

SPY Optic Strategy

A PROFESSIONALLY MANAGED
COVERED CALL STRATEGY
OVERLAYING THE S&P 500 INDEX.

August 31, 2026

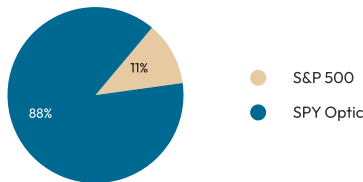
Optic Asset Management, a division of Watts Gwilliam & Company, LLC

Objective

Seeks to generate income through the sale of covered calls, provide limited capital appreciation, and experience lower volatility than the S&P 500 as a whole.

SPY Optic Performance vs. S&P 500 in Down Months

SPY Optic has outperformed the S&P 500 Index by an average of approximately 48 basis points in 86% of down months.



Note: See Important Disclosures on the following page.

Portfolio Manager:

Brad Gwilliam, a principal and founder, brings nearly 25 years of active options trading experience to Optic Asset Management and oversees the daily trade management of SPY Optic.

About Optic

Optic Asset Management empowers investors and their advisors to unlock the potential of their portfolios through proven option overlay strategies.

This Fact Sheet must be reviewed with the IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES on the following page.

Historical Performance

As of AUG 2026	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception*
SPY Optic (Net of Fees and Cost)	12.23%	19.42%	19.95%	11.75%	12.87%	12.89%
BXM (CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite IndexSM)	10.01%	19.31%	13.43%	8.45%	7.89%	7.93%
S&P 500 TR	12.88%	19.96%	20.56%	12.31%	14.80%	14.23%

*Inception is August 2009

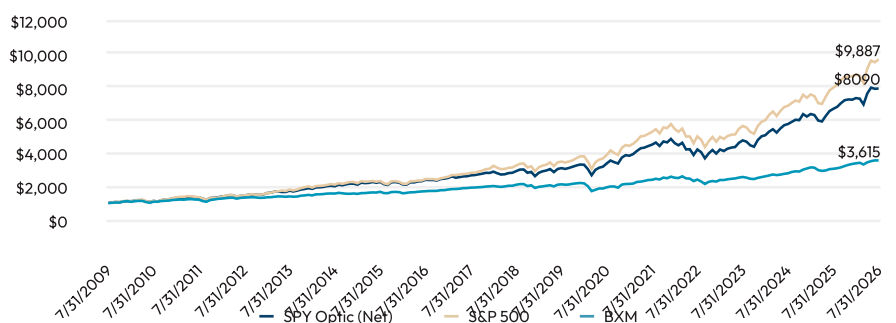
Note: See the accompanying disclosures on the next page for important information on composite construction, performance calculation methodology, and the differences between SPY Optic and the indices. SPY Optic and Benchmark YTD returns are not annualized. All other returns are presented on an annualized basis.

Risk Measures

	5 year			Since Inception		
	SPY Optic	BXM	S&P 500 TR	SPY Optic	BXM	S&P 500 TR
Standard Deviation	14.99%	19.16%	15.84%	13.15%	9.88%	14.30%
Sharpe Ratio	0.58	0.58	0.65	0.88	0.68	0.91
Beta Coefficient	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.90	0.60	1.00
Upside Capture Ratio	0.94	0.56	1.00	0.87	0.57	1.00
Alpha vs. BXM	1.49	-	-	3.83	-	-

Note: Please see Important Disclosures on the next page for a definition of terms.

Growth of a \$1,000 Portfolio



Note: SPY Optic performance is net of fees and trading costs. It is not possible to invest in an index, and advisory costs and trading costs do not apply to indices. See Important Disclosures on next page.

SPY Optic begins with an ownership position in the SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust (SPY)

Proprietary modeling software and analysis determine opportune option windows

Covered call options are written on an active tactical basis



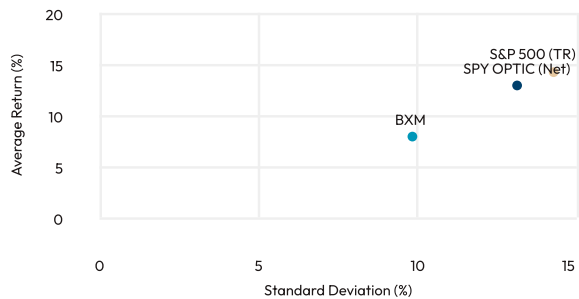
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Mgr. Experience 1999
Product Contact Ben Cooper

Incentive Fee No
Min. Account Size \$100,000
Min Annual Fee \$1,000

SPY Optic Risk/Return Comparison (Since Inception)



Important Disclosures and Definitions

This information reflects the performance of the Watts Gwilliam & Company's SPY Optic Strategy ("SPY Optic," which was previously known as the Income Producing Options Model or IPOM Strategy) during the periods shown. This is a covered call writing strategy applied to client portfolios holding the SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust ("SPY"), which is an exchange-traded fund that seeks to track the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 TR and BXM have been compared to SPY Optic since SPY Optic's inception date of August 1, 2009. Both S&P 500 TR and BXM have longer histories.

SPY Optic has outperformed the S&P 500 Index by an average (mean) of approximately 48 basis points, net of fees, in 86% of the months in which the S&P 500 Index declined during the period. This represents 57 out of 66 down months. Outperformance means SPY Optic declined less than the S&P 500 Index or produced a higher return during the month; it does not mean SPY Optic generated a positive return. The median relative outperformance during those months was approximately 31 basis points.

Performance shown reflects actual client portfolios assigned to SPY Optic during the full periods shown. To be included, portfolios must be managed on a fully discretionary basis, and with an asset value of \$150,000 or greater. Portfolios must be managed using SPY Optic for a full quarter before inclusion in performance results. Performance shown is net of fees and transaction costs. We apply the actual average weighted fee paid by the portfolios included in SPY Optic to the results. Historical results include only those advisory fees charged by Watts Gwilliam. The average weighted fee varies over time but is approximately 80 basis points. This is less than the firm's maximum fee of 1.25%, but similar to fees paid by the majority of clients, including those whose portfolios make up SPY Optic. An increase in advisory fees will reduce performance; higher fees can have a meaningful negative impact on performance over time. Option transaction costs can be significant, and vary by the custodian or broker used. The actual impact of these costs experienced by our portfolios is reflected in the performance shown.

The SPY Optic Strategy currently represents about 1% of the firm's overall assets. The core strategy, and related trades, however, are implemented for other portfolios that don't meet the criteria for inclusion in this strategy but that do hold securities highly correlated with the S&P 500. This means that we execute the same trades, at the same time, for a number of portfolios not included in the SPY Optic Strategy and allocate trades at a single average price across the firm's portfolios. Given the liquidity of SPY and options related to SPY, we don't anticipate any trading conflicts between portfolios included in the SPY Optic Strategy and those not included. Similarly, we believe the strategy can continue to be implemented effectively with a significantly larger future asset base. Performance of client accounts not included in the SPY Optic Strategy varies widely from the performance shown here. This is often due to individual requirements, such as cash flow needs and legacy positions.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. No investment strategy can ensure a profit or ensure the investor will avoid loss. The time periods shown were characterized by periods of significant volatility, as well as a sustained bull market from 2009 through 2020. Both factors are likely to have

a positive impact on SPY Optic's performance. Since 2020, equity markets have continued to exhibit significant volatility and uncertainty, including the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and rapid increases in interest rates. While Watts Gwilliam & Company intends the SPY Optic Strategy to add value to investment portfolios, especially in flat or down markets, portfolios might underperform in rising markets. The performance presentation shown does not reflect the effect of taxes, which may be a significant consideration for taxable accounts. Investors using covered call strategies should be aware of tax implications as profits/losses are treated as capital gains. Tax treatment varies based on factors like holding period, dividends, and assignment. Seek professional tax advice for personalized guidance on navigating tax complexities and ensuring compliance with current IRS regulations.

Options trading involves risks. Prior to executing option trades, investors will receive from the custodian a copy of Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options, also known as the Options Disclosure Document, which can be found at www.theocc.com. Clients must be approved for options trading by the custodian prior to Watts Gwilliam & Company being able to implement SPY Optic.

Index Descriptions

BXM Index: The CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite IndexSM ("BXM") is a benchmark index designed to track the performance a hypothetical buy-write strategy on the S&P 500 Index®. BXM is a total return index rebalanced monthly. Dividends paid on the component stocks and dollar value of option premium deemed received from the sold call options are functionally re-invested in the covered portfolio.

S&P 500 Total Return Index ("S&P 500 TR"): Widely regarded as the benchmark gauge of the U.S. equities market, this index includes a representative sample of 500 large-cap companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with over 80% coverage of U.S. equities, it also serves as a proxy for the total market. The total return calculation provides investors with a price plus gross cash dividend return. Gross cash dividends are applied on the ex-date of the dividend. Results reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Index comparisons are provided for informational purposes and index performance is not intended to represent the performance of any Watts & Gwilliam portfolio. There are substantial differences between indices and client portfolios, including that indices are unmanaged and are not subject to advisory fees or transaction costs, including the often-material costs associated with option trades. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Definitions

Standard deviation: Standard deviation is a statistical measurement used to indicate relative volatility of an investment or strategy. The greater the standard deviation of securities, the greater the variance between each price and the average (mean). Generally, a more volatile stock has a higher standard deviation.

Sharpe ratio: This compares an investment's return with its risk. The ratio's numerator is the difference over time between realized, or expected, returns and the stated benchmark. The denominator is the standard deviation of returns over the same time period.

Beta Coefficient: The Beta Coefficient is a measure of the volatility of a fund relative to the overall market.

Upside/downside capture ratios: These measure an investment strategy's performance in up or down markets relative to an index. For upside capture, values over 1.0 indicate the strategy outperformed the benchmark during periods of positive returns for the benchmark. For downside capture, values of less than 1.0 indicate the strategy lost less than its benchmark during periods of negative returns for the benchmark.

Alpha: Comparison of how the strategy performed vs. the benchmark, after adjusting for risk. Positive percentages indicate outperformance, while negative numbers indicate underperformance.



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