



STKd 100% UBER & 100% TSLA ETF
Trading Symbol: ZIPP
Listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC
Summary Prospectus
February 24, 2025
www.quantifyfunds.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the STKd 100% UBER & 100% TSLA 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 February 24, 2025 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 100% UBER & 100% TSLA 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 | 1.29% |
| Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Other Expenses ⁽²⁾ | <u>0.00%</u> |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | <u>1.29%</u> |

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”), will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all of the Fund’s 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.

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 |
| \$131 | \$409 |

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 employing derivatives, namely swap agreements and/or listed options contracts, to gain long exposure to two underlying securities, Uber Technologies, Inc. (“UBER”) and Tesla, Inc. (“TSLA”) (UBER and TSLA, each an “Underlying Security,” and together the “Underlying Securities”).

The Fund uses leverage to “stack” the total return of the Fund’s long exposure to UBER (the “UBER strategy”) together with the total return of the Fund’s long exposure to TSLA (the “TSLA strategy”). Essentially, one dollar invested in the Fund provides approximately one dollar of exposure to the Fund’s UBER strategy and approximately one dollar of exposure to the Fund’s TSLA strategy. So, the return of the UBER strategy (minus the cost of financing) is essentially stacked on top of the returns of the TSLA strategy (minus the cost of financing). Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s exposure to UBER will represent approximately 100% of the Fund’s net assets, and the Fund’s exposure to TSLA will represent approximately 100% of the Fund’s net assets.

In particular, the term “exposure” refers to the degree to which the Fund’s investment is influenced by fluctuations in each of the UBER strategy and the TSLA strategy. If you invest one dollar in the Fund, one dollar’s worth of that investment will track the performance of the UBER strategy, behaving similarly to how UBER’s price performs. In addition, one dollar’s worth of that investment will track the performance of the TSLA strategy, mirroring the ups and downs of the price of TSLA. Through the Fund’s use of leverage, each dollar invested is effectively doubled to follow and potentially profit (or experience losses) from two different companies. The Fund’s investment strategy is based on the premise that a focused allocation to two companies may provide targeted exposure to complementary developments and innovations within their respective industries. Through this approach, the Fund seeks to benefit from each company’s distinct contributions, leveraging one company’s expertise in a specific area in conjunction with the complementary strengths of the other. Specifically, the combination of investing in UBER and TSLA may provide exposure to advancements in autonomous transportation and sustainable mobility.

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with financial institutions whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on an Underlying Security’s share price. In addition to utilizing swap agreements to gain exposure to the Underlying Securities, the Fund may also utilize listed options to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Securities. Additionally, the Fund may use other option strategies to produce similar exposure to an Underlying Security, like buying calls and selling puts with identical strike prices. These options allow the Fund to adjust its leverage strategy in response to market conditions, liquidity constraints, or other factors that may affect the availability or pricing of swap agreements.

The Fund will hold assets to serve as collateral for its derivative instruments. For those collateral holdings, the Fund may invest in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; and/or (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments that provide financial exposure to UBER and/or TSLA. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value. The Fund is expected to have a high annual portfolio turnover rate.

Uber Technologies, Inc.

Uber Technologies, Inc. operates as a technology platform for people and things mobility. The firm offers multi-modal people transportation, restaurant food delivery, and connecting freight carriers and shippers. It operates through the following segments: Rides, Eats, Freight, Other Bets and ATG and Other Technology Programs. Uber Technologies, Inc. is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”). The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of UBER as of June 28, 2024 was approximately \$147.0 billion based upon the closing price reported for such date on the NYSE.

Uber Technologies, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Uber Technologies, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-38902 through the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Uber Technologies, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This document relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to UBER or other securities of Uber Technologies, Inc. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Uber Technologies, Inc. from publicly available documents. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates has participated in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or made any due diligence inquiry regarding such documents with respect to Uber Technologies, Inc. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Uber Technologies, Inc. is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund

cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of Uber Technologies, Inc. (and therefore the price of Uber Technologies, Inc. at the time we price the securities) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning Uber Technologies, Inc. could affect the value received with respect to the securities and therefore the value of the securities.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of UBER.

THE FUND, TRUST, THE ADVISER, AND SUB-ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Tesla, Inc.

Tesla, Inc. is an operating company that designs develops, manufactures, leases and sells high performance fully electric vehicles, solar energy generation systems and energy storage products. Tesla, Inc. operates two segments: (i) automotive and (ii) energy generation and storage. The automotive segment includes the design, development, manufacturing, sales and leasing of electric vehicles as well as sales of automotive regulatory credits. The energy generation and storage segment includes the design, manufacture, installation, sales and leasing of solar energy generation and energy storage products and related services and sales of solar energy systems incentives. Tesla, Inc. is listed on Nasdaq. The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of Tesla, Inc., as of June 28, 2024, was approximately \$550.17 billion (based on the closing price for shares of Tesla, Inc.'s common stock as reported by Nasdaq on June 28, 2024).

Tesla, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Tesla, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-34756 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This document relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to TSLA or other securities of Tesla, Inc. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Tesla, Inc. from publicly available documents. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates has participated in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or made any due diligence inquiry regarding such documents with respect to Tesla, Inc. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Tesla, Inc. is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of Tesla, Inc. (and therefore the price of Tesla, Inc. at the time we price the securities) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning Tesla, Inc. could affect the value received with respect to the securities and therefore the value of the securities.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of TSLA.

THE FUND, TRUST, THE ADVISER, AND SUB-ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH TESLA, INC.

Portfolio Attributes

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

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or industries as those assigned to UBER and TSLA. As of the date of the Prospectus, UBER is assigned to the ground transportation industry and TSLA is assigned to the automobile industry.

The Fund's pairing of UBER and TSLA is static and will not change unless a material event, such as a merger, liquidation, or similar occurrence, necessitates such a change. The Adviser reallocates the Fund's portfolio holdings at least monthly to seek to maintain a balanced exposure of approximately 100% to UBER and 100% to TSLA. However, between reallocation dates, the allocation between the two assets may drift substantially, potentially necessitating more frequent reallocations to maintain the target exposure.

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. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund."

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

UBER Risk. The Fund invests in swap contracts and options that are based on the share price of UBER. This subjects the Fund to the risk that UBER's share price decreases. If the share price of UBER decreases, the Fund will likely lose value and, as a result, the Fund may suffer significant losses. Therefore, as a result of the Fund's exposure to the value of UBER, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in UBER Risk. Uber Technologies, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Uber Technologies, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of UBER (an Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Security but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying Security.

UBER Trading Risk. The trading price of UBER may be subject to volatility and could experience wide fluctuations due to various factors. Short sellers may also play a significant role in trading UBER, potentially affecting the supply and demand dynamics and contributing to market price volatility. Public perception and external factors beyond the company's control may influence UBER's stock price disproportionately. Additionally, following periods of market volatility, companies have faced securities class action litigation. Any adverse judgment or future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources. In the event of a halt in trading of UBER, trading in shares of related funds may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

UBER Performance Risk. UBER may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of UBER to decline. UBER provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance UBER provides may not ultimately be accurate. If UBER's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by UBER could decline significantly.

Driver Classification Risk. The classification of Uber's drivers ("Drivers") is currently being challenged in courts, by legislators and by government agencies in the United States and abroad. Uber is involved in numerous legal proceedings globally, including putative class and collective class action lawsuits, demands for arbitration, charges and claims before administrative agencies, and investigations or audits by labor, social security, and tax authorities that claim that Drivers should be treated as Uber's employees (or as workers or quasi-employees where those statuses exist), rather than as independent contractors. Uber believes that Drivers are independent contractors because, among other things, they can choose whether, when, and where to provide services on Uber's platform, are free to provide services on competitors' platforms, and provide a vehicle to perform services on Uber's platform. Nevertheless, Uber may not be successful in defending the classification of Drivers in some or all jurisdictions. Furthermore, the costs associated with defending, settling, or resolving pending and future lawsuits (including demands for arbitration) relating to the classification of Drivers have been and may continue to be material to Uber's business.

Regulatory Risk. UBER operates in a particularly complex legal and regulatory environment. UBER's business is subject to a variety of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules, and regulations, including those related to internet activities, privacy, cybersecurity, data protection, intellectual property, competition, consumer protection, payments, labor and employment, transportation services, transportation network companies, licensing regulations and taxation. These laws and regulations are constantly evolving and may be interpreted, applied, created, or amended, in a manner that could harm UBER's business.

Rideshare Company Risk. Uber competes on a global basis, and the markets in which it competes are highly fragmented. Uber faces significant competition from existing, well-established, and low-cost alternatives, and in the future Uber expects to face competition from new market entrants given the low barriers to entry that characterize Uber's industry. In addition, within each of these markets, the cost to switch between products is low. Consumers have a propensity to shift to the lowest-cost or highest-quality provider; Drivers have a propensity to shift to the platform with the highest earnings potential; restaurants and other merchants have a propensity to shift to the delivery platform that offers the lowest service fee for their meals and other goods and provides the highest volume of orders; and shippers and carriers have a propensity to shift to the platform with the best price and most convenient service for hauling shipments.

TSLA Risk. The Fund invests in swap contracts and options that are based on the share price of TSLA. This subjects the Fund to the risk that TSLA's share price **decreases**. **If the share price of TSLA decreases, the Fund will likely lose value and, as a result, the Fund may suffer significant losses.** Therefore, as a result of the Fund's exposure to the value of TSLA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in TSLA Risk. Tesla, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Tesla, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of TSLA (an Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Security but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying Security.

TSLA Trading Risk. The trading price of TSLA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of TSLA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Tesla, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Tesla, Inc. may additionally impact TSLA's stock price due to Tesla, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Tesla, Inc. in the past. While Tesla, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Tesla, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Tesla, Inc.'s attention and resources. If TSLA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the TSLA Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Tesla, Inc. Performance Risk. Tesla, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of TSLA to decline. Tesla, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Tesla, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Tesla, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Tesla, Inc. could decline significantly.

Electric Vehicles Risk. The future growth and success of Tesla, Inc. are dependent upon consumers' demand for electric vehicles, and specifically, its vehicles in an automotive industry that is generally competitive, cyclical and volatile. If the market for electric vehicles in general and Tesla, Inc. vehicles in particular does not develop as Tesla, Inc. expects, develops more slowly than it expects, or if demand for its vehicles decreases in its markets or its vehicles compete with each other, the business, prospects, financial condition and operating results of Tesla, Inc. may be harmed. Tesla, Inc. is still at an earlier stage of development and have limited resources and production relative to established competitors that offer internal combustion engine vehicles. In addition, electric vehicles still comprise a small percentage of overall vehicle sales. As a result, the market for Tesla, Inc. vehicles could be negatively affected by numerous factors, such as: (i) perceptions about electric vehicle features, quality, safety, performance and cost; (ii) perceptions about the limited range over which electric vehicles may be driven on a single battery charge, and access to charging facilities; (iii) competition, including from other types of alternative fuel vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and high fuel-economy internal combustion engine vehicles; (iv) volatility in the cost of oil and gasoline, such as wide fluctuations in crude oil prices; (v) government regulations and economic incentives; and (vi) concerns about the future viability of Tesla, Inc. Finally, the target demographics for Tesla, Inc. vehicles are highly competitive. Sales of vehicles in the automotive industry tend to be cyclical in many markets, which may expose Tesla, Inc. to further volatility.

Automotive Companies Risk. The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations, fluctuating component prices and supplier disruptions. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies,

certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Elon Musk's Influence on TSLA Risk. The Fund's performance is closely tied to the stock price of TSLA, which may be significantly impacted by the actions, decisions, and public statements of its CEO, Elon Musk. His social media activity, interviews, and public remarks have historically caused sharp volatility in TSLA's stock price and have, at times, resulted in regulatory scrutiny and legal proceedings. Additionally, Mr. Musk's leadership decisions, including strategic shifts or changes in Tesla's business model, could introduce uncertainty. His involvement in multiple high-profile ventures, such as SpaceX and X (formerly Twitter), may also raise concerns about his focus on Tesla. Furthermore, any potential reduction in his role or departure from Tesla could negatively affect investor sentiment. Given Mr. Musk's influence, TSLA's valuation may be subject to sudden and unpredictable changes, which could materially impact the Fund's performance.

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.

Swap Agreements. 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. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such swap agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. If the Adviser is unable to enter into swap agreements that provide leveraged exposure to an Underlying Security, the Fund may not meet its stated investment objective. Additionally, any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using swap transactions may also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

The swap agreements in which the Fund invests are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which generally has less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives instruments. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a basket of securities.

If an Underlying Security has a dramatic move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later reverses all or a portion of its movement.

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. The value of the options contracts in which the Fund invests are substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Security. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund intends to continuously maintain indirect exposure to the Underlying Securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses. The use of options to generate leverage introduces additional risks, including significant potential losses if the market moves unfavorably. The leverage inherent in options can amplify both gains and losses, leading to increased volatility and potential for substantial losses, particularly in periods of market uncertainty or low liquidity. Additionally, the Fund may incur losses if the value of an Underlying Security moves against its positions, potentially resulting in a complete loss of the premium paid.

Leverage Risk: As part of the Fund's principal investment strategy, the Fund will make investments in swap contracts and options. These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the Underlying Securities, 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.

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 UBER and TSLA. 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.

Ground Transportation Industry Risk. The ground transportation industry may be adversely affected by economic changes, increases in fuel and operating costs, labor relations and regulations and insurance costs. Ground transportation companies may also be subject to significant government regulation and oversight, which may adversely affect their businesses. Companies in this industry may be adversely affected if their drivers are classified as employees, workers or quasi-employees instead of independent contractors. This industry is highly competitive, with well-established and low-cost alternatives that have been available for decades, low barriers to entry, low switching costs, and well-capitalized competitors in nearly every major geographic region.

Automobiles Industry Risk. Automobile companies may be negatively affected by labor relations and costs, automotive technology developments (including autonomous vehicles) and consumer preferences. The automobiles industry may also be subject to significant government regulation, including tariffs, taxes, subsidies, import and export restrictions and environmental regulations. The automobiles industry may have a greater exposure to a single factor, such as an increase in the price of oil, which may adversely affect the sale of automobiles and, as a result, the value of the industry's securities.

The automobiles industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. The industry can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. While most of the major manufacturers are large, financially strong companies, many others are small and can be non-diversified in both product line and customer base. Additionally, developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if any. Companies in the automobiles industry may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance.

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.

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. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

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.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of swap contracts and options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of swap contracts and options on shares of a single issuer 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.

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.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Quantify Chaos Advisors, LLC d/b/a Quantify Funds (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

David Dziekanski, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Michael Venuto, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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.