

Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund
Ticker CRMVX

Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund
Ticker CRTBX

Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund
Ticker CRTOX

Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund
Ticker CRDBX

each a Series of PFS Funds

July 1, 2020

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund dated July 1, 2020. A free copy of the Prospectus can be obtained by going to the Funds' website at www.conquerrisk.fund, writing the Transfer Agent at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147, or by calling 1-888-774-6679.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund (each a "Fund", separately referred to as "the Fund", and together the "Funds") were organized as non-diversified series of PFS Funds (the "Trust"), on June 9, 2020 and commenced operations on July 1, 2020. The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Massachusetts by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 13, 2000, as amended on January 20, 2011 (the "Trust Agreement"). The Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of multiple separate and distinct portfolio series the assets and liabilities of which are separate and distinct from the assets and liabilities of the other series portfolios of the Trust. Each share of a Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the Fund with each other share of the Fund and is entitled to a proportionate interest in the dividends and distributions from the Fund. The shares of the Funds do not have any preemptive rights. The investment advisor to the Funds is Potomac Fund Management, Inc. (the "Advisor").

Upon termination of any Fund, whether pursuant to liquidation of the Trust or otherwise, shareholders of a Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders. The assets received by a Fund for the issue or sale of its shares and all income, earnings, profits, losses and proceeds therefrom, subject only to the rights of creditors, are allocated to, and constitute the underlying assets of, a Fund. The underlying assets are segregated and are charged with the expenses with respect to a Fund and with a share of the general expenses of the Trust. Any general expenses of the Trust that are not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular Fund are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. While the expenses of the Trust are allocated to the separate books of account of each Fund, certain expenses may be legally chargeable against the assets of the Funds.

The Trustees may also, without shareholder approval, establish one or more additional separate portfolios for investments in the Trust. Shareholders' investments in such an additional portfolio would be evidenced by a separate series of shares (i.e., a new "Fund"). The Trust Agreement provides for the perpetual existence of the Trust and the Funds. A Fund, however, may be terminated at any time by vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Fund or by the Trustees upon notice to shareholders. The Trust Agreement also provides that the Trustees may also terminate the Trust upon written notice to the shareholders, and that shareholders holding at least two-thirds of the Trust's outstanding shares may terminate the Trust.

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of each Fund, see "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" in the Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of each Fund's assets, see "Pricing of Fund Shares" in the Prospectus and in this Statement of Additional Information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

This section contains a discussion of some of the investments the Funds may make and some of the techniques each Fund may use.

A. Equity Securities. The Funds may invest in equity securities such as common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Although equity securities have a history of long-term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions.

Equity securities also include exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). Because the Funds will invest in shares of ETFs their performance is directly related to the ability of the ETFs to meet their respective investment objectives, as well as the allocation of the Funds' assets among the ETFs by the Advisor. The

Funds will invest in the securities of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). These ETFs will generally attempt to replicate the performance of a particular index. An ETF may not always hold all of the same securities as the index it attempts to track. An ETF may use statistical sampling techniques to attempt to replicate the returns of an index. Statistical sampling techniques attempt to match the investment characteristics of the index and the fund by taking into account such factors as capitalization, industry exposures, dividend yield, price/earnings (P/E) ratio, price/book (P/B) ratio, and earnings growth. An ETF may not track the index perfectly because differences between the index and the fund’s portfolio can cause differences in performance. In addition, expenses and transaction costs, the size and frequency of cash flow into and out of the fund, and differences between how and when the fund and the index are valued can cause differences in performance. When the Funds invests in ETFs each Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the ETF. In connection with its investments in other investment companies, the Funds will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative. Furthermore, because the Funds invests in shares of ETFs their performance is directly related to the ability of the ETFs to meet their respective investment objectives, as well as the allocation of each Fund’s assets among the ETFs by the Advisor. Accordingly, each Fund’s investment performance will be influenced by the investment strategies of and risks associated with the ETFs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund allocates to the ETFs utilizing such strategies.

To the extent that the Funds invests in leveraged ETFs, including ETFs leveraged multiple times (ultra-long), the value of the Fund’s investment will rise or fall proportionally with the amount of leverage as the index underlying the ETF’s benchmark rises or falls. The net asset value and market price of leveraged ETFs are usually more volatile than the value of the tracked index or of other ETFs that do not use leverage. Leveraged ETFs use investment techniques and financial instruments that may be considered aggressive, including the use of derivative transactions. Most leveraged ETFs are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Their performance over long periods of time can differ significantly from the performance or inverse of the performance of the underlying index during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. By investing in ultra-long ETFs and gaining magnified exposure to a particular index, a Fund can commit less assets to the investment in the securities represented on the index than would otherwise be required. ETFs that seek to multiply the return on the tracked index are subject to a special form of correlation risk, which is the risk that for periods greater than one day, the use of leverage tends to cause the performance of the ETF to be either greater than or less than the index performance times the stated multiple in the ETFs investment objective.

The Funds may also invest in inverse ETFs, including double inverse (or ultra-short) ETFs. Inverse ETFs seek to negatively correlate to the performance of the particular index that they track by using various forms of derivative transactions, including by short-selling the underlying index. Ultra-short ETFs seek to multiply the negative return of the tracked index (e.g., twice the inverse return). As a result, an investment in an inverse ETF will decrease in value when the value of the underlying index rises. By investing in ultra-short ETFs and gaining magnified short exposure to a particular index, a Fund can commit less assets to the investment in the securities represented on the index than would otherwise be required. ETFs that seek to multiply the negative return on the tracked index are subject to a special form of correlation risk which is the risk that for periods greater than one day, the use of leverage tends to cause the performance of the ETF to be either greater than or less than the index performance times the stated multiple in the ETFs investment objective.

Investments in ETFs involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a broadly-based portfolio of stocks, including risks that: (1) the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF or other instrument; (2) an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weightings of securities or number of stocks held; (3) an ETF may also be adversely affected by the performance of the specific index, market sector or group of industries on which it is based; and (4) an ETF may not track an index as well as a traditional index mutual fund because ETFs are valued by the market and, therefore, there may be a difference between the market value and the ETF’s net asset value. Additionally, investments in fixed income ETFs involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in fixed income securities, including the risk of fluctuation in market value based on

interest rates rising or declining and risks of a decrease in liquidity, such that no assurances can be made that an active trading market for underlying ETFs will be maintained.

There is also a risk that the ETFs may terminate due to extraordinary events. For example, any of the service providers to the ETF, such as the trustee or sponsor, may close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF, and the ETF may not be able to find a substitute service provider. Also, the ETF may be dependent upon licenses to use the various indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names. If these licenses are terminated, the respective underlying ETF may also terminate. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its net assets fall below a certain amount. Although the Funds believe that in the event of the termination of an ETF, it will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another index covering the same general market, there can be no assurance that shares of an alternate underlying fund or ETF would be available for investment at that time.

Many ETFs are organized as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Investments in the securities of other investment companies, including investments in ETFs and closed-end funds, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, the Fund's shareholders indirectly will bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses the Fund's shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

Under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, each Fund may invest only up to 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company (ETF or other mutual funds), but may not own more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company (the "3% Limitation") or invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not offered or sold after January 1, 1971, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 ½% percent. An investment company that issues shares to the Fund pursuant to paragraph 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. The Funds (or the Advisor acting on behalf of a Fund) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when a Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. Because other investment companies employ an investment advisor, such investments by the Fund may cause shareholders to bear duplicate fees.

In addition, the Funds are subject to the 3% Limitation unless (i) the ETF or the Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% Limitation from the SEC that is applicable to the Fund; and (ii) the ETF and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. In the alternative, the Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-3, which allows unaffiliated mutual funds to exceed the 5% Limitation and the 10% Limitation, provided the aggregate sales loads any investor pays (i.e., the combined distribution expenses of both the acquiring fund and the acquired funds) does not exceed the limits on sales loads established by the FINRA for a fund of funds.

B. Foreign Securities. The Funds may invest in foreign equity and fixed income securities. Foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and ETFs that hold foreign securities. ADRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign-based issuer held in trust by a bank or similar financial institution. They are alternatives to the direct purchase of the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investment in foreign securities.

Foreign investments can involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments. The value of securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, and of dividends and interest from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets, and prices on some foreign markets can be highly volatile. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding an issuer's financial condition and operations. In addition, the costs of foreign investing, including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and custodial costs, generally are higher than for U.S. investments.

Foreign markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. markets. Foreign issuers, brokers, and securities markets may be subject to less government supervision. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving the release of assets in advance of payment, may invoke increased risks in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a broker-dealer, and may involve substantial delays. It also may be difficult to enforce legal rights in foreign countries.

Investing abroad also involves different political and economic risks. Foreign investments may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment or on the ability to repatriate assets or convert currency into U.S. dollars, or other government intervention. There may be a greater possibility of default by foreign governments or foreign government-sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments. There is no assurance that an advisor will be able to anticipate or counter these potential events and their impacts on a Fund's share price.

The considerations noted above generally are intensified for investments in developing and emerging market countries. These countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities.

C. Restricted and Illiquid Securities. The portfolios of the Funds may contain illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are any investments that each Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investments. Securities may be illiquid due to contractual or legal restrictions on resale or lack of a ready market. The following securities are considered to be illiquid: repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, nonpublicly offered securities, and restricted securities. Restricted securities are securities whose resale is subject to legal or contractual restrictions. Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions, in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933, or pursuant to Rule 144 or Rule 144A promulgated under such Act. Where registration is required, each Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense, and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time such security may be sold under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than the price it could have obtained when it decided to sell. Each Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities.

Rule 144A securities are treated as exempt from the 15% limit on illiquid securities, provided that a dealer or institutional trading market in such securities exists. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Advisor determines the liquidity of restricted securities and, through reports from the Advisor, the Board of Trustees will monitor trading activity in restricted securities. If institutional trading in restricted securities were to decline, the liquidity of each Fund could be adversely affected.

D. U.S. Government Securities. U.S. government securities are high-quality debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government. Not all U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or guaranteed by the United States Treasury. For example, securities issued by the Farm Credit Banks or by the Federal National Mortgage Association are supported by the instrumentality's right to borrow money from the U.S.

Treasury under certain circumstances. Moreover, securities issued by other agencies or instrumentalities are supported only by the credit of the entity that issued them.

E. Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities are long- and short-term debt obligations issued by companies (such as publicly issued and privately placed bonds, notes and commercial paper). The Advisor considers corporate debt securities to be of investment grade quality if they are rated BBB or higher by S&P or Baa or higher by Moody's, or if unrated, determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. For securities on the lower end of this category, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than for higher-rated securities.

F. Fixed Income Securities. The Funds may invest in all types of U.S. and non-U.S. fixed income securities, including when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if an issuer of a fixed income security cannot meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt. Interest rate risk is the risk that a Fund's investments in fixed income securities may fall when interest rates rise.

Investments in high-yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds") are considered to be more speculative than higher quality fixed income securities. They are more susceptible to credit risk than investment-grade securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or economic downturns. The values of lower quality securities are subject to greater volatility and are generally more dependent on the ability of the issuer to meet interest and principal payments than the values of higher quality securities. Issuers of high-yield securities may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings.

G. Financial Services Industry Obligations. The Funds may invest in each of the following obligations of the financial services industry:

(1) Certificate of Deposit. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank or a savings and loan association to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from fourteen days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate.

(2) Time Deposits. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution or a savings and loan association for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate.

(3) Bankers' Acceptances. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft which has been drawn on it by a customer and reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instruments upon maturity.

H. Repurchase Agreements. The Funds may invest in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by obligations issued by the U.S. government or agencies of the U.S. government ("U.S. Government Obligations"). A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser (i.e., a Fund) acquires ownership of a U.S. Government Obligation (which may be of any maturity) and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period (usually not more than 7 days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which the Funds engage will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, the Funds intends to enter into repurchase agreements only with the custodian, other banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Advisor to be creditworthy. The Advisor will monitor the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which each Fund engages in repurchase transactions.

I. Borrowing. The Funds are permitted to borrow money up to one-third of the value of its total assets. Borrowing is a speculative technique that increases both investment opportunity and a Fund's ability to achieve greater diversification. However, it also increases investment risk. Because each Fund's

investments will fluctuate in value even though the interest obligations on borrowed funds may be fixed, the Fund's net asset value may tend to increase more when its investments increase in value and decrease more when its investments decrease in value. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market interest rates and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on the borrowed funds. Also, during times of borrowing under adverse market conditions, the Funds might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

J. Securities Lending. The Funds may make long- and short-term loans of its portfolio securities to parties such as broker-dealers, banks, or institutional investors, in an amount up to 33 1/3% of Fund assets. Securities lending allows a Fund to retain ownership of the securities loaned and, at the same time, to earn additional income. Since there may be delays in the recovery of loaned securities, or even a loss of rights in collateral supplied, should the borrower fail financially, loans will be made only to parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory by the Advisor. Furthermore, loans will only be made if, in the judgment of the Advisor, the consideration to be earned from such loans would justify the risk.

The Advisor understands that it is the current view of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") that the Funds may engage in loan transactions only under the following conditions: (1) the Fund must receive between 102% - 105% collateral in the form of cash or cash equivalents (e.g. securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies, negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit); (2) the borrower must increase the collateral whenever the market value of the securities loaned (determined on a daily basis) rises above the value of the collateral; (3) after giving notice, the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan or a flat fee from the borrower, as well as amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the securities loaned and to any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan; and (6) the Board of Trustees must be able to vote proxies on the securities loaned, either by terminating the loan or by entering into an alternative arrangement with the borrower.

Cash received through loan transactions may be invested in any security in which the Funds are authorized to invest. Investing this cash subjects that investment, as well as the security loaned, to market forces (i.e., capital appreciation or depreciation).

K. Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities. These securities represent an interest in a pool of mortgages. Most mortgage-backed securities are pass-through securities, meaning that the payments received by a Fund on such securities consist of both principal and interest as the mortgages in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off. Unscheduled or early payments on the underlying mortgages may shorten the securities' effective maturities. The average life of securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans is likely to be substantially less than the original maturity of the mortgage pools as a result of prepayments or foreclosures of such mortgages. Prepayments are passed through to the registered holder with the regular monthly payments of principal and interest and have the effect of reducing future payments. To the extent the mortgages underlying a security representing an interest in a pool of mortgages are prepaid, a Fund may experience a loss (if the price at which the respective security was acquired by a Fund was at a premium over par, which represents the price at which the security will be sold upon prepayment). In addition, prepayments of such securities held by a Fund will reduce the share price of the Fund to the extent the market value of the securities at the time of prepayment exceeds their par value. Furthermore, the prices of mortgage-backed securities can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates. Prepayments may occur with greater frequency in periods of declining mortgage rates because, among other reasons, it may be possible for mortgagors to refinance their outstanding mortgages at lower interest rates. In such periods, it is likely that any prepayment proceeds would be reinvested by the Fund at lower rates of return.

L. Options Transactions. The Funds may engage in option transactions involving individual securities and stock indexes. An option involves either: (a) the right or the obligation to buy or sell a specific instrument at a specific price until the expiration date of the option; or (b) the right to receive payments or the obligation to make payments representing the difference between the closing price of a stock index

and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple until the expiration date of the option. Options are sold (written) on securities and stock indexes. The purchaser of an option on a security pays the seller (the writer) a premium for the right granted but is not obligated to buy or sell the underlying security. The purchaser of an option on a stock index pays the seller a premium for the right granted, and in return the seller of such an option is obligated to make the payment. A writer of an option may terminate the obligation prior to expiration of the option by making an offsetting purchase of an identical option. Options are traded on organized exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. To cover the potential obligations involved in writing options, the Fund will either: (a) own the underlying security, or in the case of an option on a market index, will hold a portfolio of stocks substantially replicating the movement of the index; or (b) the Fund will segregate with the custodian liquid assets sufficient to purchase the underlying security or equal to the market value of the stock index option, marked to market daily.

The purchase and writing of options requires additional skills and techniques beyond normal portfolio management and involves certain risks. The purchase of options limits a Fund's potential loss to the amount of the premium paid and can afford the Fund the opportunity to profit from favorable movements in the price of an underlying security to a greater extent than if transactions were effected in the security directly. However, the purchase of an option could result in a Fund losing a greater percentage of its investment than if the transaction were effected directly. When a Fund sells a call option, it will receive a premium, but it will give up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price as long as its obligation as a writer continues. It will also retain the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. When a Fund sells a put option, it will assume the risk that the price of the underlying security or instrument will fall below the exercise price, in which case the Funds may be required to purchase the security or instrument at a higher price than the market price of the security or instrument. In addition, there can be no assurance that a Fund can effect a closing transaction on a particular option it has sold. Further, the total premium paid for any option may be lost if a Fund does not exercise the option or, in the case of over-the-counter options, the writer does not perform its obligations.

M. Real Estate Investment Trusts. The Funds may invest in the securities of real estate investment trusts (REITs). REITs offer investors greater liquidity and diversification than direct ownership of properties. A REIT is a corporation or business trust that invests substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate. Equity REITs are those which purchase or lease land and buildings and generate income primarily from rental income. Equity REITs may also realize capital gains (or losses) when selling property that has appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs are those that invest in real estate mortgages and generate income primarily from interest payments on mortgage loans. Hybrid REITs generally invest in both real property and mortgages. Unlike corporations, REITs do not pay income taxes if they meet certain IRS requirements. Real estate related equity securities also include those insured by real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings (for investment or as part of their operations), as well as companies whose products and services are directly related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders or mortgage servicing companies. Like any investment in real estate though, a REIT's performance depends on several factors, such as its ability to find tenants, renew leases and finance property purchases and renovations. Other risks associated with REIT investments include the fact that equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and are not fully diversified. These characteristics subject REITs to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. They are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Additionally, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, a shareholder bears not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund but also may indirectly bear similar expenses of some of the REITs in which it invests.

N. Futures and Options on Futures. The Funds may buy and sell stock index futures contracts. A stock index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the buyer to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific stock index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement was made. No physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index is made. Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held to maturity but are liquidated through offsetting transactions that may result in a profit or a loss.

The Funds may sell stock index futures contracts in anticipation of or during a market decline to attempt to offset the decrease in market value of its long positions in equity securities that might otherwise result. When the Funds are not fully invested in stocks and anticipates a significant market advance, they may buy stock index futures in order to gain rapid market exposure that may in part or entirely offset increases in the cost of common stocks that it intends to buy.

Each Fund may buy and sell call and put options on stock index futures to hedge against risks of market price movements in its long portfolio and to maintain short positions through transactions other than short sales of securities. The need to hedge against market movement risks will depend on the extent of diversification of the Fund's common stock portfolio and the sensitivity of such investments to factors influencing the stock market as a whole.

Call and put options on stock index futures are similar to options on securities except that, rather than the right to buy and sell stock at a specified price, options on stock index futures give the holder the right to receive cash. Upon exercise of the option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's futures margin account which represents the amount by which the market price of the futures contract, at exercise, exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in case of a put, the exercise price of the option on the futures contract. If an option is exercised on the last trading day before the expiration date of the option, the settlement will be made entirely in cash in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise price of the option and the closing price of the futures contract on the expiration date.

To the extent a Fund enters into a futures contract, it will deposit in a segregated account with a custodian bank or U.S. Treasury obligations equal to a specified percentage of the value of the futures contract (the initial margin), as required by the relevant contract market and futures commission merchant. The futures contract will be marked to market daily. Should the value of the futures contract decline relative to the Fund's position, the Fund, if required by law, will pay the futures commission merchant an amount equal to the change in value to maintain its appropriate margin balance.

Transactions involving futures contracts and related options carry risk. There is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular options or futures contract at any particular time, and a Fund may be unable to promptly liquidate unfavorable positions. Consequently, the Fund may have to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of change in its value. As a result, the Fund's access to other assets held to cover its options or futures positions could also be impaired. There is also the risk that there will be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of the investments being hedged and the options or futures used. In addition, the Fund will pay commissions and other costs in connection with such investments.

O. Other Investment Companies. The Funds may purchase securities of open-end or closed-end investment companies if the purchase is in compliance with the 1940 Act. If the Funds invests in securities of other investment companies, the return of any such investment will be reduced by the operating expenses, including investment advisory and administrative fees, of such investment companies. However, the Advisor believes that at times the return and liquidity features of these securities will be more beneficial than other types of securities.

P. Reverse Repurchase Agreements. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a fund sells a security to another party, such as a bank or a broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase that security at an agreed-upon price and time. The Funds will only enter into reverse repurchase agreements with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the Advisor. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of a Fund's assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

Q. Zero Coupon Bonds. Zero coupon bonds do not make interest payments; instead, they are sold at a discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be more volatile than other types of fixed-income securities when interest rates change. In calculating a Fund's dividend, a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value is considered income.

R. Exchange-Traded Notes. The Funds may invest in exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), which are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are traded on a major exchange (e.g., NYSE) during normal trading hours. However, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to principal amount, subject to the day's index factor. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees. ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments and provide no principal protection. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity. The value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying index remaining unchanged. ETNs are synthetic instruments in that they do not represent an interest in the ETNs underlying securities. Additionally, because the ETNs are issued by third parties, there is a risk that the party issuing the ETN may default.

S. Commodities. The Funds may also invest in underlying funds that hold a portfolio of commodities. Commodities are physical substances, such as metals, that investors buy or sell on the market, usually through futures contracts. The price of a commodity is subject to supply and demand. Commodity risk refers to the uncertainties of future market values and the size of future income, caused by fluctuation in the price of a commodity. An investment in commodities contends with the following types of risks: price risk, adverse movements in world prices, exchange rates, and the basis between local and world prices; quantity risk; cost risk, input price risk; and political risk, how political conditions can affect supply, demand and the price of commodities.

Certain ETFs and ETNs may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the "90% Test" (as defined below under the heading "Taxation as a RIC") which must be met for a Fund to maintain its status as a regulated investment company under the Code. If one or more ETFs or ETNs generates more non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Test than the Fund's portfolio management expects, it could cause the Fund inadvertently to fail the 90% Test.

T. Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Funds may hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include money market funds, commercial paper (for example, short-term notes with maturities typically up to 12 months in length issued by corporations, governmental bodies, or bank/corporation sponsored conduits (asset-backed commercial paper)); short-term bank obligations (for example, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances (time drafts on a commercial bank where the bank accepts an irrevocable obligation to pay at maturity)); or bank notes; savings association and saving bank obligations (for example, bank notes and certificates of deposit issued by savings banks or savings associations); securities of the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities that mature or may be redeemed in one year or less, and; corporate bonds and notes that mature or that may be redeemed in one year or less.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Funds and are fundamental ("Fundamental"), i.e., they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund. As used in the Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information, the term "majority" of the outstanding shares of a Fund means the lesser of: (1) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Other investment practices described in this Statement of Additional Information, as well as the Funds' prospectus may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy and are considered non-fundamental .

1. Borrowing Money. The Funds will not borrow money, except: (a) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (b) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings

are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that the Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of the Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions.

2. Senior Securities. The Funds will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Fund, provided that the Fund's engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. Underwriting. The Funds will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons. This limitation is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), the Funds may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. Real Estate. The Funds will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities which are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

5. Commodities. The Funds will not purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from purchasing or selling options or futures contracts, from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities or from investing in companies which are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. Loans. The Funds will not make loans to other persons, except: (a) by loaning portfolio securities; (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements; or (c) by purchasing nonpublicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures, or other securities.

7. Concentration. Each Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or repurchase agreements related to these securities.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by a Fund, provided that if following the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer or a position held that is prohibited by any applicable limitation or restriction of a Fund, the Fund shall, within ninety days (three days in the case of Investment Limitation #1 above) after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition (or the date of exceeding the borrowing limit with respect to Investment Limitation #1 above), dispose of all of the securities of such issuer or such portion thereof or eliminate such position, as shall be necessary to bring the investment or position within the bounds of the applicable limitation or restriction of the Fund.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISOR

The Advisor is Potomac Fund Management, Inc., located at 777 Brickell Ave, Suite #500-9455, Miami, FL 33131. The Advisor is owned and controlled by Manish Khatta.

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Advisor manages the investment portfolio of the Funds, subject to policies adopted by the Trust's Board of Trustees. Under the Management Agreement, the Advisor, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Trust, furnishes office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and executive personnel necessary for managing the assets of the Funds. The Advisor receives an annual investment management fee of 1.25% of each Fund's average daily net assets.

The Advisor retains the right to use the names "Conquer Risk Fund" or any derivative thereof in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Advisor is or may become associated. The Trust's right to use the names " Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund" or any derivative thereof automatically ceases ninety days after termination of the Management Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Advisor on ninety days' written notice.

The Advisor may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a bank or other financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Funds believes that there would be no material impact on the Funds or its shareholders. Financial institutions may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the financial institution's services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Funds may from time to time purchase securities issued by financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Funds, no preference will be shown for such securities.

Under the Services Agreement, the Advisor assumes and pays all ordinary expenses of the Funds, except that the Funds pays all management fees, brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as (a) interest and (b) dividend expenses on securities sold short), ADR Fees, underlying fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary or non-recurring expenses. Under the Services Agreement, the Advisor receives an annual Services Agreement fee of 0.65% of the Fund's average daily net assets up to \$25 million, 0.35% of the Fund's average daily net assets from \$25 million to \$100 million, and 0.25% of such assets in excess of \$100 million. The Funds may also pay expenses which they are authorized to pay pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act.

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Manish Khatta (the "Portfolio Manager") is the portfolio manager of the Funds. Each Fund's investment portfolio is primarily managed on a day-to-day basis by Manish Khatta. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager as of May 31, 2020:

Manish Khatta

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	893	\$138.6 Million	0	0

Mr. Khatta manages separate accounts that may be similar to that to the Funds. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the day-to-day management of the Funds and other accounts. The management of the Funds and other accounts may result in unequal time and attention being devoted to a Fund and other accounts. Another potential conflict of interest may arise where another account has the same investment objective as the Funds, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Further, a potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's

knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of a Fund trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of a Fund. These potential conflicts of interest could create the appearance that the portfolio manager is favoring one investment vehicle over another.

Mr. Khatta is not paid a salary to manage the Funds. There are no bonuses, deferred compensation or retirement plans associated with the Portfolio Manager's service to the Funds. Mr. Khatta participates directly in the profits and losses of the Advisor, which includes the management fees paid by the Funds.

Because the Funds are newly organized, the Portfolio Manager has no beneficial ownership of Fund shares as of the date of this SAI.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees supervises the business activities of the Trust. The names of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust are shown below. The Trustees who are "interested persons" of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, are indicated by an asterisk. Each Trustee serves until the Trustee sooner dies, resigns, retires or is removed. Officers hold office for one year and until their respective successors are chosen and qualified.

The Board is currently composed of four Trustees, including three Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Funds, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each an "Independent Trustee"). In addition to four regularly scheduled meetings per year, the Board holds special meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Board of Trustees has established an Audit Committee comprised entirely of Trustees who are Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee is generally responsible for (i) overseeing and monitoring the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and its financial reporting process, (ii) selecting and recommending to the full Board of Trustees the appointment of auditors for the Trust, (iii) reviewing audit plans, fees, and other material arrangements with respect to the engagement of auditors, including permissible non-audit services performed; (iv) reviewing the qualifications of the auditor's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and (v) monitoring the auditor's independence.

Board Leadership Structure. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees is Mr. George Cossolias, who is an "independent person" of the Trust, within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Board has established an Audit Committee which allows it to access the expertise necessary to oversee the Trust, identify risks, recognize shareholder concerns and needs and highlight opportunities. The Audit Committee is able to focus Board time and attention to matters of interest to shareholders and, through its private sessions with the Trust's auditor, Chief Compliance Officer and legal counsel, stay fully informed regarding management decisions. The Board of Trustees had determined that its leadership structure is appropriate based on the size of the Trust, the Board's current responsibilities, each Trustee's ability to participate in the oversight of the Trust and committee transparency. The Board periodically reviews this leadership structure and believes it to be appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and allocates responsibility among the Audit Committee of the Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight.

Risk Oversight. Mutual funds face a number of risks, including investment risk, compliance risk and valuation risk. The Board oversees management of the Fund's risks directly and through its officers. While day-to-day risk management responsibilities rest with each Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, investment advisors and other service providers, the Board monitors and tracks risk by: (1) receiving and reviewing quarterly reports related to the performance and operations of the Fund; (2) reviewing and approving, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust, including the Trust's valuation policies and transaction procedures; (3) periodically meeting with the portfolio manager to review investment strategies, techniques and related risks; (4) meeting with representatives of key service providers, including the Fund's investment advisors, administrator, distributor, transfer agent and the independent registered public accounting firm, to discuss the activities of the Fund; (5) engaging the services of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund to test the compliance procedures of the Trust and its service

providers; (6) receiving and reviewing reports from the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm regarding the Fund's financial condition and the Trust's internal controls; and (7) receiving and reviewing an annual written report prepared by the Chief Compliance Officer reviewing the adequacy of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation. The Board has concluded that its general oversight of the investment advisors and other service providers as implemented through the reporting and monitoring process outlined above allows the Board to effectively administer its risk oversight function.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board of Trustees has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board of Trustees, Thomas H. Addis III, Allen C. Brown and George Cossolias. The Audit Committee meets at least once a year, or more often as required, in conjunction with meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee oversees and monitors the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and its financial reporting process. The Audit Committee selects and recommends to the full Board of Trustees the appointment of auditors for the Trust. The Audit Committee also reviews audit plans, fees, and other material arrangements with respect to the engagement of auditors, including permissible non-audit services performed. It reviews the qualifications of the auditor's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and monitors the auditor's independence. During the fiscal period ended June 30, 2022 the Audit Committee met four times.

The Board nominates and appoints trustees to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees and to stand for election at shareholder meetings of the Trust. The nomination of any Independent Trustees to the Board is made in the sole and exclusive discretion of the current Independent Trustees. The Trustees do not consider nominations by shareholders for trustee candidates. Each Trustee was nominated to serve on the Board of Trustees based on their particular experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills. The characteristics that have led the Board to conclude that each of the Trustees should continue to serve as a Trustee of the Trust are discussed below.

Jeffrey R. Provence. Mr. Jeffrey R. Provence has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2000. Mr. Jeffrey R. Provence is the CEO of Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. which provides the Board of Trustees with knowledge related to fund administration. Mr. Jeffrey R. Provence is also a General Partner of Value Trend Capital Management, LP, and has worked in the investment management industry since 1995 providing investment management knowledge to the Board of Trustees.

Thomas H. Addis III. Mr. Addis has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2000. Mr. Addis is the Executive Director/CEO of the Southern California PGA. His strategic planning, organizational and leadership skills help the Board set long-term goals.

Allen C. Brown. Mr. Brown has served as a Trustee since June 2010. He has been an estate planning and business attorney since 1970. As a practicing attorney for over four decades, Mr. Brown provides a valued legal perspective to the Board of Trustees.

George Cossolias. Mr. Cossolias has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2000, and as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees since May 2013. As a Certified Public Accountant, Mr. Cossolias brings budgeting and financial reporting skills to the Board of Trustees. Mr. Cossolias serves as Chairman of the Trust's Audit Committee.

The trustees and officers, together with their addresses, age, principal occupations during the past five years are as follows:

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ , and Year of Birth	Position(s) with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios In Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee
Ross C. Provence, Year of Birth: 1938	President	Indefinite Term; Since 2000	General Partner and Portfolio Manager for Value Trend Capital Management, LP (1995 to current). Estate planning attorney (1963 to current).	N/A	N/A
Jeffrey R. Provence ⁽²⁾ , Year of Birth: 1969	Trustee, Secretary and Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since 2000	CEO, Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. (2001 to current). General Partner and Portfolio Manager for Value Trend Capital Management, LP (1995 to current).	13	Blue Chip Investor Funds, Meeder Funds
Julian G. Winters, Year of Birth: 1968	Chief Compliance Officer	Chief Compliance Officer Since 2010	Managing Member, Watermark Solutions LLC (investment compliance and consulting) since March 2007.	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The address of each trustee and officer is c/o PFS Funds, 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, CA 92020.

⁽²⁾ Jeffrey R. Provence is considered "interested person" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act by virtue of his position with the Trust.

Independent Trustees

<u>Name, Address⁽¹⁾, and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios In Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held By Trustee</u>
Thomas H. Addis III, Year of Birth: 1945	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2000	Executive Director/CEO, Southern California PGA (2006 to current).	13	None
Allen C. Brown, Year of Birth: 1943	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2010	Law Office of Allen C. Brown. Estate planning and business attorney (1970 to current).	13	Blue Chip Investor Funds
George Cossolias, CPA, Year of Birth: 1935	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2000	Partner of CWDL, CPAs (February 1, 2014 to current). Owner of George Cossolias & Company, CPAs (1972 to January 31, 2014). President of Lubrication Specialists, Inc. (develops and distributes petroleum based products) (1996 to current).	13	Blue Chip Investor Funds, Neiman Funds

(1) The address of each trustee and officer is c/o PFS Funds, 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, California 92020.

BOARD INTEREST IN THE FUND

As of June 30, 2020, the Trustees owned the following amounts in the Funds:

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Securities In the Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities In All Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies</u>
Jeffrey R. Provence ⁽¹⁾	\$0	Over \$100,000
Thomas H. Addis III	\$0	\$0
Allen C. Brown	\$0	\$0
George Cossolias, CPA	\$0	\$0

(1) Jeffrey R. Provence is considered "interested person" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act by virtue of his position with the Trust.

COMPENSATION

Trustee fees are paid by the advisors to the Funds of the Trust, including the Advisor to the Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund. Trustees who are deemed "interested persons" of the Trust receive no compensation. Each Independent Trustee shall receive a \$375 per meeting fee for each series portfolio of the Trust unless such series portfolio has not reached (i) 5 years of operations (ii) or \$5 million in assets, in such case the fee would be \$250 per meeting. Additionally, for each series portfolio with less than one year of operation the maximum per meeting fee received by an Independent Trustee is \$250. The following table shows Trustee compensation for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2020:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from each Fund⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Compensation from the Fund Complex</u>
Jeffrey R. Provence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Thomas H. Addis III	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$12,125
Allen C. Brown	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$12,125
George Cossolias, CPA	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$12,125

⁽¹⁾ The Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2020. It is estimated that the compensation to be paid to each Independent Trustee will be \$1,000 per Fund for the first fiscal year of operation for the Conquer Risk Managed Volatility Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Rotation Fund, Conquer Risk Tactical Opportunities Fund and Conquer Risk Defensive Bull Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to a Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the Management Agreement with the Advisor. As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees and officers of the Trust do not own any of the outstanding shares of the Funds. As of the date of this SAI, the Funds had no principal shareholders or control persons.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to policies established by the Board of Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for the Fund's portfolio decisions and the placing of the Fund's portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Advisor seeks the best qualitative execution for the Fund, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Advisor generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received. The Advisor may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Trust as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Advisor may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell the Fund's shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts.

The Advisor is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Fund and/or the other accounts over which the Advisor exercises investment discretion and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker

or dealer would charge if the Advisor determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Advisor's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Fund effects securities transactions may also be used by the Advisor in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Advisor in connection with its services to the Fund. Although research services and other information are useful to the Fund and the Advisor, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees and the Advisor that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Advisor of performing its duties to the Fund under the Investment Advisory Agreement. Due to research services provided by brokers, the Fund may direct trades to certain brokers.

The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements which enables the Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making portfolio decisions, and the Fund may engage in short-term trading to achieve its investment objective.

Over-the-counter transactions may be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

When the Fund and another of the Advisor's clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Advisor may execute the transaction on a combined ("blocked") basis. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Fund because of the increased volume of the transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. In the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis. The allocation may be adjusted by the Advisor, taking into account such factors as the size of the individual orders and transaction costs, when the Advisor believes an adjustment is reasonable.

The Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The personnel subject to the Code of Ethics are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. You may obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics from the SEC.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION ("the Fund" covers each of the Funds separately)

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable federal income tax laws of the U.S. as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. income, estate or gift tax, or foreign, state or local tax concerns affecting the Fund and its shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in the Fund). The

discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences to them of investing in the Fund.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, real estate investment trust, insurance company, regulated investment company ("RIC"), individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes shares of the Fund are held by U.S. shareholders and that such shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. shareholder is a beneficial owner of shares of the Fund who is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. shareholders have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A "Non-U.S. shareholder" is a beneficial owner of shares of the Fund that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of the Fund, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder who is a partner of a partnership holding the Fund shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of its Fund shares.

Taxation as a RIC

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). There can be no assurance that it actually will so qualify. The Fund will qualify as a RIC if, among other things, it meets the source-of-income and the asset-diversification requirements. With respect to the source-of-income requirement, the Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership." A "qualified publicly traded partnership" is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Internal Revenue Code section 7704. However, for these purposes, a qualified publicly traded partnership does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is described in (i) above. Income derived from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) or trust is qualifying income to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership or trust which would be qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as realized by the partnership or trust.

If a RIC fails this 90% income test, as long as such failure is inadvertent such RIC is only required to pay a tax equal to the amount by which it failed the 90% income test.

With respect to the asset-diversification requirement, the Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is

represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs of (a) one issuer, (b) two or more issuers that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (c) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If a RIC fails this asset-diversification test, such RIC, in addition to other cure provisions previously permitted, has a 6-month period to correct any failure without incurring a penalty if such failure is "de minimis."

Similarly, if a RIC fails this asset-diversification test and the failure is not de minimis, a RIC can cure failure if: (a) the RIC files with the Treasury Department a description of each asset that causes the RIC to fail the diversification tests; (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; and (c) the failure is cured within six months (or such other period specified by the Treasury). In such cases, a tax is imposed on the RIC equal to the greater of: (a) \$50,000 or (b) an amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of corporate tax (currently 21%) by the amount of net income generated during the period of diversification test failure by the assets that caused the RIC to fail the diversification test.

If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and distributes to its shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of the sum of (i) its "investment company taxable income" as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed, the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, any ordinary income or capital gain retained by the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 21%). The Fund intends to distribute at least annually substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain.

The Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the portion of its undistributed ordinary income with respect to each calendar year and undistributed capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to the one-year period ending on October 31 in that calendar year. In order to avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund's ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (ii) 98.2% of the Fund's capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31), and (iii) any income realized, but not distributed, and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax in preceding years. The Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal market conditions, does not expect to be subject to this excise tax.

To the extent that a Fund has capital loss carryforwards from prior tax years, those carryforwards will reduce the net capital gains that can support the Fund's distribution of Capital Gain Dividends. If the Fund uses net capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or before December 22, 2010 (pre-2011 losses), those carryforwards will not reduce the Fund's current earnings and profits, as losses incurred in later years will. As a result, if the Fund then makes distributions of capital gains recognized during the current year in excess of net capital gains (as reduced by carryforwards), the portion of the excess equal to pre-2011 losses factoring into net capital gain will be taxable as an ordinary dividend distribution, even though that distributed excess amount would not have been subject to tax if retained by the Fund. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. Beginning in 2011, a RIC is permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). For net capital losses recognized prior to such date, such losses are permitted to be carried forward up to 8 years and are characterized as short-term. These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of the Fund, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

The Fund's net realized gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards.

The Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which it does not receive cash. For example, if the Fund holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment in kind interest or, in certain cases, with increasing interest rates or that are issued with warrants), the Fund must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Fund in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (discussed below) for the year of accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to its shareholders to satisfy the distribution requirement, even though it will not have received an amount of cash that corresponds with the income earned.

Gain or loss realized by the Fund from the sale or exchange of warrants acquired by the Fund as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long the Fund held a particular warrant. Upon the exercise of a warrant acquired by the Fund, the Fund's tax basis in the stock purchased under the warrant will equal the sum of the amount paid for the warrant plus the strike price paid on the exercise of the warrant. Except as set forth in "Failure to Qualify as a RIC," the remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund will qualify as a RIC for each taxable year.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If the Fund is unable to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, it could be subject to corporate level income tax on all of its income and gain, regardless of whether or not such income was distributed. Distributions to the Fund's shareholders of such income and gain will not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such event, the Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders, and non-corporate shareholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced rates of U.S. federal income, provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholders' tax basis in their Fund shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To qualify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, the Fund would be required to satisfy the source-of-income, the asset diversification, and the annual distribution requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Internal Revenue Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that re-qualify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, the Fund would be subject to tax on any unrealized built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent 10 years, unless the Fund made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of its re-qualification as a RIC.

Taxation for U.S. Shareholders

Distributions paid to U.S. shareholders by the Fund from its investment company taxable income (which is, generally, the Fund's ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses) are generally taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions (if designated by the Fund) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the Fund's income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations, excluding distributions from tax-exempt organizations, exempt farmers' cooperatives or real estate investment trusts or (ii) in the case of individual

shareholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at reduced rates under Section 1(h)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code (which provided for a minimum 20% rate) to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, and provided in each case certain holding period and other requirements are met. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations (e.g., generally, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a qualified comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, or the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A qualified foreign corporation generally excludes any foreign corporation, which for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company. Distributions made to a U.S. shareholder from an excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses ("capital gain dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to such shareholder but retained by the Fund, are taxable to such shareholder as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by the Fund, regardless of the length of time such shareholder owned the shares of the Fund. The maximum tax rate on capital gain dividends received by individuals is generally 20% (5% for individuals in lower brackets). Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will be treated by the U.S. shareholder, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. shareholder's shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to the U.S. shareholder (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). Generally, not later than sixty days after the close of its taxable year, the Fund will provide the shareholders with a written notice designating the amount of any qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends and other distributions.

As a RIC, the Fund will be subject to the AMT, but any items that are treated differently for AMT purposes must be apportioned between the Fund and the shareholders and this may affect the shareholders' AMT liabilities. Although regulations explaining the precise method of apportionment have not yet been issued by the IRS, the Fund intends in general to apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each shareholder bear to the Fund's taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction), unless the Fund determines that a different method for a particular item is warranted under the circumstances.

For purposes of determining (i) whether the annual distribution requirement is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If the Fund makes such an election, the U.S. shareholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by the U.S. shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets at the close of the taxable year consist of stock or securities in foreign corporations and certain other requirements are met, the Fund may elect to have its foreign tax deduction or credit for such withholding taxes be taken by its investors instead of claiming it on its tax return. If such an election is made, each investor will include in gross income his proportional share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Investors may claim the amount of such taxes paid as a foreign tax credit in order to reduce the amount of U.S. federal income tax liability that an investor incurs on his or her foreign source income, including foreign source income from the Fund. If the Fund makes the election, it will furnish the shareholders with a written notice after the close of its taxable year. The Fund intends to distribute all realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If, however, the Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross

income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholders.

Sales and other dispositions of the shares of the Fund generally are taxable events. U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax advisor with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the shares of the Fund is properly treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. The sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund will generally result in capital gain or loss to the shareholder equal to the difference between the amount realized and his adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) by such shareholder with respect to such shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund generally will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are acquired within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the shares are disposed. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gain of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income of corporations. For non-corporate taxpayers, short-term capital gain will currently be taxed at the rate applicable to ordinary income, while long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Capital losses are subject to certain limitations.

The Fund has chosen average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Fund will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than the Fund's standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Internal Revenue Service regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current Internal Revenue Service cost basis tax reporting regulations, the Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." The Fund and its service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

Original Issue Discount, Pay-In-Kind Securities, and Market Discount. Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount ("OID") is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund's taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security.

Some debt obligations (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having "market discount." Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligations issued with OID, its "revised issue price") over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a

debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt obligation. Alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects. In the case of higher-risk securities, the amount of market discount may be unclear. See “Higher-Risk Securities.”

Some debt obligations (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as having “acquisition discount” (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price), or OID in the case of certain types of debt obligations. The Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt obligations having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

In addition, payment-in-kind securities will, and commodity-linked notes may, give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If the Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. A tax-exempt shareholder could recognize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 514(b). Furthermore, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize UBTI if the Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Fund exceeds the Fund’s investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in regulated investment companies that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year, must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in the Fund that recognizes “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in the Fund that recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Fund. The Fund has not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the consequences of investing in the Fund.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. A passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) is any

foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

Equity investments by the Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, the Fund may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in its PFIC holdings “to the market” as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.” Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, the Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the re-characterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Foreign Taxation. Income received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

The RICs in which the Fund invests may invest in foreign securities. Dividends and interest received by an RIC’s holding of foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If the RIC in which the Fund invests is taxable as a RIC and meets certain other requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of such RIC’s total assets at the close of its respective taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then the RIC should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable its shareholders, including the Fund in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations.

A “qualified fund of funds” is a RIC that has at least 50% of the value of its total interests invested in other RICs at the end of each quarter of the taxable year. If the Fund satisfied this requirement or if it meets certain other requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets at the close of its taxable year consist of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then the Fund should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable its shareholders to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations.

Foreign Shareholders. Capital Gain Dividends are generally not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax. Absent a specific statutory exemption, dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends paid by the Fund to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code (such shareholder, a “foreign shareholder”) are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gains, or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a foreign person directly, would not be subject to withholding.

A regulated investment company is not required to withhold any amounts (i) with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign person (w) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (x) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign person is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (y) that is within a foreign country that has inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (z) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign person and the foreign person is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign person, to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders (“interest-related dividends”), and (ii) with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual foreign person who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests as described below) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the regulated investment company (“short-term capital gain dividends”). If the Fund invests in an underlying fund that pays such distributions to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to foreign persons.

The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to foreign shareholders of Funds that do not currently report their dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends.

In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Foreign persons should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Under U.S. federal tax law, a beneficial holder of shares who is a foreign shareholder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States, (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of “U.S. real property interests” (“USRPIs”) apply to the foreign shareholder’s sale of shares of the Fund or to the Capital Gain Dividend the foreign shareholder received (as described below).

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder has a trade or business in the United States, and the dividends are effectively connected with the beneficial holder’s conduct of that trade or business, the dividend will be subject to U.S. federal net income taxation at regular income tax rates.

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by that beneficial holder in the United States.

To qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder

must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-US status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or substitute form). Foreign shareholders in the Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

A beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal tax on income referred to above.

Backup Withholding. The Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 24%.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets. Certain individuals (and, if provided in future guidance, certain domestic entities) must disclose annually their interests in "specified foreign financial assets" on IRS Form 8938, which must be attached to their U.S. federal income tax returns for taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010. The IRS has not yet released a copy of the Form 8938 and has suspended the requirement to attach Form 8938 for any taxable year for which an income tax return is filed before the release of Form 8938. Following Form 8938's release, individuals will be required to attach to their next income tax return required to be filed with the IRS a Form 8938 for each taxable year for which the filing of Form 8938 was suspended. Until the IRS provides more details regarding this reporting requirement, including in Form 8938 itself and related Treasury regulations, it remains unclear under what circumstances, if any, a shareholder's (indirect) interest in the Funds' "specified foreign financial assets," if any, will be required to be reported on this Form 8938.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Legislation enacted in March 2010 require the reporting to the IRS of direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts and foreign entities by U.S. persons. Failure to provide this required information can result in a 30% withholding tax on certain payments ("withholdable payments") made after December 31, 2012. Specifically, withholdable payments subject to this 30% withholding tax include payments of U.S.-source dividends and interest made on or after January 1, 2014, and payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S.-source dividends or interest made on or after January 1, 2015.

The IRS has issued preliminary regulations with respect to these new rules. Their scope remains unclear and potentially subject to material change. Very generally, it is possible that distributions made by the Fund after the dates noted above (or such later dates as may be provided in future guidance) to a shareholder, including a distribution in redemption of shares and a distribution of income or gains otherwise exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to non-U.S. shareholders described above (e.g., Capital Gain Dividends, Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends and interest-related dividends, as described above) will be subject to the 30% withholding requirement. Payments to a foreign shareholder that is a "foreign financial institution" will generally be subject to withholding, unless such shareholder enters into a timely agreement with the IRS. Payments to shareholders that are U.S. persons or foreign individuals will generally not be subject to withholding, so long as such shareholders provide the Fund

with such certifications or other documentation, including, to the extent required, with regard to such shareholders' direct and indirect owners, as the Fund requires to comply with the new rules. Persons investing in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding the application of the new reporting and withholding regime to their investments in the Fund.

Shareholders are urged to consult a tax advisor regarding this new reporting and withholding regime, in light of their particular circumstances.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans. Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the suitability of shares of the Fund as an investment through such plans, and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

FATCA. Although the Fund does not allow accounts from foreign jurisdictions at this time, the following disclosure regarding FATCA is nonetheless potentially relevant to the Fund and its investors. Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by the Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative and administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal income, estate or gift taxes, or foreign, state, local taxes or other taxes.

PRICING OF FUND SHARES

The price (net asset value) of the shares of the Funds are determined at the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business (the Exchange is closed on weekends, most federal holidays, and Good Friday). For a description of the methods used to determine the net asset value (share price), see "Determination of Net Asset Value" in the Prospectus.

Equity securities generally are valued by using market quotations but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Advisor believes such prices more accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. Securities that are traded on any stock exchange or on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price, an equity security is generally valued by the pricing service at its last bid price. When market quotations are not readily available, when the Advisor determines that the market quotation or the price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the current market value, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, such securities are valued as determined in good faith by the Advisor, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

Fixed income securities generally are valued by using market quotations but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Advisor believes such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. A pricing service utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal

institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. If the Advisor decides that a price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the fair market value of the securities, when prices are not readily available from a pricing service, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Advisor, subject to review of the Board of Trustees. Short term investments in fixed income securities with maturities of less than 60 days when acquired, or which subsequently are within 60 days of maturity, are valued by using the amortized cost method of valuation, which the Board has determined will represent fair value.

PURCHASES AND SALES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS

The Funds may be purchased through broker-dealers and other intermediaries. Each Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on each Fund's behalf. A Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, received the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's net asset value next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund's transfer agent has established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

CUSTODIAN

US Bank, N.A., 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (the "Custodian") has been selected as the Trust's custodian. The Custodian holds in safekeeping certificated securities and cash belonging to the Fund and, in such capacity, is the registered owner of securities held in book entry form belonging to the Fund. Upon instruction, the Custodian will receive and deliver cash and securities of the Fund in connection with Fund transactions and collect all dividends and other distributions made with respect to Fund portfolio securities. The Custodian will also maintain certain accounts and records of the Fund.

FUND SERVICES

Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC. ("MSS"), 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147, acts as the Fund's transfer agent. MSS maintains the records of the shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. MSS receives an annual fee from the Advisor of \$11.50 per shareholder (direct shareholders) or \$8.00 per shareholder (Fundserv accounts) (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$775) for these transfer agency services.

In addition, MSS provides the Funds with fund accounting services, which includes certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. For its services as fund accountant, MSS receives an annual fee from the Advisor based on the average value of each Fund. These fees are:

from \$0 to \$25 million in assets the annual fee is \$22,200, from \$25 million to \$50 million in assets the annual fee is \$31,700, from \$50 million to \$75 million in assets the annual fee is \$37,450, from \$75 million to \$100 million in assets the annual fee is \$43,200, from \$100 million to \$125 million in assets the annual fee is \$48,950, from \$125 million to \$150 million in assets the annual fee is \$54,700, from \$150 million to \$200 million in assets the annual fee is \$60,450, from \$200 million to \$300 million in assets the annual fee is \$60,450 plus .01% on assets greater than \$200 million and above \$300 million in assets the annual fee is \$70,450 plus .005% on assets greater than \$300 million (subject to certain waivers when assets are below \$10 million).

Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. ("PFS"), 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, CA 92020, provides the Funds with administrative services, including regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. PFS receives a monthly fee from the Advisor equal to an annual rate of 0.07% of each Fund's assets under \$200 million, 0.05% of the next \$500 million of each Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.03% of the average daily net assets of each Fund thereafter (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$2,500 for each Fund and any waivers). A Trustee of the Trust is the CEO of PFS.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. The independent registered public accounting firm performs an annual audit of the Fund's financial statements and provides financial, tax and accounting consulting services as requested.

DISTRIBUTOR

Rafferty Capital Markets, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 1010 Franklin Avenue - 3rd Floor, Garden City, NY 11530, serves as the principal underwriter of the Fund's shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer and acts as the Fund's principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Fund's shares.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Practus, LLP, 11300 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Ste. 310, Leawood, KS 66211, serves as legal counsel for the Trust and Fund.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Funds are required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which are sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. Each Fund is also required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. The Funds must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Funds, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of the Funds without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor). Information contained in annual and semi-annual reports mailed to shareholders, as well as information filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT and information posted on the Funds' website, is public information. All other information is non-public information.

The Funds have an ongoing relationship with third-party servicing agents to release portfolio holdings information on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Funds. These third-party servicing agents are the Advisor, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, Distributor, Administrator and Custodian. The Funds also may disclose portfolio holdings, as needed, to auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services, printers, parties to merger and reorganization agreements and their agents, and prospective or newly hired investment advisors or sub-advisors. The Funds' Chief Compliance Officer must authorize all disclosures of portfolio holdings. The

lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel or prospective sub-advisors at any time. This information is disclosed to all such third parties under conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. The Fund also releases information to Morningstar, Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg, and Factset on a delayed basis after the information has been filed with the SEC or otherwise made public. The Fund believes, based upon its size and history, that these are reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality of the Fund's portfolio holdings and will provide sufficient protection against personal trading based on the information.

The Funds are prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about a Fund's portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Board. The Advisor must submit any proposed arrangement pursuant to which the Advisor intends to disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings to the Board, which will review such arrangement to determine (i) whether it is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, (ii) whether the information will be kept confidential and (iii) whether the disclosure presents a conflict of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Advisor, or any affiliated person of the Funds, or the Advisor. Additionally, the Funds, the Advisor, and any affiliated persons of the Advisor, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Funds, as a result of disclosing the Funds' portfolio holdings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds recently commenced operations and, as a result, has no financial statements. You can receive free copies of reports (once available), request other information and discuss your questions about the Funds by contacting the Trust directly at:

Conquer Risk Funds
c/o Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC
8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400
Broadview Heights, OH 44147

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Trust and the Advisor each have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in shareholders' best interests. As a brief summary, the Trust's policy delegates responsibility regarding proxy voting to the Advisor subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Advisor votes the Fund's proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policy, subject to the provisions of the Trust's policy regarding conflicts of interests. The Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure is attached as Exhibit A. The Advisor's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure is attached as Exhibit B.

The Trust's policy provides that, if a conflict of interest between the Advisor and its affiliates and the Fund arises with respect to any proxy, the Advisor must fully disclose the conflict to the Board of Trustees and vote the proxy in accordance with the Board's instructions. The Board shall make the proxy voting decision that in its judgment, after reviewing the recommendation of the Advisor, is most consistent with the Advisor's proxy voting policies and in the best interests of Fund shareholders.

MORE INFORMATION. The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-Month period ended June 30 will be available after August 31 without charge, upon request by calling toll-free, 1-888-774-6679 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling 1-888-774-6679 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

EXHIBIT A

PFS FUNDS

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURE

PFS Funds (the “Trust”) is a registered open-end investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Trust offers multiple series (each a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”). Effective April 14, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted rule and form amendments under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the 1940 Act to require registered management investment companies to provide disclosure about how they vote proxies for their portfolio securities (collectively, the rule and form amendments are referred to herein as the “Proxy Rule”).

Consistent with its fiduciary duties and pursuant to the Proxy Rule, the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) has adopted this proxy voting policy on behalf of the Trust (the “Policy”) to reflect its commitment to ensure that proxies are voted in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, proxy voting decisions will be made considering these guidelines and following the procedures recited herein. This policy may be amended, from time to time, as determined by the Board.

The Proxy Rule requires that each series of shares of the Trust listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, (each a “Fund”), disclose the policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies for portfolio securities. The Proxy Rule also requires each Fund to file with the SEC and to make available to their shareholders the specific proxy votes cast for portfolio securities.

Delegation of Proxy Voting Authority to Fund Advisor

The Board believes that the investment advisor (or sub-advisor as the case may be) of each Fund (each an “Advisor”), as the entity that selects the individual securities that comprise its Fund’s portfolio, is the most knowledgeable and best-suited entity to make decisions on how to vote proxies of portfolio companies held by that Fund. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Trust shall defer to and rely on the Advisor of each Fund to make decisions on how to cast proxy votes on behalf of such Fund.

The Trust hereby designates the Advisor of each Fund as the entity responsible for exercising proxy voting authority with regard to securities held in the Fund’s investment portfolio. Consistent with its duties under this Policy, each Advisor shall monitor and review corporate transactions of corporations in which the Fund has invested, obtain all information sufficient to allow an informed vote on all proxy solicitations, ensure that all proxy votes are cast in a timely fashion, and maintain all records required to be maintained by the Fund under the Proxy Rule and the 1940 Act. Each Advisor shall perform these duties in accordance with the Advisor’s proxy voting policy (each an “Advisor’s Voting Policy”), a copy of which shall be presented to the Board for its review. Each Advisor shall promptly provide to the Board updates to its proxy voting policy as they are adopted and implemented.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, shall approve each Advisor’s Voting Policy as it relates to each Fund. The Board shall also approve any material

changes to the Advisor's Voting Policy no later than four (4) months after adoption by the Advisor.

Conflict of Interest Transactions

In some instances, an Advisor may be asked to cast a proxy vote that presents a conflict between the interests of a Fund's shareholders, and those of the Advisor or an affiliated person of the Advisor. In such case, the Advisor is instructed to abstain from making a voting decision and to forward all necessary proxy voting materials to the Trust to enable the Board to make a voting decision. In addition, provided the Advisor is not affiliated with a Fund's principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the principal underwriter and neither the Fund's principal underwriter nor an affiliated person of the principal underwriter has influenced the Advisor with respect to a matter to which the Fund is entitled to vote, a vote by the Advisor shall not be considered a conflict between the Fund's shareholders and the Fund's principal underwriter or affiliated person of the principal underwriter.

When the Board is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon shall be permitted to participate in the decision of how the Fund's vote will be cast. In the event that the Board is required to vote a proxy because an Advisor has a conflict of interest with respect to the proxy, the Board will vote such proxy in accordance with the Advisor's proxy voting policy, to the extent consistent with the shareholders' best interests, as determined by the Board in its discretion. The Board shall notify the Advisor of its final decision on the matter and the Advisor shall vote in accordance with the Board's decision.

Oversight of the Advisors' Proxy Voting Compliance Activities

Each Advisor shall present to the Trust's administrator a quarterly report summarizing its proxy voting compliance activities for the preceding quarter. The administrator shall review the report to ensure compliance with the Proxy Rule and with this Policy, and shall determine the steps and procedures, if any, that must be undertaken or adopted by the Trust and any Advisor to ensure further compliance with the relevant laws.

Availability of Proxy Voting Policy and Records Available to Fund Shareholders

Each Fund shall disclose this Policy, or a description of the Policy, to its shareholders by including it as an appendix to its Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") on Form N-1A. Each Fund will also notify its shareholders in the Fund's shareholder reports that a description of this Policy is available upon request, without charge, by calling a specified toll-free telephone number. The Fund will send this description of the Policy within three business days of receipt of any shareholder request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

In accordance with the Proxy Rule, each Advisor shall provide a complete voting record, for each series of the Trust for which it acts as advisor, to the Trust's administrator within 15 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The Trust's administrator will file Form N-PX with the SEC on an annual basis with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than August 31st of each year.

Each Fund, subject to oversight of the Board, shall disclose the Fund's complete proxy voting record to its shareholders on Form N-PX, as required by the Proxy Rule, for the twelve-month period ended June 30th. Each Fund shall disclose the following information on Form N-PX for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report and with respect to which to the Fund was entitled to vote: (i) The name of the issuer of the portfolio security; (ii) The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means); (iii) The Council on Uniform Security Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means); (iv) The shareholder meeting date; (v) A brief identification of the matter voted on; (vi) Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (vii) Whether the Fund cast its vote on the matter; (viii) How the Fund cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and (ix) Whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

Each Fund shall make its proxy voting record available to shareholders either upon request or by making available an electronic version on or through the Fund's website, if applicable. If the Fund discloses its proxy voting record on or through its website, the Fund shall post the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX on the website beginning the same day it files such information with the SEC.

Each Fund shall also include in its annual reports, semi-annual reports and SAI a statement that information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30th is available (1) without charge upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number, or (if applicable) on or through the Fund's website at a specified Internet address; and (2) on the SEC's website. If the Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available by calling a toll-free (or collect) telephone number, it shall send the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request for this information, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

If a Fund has a website, the Fund may post of copy of its Advisor's proxy voting policy and this Policy on such website. A copy of such policies and of each Fund's proxy voting record shall also be made available, without charge, upon request of any shareholder of the Fund, by calling the applicable Fund's toll-free telephone number as printed in the Fund's prospectus. The Trust's administrator shall reply to any Fund shareholder request within three business days of receipt of the request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

Potomac Fund Management, Inc.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Rule 206(4)-6 and rule amendments under the Advisers Act addresses an investment advisor's fiduciary obligation to its Clients when the adviser has authority to vote their proxies.

Statement of Policy

Potomac Fund Management, Inc. (PFM) as a matter of policy and practice has no authority to vote proxies on behalf of its advisory Clients, except mutual funds in which PFM serves as investment advisor. PFM may offer assistance as to proxy matters upon a Client's request, but the Client always retains the proxy voting responsibility. (The policy with respect to voting proxies for its mutual fund Clients is described below.)

PFM discloses its proxy voting policy in its Disclosure Documents. Moreover, PFM's advisory agreements provide that it has no proxy voting responsibilities and that the advisory Clients expressly retain such voting authority. PFM's new Client information materials may also indicate that the advisory Clients retain proxy voting authority.

Clients may obtain a copy of PFM's proxy voting policies and procedures upon their request.

Mutual Fund Clients

PFM will generally vote proxies for mutual funds in which PFM serves as the investment advisor unless required by applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements to pass such vote to the fund shareholders.

PFM will generally vote proxies in accordance with management recommendations as described below. PFM reserves the right to deviate from the general provisions contained within any part of this policy, and to vote against any issue regardless of the nature of the issue, if by doing so we protect the fund shareholders' interest and value. In the event of such deviation, documentation regarding such vote will be maintained in PFM's books and records.

Routine Matters

On routine matters, PFM will support management and vote in accordance with the following:

- In analyzing directors and boards, the policy we follow generally supports the election of incumbent and newly appointed directors except when a majority of the company's directors are not independent or where a director fails to attend at least 75% of board and committee meetings. In a contested election we will vote in accordance with what we feel is in the best interests of shareholders.
- Our policy will support auditor ratification;
- We generally support management proposals on executive compensation including equity compensation plans, allowing management and board discretion to design and implement effective compensation programs. However, recognizing that at some point the dilutive effect of equity compensation plans can negatively affect overall shareholder returns, the guidelines will vote against plans that would result in total overhang greater than 25%. Similarly, our guidelines will support management

advisory votes on compensation and will vote in favor of executive compensation arrangements in connection with merger transactions with the belief that an independent compensation committee is in the best position to design an appropriate compensation program for the company. Further, we follow management's recommendation for proposals on the frequency of such advisory votes;

- We recognize that having sufficient available authorized common and preferred shares allows companies flexibility to take advantage of rapidly developing opportunities as well as to effectively operate the business. Therefore, we will support proposals to increase both common and preferred shares;
- We will generally support proposals relating to treatment of shareholders and changes to corporate structure except for management proposals to classify the board of directors which we will vote against to preserve director accountability;
- We will undertake a thorough examination of the economic implications of a proposed merger or acquisition to determine the transaction's likelihood of maximizing shareholder return. We will examine the process used to negotiate the transaction as well as the terms of the transaction in making the vote recommendation. We will vote in accordance with our belief in what is in the best interests of shareholders on mergers, acquisitions, and other financing transactions; and
- We will vote against shareholder proposals not supported by management, thereby allowing management and the board discretion to address issues generally raised by shareholder proponents, including those relating to governance, compensation, environmental, and social issues.

Voting Procedures

Proxy statements are to be reviewed and voted by the mutual fund's portfolio manager/s or another designated person. A record will be made and maintained of all votes. PFM reserves the right to vote contrary to its stated policy if it believes in its sole opinion that to do so would be in the best interests of its Clients and fund shareholders.

PFM may abstain from voting a proxy if it concludes that the effect on the Fund shareholders' economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant. PFM may also abstain from voting if it concludes the cost of voting is disproportionate to the economic impact the vote would have on the portfolio holdings. A record of reasons for any such abstention by PFM will be maintained.

Conflicts of Interest

Any conflict of interest will be resolved in the best interests of the mutual fund's shareholders. In the event that a material conflict of interest is identified or believed to exist, PFM will review such conflict with its Chief Compliance Officer and the mutual fund's proxy voting policies and procedures.

PFM shall also maintain record of any conflicts of interest that were identified with any specific vote, and if so, what action was taken to resolve the conflict with respect to each vote cast.

Proxy Vote Record Retention

PFM shall maintain records of proxies voted in accordance with Section 204-2 of the Act, including proxy statements, and a record of each vote cast. PFM shall also keep a copy of its policies and procedures and each written request from a Client for proxy voting records and PFM's written response to any Client request, either written or oral, for such records. All proxy voting records are to be retained for five years, with the first two years in the offices of PFM.

Form N-PX Filing

PFM shall be responsible for ensuring that it maintains a complete proxy vote log and confirms the timely voting of proxies. The proxy vote log will be maintained in such a manner that the following information is contained within the log in accordance with the requirements of submitting Form N-PX for proxies voted on behalf of PFM's mutual fund(s) Clients:

- the name of the issuer;
- the exchange ticker symbol, if available;
- the CUSIP number, if available;
- the shareholder meeting date;
- a brief identification of the matter voted on;
- whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or a security holder;
- whether PFM cast its vote on the matter;
- how PFM cast its vote on the matter (for, against, abstain, or withhold regarding the election of directors); and
- whether PFM cast its vote for or against management.

PFM shall provide the information necessary to complete the Form N-PX to the appropriate fund service provider/administrator who will timely submit the filings, generally prior to August 31 for the 12-month period ended June 30 each year.

Adopted: June 9, 2020