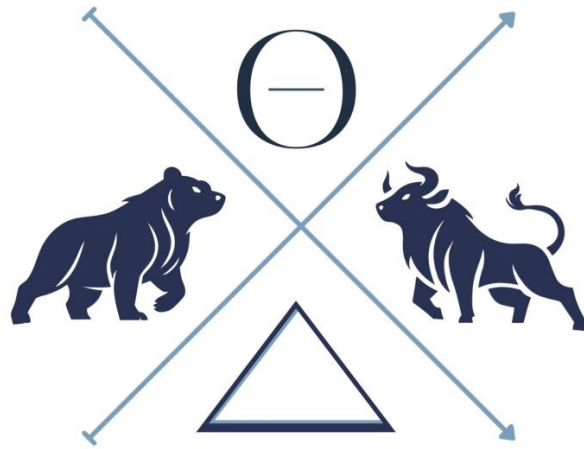




MINDSET ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC

Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure

January 1, 2026

Office Location:

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Indianapolis, IN 46250

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Website: www.mindset-am.com

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Mindset Asset Management, LLC ("Mindset" or "the Firm"). If there are any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at the telephone number listed above. For compliance-specific requests, please call 402-267-2811. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Firm is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The Firm is registered with the SEC as a registered investment adviser. Registration does not imply any level of skill or training.

ITEM 2 - MATERIAL CHANGES

In this Item, Mindset Asset Management, LLC (hereby known as “Mindset,” “we,” “us” or the “Firm”) is required to discuss any material changes that have been made to the Brochure since the last annual amendment.

Material changes since the last update of this brochure include:

- The Firm has amended its Form ADV to update its assets under management.
- As of August 2025, the Firm is wholly owned by Mindset Holding Company LLC.

We will ensure that all current clients receive a Summary of Material Changes and an updated Brochure within 120 days of the close of our business’s fiscal year. A Summary of Material Changes is also included with our Brochure on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for Mindset is #330384. We may further provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary, and will further provide all clients with a new Brochure as necessary based on changes or new information, at any time, without charge.

Currently, our Brochure may be requested by contacting Ashley Buchanan, IACCP®, Chief Compliance Officer at 402-267-2811 or ashley@tru-ind.com.

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ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS

Description of Advisory Firm

Mindset Asset Management, LLC (hereby known as “Mindset,” “we,” “us” or the “Firm”) is a privately owned limited liability company headquartered in Indianapolis, IN.

Mindset is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Firm was formed in 2025 and is wholly owned by Mindset Holding Company, LLC. Mindset Holding Company LLC is owned by Peter Bjelopetrovich, Seth Hickle, James Humpries, and Mark Vandygriff.

As of December 31, 2025, there are no current assets managed by the Firm.

While this brochure generally describes the business of the Firm, certain sections also discuss the activities of its Supervised Persons, which refer to the Firm’s officers, partners, directors (or other persons occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), employees, or any other person who provides investment advice on the Firm’s behalf and is subject to the Firm’s supervision or control.

Advisory Services Offered

The Firm offers discretionary investment management and consulting to other Advisors (“Clients”) as a third-party/Sub-Advisor. Prior to the Firm rendering any of the foregoing advisory services, clients are required to enter into one or more written agreements with the Firm setting forth the relevant terms and conditions of the advisory relationship (the “Advisory Agreement”). Please note that the information in this Brochure is necessarily general and does not address all details of the Firm’s services. Because certain terms of a client’s Advisory Agreement are negotiable, clients should always refer to their individual Advisory Agreement for terms that apply specifically to them.

Investment Management Services

The Firm offers discretionary investment management and consulting to other Advisors (“Clients”) as a third-party/Sub-Advisor. While we work with clients, we have the ongoing responsibility to select and/or make recommendations based upon the objectives of the client, as to specific securities or other investments that he/she recommends or purchases/sells in clients’ accounts. We utilize a variety of investment types when making investment recommendations/purchases in client accounts, which include, but are not limited to, equity securities, fixed-income securities, alternatives, mutual funds, and Independent Managers. The investments recommended/purchased are based on the client’s individual needs, goals, and objectives. The Firm offers investment advice on any investment held by the client at the start of the advisory relationship. We describe the material investment risks under *Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss*. Financial Planning may be provided to clients as part of the Investment Management Services. When being provided as a separate service, it is described in this section under *Financial Consulting Services* below.

We discuss our discretionary authority below under *Item 16 – Investment Discretion*. For more information about the restrictions clients can put on their accounts, see *Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions* in this item below. We describe the fees charged for investment management services below under *Item 5 – Fees and Compensation*.

Consulting

The Firm provides consulting services to other Advisors as a third-party manager/Sub-Advisor. Consulting services are included in the fees outlined in the advisory agreement.

Use of Independent Managers and Sub-Advisors

The Firm does not currently utilize Independent Managers and/or Sub-Advisors for this service.

Wrap Program

The Firm does not currently offer a Wrap Program.

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

Fee Schedule & Billing Method

Mindset offers services on a fee basis, which may include fees based on assets under management or advisement, hourly, or one-time consulting.

Investment Management Services

The annual management fee for our Investment Management and Consulting Services is based on the total dollar value of the assets maintained in the client account. Our annual fee ranges up to 1% annually and is assessed and/or charged quarterly in advance, based on the value at the end of the billing period. Fees are based on a percentage of assets under management. Inflows and outflows of cash are considered on a prorated basis in this calculation.

Fees can also be assessed as an hourly fee or a one-time consulting fee. The fee assessed and/or charges are based on what is stipulated in the Investment Advisory Agreement signed by each client.

Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to the advisory fees paid to the Firm, clients may incur certain charges imposed by other third parties, such as broker-dealers, custodians, trust companies, platform service providers, banks, and other financial institutions (collectively “Financial Institutions”). These additional charges may include securities brokerage commissions, transaction fees, custodial fees, fees attributable to alternative assets, reporting charges, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or ETF in a client’s account, as disclosed in the fund’s prospectus (e.g., fund management fees and other fund expenses), deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

Payment of Fees

Fees are invoiced to the Client and paid via check, ACH, or wire. The Firm does not charge direct debit fees nor retain any custody of client assets.

Account Additions and Withdrawals

As stated above, clients may make additions to and withdrawals from their accounts at any time, subject to the Firm’s right to terminate an account. Additions may be in cash or securities, provided that the Firm reserves the right to liquidate any transferred securities or declines to accept particular securities into a client’s account. Clients may withdraw account assets on notice to the Firm, subject to the usual and customary securities settlement procedures. However, the Firm generally designs its portfolios as long-term investments, and the withdrawal of assets may impair the achievement of a client’s investment objectives. The Firm may consult with its clients about the options and implications of transferring securities. Clients are advised that when transferred securities are liquidated, they may be subject to transaction fees, short-

term redemption fees, fees assessed at the mutual fund level (e.g., contingent deferred sales charges), and/or tax ramifications.

Termination

Either party may terminate the advisory agreement at any time by providing written notice to the other party. The client may terminate the agreement at any time by writing or phoning the Firm at our office. The Firm will refund any prepaid, unearned advisory fees.

Terminations will not affect liabilities or obligations from transactions initiated in client accounts prior to termination. In the event the client terminates the investment advisory agreement, the Firm will not liquidate any securities in the account unless instructed by the client to do so. In the event of the client's death or disability, the Firm will continue management of the account until we are notified of the client's death or disability and given alternative instructions by an authorized party.

ITEM 6 - PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Mindset does not charge performance-based fees or conduct side-by-side management.

ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS

Mindset provides asset management, investment advisory, and consulting. Our services are provided on a discretionary basis to other investment advisors.

Account Requirements

The Firm does not impose a stated minimum fee or minimum portfolio value for starting and maintaining an investment management relationship.

ITEM 8 - METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, AND RISK OF LOSS

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Mindset will typically use fundamental, cyclical, charting, and/or technical analysis in the selection of individual securities. The Firm selects categories of investments based on the client's attitudes about risk and their need for capital appreciation or income. Different instruments involve different levels of risk exposure. We seek to select individual securities with characteristics that are most consistent with the client's objectives. Since the Firm treats each client account uniquely, client portfolios with similar investment objectives and asset allocation goals may own different securities.

General Investment Strategies

The Firm generally uses diversification in an effort to minimize risk and optimize the potential return of a portfolio. More specifically, we utilize multiple asset classes, investment styles, market capitalizations, sectors, and regions to provide diversification. Each portfolio composition is determined in accordance with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizon. We utilize both passive and active investment management strategies in an effort to optimize portfolios.

Our general investment strategy is to seek real capital growth proportionate to the level of risk the client is willing to take. We develop a Client Profile to help identify the client's investment objectives, time horizon, risk tolerance, tax considerations, target asset allocation, and any special considerations and/or restrictions.

the client chooses to place on the management of the account. The Firm will then recommend investments that we feel are consistent with the Client Profile.

After defining client needs, the Firm develops and implements plans for the client's account. Then, we monitor the results and make adjustments as needed. As the initial assumptions change, the plans themselves may need to be adapted. Continuous portfolio management is important in an effort to keep the client's portfolio consistent with the client's objectives.

Methods of Analysis for Selecting Securities

The Firm may use, among others, technical, fundamental, and/or charting analysis in the selection of individual equity securities. Additionally, the Firm may use specific strategies or resources in the method of analysis and selection of mutual funds.

Technical Analysis

The effectiveness of technical analysis depends upon the accurate forecasting of major price moves or trends in the securities traded by the Firm. However, there is no assurance of accurate forecasts or that trends will develop in the markets we follow. In the past, there have been periods without discernible trends, and similar periods will presumably occur in the future. Even where major trends develop, outside factors like government intervention could potentially shorten them.

Furthermore, one limitation of technical analysis is that it requires price movement data, which can translate into price trends sufficient to dictate a market entry or exit decision. In a trendless or erratic market, a technical method may fail to identify trends requiring action. In addition, technical methods may overreact to minor price movements, establishing positions contrary to overall price trends, which may result in losses. Finally, a technical trading method may underperform other trading methods when fundamental factors dominate price moves within a given market.

The calculations that underlie our system, methods, and strategies involve many variables, including determinants from information generated by computers and/or charts. The use of a computer in collating information or in developing and operating a trading method does not assure the success of the method because a computer is merely an aid in compiling and organizing trade information.

Accordingly, no assurance is given that the decisions based on computer-generated information will produce profits for a client's account.

Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis assesses the financial health and management effectiveness of a business by analyzing a company's financial reports, key financial ratios, industry developments, economic data, competitive landscape, and management. The objective of fundamental analysis is to use historical and current financial data to assess the stock valuation of a company, evaluate company profitability, credit risk, and forecast the future performance of the company and its share price. Fundamental analysis assumptions and calculations are based on historical data and forecasts; therefore, the quality of information and assumptions used is critical. Differences can exist between market fundamentals and how they are analyzed.

Mutual Funds

In analyzing mutual funds, the Firm uses various sources of information. We review key characteristics such as historical performance, consistency of returns, risk level, and size of fund. Expense ratio and other costs

are also significant factors in fund selection. We also subscribe to/access additional information from other sources that inform our general macroeconomic view.

Options

The Firm may use options as an investment strategy. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset (such as a share of stock) at a specific price on or before a certain date. An option, just like a stock or bond, is a security. An option is also a derivative because it derives its value from an underlying asset.

The two types of options are calls and puts. A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. A call may be purchased if the expectation is that the stock will increase substantially in value before the option expires. It may also be sold as a hedge to protect gains or principal of an existing holding (covered calls). A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. A put may be purchased if the expectation is that the stock will decrease substantially in value before the option expires.

They are typically purchased as a hedge to protect gains or principal of a portfolio. There are various option strategies that we may deploy in a strategy, as appropriate for a client's needs. These include but may not be limited to covered options (selling a call or put for a premium payment while retaining the cash or securities required to facilitate the underlying purchase or sale of securities if an option is exercised) or spreads/straddles (buying or selling call or put options on the same or opposite side of the market to benefit from the bid/ask "spread" or to straddle the market based on value or time variances).

We use "covered calls", in which we sell an option on a security you own. In this strategy, you receive a premium for making the option available, and the person purchasing the option has the right to buy the security from you at an agreed-upon price.

A risk of covered calls is that the option buyer does not have to exercise the option, so if we want to sell the stock prior to the end of the option agreement, we have to buy the option back from the option buyer, for a possible loss.

We may also use "cash secured or margin secured puts", in which we sell a put option on the security you do not own. In this strategy, you receive a premium for making the option available, and the person purchasing the option has the right to sell the security to you at an agreed-upon price.

A risk of selling puts is that the price of the underlying stock can fall below the agreed-upon option price, so that if the put is exercised or we want to buy the option back from the option buyer prior to the termination of the option, a possible loss could be incurred.

Specific Investment Strategies for Managing Portfolios

The Firm may use Modern Portfolio Theory tactical asset allocation, cash as a strategic asset, long-term holding, trend, dollar-cost-averaging, and defensive portfolio strategies in the construction and management of client portfolios. There is no guarantee that any of the following strategies will be successful, and we make no promises or warranties as to the accuracy of our market analysis.

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)

The Firm uses the Modern Portfolio Theory, which has a basic concept of using diversification in an effort to help minimize risk and optimize the potential return of a portfolio.

Tactical Asset Allocation

The Firm may use a tactical asset allocation strategy in the shorter term to deviate from a client's long-term strategic asset allocation target in an effort to take advantage of what we perceive as market pricing anomalies or strong market sectors or to avoid perceived weak sectors. Once they achieve the desired short-term opportunities or perceive those opportunities have passed, we generally return a client's portfolio to the original strategic asset mix.

Cash as a Strategic Asset

The Firm may use cash as a strategic asset and, at times, move or keep the client's assets in cash or cash equivalents. While high cash levels can help protect a client's assets during periods of market decline, there is a risk that our timing in moving to cash is less than optimal upon either exit or reentry into the market, potentially resulting in missed opportunities during positive market moves.

Defensive Strategies

If the Firm anticipates poor near-term prospects for equity markets, we may adopt a defensive strategy for clients' accounts by investing substantially in fixed-income securities and/or money market instruments. We may also utilize low, non-, or negative correlated investments through mutual funds and ETFs. There can be no guarantee that the use of defensive techniques will be successful in avoiding losses.

Margin

Some clients of the Firm maintain margin accounts to facilitate short-term borrowing needs, which are unrelated to our investment strategy (ies). For some clients that are seeking a more aggressive strategy for their portfolio, the Firm may work with those clients on an individual basis to develop a leveraged strategy utilizing margin to increase market participation portfolio as part of a customized investment strategy. Clients are responsible for any brokerage or margin charges in addition to advisory fees. Risks of using margin include "margin calls" (also called "fed calls" or "maintenance calls.") Margin calls occur when account values decrease below minimum maintenance margin levels established by the broker-dealer that holds the securities in the client's account, requiring the investor to deposit additional money or securities into their margin account.

While the use of margin borrowing can increase returns, it can also magnify losses. Clients must specifically request to establish a margin account.

Additional Strategies

Clients interested in learning more about any of the above strategies should contact us for more information and/or refer to the prospectus of any mutual fund. We may also consider additional strategies at the specific client's request.

Investing Involves Risk

General Risks of Owning Securities

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase and account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease, and account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that clients understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, are appropriately diversified in investments, and ask us any questions they may have.

Risk of Loss

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or guarantee to protect against loss, and there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be achieved. The Firm's strategies and recommendations may lose value. All investments have certain risks involved, including, but not limited to the following:

- **Alternative Investment Risk:** Alternative Investments involve a high degree of risk, often engage in leveraging and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss, can be highly illiquid, are not always required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors, may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information, are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds, often charge high fees which may offset any trading profits, and in many cases the underlying investments are not transparent and are known only to the investment manager. Alternative investment performance can be volatile. An investor could lose all or a substantial amount of his or her investment.
- **Catastrophic Events Risk:** The value of securities may decline as a result of various catastrophic events, such as pandemics, natural disasters, and terrorism. Losses resulting from these catastrophic events can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our business and clients.
- **Credit Risk:** Most fixed-income instruments are dependent on the underlying credit of the issuer. If we are wrong about the underlying financial strength of an issuer, we may purchase securities where the issuer and other counterparties may not honor their obligations or may have their debt downgraded by rating agencies. If this happens, a portfolio could sustain an unrealized or realized loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of a portfolio's investments may fall as a result of changes in exchange rates.
- **Cyber Security Risk:** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Firm may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or other technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems for the purpose of misappropriation of assets, and causing operational disruptions. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial of service. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of the Firm may adversely affect the client. The Firm may have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber-attacks or security or technology breakdowns affecting clients. While the Firm has established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of cyber-attacks, such plans and systems are subject to inherent limitations.
- **Derivative Risk:** Derivatives are securities, such as futures contracts or options, whose value is derived from that of other securities or indices. Derivatives can be used for hedging (attempting to reduce risk by offsetting one investment position with another) or non-hedging purposes. Hedging with derivatives may increase expenses, and there is no guarantee that a hedging strategy will achieve the desired results. Utilizing derivatives can cause greater than ordinary investment risk, which could result in losses.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** To the extent that a portfolio invests in issuers located in emerging markets, the risk may be heightened by political changes and changes in taxation or currency controls that could adversely affect the values of these investments. Emerging markets have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies.
- **ETF and Mutual Fund Risk:** When we invest in an ETF or mutual fund for a client, the client will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF or mutual fund's operational expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund greatly reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or mutual fund holds. Clients may also incur brokerage costs when purchasing ETFs.
- **Independent Manager Risk:** As stated above, the Firm may select certain Independent Managers to manage a portion of its clients' assets. In these situations, the Firm continues to conduct ongoing due diligence of such managers, but such recommendations rely to a great extent on the Independent Managers' ability to successfully implement their investment strategies. In addition, the Firm generally may not have the ability to supervise the Independent Managers on a day-to-day basis.
- **Industry Risk:** The portfolio's investments could be concentrated within one industry or group of industries. Any factors detrimental to the performance of such industries will disproportionately impact a portfolio. Investments focused on a particular industry are subject to greater risk and are more greatly impacted by market volatility than less concentrated investments.
- **Inflation Risk:** Most fixed-income instruments will sustain losses if inflation increases or the market anticipates increases in inflation. If we enter a period of moderate or heavy inflation, the value of fixed-income securities could go down.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** Fluctuations in interest rates may cause investment prices to fluctuate.
- **Managed Portfolio Risk:** Investments vary with the success and failure of our investment strategies, research, analysis, and determination of portfolio securities. If our investment strategies do not produce the expected returns, the value of the investment may decrease. The success of the Firm's strategy for an account or Portfolio is subject to the Firm's ability to continually analyze and select appropriate investments and allocate and re-allocate the investments consistent with the intended investment objectives and risk parameters. There is no assurance that the Firm's efforts will be successful.
- **Margin Risk:** Certain strategies or portfolios (such as options) require the use of a margin account to establish required positions. The use of margin carries risks that clients should understand. In volatile markets, security prices can fall very quickly. If the net value of a client's account (less the amount the client owes to the broker) falls below a certain level, the broker will issue a "margin call," and the client will be required to sell the security (and other positions) or add more cash to the account. You could lose more money than you originally invested. Additionally, the client must pay interest on the margin balance owed to the broker until it is repaid in full. The amount of margin interest will diminish the client's profits and, in some cases, could cause net losses in the client's account.
- **Market Risk:** The value of securities in the portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the value may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time.
- **Non-U.S. Securities Risk:** Non-U.S. securities are subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations, generally higher volatility, lower liquidity than U.S. securities, less developed securities markets and economic systems, and political-economic instability.
- **Option Risk:** Changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment, changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment, and time remaining before an option's expiration affect the market price of options. If the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller, the market price of the options may be

adversely affected. The Firm may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. The Firm may close out long options by selling instead of letting them expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Firm seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option. When the Firm writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Firm. Writing options can cause the client's account to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses. The Firm's option positions will be marked to market on each day that the exchanges are open. The Firm's option transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade, or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade, or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. The decision on when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment. Market behavior or unexpected events can adversely affect a well-executed options program. Anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments impacts the success of an option strategy. No assurances on the Firm's judgment being correct can be given.

- **Trading Risk:** The Firm may use frequent trading (in general, selling securities within 30 days of purchasing the same securities) as an investment strategy when managing your account(s). Frequent trading is not a fundamental part of our overall investment strategy, but we may use this strategy occasionally when we determine that it is suitable given your stated investment objectives and tolerance for risk. This may include buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses. When a frequent trading policy is in effect, there is a risk that investment performance within your account may be negatively affected, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes.

ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Mindset and our personnel seek to maintain the highest level of business professionalism, integrity, and ethics. We are required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of our business or the integrity of our management. We do not have any required disclosures for this Item.

ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Mindset is required to disclose any relationship or arrangement that is material to its advisory business or its clients with certain related persons.

Relationship with Mindset Wealth Management, LLC

Mindset is owned by Mindset Holding Company LLC, which also owns Mindset Wealth Management, LLC ("MWM"). Because both firms are owned by the same holding company, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) considers us "related advisers."

Mindset Wealth Management, LLC ("MWM") is a related person of Mindset through common control. Management persons of MWM are also management persons of Mindset. These relationships and any

compensation received by MWM or Mindset may create a conflict of interest. To address any conflict of interest, Mindset has implemented a Code of Ethics and specific policies and procedures to ensure that any transaction is in the client's best interest. See Item 11 - Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading for further details on addressing conflicts of interest in these situations. Any services provided by MWM are separate and distinct from Mindset's services and are provided pursuant to separate client agreements.

We are committed to acting in the best interests of our clients and have policies and procedures designed to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest arising from these relationships. These policies ensure that each firm provides advice independently and that client information is protected.

Relationship with tru Independence, LLC

The Firm maintains a business relationship with tru Independence, LLC ("tru Independence"), a service platform for investment professionals that also has an SEC-registered investment adviser. Through its relationship with tru Independence, the Firm gains access to services related to reporting, investments, compliance, back-office support, technology, and other related services.

In fulfilling its duties to its clients, the Firm endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. The Firm reviews all of its service provider relationships on an ongoing basis in an effort to ensure decisions are made in the best interests of clients. Clients should be aware, however, that this relationship may pose certain conflicts of interest. Specifically, tru Independence charges the Firm a platform fee that decreases as assets increase. Accordingly, the Firm has an incentive to increase the assets it places through the tru Independence platform. tru Independence also provided transition support aimed at helping the Firm launch its new advisory firm. The receipt of economic and other benefits as described above from tru Independence creates an incentive for the Firm to choose tru Independence over other service providers that do not furnish similar benefits.

ITEM 11 - CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

Mindset believes that we owe clients the highest level of trust and fair dealing. As part of our fiduciary duty, we place the interests of our clients ahead of the interests of the firm and our personnel. We have adopted a Code of Ethics that emphasizes the high standards of conduct that the Firm seeks to observe. Our personnel are required to conduct themselves with integrity at all times and follow the principles and policies detailed in our Code of Ethics.

The Firm's Code of Ethics attempts to address specific conflicts of interest that either we have identified or that could likely arise. The Firm's personnel are required to follow clear guidelines from the Code of Ethics in areas such as gifts and entertainment, other business activities, prohibitions of insider trading, and adherence to applicable federal securities laws. Additionally, individuals who formulate investment advice for clients, or who have access to nonpublic information regarding any clients' purchase or sale of securities, are subject to personal trading policies governed by the Code of Ethics (see below).

The Firm will provide a complete copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Personal Trading Practices

The Firm and our personnel may purchase or sell securities for themselves, regardless of whether the transaction would be appropriate for a client's account. The Firm and our personnel may purchase or sell securities for themselves that we also recommend/utilize for clients. This includes related securities (e.g., warrants, options, or other derivatives). This presents a potential conflict of interest, as we have an incentive to take investment opportunities from clients for our own benefit, favor our personal trades over client transactions when allocating trades, or use the information about the transactions we intend to make for clients to our personal benefit by trading ahead of clients.

Our policies to address these conflicts include the following:

1. The client receives the opportunity to act on investment decisions/recommendations prior to and in preference to accounts of the Firm.
2. The Firm prohibits trading in a manner that takes personal advantage of price movements caused by client transactions.
3. If an employee of the Firm wishes to purchase or sell the same security as he/she recommends or takes action to purchase or sell for a client, he/she will not do so until the custodian fills the client's order if the order cannot be aggregated with the client's order. As a result of this policy, it is possible that clients may receive a better or worse price than the employee does for transactions in the same security on the same day as a client.
4. The Firm requires our employees to report personal securities transactions on at least a quarterly basis.
5. Conflicts of interest also may arise when the Firm becomes aware of limited offerings or IPOs, including private placements or offerings of interests in limited partnerships or any thinly traded securities, whether public or private. Given the inherent potential for conflict, limited offerings, and IPOs demand extreme care. Employees are required to obtain pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer before trading in limited offerings and are prohibited from transacting in IPOs for personal accounts.
6. Under certain limited circumstances, we make exceptions to the policies stated above. The Firm will maintain records of these trades, including the reasons for any exceptions.

ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES

As Mindset is acting as a third-party/sub-advisor to other investment advisors, the custodian is decided by the other firm to clear transactions and custody assets. The Firm does not receive any benefits from the chosen Custodian(s) and does not have an incentive to continue to use or expand the use of the Custodians' services.

We may aggregate (combine) trades for ourselves or our associated persons with client trades, providing that the following conditions are met:

1. Our policy for the aggregation of transactions shall be fully disclosed separately to our existing clients (if any) and the broker-dealer(s) through which such transactions will be placed;
2. We will not aggregate transactions unless we believe that aggregation is consistent with our duty to seek the best execution (which includes the duty to seek the best price) for the client and is consistent with the terms of our investment advisory agreement with the client for which trades are being aggregated.

3. No advisory client will be favored over any other client; each client that participates in an aggregated order will participate at the average share price for all our transactions in a given security on a given business day, with transaction costs based on each client's participation in the transaction;
4. We will prepare a procedure specifying how to allocate the order among those clients;
5. If the aggregated order is filled in its entirety, it will be allocated among clients in accordance with the allocation statement; if the order is partially filled, it will be allocated pro rata based on the allocation statement;
6. Our books and records will separately reflect, for each client account, the orders aggregated, the securities held by, and bought for that account.
7. We will receive no additional compensation or remuneration of any kind as a result of the proposed aggregation; and,
8. Individual advice and treatment will be accorded to each advisory client.

As a matter of policy and practice, we do not utilize research, research-related products, and other services obtained from broker-dealers or third parties on a soft dollar commission basis other than what is described above and what is included in the Safe Harbor rules.

Factors Considered in Recommending Custodians

As mentioned above, the Firm is acting as the sub-advisor to the investment company that has chosen the custodian.

Directed Brokerage Transactions

The Firm does not allow clients to direct brokerage to a specific broker-dealer.

Trade Errors

We have implemented procedures designed to prevent trade errors; however, trade errors in client accounts cannot always be avoided. Consistent with our fiduciary duty, it is our policy to correct trade errors in a manner that is in the best interest of the client. In cases where the client causes the trade error, the client will be responsible for any loss resulting from the correction. Depending on the specific circumstances of the trade error, the client may not be able to receive any gains generated as a result of the error correction. In all situations where the client does not cause the trade error, the client will be made whole, and we will absorb any loss resulting from the trade error if the error was caused by the Firm. If the error is caused by the Custodian, the Custodian will be responsible for covering all trade error costs. If an investment gain results from the correcting trade, the gain will be donated to charity. We will never benefit or profit from trade errors.

ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Account Reviews & Reporting

Managed Accounts Reviews

Mindset manages portfolios on a continuous basis and generally reviews all positions in client accounts on a regular basis, but no less than annually. We generally offer account reviews to clients annually. Clients may choose to receive reviews in person, by telephone, or via e-mail. Firm employees conduct reviews based on

a variety of factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, stated investment objectives, economic environment, outlook for the securities markets, and the merits of the securities in the accounts.

In addition, we may conduct a special review of an account based on, but not limited to, the following:

1. A change in the client's investment objectives, guidelines, and/or financial situation;
2. Changes in diversification;
3. Tax considerations; or
4. Material cash deposits or withdrawals.

ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Brokerage Support Products and Services

Mindset will not receive an economic benefit from the brokers used for transactions.

Outside Compensation

The Firm does not pay referral fees (non-commission-based) to independent promoters for the referral of their clients to our firm.

ITEM 15 - CUSTODY

Mindset does not have custody of the client's funds or securities. Fees are invoiced to the Client and paid via check, ACH, or wire. The Firm does not charge direct debit fees nor retain any custody of client assets.

Third-Party Standing Letters of Authorization ("SLOA")

There are no third-party Standing Letters of Authorization for this business.

ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Mindset accepts discretionary authority over client accounts.

ITEM 17 - VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Voting of Proxies

In regard to SEC Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, Mindset will not vote proxies relating to equity securities in client accounts.

Class Action Lawsuits

As a matter of company policy, the Firm does not file proofs of claims relating to class action lawsuits affecting individual client accounts.

ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Registered investment advisors are required in this item to provide clients with certain financial information or disclosures about the firm's financial condition. Mindset does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, does not have or foresee any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.