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LEATHERBACK ETFs

(LBAR) Leatherback Long/Short Absolute Return ETF
(not currently available for purchase)

(LBAY) Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF
listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

(each, a "Fund," together, the "Funds")

November 16, 2026

Supplement to the Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") each dated December 29, 2025

Effective immediately, Michael Venuto, Portfolio Manager for Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company (the "Adviser"), the Funds' investment adviser, no longer serves as a portfolio manager to the Funds. Accordingly, all references to Mr. Venuto in the Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF (the "Alternative Yield ETF") Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI are hereby deleted in their entirety.

Effective immediately, Andy Hicks, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been added as a portfolio manager to the Funds. Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, a portfolio manager of the Adviser, will continue to serve as a portfolio manager for the Funds. Michael J. Winter, CFA, a portfolio manager of Leatherback Asset Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser"), the Funds' investment sub-adviser, will continue to serve as portfolio manager to the Funds.

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Effective immediately, the following is added to the section titled "Management – Portfolio Managers" of the Alternative Yield ETF's Summary Prospectus and pages 5 and 12 of the Prospectus:

> Andy Hicks, Senior Vice President of Trading for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since November 2026.

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Effective immediately, the first paragraph in the section titled "Management – Portfolio Managers" on page 19 of the Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

> **Portfolio Managers**
>
> The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds (each, a "Portfolio Manager") and, with respect to the Alternative Yield ETF, have acted in this capacity since the Fund's inception in 2020, with the exception of Mr. Hicks, who has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since November 2026.

Effective immediately, the following is added in the section titled "Management – Portfolio Managers" on page 19 of the Prospectus:

Andy Hicks, Senior Vice President of Trading for the Adviser

Mr. Hicks serves as Senior Vice President of Trading for the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in 2025. Mr. Hicks previously served as Director of ETF Portfolio Management, Trading, and Research at SS&C ALPS Advisors for over ten years. Prior to SS&C ALPS Advisors, Mr. Hicks held roles as a Senior Equity Trader and Research Analyst with Virtus Investment Partners, specializing in equity and ETF trading, and a head equity trader for SCM Advisors. With over 20 years of experience, Mr. Hicks holds an accounting/finance degree from Miami University (Ohio) and an MBA in Finance from the University of Colorado – Denver.

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Effective immediately, the first sentence of the section titled "Portfolio Managers" on page 23 of the SAI is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following disclosure:

The Funds are managed by Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, and Andy Hicks, each a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, and Michael J. Winter, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer for Leatherback.

Effective immediately, the disclosure in the section titled "Portfolio Managers – Other Accounts" beginning on page 23 of the SAI, is supplemented by adding the following information with respect to Mr. Hicks:

*Andy Hicks, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser**

Type of Accounts	Total Number of Accounts	Total Assets of Accounts (in millions)	Total Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance-Based Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Subject to a Performance-Based Fee (in millions)
Registered Investment Companies	62	$9,126.04	0	$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$0	0	$0
Other Accounts	0	$0	0	$0

*Information for Mr. Hicks is as of October 31, 2026.

Effective immediately, the following sub-section is hereby revised and replaced as follows within the section titled "Portfolio Managers" on page 24 of the SAI:

Portfolio Manager Fund Ownership. Each Fund is required to show the dollar range of each portfolio manager's "beneficial ownership" of Shares as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. "Beneficial ownership" is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act. As of August 31, 2025, with respect to the Alternative Yield ETF, Mr. Ragauss did not beneficially own any Shares and Mr. Winter beneficially owned Shares in the range of $100,001-$500,000. As of October 31, 2026, no Shares of the Alternative Yield ETF were owned by Mr. Hicks. The Absolute Return ETF had not commenced operations as of the date of this SAI.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.



LBAR	**Leatherback Long/Short Absolute Return ETF** *(not currently available for purchase)*
LBAY	**Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF** *listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.*

PROSPECTUS

December 29, 2025

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Leatherback Long/Short Absolute Return ETF – FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Leatherback Long/Short Absolute Return ETF (the "Fund" or the "Absolute Return ETF") seeks absolute return. The Fund has not yet commenced operations.

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 Fee	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[2]	0.00%
Dividends and Interest Expense on Short Positions[2]	0.28%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.23%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC ("Tidal" or the "Adviser"), a Tidal Financial Group company, 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 (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses").

[2] Estimated 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 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**
$125	$390

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 expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, 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 purchasing long positions in securities believed to be undervalued and taking short positions in securities expected to decline in price. The Fund will generally have net exposure of 0-80% long.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Leatherback Asset Management, LLC ("Leatherback" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's sub-adviser. Leatherback identifies securities to purchase long for the Fund primarily through quantitative and fundamental analyses of U.S.-listed large-, mid-, or small-capitalization companies. Leatherback typically looks to purchase securities of companies with high margins and a high return on invested capital that operate in industries Leatherback expects to outperform the broader market over a several year period. As part of its analysis, Leatherback considers whether a security is expected to pay a dividend and the ability of the issuer to grow that dividend over time, although the Fund may own securities that do not pay any dividends. The Fund may also invest

in companies with unique opportunities such as having been spun-off from a larger company or having emerged from bankruptcy, or in securities that Leatherback believes are mispriced based on the security's place in a company's capital structure.

The Fund's long positions are generally expected to be comprised of equity securities or depositary receipts, although long positions may also include investment-grade corporate bonds and convertible bonds. The Fund's equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and closed-end funds.

Leatherback seeks to identify short positions for the Fund based on identifying idiosyncratic ideas that suggest a security's price will decline. For example, Leatherback may look for financial or accounting anomalies in a company's financial statements, may seek to identify short-term fads leading to overvalued securities, or look for companies with a poor governance record. Securities that the Fund sells short are generally expected to have lower margins and be in industries facing significant challenges for growth. The Fund may also sell short equity securities or other ETFs that are sector-, market capitalization-, or geography-focused, or those that target specific drivers of return or risk, such as momentum, low volatility or value (sometimes referred to as "factor-based ETFs"), to take advantage of headwinds perceived by Leatherback for those investments.

A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, typically in anticipation of a decline in the market price of that security. To effect a short sale, the Fund arranges through a broker to borrow the security it does not own to be delivered to a buyer of such security. In borrowing the security to be delivered to the buyer, the Fund will become obligated to replace the security borrowed at the time of replacement, regardless of the market price at that time. A short sale results in a gain when the price of the securities sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which a security is purchased to replace the borrowed security. Conversely, a short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases. When the Fund makes a short sale, the broker effecting the short sale typically holds the proceeds as part of the collateral securing the Fund's obligation to cover the short position.

In addition to the strategies described above, the Fund may also purchase put options on equity securities or ETFs.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which the risks appear. 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 Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in Each Fund."

Associated Risks of Short Selling. Short sales may involve substantial risk and leverage. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy ("cover") the security sold short when the security has appreciated in value or is unavailable, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. Short sales also involve the risk that losses may exceed the amount invested and may be unlimited.

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.

Market Capitalization Risk

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

- *Small-Capitalization Investing*. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more

unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Equity Market Risk. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks in which the Fund primarily invests are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

General Market Risk. Securities markets and individual securities will increase or decrease in value. Security prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to market or economic news and conditions, and securities markets also tend to move in cycles. If there is a general decline in the securities markets, it is possible your investment may lose value regardless of the individual results of the companies in which the Fund invests. The magnitude of up and down price or market fluctuations over time is sometimes referred to as "volatility," and it can be significant. In addition, different asset classes and geographic markets may experience periods of significant correlation with each other. As a result of this correlation, the securities and markets in which the Fund invests may experience volatility due to market, economic, political or social events and conditions that may not readily appear to directly relate to such securities, the securities' issuer or the markets in which they trade.

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

Options Risk. Options enable the Fund to purchase exposure that is significantly greater than the premium paid. Consequently, the value of such options can be volatile, and a small investment in options can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund risks losing all or part of the cash paid (premium) for purchasing options. Even a small decline in the value of a reference asset underlying call options or a small increase in the value of a reference asset underlying put options can result in the entire investment in such options being lost. Additionally, the value of the option may be lost if the Sub-Adviser fails to exercise such option at or prior to its expiration.

ETF Risk. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following 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 may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., TBA transactions, short positions, derivative instruments, and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, 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 recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may have less efficiency and pay out higher annual capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the in-kind redemption process was used. In addition, cash redemption costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses, which might not have otherwise been incurred if the redemption was fully in-kind.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and 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.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (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 underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the fixed income securities generally increases. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities rank senior to the issuer's common stock, but may be subordinate to senior debt obligations. In part, the total return for a convertible security may depend upon the performance of the underlying stock into which it can be converted. Synthetic convertibles may respond differently to market fluctuations than traditional convertible securities. They are also subject to counterparty risk.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred stocks are subject to the risks of equity securities generally and also risks associated with fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk. A company's preferred stock, which may pay fixed or variable rates of return, generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to creditors, including vendors, depositors, counterparties, holders of its bonds and other fixed-income securities. As a result, the value of a company's preferred stock will react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally has limited or no voting rights. In addition, preferred stock is subject to the risks that a company may defer or not pay dividends, and, in certain situations, may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. To the extent that the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in convertible preferred stocks, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline.

Depositary Receipt Risk. Depositary receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.

REITs are subject to additional risks, including those related to adverse governmental actions; declines in property value and the real estate market; the potential failure to qualify for tax-free pass through of income; and exemption from registration as an investment company. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, a small geographic area, or a small number of property types. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. To the extent the Fund invests in REITs concentrated in specific geographic areas or property types, the Fund may be subject to a greater loss as a result of adverse developments affecting such area or property types. REITs are pooled investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the net asset value of those shares.

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 decision.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, BDCs and closed-end funds. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and

bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, political events, war, and geopolitical conflict. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite efforts to address market disruptions.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not commenced 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.leatherbackam.com/etfs.

Management

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Leatherback Asset Management, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and will be a portfolio manager of the Fund at its inception.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and will be a portfolio manager of the Fund at its inception.

Michael J. Winter, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer for Leatherback, will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and will be a portfolio manager of the Fund at its inception.

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.leatherbackam.com/etfs.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an 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, the Sub-Adviser, or their 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 do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF – FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF (the "Fund" or the "Alternative Yield ETF") seeks capital appreciation and income.

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 Fee	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee	0.00%
Other Expenses (includes Tax Expenses)	0.03%
Dividends and Interest Expense on Short Positions	0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.20%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC ("Tidal" or the "Adviser"), a Tidal Financial Group company, 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 (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses").

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 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**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
$122	$381	$660	$1,455

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 expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended August 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover was 67% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by purchasing long positions in securities believed to provide sustainable shareholder yield (defined as dividends plus buybacks plus debt paydowns) and taking short positions in securities expected to decline in price. The Fund will generally have net exposure of 75% - 110% long.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in income producing securities that are an alternative to traditional debt instruments ("Alternative Yield Investments"). Alternative Yield Investments are investments, other than traditional debt instruments (e.g., bonds), that generate interest and dividend income.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Leatherback Asset Management, LLC ("Leatherback" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's sub-adviser. Leatherback identifies securities to purchase long for the Fund through quantitative and fundamental analyses of U.S.-listed large-, mid-, or small-capitalization companies. Leatherback typically looks to purchase securities of companies with high shareholder yield. As part of its analysis, Leatherback considers whether a security is expected to pay a dividend and the ability of the issuer to grow that dividend over time, although the Fund may own securities that do not pay any dividends.

The Fund's long positions are generally expected to be comprised of equity securities or depositary receipts, although long positions may also include investment-grade corporate bonds and convertible bonds. The Fund's equity securities may include common stocks,

preferred stocks, other ETFs, closed-end funds, business development companies ("BDCs"), master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and publicly traded companies that are formed to own operating assets that produce defined cash flows ("YieldCos").

The Fund may write (sell) covered calls up to 100% of the value of the Fund's individual equity security or an index when Leatherback believes call premiums are attractive relative to the price of the underlying security or index.

Leatherback seeks to identify short positions for the Fund based on identifying idiosyncratic ideas that suggest a security's price will decline. For example, Leatherback may look for financial or accounting anomalies in a company's financial statements, may seek to identify short-term fads leading to overvalued securities, or look for companies with a poor governance record. Securities that the Fund sells short are generally expected to have lower margins and be in industries facing significant challenges for growth. The Fund may also sell short equity securities or other ETFs that are sector-, market capitalization-, or geography-focused or factor-based to take advantage of headwinds perceived by Leatherback for those investments.

A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, typically in anticipation of a decline in the market price of that security. To effect a short sale, the Fund arranges through a broker to borrow the security it does not own to be delivered to a buyer of such security. In borrowing the security to be delivered to the buyer, the Fund will become obligated to replace the security borrowed at the time of replacement, regardless of the market price at that time. A short sale results in a gain when the price of the securities sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which a security is purchased to replace the borrowed security. Conversely, a short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases. When the Fund makes a short sale, the broker effecting the short sale typically holds the proceeds as part of the collateral securing the Fund's obligation to cover the short position.

In addition to the strategies described above, the Fund may also purchase put options on equity securities or ETFs.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which the risks appear. 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 objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in Each Fund."

Associated Risks of Short Selling. Short sales may involve substantial risk and leverage. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy ("cover") the security sold short when the security has appreciated in value or is unavailable, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. Short sales also involve the risk that losses may exceed the amount invested and may be unlimited.

Market Capitalization Risk

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

- *Small-Capitalization Investing*. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- *Financial Services Sector Risk*. The Fund may invest in companies in the financial services sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. This sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government

debt and the availability and cost of capital, among other factors. Insurance companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, the imposition of premium rate caps, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.

Equity Market Risk. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks in which the Fund primarily invests are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

General Market Risk. Securities markets and individual securities will increase or decrease in value. Security prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to market or economic news and conditions, and securities markets also tend to move in cycles. If there is a general decline in the securities markets, it is possible your investment may lose value regardless of the individual results of the companies in which the Fund invests. The magnitude of up and down price or market fluctuations over time is sometimes referred to as "volatility," and it can be significant. In addition, different asset classes and geographic markets may experience periods of significant correlation with each other. As a result of this correlation, the securities and markets in which the Fund invests may experience volatility due to market, economic, political or social events and conditions that may not readily appear to directly relate to such securities, the securities' issuer or the markets in which they trade.

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

Options Risk. Options enable the Fund to purchase exposure that is significantly greater than the premium paid. Consequently, the value of such options can be volatile, and a small investment in options can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund risks losing all or part of the cash paid (premium) for purchasing options. Even a small decline in the value of a reference asset underlying call options or a small increase in the value of a reference asset underlying put options can result in the entire investment in such options being lost. Additionally, the value of the option may be lost if the Sub-Adviser fails to exercise such option at or prior to its expiration.

ETF Risk. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following 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 may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., TBA transactions, short positions, derivative instruments, and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, 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 recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may have less cash efficiency and pay out higher annual capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the in-kind redemption process was used. In addition, cash redemption costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses, which might not have otherwise been incurred if the redemption was fully in-kind.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and 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.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (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 underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the fixed income securities generally increases. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities rank senior to the issuer's common stock, but may be subordinate to senior debt obligations. In part, the total return for a convertible security may depend upon the performance of the underlying stock into which it can be converted. Synthetic convertibles may respond differently to market fluctuations than traditional convertible securities. They are also subject to counterparty risk.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred stocks are subject to the risks of equity securities generally and also risks associated with fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk. A company's preferred stock, which may pay fixed or variable rates of return, generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to creditors, including vendors, depositors, counterparties, holders of its bonds and other fixed-income securities. As a result, the value of a company's preferred stock will react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally has limited or no voting rights. In addition, preferred stock is subject to the risks that a company may defer or not pay dividends, and, in certain situations, may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. To the extent that the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in convertible preferred stocks, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline.

Depositary Receipt Risk. Depositary receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.

REITs are subject to additional risks, including those related to adverse governmental actions; declines in property value and the real estate market; the potential failure to qualify for tax-free pass through of income; and exemption from registration as an investment company. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, a small geographic area, or a small number of property types. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. To the extent the Fund invests in REITs concentrated in specific geographic areas or property types, the Fund may be subject to a greater loss as a result of adverse developments affecting such area or property types. REITs are pooled investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

YieldCo Risk. Investments in securities of YieldCos involve risks that differ from investments in traditional operating companies, including risks related to the relationship between the YieldCo and the company responsible for the formation of the YieldCo (the "YieldCo Sponsor"). YieldCos typically remain dependent on the management and administration services provided by or under the direction of the YieldCo Sponsor and on the ability of the YieldCo Sponsor to identify and present the YieldCo with acquisition opportunities, which may often be assets of the YieldCo Sponsor itself. YieldCo Sponsors may have interests that conflict with the interests of the YieldCo, and may retain control of the YieldCo via classes of stock held by the YieldCo Sponsor. YieldCo securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards YieldCos or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of YieldCos, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Any event that

limits the YieldCo's ability to maintain or grow its distributable cash flow would likely have a negative impact on the YieldCo's share price. YieldCos may finance their growth strategy with debt, which may increase a YieldCo's leverage and the risks associated with the YieldCo. The ability of a YieldCo to maintain or grow its dividend distributions may depend on the entity's ability to minimize its tax liabilities through the use of accelerated depreciation schedules, tax loss carryforwards, and tax incentives. Changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), as amended, could result in greater tax liabilities, which would reduce the YieldCo's distributable cash flow.

BDC Risk. BDCs generally invest in debt securities that are not rated by a credit rating agency and are considered below investment grade quality ("junk bonds"). Little public information generally exists for the type of companies in which a BDC may invest and, therefore, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to make a fully informed evaluation of the BDC and its portfolio of investments. In addition, investments made by BDCs are typically illiquid and are difficult to value for purposes of determining a BDC's net asset value.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the net asset value of those shares.

MLP Risk. The Fund's exposure to MLPs may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of MLPs and MLP-based ETFs and notes may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments. To the extent the Fund's investments in MLPs expose its portfolio to the energy sector, such as the oil and gas industries, the Fund may experience additional risks related to these industries.

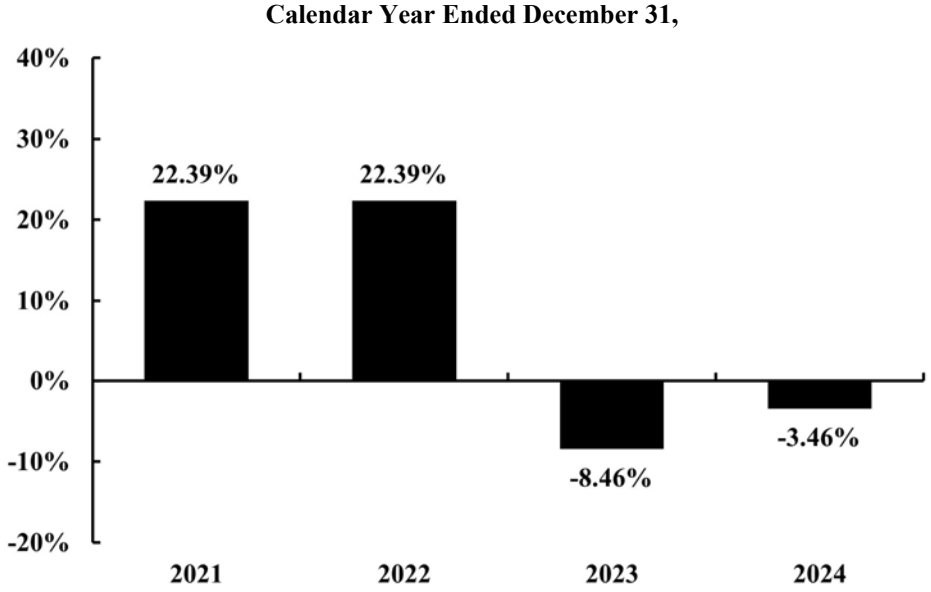
MLP Tax Risk. If an MLP in which the Fund invests is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the Fund will include in its taxable income its allocable share of the MLP's income regardless of whether the Fund receives any distribution from the MLP. Thus, the Fund may be required to sell other securities to satisfy the distribution requirements to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Code and to avoid Fund-level federal income and excise taxes. In addition, if an MLP in which the Fund invests does not qualify as a qualified publicly traded partnership (and is otherwise not taxed as a corporation), income derived by the Fund from the MLP may be treated as non-qualifying income and could jeopardize the Fund's status as a RIC. Distributions to the Fund from an MLP that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital to the extent of the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. If the Fund retains an investment until its basis is reduced to zero, distributions in excess of basis will generally constitute capital gain for federal income tax purposes.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, BDCs and closed-end funds. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, political events, war, and geopolitical conflict. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite efforts to address market disruptions.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Alternative Yield ETF by showing changes in the Fund's performance over time. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund from year-to-year. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance as well as a more narrowly-tailored index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.leatherbackam.com/etfs.



The Fund's calendar year-to-date return as of September 30, 2025 was 5.70%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 16.09% for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 and the lowest quarterly return was -11.66% for the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	1 Year	Since Inception (November 16, 2020)
Return Before Taxes	-3.46%	8.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-4.23%	7.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.43%	6.28%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	25.02%	14.17%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Equity Hedge Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	9.32%	6.87%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts. In certain cases, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than other return figures for the same period due to a capital loss that occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Leatherback Asset Management, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2020.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2020.

Michael J. Winter, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer for Leatherback, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2020.

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."

Recent 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.leatherbackam.com/etfs.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an investment is in an 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, the Sub-Adviser, or their 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 do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

The Leatherback Long/Short Absolute Return ETF (a "Fund" or the "Absolute Return ETF") seeks absolute return. The Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF (a "Fund" or the "Alternative Yield ETF") seeks capital appreciation and income. The Absolute Return ETF and Alternative Yield ETF are collectively referred to as the "Funds."

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. Each Fund's investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without the consent of a Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust I (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment strategies in the sections titled "Fund Summary—Principal Investment Strategies" above.

The "80%" investment policy of the Alternative Yield ETF is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, shareholders of the Alternative Yield ETF would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

Temporary Defensive Strategies

For temporary defensive purposes during adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, a Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, such as U.S. Government obligations, investment grade debt securities and other money market instruments. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in a Fund not achieving its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in each Fund

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks" above. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Funds, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in a Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Fund's NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Associated Risk of Short Selling. Short sales may involve substantial risk and leverage. Short sales expose a Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy ("cover") the security sold short when the security has appreciated in value or is unavailable, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. Short sales also involve the risk that losses may exceed the amount invested and may be unlimited.

BDC Risk *(Alternative Yield ETF only)*. BDCs generally invest in debt securities that are not rated by a credit rating agency and are considered below investment grade quality ("junk bonds"). Little public information generally exists for the type of companies in which a BDC may invest and, therefore, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to make a fully informed evaluation of the BDC and its portfolio of investments. In addition, investments made by BDCs are typically illiquid and are difficult to value for purposes of determining a BDC's net asset value. The markets for securities such as those held by BDCs, typically fixed income securities, may experience periods of illiquidity and volatility.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the net asset value of those shares.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities rank senior to the issuer's common stock, but may be subordinate to senior debt obligations. In part, the total return for a convertible security may depend upon the performance of the underlying stock into which it can be converted. Synthetic convertibles may respond differently to market fluctuations than traditional convertible securities. They are also subject to counterparty risk.

Depositary Receipt Risk. Depositary receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When a Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

Equity Market Risk. The equity securities held in a Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which each Fund invests. Common stocks in which the Funds primarily invest are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

ETF Risk. Each Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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.* A Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, a Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., TBA transactions, short positions, derivative instruments, and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, a 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 recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may have less cash efficiency and pay out higher annual capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the in-kind redemption process was used. In addition, cash redemption costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses, which might not have otherwise been incurred if the redemption was fully in-kind.

- *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 difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "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 a Fund, asset swings in a 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 the Shares will approximate a 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 the Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.

- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. 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 Funds' underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. This adverse effect on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by a Fund. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the fixed income securities generally increases. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are 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. The market value of a security in the Fund's portfolio may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price the Fund originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities 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.

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

Market Capitalization Risk

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

- *Small-Capitalization Investing*. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

MLP Risk *(Alternative Yield ETF only)*. The Fund's exposure to MLPs may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of MLPs and MLP-based ETFs and notes may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments. To the extent the Fund's investments in MLPs expose its portfolio to the energy sector, such as the oil and gas industries, the Fund may experience additional risks related to these industries.

MLP Tax Risk *(Alternative Yield ETF only)*. The Fund may invest in MLPs that are treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. Net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership is treated as qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the source of income requirements to be treated as a RIC. However, no more than 25% of the value of a RIC's total assets at the end of each fiscal quarter may be invested in securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships. If an MLP in which the Fund invests is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the Fund will include in its taxable income its allocable share of the MLP's income regardless of whether the Fund receives any distribution from the MLP. Thus, the Fund may be required to sell other securities to satisfy the distribution requirements to qualify as a RIC and to avoid Fund-level federal income and excise taxes. In addition, if an MLP in which the Fund invests does not qualify as a qualified publicly traded partnership (and is otherwise not taxed as a corporation), income derived by the Fund from the MLP will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the MLP that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Fund. The receipt of non-qualifying income from such investments could jeopardize the Fund's status as a RIC. Distributions to the Fund from an MLP that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital to the extent of the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. If the Fund retains an investment until its basis is reduced to zero, distributions in excess of basis will generally constitute capital gain for federal income tax purposes.

New Fund Risk *(Absolute Return ETF only)***.** The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will maintain an economically viable size.

Non-Diversification Risk *(Absolute Return ETF only)*. 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 a Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase a Fund's volatility and have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Other Investment Companies Risk. A Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. The Funds will incur higher and duplicative expenses when they invest in other investment companies, such as ETFs, BDCs and closed-end funds, as applicable. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

Options Risk. Options enable a Fund to purchase exposure that is significantly greater than the premium paid. Consequently, the value of such options can be volatile, and a small investment in options can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund. The Funds risk losing all or part of the cash paid (premium) for purchasing options. Even a small decline in the value of a reference asset underlying

call options or a small increase in the value of a reference asset underlying put options can result in the entire investment in such options being lost. Additionally, the value of the option may be lost if the Sub-Adviser fails to exercise such option at or prior to its expiration.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred stocks are subject to the risks of equity securities generally and also risks associated with fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk. A company's preferred stock, which may pay fixed or variable rates of return, generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to creditors, including vendors, depositors, counterparties, holders of its bonds and other fixed-income securities. As a result, the value of a company's preferred stock will react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally has limited or no voting rights. In addition, preferred stock is subject to the risks that a company may defer or not pay dividends, and, in certain situations, may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. To the extent that a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in convertible preferred stocks, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Funds' investments to decline.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, political events, armed conflict, war, and geopolitical conflict. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite efforts to address market disruptions. As a result, the risk environment remains elevated. The Adviser and the Sub-Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Funds in a manner consistent with achieving each Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Funds are subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.

REITs are subject to additional risks, including those related to adverse governmental actions; declines in property value and the real estate market; the potential failure to qualify for tax-free pass through of income; and exemption from registration as an investment company.

REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, a small geographic area, or a small number of property types. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. To the extent the Funds invest in REITs concentrated in specific geographic areas or property types, the Funds may be subject to a greater loss as a result of adverse developments affecting such area or property types. REITs are pooled investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Funds will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

Sector Risk. To the extent a Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- *Financial Services Sector Risk* (*Alternative Yield ETF only*). The Fund may invest in companies in the financial services sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. This sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt and the availability and cost of capital, among other factors. Insurance companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, the imposition of premium rate caps, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.

YieldCo Risk *(Alternative Yield ETF only)*. Investments in securities of YieldCos involve risks that differ from investments in traditional operating companies, including risks related to the relationship between the YieldCo and the YieldCo Sponsor. YieldCos typically remain dependent on the management and administration services provided by or under the direction of the YieldCo Sponsor and on the ability of the YieldCo Sponsor to identify and present the YieldCo with acquisition opportunities, which may often be assets of the YieldCo Sponsor itself. To the extent that the YieldCo relies on the YieldCo Sponsor for developing new assets for potential future acquisitions, the YieldCo may be dependent on the development capabilities and financial health of the YieldCo Sponsor. YieldCo Sponsors may have interests that conflict with the interests of the YieldCo, and may retain control of the YieldCo via classes of stock held by the YieldCo Sponsor. Congress could alter the availability of accelerated depreciation schedules and tax credits, meaning new YieldCo assets could be subject to slower depreciation schedules and there could be less ability to minimize tax liabilities. Additionally,

such action by Congress could reduce the profitability of YieldCos. YieldCo securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards YieldCos or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of YieldCos, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). A YieldCo's share price is typically a multiple of its distributable cash flow. Therefore, any event that limits the YieldCo's ability to maintain or grow its distributable cash flow would likely have a negative impact on the YieldCo's share price. Prices of YieldCo securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the company, including the robustness and consistency of its earnings and its ability to meet debt obligations including the payment of interest and principal to creditors. YieldCos may distribute all or substantially all of the cash available for distribution, which may limit new acquisitions and future growth. A YieldCo may finance its growth strategy with debt, which may increase the YieldCo's leverage and the risks associated with the YieldCo. The ability of a YieldCo to maintain or grow its dividend distributions may depend on the entity's ability to minimize its tax liabilities through the use of accelerated depreciation schedules, tax loss carryforwards, and tax incentives. Changes to the Code could result in greater tax liabilities, which would reduce the YieldCo's distributable cash flow.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Alternative Yield ETF's daily portfolio holdings is available on the Funds' website at www.leatherbackam.com/etfs. A complete description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012 and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of November 30, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately $45.22 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 340 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Funds, and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and review of the Sub-Adviser's performance. The Adviser is also responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate.

For the services it provides to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee of 0.95%, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the applicable Fund's average daily net assets. The Absolute Return ETF has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025, the Alternative Yield ETF paid the Adviser a unitary management fee of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement the Adviser, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from each Fund, has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by each Fund except for Excluded Expenses and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser.

Sub-Adviser

Leatherback Asset Management, LLC, located at 2000 PGA Boulevard, Suite 4440, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33408, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Funds, pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). As of November 30, 2025, Leatherback had assets under management of approximately $38.32 million.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Funds, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.75% of each Fund's average daily net assets. The Absolute Return ETF has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025, the Adviser paid the Sub-Adviser a fee for the sub-advisory services for the Alternative Yield ETF of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

The Sub-Adviser has agreed to assume the Adviser's obligation to pay all expenses incurred by the Funds, except for Excluded Expenses. For assuming the payment obligations for the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to pay the Sub-Adviser the profits, if any, generated by each Fund's unitary management fee. Expenses incurred by the Funds and paid by the Sub-Adviser include fees charged by Tidal ETF Services LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, the Funds' administrator and an affiliate of the Adviser. See the section of the SAI titled "Administrator" for additional information about the Funds' administrator.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Alternative Yield ETF's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Alternative Yield ETF's semi-annual report to shareholders on Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ended February 28, 2025. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Absolute Return ETF's Advisory Agreement and

Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Absolute Return ETF's first annual or semi-annual request to shareholders after commencement of operations.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds (each, a "Portfolio Manager") and, with respect to the Alternative Yield ETF, have acted in this capacity since the Fund's inception in 2020:

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser

Mr. Venuto is a co-founder and has been the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser since 2012. Mr. Venuto is an ETF industry veteran with over a decade of experience in the design and implementation of ETF-based investment strategies. Previously, he was Head of Investments at Global X Funds where he provided portfolio optimization services to institutional clients. Before that, he was Senior Vice President at Horizon Kinetics where his responsibilities included new business development, investment strategy and client and strategic initiatives. Mr. Venuto studied Philosophy and Religion at North Carolina State University.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Ragauss serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in September 2020. Mr. Ragauss previously served as Chief Operating Officer and in other roles at CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., from April 2016 to September 2020. Previously, Mr. Ragauss was Assistant Vice President at Huntington National Bank ("Huntington"), where he was Product Manager for the Huntington Funds and Huntington Strategy Shares ETFs, a combined fund complex of almost $4 billion in assets under management. At Huntington, he led ETF development bringing to market some of the first actively managed ETFs. Mr. Ragauss joined Huntington in 2010. Mr. Ragauss attended Grand Valley State University where he received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and International Business, as well as a minor in French. He is a member of both the National and West Michigan CFA societies and holds the CFA designation.

Michael J. Winter, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Leatherback

Mr. Winter serves as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Leatherback. Prior to founding Leatherback, Mr. Winter served as Co-Founder and Principal of Otter Creek Advisors, LLC, and Portfolio Manager of its predecessor firm, Otter Creek Management, Inc., from 2007 through 2019 as well as MBA intern in 2004. Mr. Winter served as Portfolio Manager of the Otter Creek Long/Short Opportunity Fund, a series of Professionally Managed Portfolios, from its inception in 2013 through 2019. Prior to Otter Creek, Mr. Winter was a Portfolio Manager and Analyst at long/short hedge fund Staghorn Capital Management, LLC from 2005 to 2006. From 2000 to 2003, Mr. Winter served as an Investment Associate and Analyst at Putnam Investment Management working in both the international and domestic equities divisions on multiple mutual fund strategies. Mr. Winter received an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business with concentrations in Accounting, Economics, Entrepreneurship and Finance in 2005. Mr. Winter graduated from Boston College with a BS in 2000. Mr. Winter is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Society South Florida.

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The Funds' SAI provides additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation structure, other accounts that each Portfolio Manager manages, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of Shares.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Please note, currently only the Alternative Yield ETF is available for purchase. Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Funds' transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the Fund's NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Funds employ fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for each Fund is calculated by dividing the applicable Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security or other asset held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Trust and Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

Consistent with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Trust and the Adviser have adopted procedures and methodologies wherein the Adviser, serving as the Funds' Valuation Designee (as defined in Rule 2a-5), determines the fair value of Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Valuation Designee will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the Adviser's fair value methodologies, subject to oversight by the Board. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Funds

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth by rule under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Funds.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents,

please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Absolute Return ETF intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, annually, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Alternative Yield ETF intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

Each Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

The following general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on provisions of the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this Prospectus. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains to shareholders. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such REIT.
Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from a Fund.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income ("NII") tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds ($250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, $200,000 for unmarried individuals and $125,000 for married individuals filing separately). A Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Fund Shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale or redemption of Fund shares paid to (A) certain "foreign financial institutions" unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") the identity of certain of its account holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution's country of residence), and (B) certain "non-financial foreign entities" unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale or redemption of Fund Shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect a Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in a Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that they are not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of substantially identical Shares.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if such Shares have been held for one year or less.

A Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Taxation of REIT Investments

The Funds may invest in REITs. The Tax Act treats "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. In general, qualified REIT dividends that an investor receives directly from a REIT are automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. The IRS has issued final Treasury Regulations that permit a dividend or part of a dividend paid by a RIC and reported as a "section 199A dividend" to be treated by the recipient as a qualified REIT dividend for purposes of the 20% qualified business income deduction, if certain holding period and other requirements have been satisfied by the recipient with respect to its Shares. The final Treasury Regulations do not extend such conduit treatment to qualified publicly traded partnership income, as defined under Section 199A of the Code, earned by a RIC. Therefore, non-corporate shareholders may not include any qualified publicly traded partnership income earned through a Fund in their qualified business income deduction. The IRS and Treasury Department may be continuing to evaluate whether it is appropriate to provide such conduit treatment.

Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares

If you are investing through a taxable account, you should carefully consider the timing of your investment relative to the Fund's distribution schedule. Purchasing Fund Shares shortly before a distribution may increase your tax liability, a situation commonly referred to as "buying a dividend."

When the Fund makes a distribution, its Share price typically drops by an amount roughly equal to the distribution. As a hypothetical example, if you invest $5,000 to purchase 250 Shares at $20 per Share on December 15, and the Fund pays a $1 per Share distribution on December 16, the Share price would adjust to $19 (ignoring market fluctuations). Although your total investment value remains $5,000 (250 Shares x $19 in Share value plus 250 shares x $1 distribution), you would owe taxes on the $250 distribution, even if you reinvest the distribution rather than receiving it in cash.

Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains realized by the Fund before you invested, and even if they were reflected in the purchase price of the Shares. Consequently, you may incur taxes on income or gains that accrued before your investment, without corresponding benefit.

Unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may wish to avoid purchasing Fund Shares shortly before a distribution. You can minimize the potential tax impact by reviewing the Fund's distribution schedule prior to investing. Information about the Alternative Yield ETF's distribution schedule can be found on the Fund's website at www.leatherbackam.com/etfs/.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in each Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to foreign, state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section titled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group (dba ACA Group) (the "Distributor"), the Funds' distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Shares.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares of a Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.leatherbackam.com/etfs (currently only applicable to the Alternative Yield ETF).

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and each Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly.

Delaware law permits the governing documents of a statutory trust to expand, restrict or eliminate the fiduciary duties that trustees, shareholders or other persons might otherwise be subject to, and replace them with the standards set forth in the Trust's governing documents.

The Trust's Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees shall not be subject to fiduciary duties except as set forth in the Declaration of Trust. The foregoing relates specifically to Delaware laws. Nothing in the Declaration of Trust modifying, restricting or eliminating the duties or liabilities of trustees shall apply to, or in any way limit, the duties (including state law fiduciary duties of loyalty and care) or liabilities of such persons with respect to matters arising under the federal securities laws.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Alternative Yield ETF's financial performance for the fiscal periods shown. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Alternative Yield ETF (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Alternative Yield ETF's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Absolute Return ETF had not commenced operations, therefore, Financial Highlights are not shown.

Financial Highlights
For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

	Leatherback Long/Short Alternative Yield ETF				
	Year Ended August 31, 2025	Year Ended August 31, 2024	Year Ended August 31, 2023	Year Ended August 31, 2022	Period Ended August 31, 2021[a]
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of period .	$ 27.85	$ 26.22	$ 27.26	$ 23.92	$ 20.00
INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss)[b][c]	0.73	0.65	0.59	0.76	0.52
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)[d]	(2.02)	1.89	(0.75)	3.36	3.94
Total from investment operations	(1.29)	2.54	(0.16)	4.12	4.46
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net investment income	(0.75)	(0.89)	(0.88)	(0.77)	(0.54)
Net realized gains	—	—	—	(0.01)	—
Return of capital	(0.16)	(0.02)	—	—	—
Total distributions	(0.91)	(0.91)	(0.88)	(0.78)	(0.54)
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS:					
Net asset value, end of period	$ 25.65	$ 27.85	$ 26.22	$ 27.26	$ 23.92
TOTAL RETURN[e]	-4.54%	10.01%	-0.70%	17.43%	22.46%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands) Ratio of expenses to average net assets[f]	$ 26,932 1.20%	$ 42,478 1.27%	$ 68,819 1.23%	$ 54,528 1.28%	$ 5,979 1.23%
Ratio of tax expense to average net assets[f]	0.03%	0.06%	0.08%	–%	–%
Ratio of dividend and interest expense on securities sold short to average net assets[f]	0.22%	0.26%	0.20%	0.33%	0.28%
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on securities sold short[f]	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[f]	2.89%	2.49%	2.14%	2.77%	2.88%
Portfolio turnover rate[e][g]	67%	35%	44%	73%	47%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was November 16, 2020.
(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.
(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The amount does not include net investment income of the exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.
(d) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.
(e) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.
(g) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Adviser	**Tidal Investments LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	**Administrator**	**Tidal ETF Services LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Sub-Adviser	**Leatherback Asset Management, LLC** 2000 PGA Boulevard, Suite 4440 Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33408	**Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent**	**U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services** 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Distributor	**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101	**Custodian**	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Legal Counsel	**Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.** 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**	**Tait, Weller & Baker LLP** Two Liberty Place 50 S. 16th Street, 29th Floor Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Investors may find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated December 29, 2025, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Alternative Yield ETF's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Alternative Yield ETF's performance during the Fund's last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information, such as Fund financial statements, or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at Leatherback ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 219252, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9252 or calling 833-417-0090.

Shareholder reports, the Funds' current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Funds, such as the Alternative Yield ETF's financial statements, are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov; or
- Free of charge from the Funds' Internet website at www.leatherbackam.com/etfs; or
- For a duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23377)