connection with transactions designed to raise cash to meet redemption requests. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Additionally, transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable transaction fees and taxes.

Market Trading Risk.

The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, any of which may lead to its shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund shares.

Absence of Active Market. Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on one or more stock exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares or the Fund's underlying portfolio securities will develop or be maintained by market makers or Authorized Participants.

Risk of Secondary Listings. The Fund's shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the U.S. stock exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained, and may otherwise be made available to non-U.S. investors through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depositary receipts. There can be no assurance that the Fund's shares will continue to trade on any such stock exchange or in any market or that the Fund's shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The Fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient due to information asymmetry, among other reasons.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade in the secondary market at times when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem shares. At such times, shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or discounts than might be experienced at times when the Fund accepts purchase and redemption orders. Securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than an exchange on which Fund shares are traded. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing time. As a result, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement time, there may be wider bid/ask spreads on the exchange and a greater premium or discount to NAV. 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 portfolio holdings. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to their NAV and bid-ask spreads may widen. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of the Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. See also "—Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV."

Secondary market trading in Fund shares may be halted by a stock exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund shares on a stock exchange or in any market may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules on the stock exchange or market. Additionally, where all or portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a foreign market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed is open for trading, there may be changes between the last quote of the underlying securities' value in the closed foreign market and the value of such underlying securities during the Fund's domestic trading day. If there is a trading halt or unanticipated closure of an exchange or market, an investor may be unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. In addition, if trading in certain securities or financial instruments is restricted, this may disrupt the Fund's creation/redemption process, affect the price at which Fund shares trade in the secondary market, and result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio or accurately price its portfolio holdings and may incur substantial trading losses.

Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short. Fund shares may be loaned, borrowed, pledged or purchased on margin, and certain ETFs have options associated with them. The use of Fund shares in these ways may result in increased volatility and larger premiums and discounts on Fund shares. In addition, trading activity in derivative products based on the Fund may lead to increased trading volume and volatility in the secondary market for the shares of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Shares of the Fund trade on stock exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours based on both market supply of and demand for Fund shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings or NAV. As a result, the trading prices of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility, including during periods of significant redemption requests or other unusual market conditions. **ANY OF THESE FACTORS, AMONG OTHERS, MAY LEAD TO THE FUND'S SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV.** Accordingly, if a shareholder purchases Fund 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 sustain losses. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, BIM believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs). While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade on stock exchanges at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares. Buying or selling Fund shares on an exchange involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling shares of the Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission and other charges. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "bid-ask spread"; that is, the difference between what investors are willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). The bid-ask spread, which varies over time for shares of the Fund based on trading volume and market liquidity, is generally narrower if the Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if the Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. In addition, increased market volatility may cause wider bid-ask spreads. There may also be regulatory and other charges that are incurred as a result of trading activity. Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Fund shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments through a brokerage account.

Asset Class Risk. The bonds and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to other securities or indexes that track other countries, groups of countries, regions, industries, groups of industries, markets, market segments, asset classes or sectors. Various types of securities, currencies and indexes may experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general financial markets depending upon a number of factors including, among other things, inflation, interest rates, productivity, global demand for local products or resources, income taxes, and regulation and governmental controls. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate. The Fund may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies and remain viable. If the Fund fails to achieve sufficient scale, it may be liquidated.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than if it were a "diversified" fund. To the extent that the Fund invests a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, the Fund is subject to a higher degree of risk associated with and developments affecting that issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference they are designed to track. The Fund may invest in derivatives to generate income, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk is generally more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund.

The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives also present other risks, including market risk, illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and currency risk. Derivatives, such as over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives, may be highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Valuation risk is generally more pronounced when the Fund enters into OTC derivatives because there is generally less reliable, objective data available about the value of such derivatives. Incorrect valuations may result in increased cash payments to, or decreased cash payments from, counterparties than would otherwise have been required if the correct valuation were used, improper collateralization and/or errors in the calculation of the Fund’s NAV.

The Fund’s use of derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. For example, an OTC derivatives contract typically can be closed only with the consent of the other party to the contract. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. Because the contract for each OTC derivative is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms differently than the Fund, and if it does, the Fund may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid incurring the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. The Fund, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments BIM believes are owed to it under OTC derivatives contracts, or those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred additional costs, such as litigation costs. When the Fund enters into a cleared derivatives transaction (including futures contracts and options on futures contracts, exchange-traded derivatives and cleared swaps), it is subject to the credit and performance risk of the exchange and/or clearinghouse and the member of the exchange and/or clearinghouse (as applicable) through which it holds its position.

Derivatives can be used for hedging (attempting to reduce risk of an investment position by offsetting that investment position with another) or non-hedging purposes, including to enhance returns. Hedging with derivatives may increase expenses, and there can be no assurance that a hedging strategy will be effective to reduce risk. If a hedging counterparty is unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations under a derivative used for hedging, the Fund will have unhedged exposure to the underlying investment that the Fund intended to hedge, which could adversely impact the Fund. While hedging can reduce or eliminate the risk of losses, it can also reduce or eliminate the opportunity for gains, and hedging may cause or increase losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by the Fund or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered more speculative than other types of investments.

The Fund may implement a significant portion of its derivatives strategy with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund. The Fund may be required to provide more margin for its derivatives investments during periods of market disruptions or stress, which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance.

The Fund’s use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. BIM may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund’s risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund.

Because many derivatives have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying reference asset may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.

The Fund’s use of derivatives may be subject to special tax rules, which are in some cases uncertain under current law and could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. See “Dividends and Distributions” below.

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest include:

Futures Risk. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the futures contracts and in the securities or index positions underlying them. Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading

day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract, and the Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed.

Options Risk. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that BIM's judgment in this respect will be correct.

The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.

The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Fund may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option. Reasons for the absence of a liquid market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or clearinghouse may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a regulator or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options) at some future date. If trading were discontinued, the market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist.

The Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Fund strikes its NAV. The Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options that the Fund may sell or purchase may be affected by options sold or purchased by other investment advisory clients of BIM. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits and may impose certain other sanctions.

Swaps Risk. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with other portfolio investments. These instruments typically are not traded on exchanges; however, transactions in some types of swaps are required to be (including certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North America and European indices) and in other cases are capable of being centrally cleared ("cleared swaps"). When the Fund enters into a cleared swap, it is subject to the credit and performance risk of the clearinghouse and the member of the clearinghouse through which it holds its position. For OTC swaps and cleared swaps, there is a risk that the other party to certain of these instruments (or the party through which it holds its position) will not perform its obligations to the Fund or that the Fund may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so. Such occurrences could result in losses to the Fund.

Swap agreements may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and they may have terms of greater than seven days. The Fund's obligations under a swap agreement will generally be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund under the swap).

Issuer Risk. The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. The Fund may be adversely affected if an issuer of underlying securities held by the Fund is unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due. Any issuer of these securities may perform poorly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, credit deterioration of the issuer, adverse regulatory changes or other factors. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline.

Infectious Illness Risk. A widespread outbreak of an infectious illness, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may adversely affect the economies of many nations and the global economy and may impact individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot be foreseen.

An infectious illness outbreak may result in travel restrictions, closed international borders, disruption of healthcare services, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, temporary and permanent closures of businesses, layoffs, defaults and other significant economic, social and political impacts, as well as general concern and uncertainty.

An infectious illness outbreak may result in extreme volatility, severe losses, credit deterioration of issuers, and disruptions in markets, which could adversely impact the Fund and its investments, including impairing any hedging activity.

Certain local markets may be subject to closures. Any suspension of trading in markets in which the Fund invests will have an impact on the Fund and its investments and will impact the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities in such markets. Market or economic disruptions could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Additionally, an outbreak could impair the operations of the Fund's service providers, including BIM, which could adversely impact the Fund.

Government and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world may respond to an outbreak and any resulting economic disruptions with a variety of fiscal and monetary policy changes, including direct capital infusions into companies and other issuers, new monetary policy tools, and changes in interest rates. A reversal of these policies, or the ineffectiveness of such policies, is likely to increase market volatility, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

An outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally, which could adversely affect the Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Despite the development of vaccines, the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and Authorized Participants are not obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). The Fund may hold securities that are traded outside of a collateralized settlement system. As such, this risk may be heightened to the extent that the securities underlying the Fund are traded outside of a collateralized settlement system. In that case, APs may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of APs may be willing or able to do. Additionally, to the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable or unwilling to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is willing or able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened because ETFs, such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that are less widely traded often involve greater settlement and operational issues and capital costs for Authorized Participants, which may limit the availability of Authorized Participants.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed ETF. The Sub-Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results. Some of these techniques may incorporate, or rely upon, quantitative models, but there is no guarantee that these models will generate accurate forecasts, reduce risk or otherwise perform as expected. See also “Management—Manager of Managers Structure.”

Portfolio Turnover Risk. High portfolio turnover (considered by the Fund to mean higher than 100% annually) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund or an Underlying Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund’s service providers, Authorized Participants, market makers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes, and computer, technology or systems failures. The Fund and BIM seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. The debt securities in which the Fund may invest typically are valued by a pricing service utilizing a range of market-based inputs and assumptions, including readily available market quotations obtained from broker-dealers making markets in such instruments, cash flows and transactions for comparable instruments. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell a portfolio security at the price established by the pricing service, which could result in a loss to the Fund. Pricing services generally price debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional “round lot” size, but some trades may occur in smaller, “odd lot” sizes, often at lower prices than institutional round lot trades. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. Because non-U.S. stock exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund’s shares. Authorized Participants who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the Fund not fair-valued securities or used a different valuation methodology. The Fund’s ability to value investments may be impacted by a lack of current market prices, technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. See also “Debt Securities Risk—Valuation Risk.”

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Fund, Authorized Participants, service providers and the relevant listing exchange are susceptible to operational, information security and related “cyber” risks both directly and through their service providers. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investment in such portfolio companies to lose value. Unlike many other types of risks faced by the Fund, these risks typically are not covered by insurance. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to computer or digital systems (*e.g.*, through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, “ransomware” attacks (a form of malware designed to encrypt files on a device, rendering any files and the systems that rely on them unusable), corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyberattacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). The rapidly-evolving nature of both technologies and of cyberattacks makes preventing and mitigating cybersecurity risks or resolving cybersecurity incidents especially challenging, and the cost of prevention, responses and mitigation efforts may be substantial. Recently, geopolitical tensions may have increased the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing.

Cybersecurity failures by, or breaches of, the systems of the Fund’s adviser, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, index and benchmark providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses, theft of assets, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its

service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, third party claims in litigation, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, cyberattacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful or that cyberattacks will go undetected. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Exchange-Traded Fund and Other Registered Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in shares of other registered investment companies and ETFs. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company or ETF when the Fund invests in shares of another registered investment company or ETF. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETF or investment company's investments. The price and movement of an ETF designed to track an index may not track the index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio. Certain ETFs traded on exchanges may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer.

A Further Discussion of Other Risks

The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks associated with its investments and investment strategies.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk. The economies of many countries or regions in which the Fund invests are highly dependent on trade with certain key trading partners. Reduction in spending on products and services by these key trading partners, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a slowdown in the economies of key trading partners may adversely affect the performance of any company in which the Fund invests and have a material adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Close-Out Risk for Qualified Financial Contracts. Regulations adopted by global prudential regulators require counterparties that are part of U.S. or foreign global systemically important banking organizations to include contractual restrictions on close-out and cross-default in agreements relating to qualified financial contracts. Qualified financial contracts include agreements relating to swaps, currency forwards and other derivatives as well as repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements. The restrictions prevent the Fund from closing out a qualified financial contract during a specified time period if the counterparty is subject to resolution proceedings and also prohibit the Fund from exercising default rights due to a receivership or similar proceeding of an affiliate of the counterparty. These requirements may increase credit risk and other risks to the Fund.

European Economic Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union (the "eurozone") of the European Union (the "EU") requires compliance by member states that are members of the eurozone with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates and debt levels, as well as fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe, including those countries that are not members of the eurozone. Additionally, European countries outside of the eurozone may present economic risks that are independent of the indirect effects that eurozone policies have on them. In particular, the United Kingdom's (the "U.K.") economy may be affected by global economic, industrial, and financial shifts. Changes in imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of eurozone countries), changes in interest rates or other monetary policy changes, the default or threat of default by an EU member state on its sovereign debt and/or an economic recession in an EU member state may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other EU member states and their trading partners. The European financial markets have historically experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including, but not limited to, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Ukraine. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect European countries, and these consequences may be exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Responses to financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest, may limit future growth and economic recovery, or may have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. The U.K. left the EU (“Brexit”) on January 31, 2020. The U.K. and EU reached an agreement on the terms of their future trading relationship effective January 1, 2021, which principally relates to the trading of goods rather than services, including financial services. Further discussions are to be held between the U.K. and the EU in relation to matters not covered by the trade agreement, such as financial services. The Fund faces risks associated with the potential uncertainty and consequences that may follow Brexit, including with respect to volatility in exchange rates and interest rates. Brexit could adversely affect European or worldwide political, regulatory, economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global political institutions, regulatory agencies and financial markets. Brexit has also led to legal uncertainty and could lead to politically divergent national laws and regulations as a new relationship between the U.K. and EU is defined and the U.K. determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Any of these effects of Brexit could adversely affect any of the companies to which the Fund has exposure and any other assets in which the Fund invests. The political, economic and legal consequences of Brexit are not yet fully known. In the short term, financial markets may experience heightened volatility, particularly those in the U.K. and Europe, but possibly worldwide. The U.K. and Europe may be less stable than they have been in recent years, and investments in the U.K. and the EU may be difficult to value, or subject to greater or more frequent volatility. In the longer term, there is likely to be a period of significant political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty as the U.K. continues to negotiate the terms of its future trading relationships.

Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain and the independence movement in Scotland, as well as governmental or other responses to such movements, may also create instability and uncertainty in the region. In addition, the national politics of countries in the EU have been unpredictable and subject to influence by disruptive political groups and ideologies. The governments of EU countries may be subject to change and such countries may experience social and political unrest. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. The occurrence of terrorist incidents throughout Europe or war in the region could also impact financial markets. The impact of these events is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments.

The EU and its member states have also experienced increased internal unrest and discord, as well as significant challenges in managing and containing the outbreak of COVID-19. If these trends were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on European economies and many of the issuers in which the Fund invests.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine. Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The extent and duration of the military action, resulting sanctions and resulting future market disruptions, including declines in its stock markets and the value of the ruble against the U.S. dollar in the region are impossible to predict, but could be significant. Any such disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (e.g., cyberattacks and espionage) or resulting actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing and financing restrictions, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on Russian entities or individuals, including politicians, could have a severe adverse effect on the region, including significant negative impacts on the economy and the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors. How long such military action and related events will last cannot be predicted. These and any related events could have significant impact on Fund performance and the value of an investment in the Fund.

Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk. Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Fund’s adviser or an affiliate of the Fund’s adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund shares or may invest in the Fund and hold their investment for a limited period of time. These shareholders may also pledge or loan Fund shares (to secure financing or otherwise), which may result in the shares becoming concentrated in another party. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained. Redemptions of a large number of Fund shares by these shareholders may adversely affect the Fund’s liquidity and net assets. To the extent the Fund permits redemptions in cash, these redemptions may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund’s NAV, have a material effect on the market price of the Shares and increase the Fund’s brokerage costs and/or accelerate the

realization of taxable income and/or gains and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such tax year. The Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid Fund investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Fund's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. To the extent these large shareholders transact in shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume for the shares of the Fund and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Fund shares. In addition, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would, diluting its investment returns.

Non-U.S. Issuers Risk. Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers have different risks from securities issued by U.S. issuers. These risks include differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, restrictions or limitations on trade, including export controls and tariffs, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, political instability which could affect U.S. investments in non-U.S. countries, uncertainties of transnational litigation, and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital, including the possible seizure or nationalization of the securities issued by non-U.S. issuers held by the Fund. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less governmental regulation than U.S. issuers. Moreover, individual non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payment positions. Unfavorable political, economic or governmental developments in non-U.S. countries could affect the payment of a security's principal and interest. Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers may also be less liquid than, and more difficult to value than, securities of U.S. issuers. In addition, the value of these securities may fluctuate due to changes in the exchange rate of the issuer's local currency against the U.S. dollar.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries. Investment in developed country issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, demographic, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries generally tend to rely on services sectors (*e.g.*, the financial services sector) as the primary means of economic growth. A prolonged slowdown in one or more services sectors is likely to have a negative impact on economies of certain developed countries, although economies of individual developed countries can be impacted by slowdowns in other sectors. In the past, certain developed countries have been targets of terrorism, and some geographic areas in which the Fund invests have experienced strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other resource or security concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the financial markets in these countries or geographic areas and may adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Heavy regulation of certain markets, including labor and product markets, may have an adverse effect on certain issuers. Such regulations may negatively affect economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. Many developed countries are heavily indebted and face rising healthcare and retirement expenses, often associated with aging populations and adverse demographic trends. In addition, price fluctuations of certain commodities and regulations impacting the import of commodities may negatively affect developed country economies.

Settlement Risk. Effective as of May 28, 2024, the standard settlement cycle for numerous types of U.S. securities, including shares of the Fund and many of the securities the Fund invests in, has moved to T+1 from T+2. The Fund has worked with its service providers, Authorized Participants, market makers and liquidity providers, listing exchanges and industry groups to prepare for the shortened settlement cycle and to understand and mitigate the potential impacts of shortened settlement on the Fund. However, this reduced settlement cycle may result in additional risks to the Fund to the extent that certain Fund investments have longer settlement cycles than the settlement cycle for Fund shares.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The Fund discloses its portfolio holdings daily at www.bondbloxxetf.com. Fund fact sheets provide information regarding the Fund's top holdings and may be requested by calling (800) 896-5089.

Management

Investment Adviser. BIM serves as investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and BIM. BIM is a Delaware corporation and is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. As investment adviser, BIM has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund.

Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement, BIM may, from time to time, in its sole discretion and to the extent permitted by applicable law, appoint other sub-advisers, including, without limitation, affiliates of BIM, to perform investment advisory or other services with respect to the Fund. In addition, BIM may delegate certain of its investment advisory functions under the investment advisory agreement to one or more of its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law.

BIM is responsible, under the investment advisory agreement, for substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services. BIM is not responsible for, and the Fund will bear, the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions, distribution fees or expenses, litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses (as determined by a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust).

For its investment advisory services to the Fund, BIM is paid a management fee from the Fund based on a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, at the annual rate of 0.68%. BIM may from time to time voluntarily waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit total annual fund operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, if any). Any such voluntary waiver or reimbursement may be eliminated by BIM at any time.

BIM is located at 700 Larkspur Landing Circle, Suite 250, Larkspur, CA 94939. As of December 31, 2024, BIM and its affiliates have provided investment advisory services and have approximately \$3.7 billion in assets under management. BIM and its affiliates may trade and invest for their own accounts in the actual securities and types of securities in which the Fund may also invest, which may affect the price of such securities.

Manager of Managers Structure. Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. This requirement also applies to the appointment of sub-advisers to the Fund. The Trust and BIM have received exemptive relief from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) (the “Order”), which permits BIM, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the independent members of the Board, to hire, and to modify any existing or future sub-advisory agreement with, unaffiliated sub-advisers and affiliated sub-advisers, including sub-advisers that are wholly-owned subsidiaries (as defined in the 1940 Act) of BIM and sub-advisers that are partially-owned by, or otherwise affiliated with, BIM (the “Manager-of-Managers Structure”). BIM has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the Fund’s sub-advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement, subject to oversight by the Board. The Order also provide relief from certain disclosure obligations with regard to sub-advisory fees. With this relief, the Fund may elect to disclose the aggregate fees payable to BIM and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with Adviser, other than wholly-owned sub-advisers. The Order is subject to various conditions, including that the Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the exemptive order within 90 days of hiring a new sub-adviser. The Fund may also rely on any other current or future laws, rules or regulatory guidance from the SEC or its staff applicable to the Manager-of-Managers Structure. The sole initial shareholder of the Fund has approved the operation of the Fund under a Manager-of-Managers Structure with respect to any affiliated or unaffiliated sub-adviser, including in the manner that is permitted by the Order.

The Manager-of-Managers Structure enables the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Fund under the Manager-of-Managers Structure will not permit management fees paid by the Fund to BIM to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to the Sub-Adviser or material changes to sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change.

Sub-Adviser. Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (“MIMBT”), a Delaware statutory trust, located at 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, serves as sub-adviser to the Fund pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement by and among the Sub-Adviser, the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and BIM (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”). MIMBT is a wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited and a part of Macquarie Asset Management (“MAM”). MAM is the marketing name for certain companies comprising the asset management division of Macquarie Group Limited. MAM is an integrated asset manager across public and private markets offering a diverse range of capabilities, including real assets, real estate, credit, equities and multi-asset solutions. As of September 30, 2024, MAM managed approximately \$627.9 billion in assets for institutional and individual clients. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by BIM.

A discussion regarding the basis for the approval by the Board of the Investment Advisory Agreement with BIM and the Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Sub-Adviser will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report for the period ending April 30, 2025.

Portfolio Management.

BIM

Elya Schwartzman. Mr. Schwartzman is a co-founder and the Head of Portfolio Management of BIM. Prior to joining BIM in 2021, Mr. Schwartzman was the president & founder of ESIC LLC, a consulting firm specializing in fixed-income ETF portfolio management, strategy, and infrastructure. From 2010 to 2019, Mr. Schwartzman was a director at BlackRock, Inc., where he oversaw a portfolio management team and was responsible for over \$200 billion in ETFs and other global bond portfolios, while developing systems and technology for the ETF ecosystem. Prior, Mr. Schwartzman was a senior portfolio manager at State Street Global Advisors, where he guided the initial launch of fixed-income ETFs and managed active high yield funds. Mr. Schwartzman holds a U.S. patent on a system for processing ETF custom baskets, developed during his time with BlackRock. Mr. Schwartzman received his MBA in quantitative finance from the Sloan School of Management (MIT).

Delaware Investments Fund Advisers

Vivek Bommi, CFA, CPA. Mr. Bommi has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund’s inception. Mr. Bommi is a Managing Director and Head of Leveraged Credit within Macquarie Asset Management (MAM) Credit, a role he assumed in November 2023. He has overall responsibility for the team’s leveraged credit capabilities, including portfolio and business management. Prior to joining Macquarie, he was Head of European and UK Fixed Income at Alliance Bernstein from August 2021 to November 2023, responsible for leadership and strategy of European Fixed Income. Before that, Mr. Bommi spent more than 10 years at Neuberger Berman within Leveraged Credit in various roles, including Director of Research, Portfolio Manager, and Head of Europe. Mr. Bommi received a Bachelor of Science in finance from the University of Illinois and a Master of Business Administration in finance and management from Columbia Business School. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and he is a Certified Public Accountant.

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers’ ownership (if any) of shares in the Fund.

Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent. Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH”) is the administrator, custodian and transfer agent for the Fund.

Conflicts of Interest. An investment in the Fund is subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. For example, BIM and/or its affiliates provide a variety of different services to the Fund, for which the Fund compensates them. As a result, BIM and/or its affiliates have an incentive to enter into arrangements with the Fund, and face conflicts of interest when balancing that incentive against the best interests of the Fund. BIM and/or its affiliates also face conflicts of interest in their service as investment adviser to other clients, and, from time to time, make investment decisions that differ from and/or negatively impact those made by BIM on behalf of the Fund. Affiliates of BIM may provide a broad range of services and products to their clients. In certain circumstances by providing services and products to their clients, these affiliates’ activities will disadvantage or restrict and/or benefit these affiliates. BIM may also acquire material non-public information which would negatively affect BIM’s ability to transact in securities

for the Fund. BIM and the Fund have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to appropriately prevent, limit or mitigate conflicts of interest. In addition, many of the activities that create these conflicts of interest are limited and/or prohibited by law, unless an exception is available. For more information about conflicts of interest, see the Potential Conflicts of Interest section in the SAI.

Shareholder Information

Additional shareholder information, including how to buy and sell shares of the Fund, is available free of charge by calling toll-free: (800) 896-5089 or visiting our website at www.bondbloxxetf.com.

Buying and Selling Shares. Shares of the Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the *Creations and Redemptions* section of this Prospectus. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Once created, shares of the Fund generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange for trading during the trading day. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like shares of other publicly-traded companies. The Trust does not impose any minimum investment for shares of the Fund purchased on an exchange or otherwise in the secondary market.

Buying or selling Fund shares on an exchange or other secondary market involves two types of costs that may apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling shares of the Fund through a broker, you may incur a brokerage commission and other charges. The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the “bid-ask spread,” that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price. The bid-ask spread varies over time for shares of the Fund based on the Fund’s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size). The Fund’s bid-ask spread may also be impacted by the liquidity or illiquidity of the underlying securities held by the Fund, particularly for newly launched or smaller funds or in instances of significant volatility of the underlying securities.

Because shares of the Fund is listed for trading on a national securities exchange, the Board has adopted a policy of not monitoring for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares (“frequent trading”) that appear to attempt to take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for the Fund’s portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in the Fund’s NAV (“market timing”), because the Fund sells and redeems its shares directly through transactions that are in-kind and/or for cash, subject to the conditions described below under *Creations and Redemptions*. However, the Fund has taken certain measures (e.g., imposing transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units and reserving the right to reject purchases of Creation Units under certain circumstances) to minimize the potential consequences of frequent cash purchases and redemptions by Authorized Participants, such as disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund, and/or increased transaction costs. Further, the vast majority of trading in Fund shares occurs on the secondary market, which does not involve the Fund directly, and such trading is unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent cash purchases or redemptions of Fund shares.

The national securities exchange on which the Fund’s shares are listed is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays (or the days on which they are observed): New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Fund’s primary listing exchange is NASDAQ.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act generally restricts investments by investment companies, including foreign and unregistered investment companies, in the securities of other investment companies. For example, a registered investment company (the “Acquired Fund”), such as the Fund herein, may not knowingly sell or otherwise dispose of any security issued by the Acquired Fund to any investment company (the “Acquiring Fund”) or any company or companies controlled by the Acquiring Fund if, immediately after such sale or disposition: (i) more than 3% of the

total outstanding voting stock of the Acquired Fund is owned by the Acquiring Fund and any company or companies controlled by the Acquiring Fund, or (ii) more than 10% of the total outstanding voting stock of the Acquired Fund is owned by the Acquiring Fund and other investment companies and companies controlled by them. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in SEC rules. In order for a registered investment company to invest in shares of the Fund beyond the limitations of Section 12(d)(1) in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, the registered investment company must, among other things, enter into an agreement with the Trust. Foreign investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund only up to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to any applicable SEC no-action relief.

Book Entry. Shares of the Fund 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, and holds legal title to, all outstanding shares of the Fund.

Investors owning shares of the Fund are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for shares of the Fund. DTC participants 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.

Share Prices. The trading prices of the Fund’s shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund’s daily NAV and may be affected by market forces such as the supply of and demand for Fund shares and underlying securities held by the Fund, interest rate changes, economic conditions and other factors.

Determination of Net Asset Value. The NAV of the Fund normally is determined once daily Monday through Friday, generally as of the regularly scheduled close of business of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices of the Fund’s assets at the time of closing, provided that (i) any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers and (ii) U.S. fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed-income instruments in a particular market or exchange. The NAV of the Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the Fund, generally rounded to the nearest cent.

The value of the securities and other assets and liabilities held by the Fund are determined pursuant to valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board and administered by BIM. As of the date of this Prospectus, BIM serves as the Fund’s valuation designee for purposes of compliance with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act.

The Fund values fixed-income portfolio securities at the midpoint between the bid and ask prices, or at current market price quotations provided by dealers, or at prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Fund’s approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board. CLOs are valued at the price provided by a nationally recognized pricing service. The prices provided by the nationally recognized pricing service are typically based on the evaluated bid-price of each of the CLOs. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but the Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. An amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with sixty days or less remaining to maturity unless BIM determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

Generally, trading in money market instruments is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of business on the NYSE. The values of such securities used in computing the NAV of the Fund are determined as of such times.

When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by BIM to be unreliable, the Fund's investments are valued at fair value. Fair value determinations are made by BIM in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board. BIM may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of trading or other reasons, if a market quotation differs significantly from recent price quotations or otherwise no longer appears to reflect fair value, where the security or other asset or liability is thinly traded, when there is a significant event subsequent to the most recent market quotation, or if the trading market on which a security is listed is suspended or closed and no appropriate alternative trading market is available. A "significant event" is deemed to occur if BIM determines, in its reasonable business judgment prior to or at the time of pricing the Fund's assets or liabilities, that the event is likely to cause a material change to the closing market price of one or more assets or liabilities held by the Fund.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of an asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or liability held by the Fund is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that asset or the cost to extinguish that liability in an arm's-length transaction. Valuing the Fund's investments using fair value pricing may result in prices that are based on subjective judgments, which may lead to prices that may differ materially from current market valuations and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used.

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Declaration of Trust

The Declaration of Trust requires that before bringing any derivative action on behalf of the Fund, Shareholders must make a pre-suit demand upon the Board to bring the subject action unless such effort is not likely to succeed. A pre-suit demand is shall only be deemed not likely to succeed if a majority of the Board, or a majority of any committee established to consider the merits of such action, is composed of Trustees who are not "independent trustees" (as such term is defined in the Delaware Statutory Trust Act). In addition, unless demand is excused, Shareholders in the aggregate holding at least 10% of the Trust's outstanding Shares (or at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Fund to which the action relates) must join the request for the Board to commence such action. In addition to all suits, claims or other actions (collectively, "claims") that under applicable law must be brought as derivative claims, any claim that affects all shareholders of Fund equally, that is, proportionately based on their number of shares in such Fund, must be brought as a derivative claim irrespective of whether such claim involves a violation of the shareholders' rights under the Declaration of Trust or any other alleged violation of contractual or individual rights that might otherwise give rise to a direct claim. The foregoing requirements do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust provides that any suit, action or proceeding brought by or in the right of any shareholder seeking to enforce any provision of, or based on any matter arising out of, or in connection with, the Declaration of Trust, the Trust or any Fund must be brought exclusively in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California or, solely with respect to matters relating to the organization or internal affairs of the Trust or as otherwise required by law, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware to the extent there is subject matter jurisdiction in such court for the claims asserted or, if not, in the Superior Court of Delaware. The foregoing provisions will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

Shareholders also waive the right to jury trial to the fullest extent permitted by law. The exclusive jurisdiction provision and the waiver of jury trials limit a shareholder's ability to litigate a claim in the jurisdiction and in a manner that may be more favorable to the shareholder. A court may choose not to enforce these provisions of the Declaration of Trust.

The Declaration of Trust sets forth the rights of the Board with respect to the determination of net asset value, net income and distributions. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Board may prescribe such bases and time for determining the per share net asset value of the shares of the Trust or any series (or class), the net income attributable to the shares of the Trust or any series or class thereof or the declaration and payment of dividends and distributions on the shares of the Trust or any series (or class), as the Board may deem necessary or desirable. The Declaration of Trust also sets forth the obligations of the Trust with respect to the redemption of shares at the option of a shareholder and the rights of the Board with respect to the redemption of shares at the option of the Trust. The provisions of the Declaration of Trust shall also not be interpreted or applied in a way that would be inconsistent with applicable U.S. federal securities laws.

Except as required by federal law including the 1940 Act, neither the Trustees nor any officer of the Trust shall owe any fiduciary duty to the Trust or any Series or Class or any Shareholder. Unless otherwise expressly provided herein or required by federal law including the 1940 Act, the Trustees shall act in their sole discretion and may take any action or exercise any power without any vote or consent of the Shareholder. Nothing in the Declaration of Trust modifying, restricting or eliminating the duties or liabilities of Trustees or officers shall apply to or in any way limit the duties (including state law duties of loyalty and care) or liabilities of such persons with respect to matters arising under the U.S. federal securities laws.

Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

Dividends and Distributions

General Policies. Dividends from net investment income, if any, generally are declared and paid at least once a month by the Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis for the Fund. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions for the Fund if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the Fund's status as a regulated investment company or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on the Fund's realized and undistributed ordinary income or capital gains.

Dividends and other distributions on shares of the Fund are distributed on a *pro rata* basis to beneficial owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from the Fund.

Dividend Reinvestment Service. No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. 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 ordinary income and capital gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Taxes. As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in shares of the Fund will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information and is based on current U.S. federal income tax law. There is no guarantee that shares of the Fund will receive certain regulatory or accounting treatment. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in shares of the Fund.

Unless your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged retirement account, such as an IRA, in which case your distributions generally will be taxable when withdrawn, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions or you sell Fund shares.

Taxes on Distributions. Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including distributions out of the Fund's net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. The Fund's 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 of the Fund. Long-term capital gains are eligible for taxation at reduced rates for non-corporate shareholders. If you buy shares when the Fund has realized but not yet distributed ordinary income or capital gains, you will pay full price for the shares and then receive a portion back as a taxable distribution.

Distributions from the Fund are subject to a 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare contribution tax on "net investment income" for individuals, estates and trusts with incomes exceeding certain threshold amounts. In general, your distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax in the year they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year.

The Fund's investments in derivatives may subject the Fund to special tax rules that can affect the amount, timing or character of Fund income and distributions to shareholders. The Fund's investments in certain debt instruments may cause the Fund to recognize income in excess of the cash generated by such instruments. Thus, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments to satisfy its distribution requirements.

If the Fund's distributions exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in the taxable year may be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. Distributions in excess of the Fund's minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce a shareholder's cost basis (but not below zero) in the applicable shares and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a non-U.S. entity (other than a pass-through entity to the extent owned by U.S. persons), the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax unless a lower treaty rate applies, provided that withholding tax will generally not apply to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of any distributions of long-term capital gains or upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund.

Separately, a 30% withholding tax is currently imposed on U.S.-source dividends, interest and other income items paid to (i) foreign financial institutions, including non-U.S. investment funds, unless they agree to collect and disclose to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities, unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions will need to (i) enter into agreements with the IRS that state that they will provide the IRS information, including the names, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers of direct and indirect U.S. account holders; comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts; report to the IRS certain information with respect to U.S. accounts maintained, agree to withhold tax on certain payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to account holders who fail to provide the required information; and determine certain other information concerning their account holders, or (ii) in the event that an applicable intergovernmental agreement and implementing legislation are adopted, provide local revenue authorities with similar account holder information. Other non-U.S. entities may need to report the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner or provide certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership, unless certain exceptions apply.

If you are a resident or a citizen of the United States, by law, backup withholding will apply to your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number and made other required certifications.

Taxes When Shares are Sold. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for one year or less is generally treated as short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such shares. Any such capital gains, including from sales of Fund shares or from capital gain dividends, are included in "net investment income" for purposes of the 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare contribution tax mentioned above.

Authorized Participants. An Authorized Participant (as defined below) that exchanges securities for Creation Units may realize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the fair market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase and the sum of the Authorized Participant's cost basis in the securities transferred plus any cash paid.

An Authorized Participant that exchanges Creation Units for securities may realize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant's cost basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the fair market value of the securities plus any cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of primarily securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Authorized Participants who are dealers in securities are subject to different tax treatment on the exchange for or redemption of Creation Units. Authorized Participants exchanging securities for Creation Units or redeeming Creation Units should consult with their own tax advisor.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to U.S. state and local and non-U.S. taxation on Fund distributions and sales of shares. Potential investors should consult their tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in shares of the Fund under U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. tax laws.

Creations and Redemptions. Prior to trading in the secondary market, shares of the Fund are “created” at their NAV by authorized participants (each an “Authorized Participant”) that have entered into an agreement with the Fund’s distributor, Foreside Fund Services LLC (the “Distributor”). Shares are available only in block-size Creation Units or multiples thereof. Each “creator” or Authorized Participant has entered into an agreement with the Fund’s distributor. An Authorized Participant is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC, which has a written agreement with the Fund or one of its service providers that allows such member or participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units.

A creation transaction, which is subject to acceptance by the Distributor and the Fund, generally takes place when an Authorized Participant deposits into the Fund a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (a “creation basket”), and an amount of cash (including any cash representing the value of any substituted securities, assets or other positions), if any, which together approximate the holdings of the Fund in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units. Similarly, shares can be redeemed only in Creation Units, generally for a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (a “redemption basket”) held by the Fund and an amount of cash (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted). The Fund may, in certain circumstances, offer Creation Units partially or solely for cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are generally not redeemable by the Fund. Creation and redemption baskets may differ and the Fund may accept “custom baskets.” More information regarding custom baskets is contained in the Fund’s SAI.

The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after a creation or redemption order is received in proper form under the authorized participant agreement and related AP procedures.

Only an Authorized Participant may create or redeem Creation Units with the Fund. Authorized Participants may create or redeem Creation Units for their own accounts or for the accounts of customers, including, without limitation, affiliates of the Fund.

In the event of a system failure or other interruption, including disruptions at market makers or Authorized Participants, orders to purchase or redeem Creation Units either may not be executed according to the Fund’s instructions or may not be executed at all, or the Fund may not be able to place or change orders.

To the extent the Fund engages in in-kind transactions, the Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities by, among other means, assuring that any securities accepted for deposit and any securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Creations and redemptions must be made through a firm that is either a member of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or a DTC participant that has executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Unit aggregations. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) is included in the Fund’s SAI.

Because new shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of the Fund a “distribution,” as such term is used in the 1933 Act, may be occurring. 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 that could render them statutory underwriters subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. Any determination of whether one is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

Broker-dealers should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the 1933 Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

Householding. Householding is an option available to certain Fund investors. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Please contact your broker-dealer if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

Distribution

The Distributor or its agent distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of the Fund. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

BIM or its affiliates expect in the future to make payments to broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, banks or other intermediaries (together, “intermediaries”) related to marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, data provision services, or their making shares of the Fund and certain other BondBloxx funds available to their customers generally and in certain investment programs. Such payments, which may be significant to the intermediary or its representatives, are not made by the Fund. Rather, such payments are expected to be made by BIM or its affiliates from their own resources, which come directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the BondBloxx funds complex. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments. A financial intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it recommends or makes available, or the level of services provided, to its customers based on the payments or other financial incentives it is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments or other financial incentives offered or made to an intermediary create conflicts of interest between the intermediary (or its representatives) and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend the Fund or other BondBloxx funds over another investment. More information regarding these payments is contained in the Fund’s SAI. **Please contact your salesperson or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments his or her firm may receive from BIM or its affiliates.**

Financial Highlights

The Fund is newly organized and has not yet commenced operations. Accordingly, financial highlights are not available as of the date of this prospectus.

Want to know more?

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Information on the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads can be found at www.bondbloxxetf.com. Copies of the Prospectus, SAI and recent shareholder reports can be found on our website at www.bondbloxxetf.com. For more information about the Fund, you may request a copy of the SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this Prospectus.

Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders. 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.

If you have any questions about the Trust or shares of the Fund or you wish to obtain the SAI, Semi-Annual or Annual Report free of charge, please:

Email: info@bondbloxxetf.com

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

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