



Before you invest, you may want to review the STKD Bitcoin & Gold ETF (the “Fund”) statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated September 23, 2024 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.quantifyfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at (844) 599-9888 or by sending an e-mail request to info@quantifyfunds.com.

Investment Objective

The STKD Bitcoin & Gold ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	<u>0.01%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.00%</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

⁽³⁾ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$102	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing via U.S.-listed futures contracts as well as pooled investment vehicles, such as exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) (“Underlying Funds”), in two complementary asset classes, a modern digital asset class (bitcoin) (the “Bitcoin strategy”) and a traditional asset class (gold) (the “Gold strategy”). Although ETPs may be referred to as “ETFs” or “funds,” ETPs are not registered under the 1940 Act and therefore are not subject to 1940 Act protections.

Bitcoin and gold are often viewed as complementary asset classes due to their differing characteristics and benefits. Gold is a traditional store of value, recognized for its stability and use as a hedge against inflation and economic uncertainty. Bitcoin, as a digital asset, offers high growth potential and diversification benefits, especially in the context of technological innovation and financial decentralization. While gold provides security and risk mitigation, bitcoin adds potential for capital appreciation and exposure to digital asset markets, making them complementary in balancing risk and reward in a diversified portfolio.

Bitcoin is sometimes referred to as “digital gold” due to the belief that it may serve as a durable store of value, similar to gold. However, bitcoin has not yet fully achieved this status, and there remains a low correlation between the performance of bitcoin and gold. As a result, bitcoin may not currently exhibit the same stability or risk mitigation properties as gold in periods of market stress or inflationary environments.

The Fund uses leverage to “stack” the total return of holdings in the Fund’s Bitcoin strategy together with the total returns of holdings in the Fund’s Gold strategy. Essentially, one dollar invested in the Fund provides approximately one dollar of exposure to the Fund’s Bitcoin strategy and approximately one dollar of exposure to the Fund’s Gold strategy. So, the return of the Gold strategy (minus the cost of financing) is essentially stacked on top of the returns of the Bitcoin strategy (minus the cost of financing). Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s notional exposure to the Bitcoin strategy will represent approximately 100% of the Fund’s net assets, and the Fund’s notional exposure to Gold strategy will represent approximately 100% of the Fund’s net assets. The Underlying Funds may gain their exposure to the underlying asset classes either directly, or through the use of derivative instruments, such as futures contracts and swaps.

In particular, the term “exposure” refers to the degree to which the Fund’s investment is influenced by fluctuations in each of the Bitcoin strategy and the Gold strategy (as described more fully below). If you invest one dollar in the Fund, one dollar’s worth of that investment will track the performance of the Fund’s Bitcoin strategy (as described more fully below), behaving similarly to how bitcoin price performs. In addition, one’s dollar’s worth of that investment will track the performance of the Gold strategy, mirroring the ups and downs of the price of gold. Through the Fund’s use of leverage, each dollar invested is effectively doubled to follow and potentially profit (or experience losses) from two different investment strategies. The Fund’s investment strategy is based on the belief that the combination of investing in the Bitcoin strategy and the Gold strategy may provide complementary benefits, given their historically low correlation (their historical price movements have not been closely related). By blending assets with low correlation, the Fund aims to reduce the impact of short-term market fluctuations on the overall investment outcome, potentially providing a more stable investment trajectory.

The Fund will invest primarily in:

- Gold futures contracts
- Bitcoin futures contracts
- Underlying Funds providing exposure to gold
- Underlying Funds providing exposure to bitcoin
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Reverse repurchase agreements

Bitcoin Strategy

The Fund seeks to capture the price return of bitcoin. To do so, the Fund will invest in bitcoin futures contracts and Underlying Funds that provide exposure to bitcoin and/or U.S. listed bitcoin futures. With respect to the Underlying Funds, low-cost bitcoin ETPs that have ample liquidity will be favored. Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s notional exposure to the Bitcoin strategy will represent approximately 100% of the Fund’s net assets.

Gold Strategy

The Fund seeks to capture the price return of gold. To do so, the Fund will invest in gold futures contracts and Underlying Funds that provide exposure to gold, and/or U.S. listed gold futures. With respect to the Underlying Funds, low-cost gold ETPs

that have ample liquidity will be favored. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's notional exposure to the Gold strategy will represent approximately 100% of the Fund's net assets.

Example: If the Fund has \$100 in assets, the Fund expects to achieve \$100 of exposure to the Bitcoin strategy and \$100 of exposure to the Gold strategy. This is akin to investing \$100 in a bitcoin strategy fund, borrowing \$100, and putting the borrowed \$100 in a gold strategy fund.

Note: Notional value is the total underlying amount of a derivatives trade. Leverage allows an investor (like the Fund) to use a small amount of money to gain exposure to a larger (and potentially, a much larger) amount. So, notional value reflects the total value of a trade, not the cost (or market value) of taking the trade. Via the Fund's use of futures in both its Bitcoin strategy and Gold strategy (described below), the Fund provides leveraged exposure to a combination of bitcoin and gold.

Futures contracts have a limited lifespan before they expire (e.g., quarterly). The Fund will frequently "roll-over" futures contracts - replace an expiring contract with a contract that expires further in the future. As a result, the Fund's portfolio will be subject to a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund does *not* invest directly in bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current "spot" or cash price of bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund.

The Fund does *not* invest directly in gold or gold bullion. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of gold should consider an investment other than the Fund.

Cayman Subsidiary:

The Fund intends to gain exposure to futures contracts and the Underlying Funds either directly or indirectly by investing through a wholly-owned Cayman Islands subsidiary (the "Subsidiary") that is advised by the Adviser (as defined below) and the Sub-Adviser (as defined below). The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Subsidiary will generally invest in futures contracts and Underlying Funds that do not generate "qualifying income" under the source of income test required to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary may invest without limitation in futures contracts; however, the Subsidiary will comply with the same Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), requirements that are applicable to the Fund's transactions in derivatives. In addition, the Subsidiary will be subject to the same fundamental investment restrictions as the Fund and will comply with them on an aggregate basis with the Fund, and will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary will not seek to qualify as a RIC under the Code. The Fund is the sole investor in the Subsidiary and does not expect the shares of the Subsidiary to be offered or sold to other investors. Because the value of the Subsidiary must not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter, the Subsidiary may need to sell assets as a quarter end approaches and pay a dividend to the Fund. This dividend will constitute qualifying income for RIC purposes. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund's investments include the Fund's indirect investments through the Subsidiary.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements, which are a form of borrowing where the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions and agrees to repurchase them at a later date for a higher price. This arrangement allows the Fund to use the proceeds from the initial sale for other investment purposes. However, since the Fund repurchases the securities at a higher price, it incurs a loss on these transactions.

To qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (RIC) under the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund may use reverse repurchase agreements to ensure that its investment in the Subsidiary does not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of each fiscal quarter (the "Asset Diversification Test"). During other times of the year, the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary may exceed 25% of its total assets.

Collateral

As part of the Fund's strategy, the Fund holds collateral investments. The Fund expects to invest approximately 10% to 65% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury bills, money market funds, cash and cash equivalents (e.g., high quality commercial paper and similar instruments that are rated investment grade or, if unrated, of comparable quality, as the Sub-Adviser determines), that provide liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize the Fund's or the Subsidiary's investments in futures contracts. Over a quarter end the percentage will likely be more than 75%, due to asset diversification requirements which the Fund must meet in order to qualify as a RIC, but the Fund will likely reinvest some of its liquid assets in the Subsidiary after the end of a quarter.

Other Fund Attributes

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in (a) gold futures, (b) bitcoin futures, (c) Underlying Funds providing exposure to gold, and (d) Underlying Funds providing exposure to bitcoin. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Adviser reallocates the Fund's portfolio holdings at least monthly to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 100% to bitcoin and 100% to gold. However, between reallocation dates, the allocation between the two assets may drift substantially, potentially necessitating more frequent reallocations to maintain the target exposure.

The Fund does not intend to hold futures contracts through expiration, but instead will roll its "prompt" futures positions. Rolling occurs when the Fund closes out of a futures contract as it nears expiration and then replaces it with a contract that has a later expiration. A "prompt" futures contract refers to the Fund's futures contracts that are closest to expiration (e.g., for delivery in the next calendar month).

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

Information About Bitcoin

As noted above, the Fund does not invest directly in bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current "spot" or cash price of bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund. The following provides an overview of bitcoin, the Bitcoin Blockchain, the relationship between the two, as well as their use cases.

Bitcoin Description:

Bitcoin, the first and most well-known modern digital asset, operates on a decentralized network using blockchain technology to facilitate secure and anonymous transactions. Bitcoin represents a digital asset that functions as a medium of exchange utilizing cryptographic protocols to secure transactional processes, control the creation of additional units, and verify the transfer of assets. Its operation on a decentralized blockchain network ensures both transparency and immutability of records, without the need for a central authority. This innovative technology underpinning bitcoin allows for peer-to-peer transactions and provides a framework for digital scarcity, making bitcoin a unique investment commodity within the digital asset landscape. Although bitcoin is called a crypto or digital currency, it is not presently accepted widely as a means of payment.

Bitcoin Blockchain Description:

The Bitcoin Blockchain constitutes a decentralized, digital ledger technology that chronologically and publicly records all bitcoin transactions. This technology is characterized by its use of blocks, which are structurally linked in a chain through cryptographic hashes. Each block contains a list of transactions that, once verified and added to the blockchain through a consensus process known as proof of work, which may take an hour or more, becomes irreversible and tamper-evident. The integrity, transparency, and security of the transactional data are maintained autonomously within the bitcoin network, eliminating the necessity for central oversight and facilitating trust in a peer-to-peer system.

The Relationship between Bitcoin and Bitcoin Blockchain:

Bitcoin is a digital asset that operates on the Bitcoin Blockchain, a decentralized and cryptographic ledger system. The Bitcoin Blockchain underpins the entire bitcoin network, providing a secure and transparent mechanism for recording bitcoin transactions. Each bitcoin transaction is verified by network participants and permanently recorded on the Bitcoin Blockchain, ensuring the integrity and traceability of the digital asset. Thus, while bitcoin serves as a medium of exchange or store of value, the Bitcoin Blockchain acts as the immutable record-keeping system that facilitates and authenticates the circulation and ownership of bitcoin. This symbiotic relationship ensures that bitcoin operates in a trustless and decentralized manner, with the Bitcoin Blockchain maintaining bitcoin's history and scarcity.

Bitcoin and Bitcoin Blockchain Use Cases:

Bitcoin and the Bitcoin Blockchain serve as innovative financial instruments within the digital economy, offering multiple use cases. However, their adoption has been limited. Key applications include:

1. **Decentralized Transactions:** Bitcoin facilitates peer-to-peer financial transactions globally without the need for intermediaries, reducing transaction costs and times. This feature makes it an attractive option for cross-border transfers and remittances. Bitcoin and the Bitcoin Blockchain were designed to be used as an alternative general purpose payment system and while bitcoin may be an attractive option for cross border transfers and remittances, it is presently not widely used as a means of payment.

2. **Store of Value:** Due to its limited supply and decentralized nature, bitcoin is perceived as a digital alternative to traditional stores of value like gold, potentially serving as a hedge against inflation and currency devaluation.
3. **Smart Contracts:** While primarily associated with other blockchain platforms, the Bitcoin Blockchain can execute smart contracts—self-executing contractual agreements with the terms directly written into code—thereby enabling automated and conditional transactions.
4. **Asset Tokenization:** The Bitcoin Blockchain provides a platform for tokenizing assets, converting rights to an asset into a digital token on the blockchain. This can include real estate, stocks, or other forms of assets, enhancing liquidity and market efficiency. At this time this functionality is limited. Unlike the scripting language of blockchain platforms like Ethereum, the scripting language of the Bitcoin Blockchain is not Turing complete, and thus more limited in terms of the types of smart contracts it can support.
5. **Digital Identity Verification:** Leveraging the security and immutability of the Bitcoin Blockchain, companies can develop digital identity verification systems, enhancing privacy and reducing identity theft. At this time this functionality is limited.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective.

Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Bitcoin Investment Risks. The Fund’s indirect investment in bitcoin, through futures contracts and Underlying Funds, exposes it to the unique risks of this emerging innovation. Bitcoin’s price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being a legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting its market value.

The risks associated with bitcoin include the possibility of fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches in trading platforms. A small group of large bitcoin holders, known as “whales,” can significantly influence bitcoin’s price and may have the ability to manipulate the price. The largely unregulated nature of bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect bitcoin’s price. For example, if a group of miners gains control over a majority of the bitcoin network, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Historical instances have seen bitcoin trading venues shut down due to fraud or security breaches, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

Updates to bitcoin’s software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or “forks,” if not broadly adopted. This can impact bitcoin’s demand and the Fund’s performance. The extreme volatility of bitcoin’s market price can result in shareholder losses. Furthermore, the operation of bitcoin trading platforms may be disrupted or cease altogether due to various issues, further affecting bitcoin’s price and the Fund’s investments.

The value of bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin’s price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, which could impact the valuation of bitcoin-linked derivatives held by the Fund.

The security of the Bitcoin Blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network’s hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain.

Proposed changes to the bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains (forks) with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

The Bitcoin Blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network.

Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin Blockchain as a payment system.

Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin Blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and the volatility of bitcoin's price, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers.

The development and use of "Layer II solutions" are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin Blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Layer II solutions are off-chain protocols that improve scalability and reduce transaction costs by processing transactions outside the main blockchain network.

Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts present challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin Blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving landscape of blockchain technology.

The Fund's strategy may be harmed to the extent bitcoin is viewed less as a risk asset, and more as, like gold, a safe haven asset, resulting in the two assets having a much higher correlation and a less stable investment trajectory for the Fund.

- **Digital Assets Risk:** Digital assets like bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class and are not presently widely used as such. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated or possibly operating out of compliance with regulations, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk:** The digital asset market, particularly bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund's reputation and trading prices. Ongoing market turbulence could significantly impact the value of the Fund's share.
- **Blockchain Technology Risk:** Blockchain technology, which underpins bitcoin and other digital assets, is relatively new, and many of its applications are untested. The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. Investments in companies or vehicles that utilize blockchain technology are subject to market volatility and may experience lower trading volumes compared to more established industries. Additionally, regulatory changes, internet disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, and intellectual property disputes could further affect the adoption and functionality of blockchain technology.

Gold Investment Risks. The Fund will not invest directly in gold but will gain exposure through gold futures contracts and Underlying Funds. These investments are subject to significant risk due to the inherent volatility and unpredictability of the commodities markets. The value of these investments is typically derived from the price movements of physical gold or related economic variables. Price fluctuations in gold linked instruments can be swift and substantial, often showing a low correlation with the returns of traditional equity and bond markets and may not align with trends in other asset classes.

Numerous factors can influence the price of gold and gold futures contracts, including overall market movements, interest rate changes, and variations in global supply and demand. Additionally, the volume of gold imports and exports, production factors such as weather conditions, and technological advances in gold processing and mining can significantly impact gold and gold futures prices. Increased hedging activities, economic conditions, regulatory developments, and political stability also play crucial roles. Furthermore, global supply and demand dynamics, political and economic events, inflation expectations, currency exchange rates, and investment activities of hedge funds and commodity funds can all affect gold prices. Sharp fluctuations in gold markets may result in potential losses. In addition, Gold markets have experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices. Investors should also be aware that while gold is often used to preserve wealth, there is no assurance that it will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power.

Derivatives Risks. The Fund's derivative investments carry risks such as an imperfect match between the derivative's performance and its underlying assets or index, and the potential for loss of principal, which can exceed the initial investment. Additionally, there are risks related to the possible default of the transaction's counterparty and the illiquidity of derivatives, making them hard to sell or trade. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

- *Futures Contracts.* Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash

payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is in “contango,” meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to “roll” the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract.

Underlying Fund Risk. The Fund’s investment strategy, involving indirect exposure to bitcoin and gold through one or more Underlying Funds, is subject to the risks associated with bitcoin as well as gold. Shareholders in the Fund bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund and, indirectly, the expenses of the Underlying Funds.

Underlying Bitcoin Fund Risks: Investing in an Underlying Fund that focuses on bitcoin, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts and swaps, carries significant risks. These risks include high market volatility, which can be influenced by technological advancements, regulatory changes, and broader economic factors. When trading derivatives, liquidity risks and counterparty risks are substantial. Managing futures contracts can be complex and may affect the performance of an Underlying Fund. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Additionally, each Underlying Fund, and consequently the Fund, is dependent on blockchain technology, which brings technological and cybersecurity risks, along with custodial challenges for securely storing digital assets. The constantly evolving regulatory and legal landscape presents continuous compliance and valuation difficulties. Risks related to market concentration and network issues in the digital asset sector further add complexity. Moreover, operational intricacies in managing digital assets and potential market volatility can lead to losses for each Underlying Fund.

Underlying Gold Fund Risks: Investing in an Underlying Fund that focuses on gold, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts, carries significant risk due to the inherent volatility and unpredictability of the commodities markets. Underlying Funds that trade futures contracts are subject to derivatives risk, leverage risk, counterparty risk and futures contracts risk, among other risks. In addition, Underlying Funds holding gold directly face significant custodial and safeguarding risks regarding their gold holdings. There is an inherent danger of these gold bars being lost, damaged, stolen, or becoming inaccessible due to factors such as natural disasters or terrorism.

Potentially No 1940 Act Protections. It is expected that one or more Underlying Funds will not be registered as an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. In addition, Underlying Funds that invest directly in bitcoin or gold are not subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in such an Underlying Fund would not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying Fund insiders from managing an Underlying Fund to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing an Underlying Fund from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying Fund earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in an Underlying Fund’s character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in one or more Underlying Funds only indirectly, the Fund’s investments are expected to be subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Cayman Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary’s investments. The futures contracts and other investments held by the Subsidiary are subject to the same economic risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns. In addition, the Subsidiary is also subject to many of the risks to which the Fund is subject, such as tax risks, commodity related risks, and market and data risks.

Commodity-Linked Derivatives Tax Risk. The tax treatment of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations, or other legally binding authority. As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. If, as a result of any adverse future legislation, U.S. Treasury regulations, and/or guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), the income of the Fund from certain commodity-linked derivatives, including income from the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary, were treated as non-qualifying income, the Fund may fail to qualify as RIC and/or be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. The uncertainty surrounding the treatment of certain derivative instruments under the qualification tests for a RIC may limit the Fund’s use of such derivative instruments.

The Fund intends to limit its investment in the Subsidiary to no more than 25% of the value of its total assets in order to satisfy certain asset diversification requirements for taxation as a regulated investment company. The Fund intends to manage the exposure to the Subsidiary so that the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary do not exceed 25% of the total assets at the end of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk. The Fund's investment exposure to futures instruments will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the CEA and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and Futures Trading Advisor, as applicable, and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund. However, the Fund's status as a commodity pool and the Adviser's registration as a CPO (are not expected to materially adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The CFTC has not passed on the adequacy of this Prospectus.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to treat any income received by the Subsidiary from futures contracts or from Underlying Funds as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. The IRS has issued numerous private letter rulings ("PLRs") provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the IRS. In March of 2019, the IRS published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its shareholders and to meet the requirement that the Subsidiary have a value not in excess of 25% of the Fund's value at the close of a quarter. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund's Board of Trustees may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

Leverage Risk: As part of the Fund's principal investment strategy, the Fund will make investments in futures contracts. These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the underlying instrument, as well as the potential for greater loss. **If the Fund uses leverage through purchasing derivative instruments, the Fund has the risk that losses may exceed the net assets of the Fund.** The net asset value of the Fund while employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the likelihood or probability that a party involved in a transaction might default on its contractual obligation. Where the Fund enters into derivative contracts that are exchange-traded, the Fund is subject to the counterparty risk associated with the Fund's clearing broker or clearinghouse. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, this default will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. In addition, to the extent the Fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will not concentrate its investments (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets) in any industry or group of related industries, except that the Fund will have economic exposure that is concentrated to the industries, if any, assigned to bitcoin and gold. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences that affect the price of such industries more than the market as a whole.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as Authorized Participants or APs). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy is expected to require it to redeem its shares for cash or to otherwise include primarily cash as part of its redemption proceeds. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur brokerage costs and/or recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Brokerage costs could be imposed on the Fund, and thus decrease the Fund's net asset value, to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Investments in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to investments in the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses and reduce performance. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that

geopolitical events will disrupt securities and other financial markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an ETF, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness. As a result, there is no long-term track record against which an investor may judge the Sub-Adviser and it is possible the Sub-Adviser may not achieve the Fund's intended investment objective.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.quantifyfunds.com.

Management

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund and the Subsidiary.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Quantify Chaos Advisors, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund and the Subsidiary.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and the Subsidiary.

David Dziekanski, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund and the Subsidiary since their inception in 2024.

Michael Venuto, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund and the Subsidiary since their inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund and the Subsidiary since their inception in 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the Deposit Securities) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the bid-ask spread.

When available, information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.quantifyfunds.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or capital gains (or some combination thereof), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements will not result in increased Fund expenses, ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.