



VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (WILD)

(the “Fund”)

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

**Supplement dated December 30, 2025
to the Summary Prospectus, dated June 2, 2025,
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated May 30, 2025, as supplemented**

Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal”), the Fund’s investment adviser, informed the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust III of their view that the Fund could not conduct its business and operations in a viable manner over the long term due to the Fund’s inability to attract sufficient investment assets, and recommended that the Fund’s closure and liquidation would be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Board determined, after considering the recommendation of Tidal, that it is in the best interests of the Fund and their shareholders to liquidate and terminate the Fund as described below.

In preparation for the liquidation, shares of the Fund will cease trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and will be closed to purchase by investors as of the close of regular trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. on January 14, 2026 (the “Closing Date”). The Fund will not accept purchase orders after the Closing Date.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund prior to the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. However, from January 14, 2026 through January 20, 2026 (the “Liquidation Date”), shareholders may be able to sell their shares only to certain broker-dealers and there is no assurance that there will be a market for the Fund’s shares during this time period. Between the Closing Date and the Liquidation Date, the Fund will be in the process of closing down and liquidating their portfolios. This process will result in the Fund increasing its cash holdings, and the Fund will no longer be pursuing their investment objectives and principal investment strategies.

On or about the Liquidation Date, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all shareholders of record who have not previously redeemed or sold their shares, subject to any required withholding. Liquidation proceeds paid to shareholders generally should be treated as received in exchange for shares and will therefore be treated as a taxable event giving rise to a capital gain or loss depending on a shareholder’s tax basis. Shareholders should contact their tax adviser to discuss the income tax consequences of the liquidation. In addition, these payments to shareholders may include distributions of accrued capital gains and dividends. As calculated on the Liquidation Date, the Fund’s net asset value will reflect all transactional costs associated with the liquidation of the Fund. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate.

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For more information, please contact the Fund at (844) 875-2288.

Please retain this Supplement with your Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI.



VistaShares Animal Spirits Strategy ETF (ANIM)

VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (WILD)

each listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

May 30, 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.

The VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (the “2X Fund”) seeks daily leveraged investment results and is intended to be used as a short-term trading vehicle.

The 2X Fund attempts to provide daily investment results that correspond to two times (200%) the share price performance of an actively-managed group of equity securities (the “Target Portfolio”).

The 2X Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. The 2X Fund is very different from most mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. Investors should note that:

(1) The 2X Fund pursues a daily leveraged investment objective, which means that the 2X Fund is riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the 2X Fund magnifies the performance of the Target Portfolio.

(2) Seeking to replicate the daily leveraged performances of the Target Portfolio’s market value means that the return of the 2X Fund for a period longer than a full trading day will be the product of a series of daily returns for each trading day during such period held.

As a consequence, especially in periods of market volatility, the volatility of the market value of the Target Portfolio may affect the 2X Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the Target Portfolio’s return. The performance of the 2X Fund for periods longer or shorter than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from 200% of the daily return of the Target Portfolio’s market value for the same period, before accounting for fees and expenses. The 2X Fund may not perform as expected.

The 2X Fund is not suitable for all investors. The 2X Fund is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Investors in the 2X Fund should:

- (a) understand the risks associated with the use of leverage;
- (b) understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged investment results; and
- (c) intend to actively monitor and manage their investments.

Investors who do not understand the 2X Fund, or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments, should not buy shares of the 2X Fund.

There is no assurance that the 2X Fund will achieve its investment objective and an investment in the 2X Fund could lose a substantial amount of money over a short period of time. The 2X Fund is not a complete investment program.

The 2X Fund’s investment adviser will not attempt to position the 2X Fund’s derivatives portfolio to ensure that the 2X Fund does not gain or lose more than a maximum percentage of its net asset value on a given trading day.

As a consequence, if the Target Portfolio’s market value decreases by more than 50% on a given trading day, the 2X Fund’s investors could lose all of their money.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

VISTASHARES ANIMAL SPIRITS STRATEGY ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The VistaShares Animal Spirits Strategy ETF seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.75%</u>

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

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

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

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$77	\$240

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 is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks capital appreciation by investing in equity securities of companies that attract significant investor interest and market activity, particularly those that are the primary focus of the largest and fastest-growing single-stock leveraged ETFs (e.g., 2X funds) (collectively, “Leveraged Funds”). Importantly, the Fund is not a fund of funds and does *not* invest in the Leveraged Funds themselves. *Instead, the Fund invests directly and indirectly (via derivatives) in the companies that these Leveraged Funds track.*

The Fund’s portfolio securities are selected by the Fund’s sub-adviser, VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Sub-Adviser seeks to invest the Fund’s assets to achieve returns similar to those of the BITA VistaShares Animal Spirits Index (the “Index”), which is owned, calculated, administered, and disseminated by BITA GmbH (the “Index Provider”). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund’s investment adviser or the Sub-Adviser.

The Fund's strategy aligns with an "animal spirits" investing approach, which seeks to capitalize on the behavioral and psychological factors that drive investor sentiment and market trends. By targeting companies that garner heightened attention from Leveraged Funds, the Fund aims to benefit from the high asset levels and increased market activity typically associated with such securities. This approach reflects the influence of investor optimism, speculative behavior, and herd mentality—key elements of "animal spirits" in financial markets.

While the Index's methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund's portfolio construction and the identification of "animal spirits" companies, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund.

The BITA VistaShares Animal Spirits Index

Index Overview:

The Index seeks to provide exposure to U.S. equities that are linked to the largest and fastest-growing Leveraged Funds. The Index selects securities based on the total assets and net flows of Leveraged Funds that correspond to underlying stocks. By analyzing these metrics, the Index aims to identify underlying stocks that demonstrate strong investor demand and high liquidity.

For analysis purposes, the Index's initial universe is comprised of all US-listed, leveraged equity ETFs based on single stocks (*i.e.*, equity ETFs that seek to provide leveraged exposure to the returns of a single underlying security, which may include a security of a foreign issuer listed in the U.S. via American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")). The Index considers only long Leveraged Funds (e.g., 2X) and excludes inverse leveraged funds (e.g., -2X).

To be eligible to be one of the Index's portfolio securities, a security must meet both of the following criteria:

- Size: Market capitalization of at least \$200 million.
- Liquidity: Three-month average daily traded value of at least \$1 million.

The Index assigns each eligible security a "relevance score" based on two factors: 40% from an "AUM Score" and 60% from a "Net Fund Flow Score." For the AUM Score, the Index looks at the total amount of assets invested in single-stock leveraged ETFs linked to each security and compares this figure to the average for all eligible securities. Similarly, for the Net Fund Flow Score, the Index measures the net cash inflows into these ETFs and compares each security's inflow to the typical amount. For both the AUM Score and the Net Fund Flow Score, the Index measures figures from the last business day of the month. These combined scores determine the overall relevance score for each underlying security. The Index is comprised of the top five ranked eligible securities.

The Index is generally reconstituted and rebalanced monthly. In addition, the Index Provider may determine to substitute an Index constituent or perform an extraordinary adjustment to the Index upon the occurrence of an extraordinary event as deemed by the Index Provider. On each determination day, the Index constituents are equally weighted.

Active Management

While the Index's methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund's portfolio construction and the identification of animal spirits companies, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund. The Sub-Adviser may buy or sell securities not yet included in, or not yet removed from, as the case may be, the Index prior to the Index's rebalancing and reconstitution. Generally, the Sub-Adviser will use the Index's criteria to guide its decisions. If the Sub-Adviser receives new information about an existing portfolio security or an emerging animal spirits company after the Index's last rebalancing and reconstitution, it has the discretion to trade those securities before the next Index rebalancing and reconstitution. For example, the Sub-Adviser may identify negative issues with a company's outlook, or potential opportunities to add new holdings. To further the example, the Fund may sell portfolio holdings of a company that has experienced a negative change in business circumstances or invest in a company that has recently been tracked by a Leveraged Fund. Accordingly, there may be times when the Fund's holdings and performance deviate significantly from those of the Index.

Additionally, if liquidity constraints affect the derivative instruments of an Index security, or if regulatory constraints arise (e.g., industry concentration or due to the Index's composition negatively impacting the Fund's derivatives portfolio), the Sub-Adviser may adjust the Fund's portfolio.

Accordingly, the Fund's portfolio holdings, weightings, and performance may deviate significantly from those of the Index.

Direct/Synthetic Investments: The Fund will invest in underlying securities either directly or indirectly (synthetically) using swaps and options (as described below).

Derivatives Portfolio Selection:

To achieve synthetic exposure, the Fund may enter into one or more derivatives transactions, such as swap agreements, with financial institutions. These swap agreements are designed to synthetically replicate the performance of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. The agreements will have specified durations, which will typically coincide with the Index's reconstitution periods, but may range from one day to more than a year. Through each swap agreement, the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or

differentials in rates of return) based on the performance of a particular security's share price. The gross return (meaning the return before deducting any fees or expenses) to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount"—a predetermined dollar value representing the underlying security that the Fund seeks to replicate synthetically.

In addition to swaps, the Fund may also utilize listed options to achieve synthetic exposure to the portfolio securities. The Fund primarily employs short-dated (a month or less) in-the-money call options (options with strike prices below the current market price of the underlying securities, offering immediate intrinsic value). These options allow the Fund to synthetically replicate the performance of underlying securities without direct ownership. The Fund may also utilize other option strategies to achieve similar synthetic exposure, including purchasing call options and selling put options with identical strike prices. These derivatives strategies enable the Fund to respond flexibly to market conditions, liquidity constraints, or other factors that may affect the availability or pricing of swap agreements. For additional details about the Fund's use of options, please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Fund."

Collateral

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

Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will have at least 80% exposure to securities or financial instruments, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in "animal spirits" companies. The Fund defines an "animal spirit" company as one that attracts significant investor interest and market activity, which is determined by whether such company is the primary focus of the largest and fastest-growing single-stock leveraged ETFs.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in companies that are not included in the 80% test noted above. These investments can include equity securities of issuers that are not Index constituents but that the Sub-Adviser would characterize as "animal spirits" companies, based on the Sub-Adviser's analysis of investor sentiment and market trends. This 20% of the Fund's portfolio may also be invested in cash or cash equivalents (including money market funds).

Principal Investment Risks

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

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Animal Spirits Strategy Risks. The Fund's investment strategy of focusing on companies with strong investor interest carries significant risks. This approach may result in the Fund investing in overvalued securities, as heightened enthusiasm can inflate stock prices beyond their intrinsic value, leaving them vulnerable to sharp corrections. The strategy is influenced by herd mentality, which could lead the Fund to participate in speculative bubbles that may collapse suddenly. Additionally, the strategy often involves a short-term focus, with investments driven by fleeting trends or news cycles, increasing the likelihood of heightened volatility and unpredictability. The Fund may also invest in companies that lack fundamental financial support, relying more on market hype than on sustainable growth or profitability. There is a significant risk of timing errors, as the strategy requires precise entry and exit points to avoid losses. Finally, because the Fund's strategy is based on a ranking process of companies with strong investor interest, the investment decisions may prove to be poor.

Index Strategy Risk. The Fund's strategy is linked to an Index maintained by the Index Provider that exercises complete control over the Index. The Index Provider may delay or add a rebalance date, which may adversely impact the performance of the Fund and its correlation to the Index. In addition, there is no guarantee that the methodology used by the Index Provider to identify constituents for the Index will achieve its intended result or positive performance. Errors in Index data, Index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index universe that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors.

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser will actively monitor the Fund’s holdings, and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, while the Fund seeks to achieve returns similar to those of the Index, there may be periods of time where the Fund’s holdings, and therefore its performance, deviate significantly from the holdings and performance of the Index.

Tracking Error Risk. While the Fund generally seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund’s investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or the Fund’s other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Security and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund’s investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund may continuously maintain indirect exposure to one or more securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as “rolling.” If the expiring options contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Swap Agreements. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such swap agreements in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. Additionally, any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using swap transactions may also have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return.

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

If an underlying security has a dramatic move that causes a material decline in the Fund’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund could be forced to invest directly in the underlying security at a potentially unfavorable time.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks 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 specific issuers. 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, such as those held by the Fund, 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.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. Financial markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient, or liquid as financial markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of non-U.S. securities and instruments can be more volatile. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices. Investments in foreign companies’ securities, including investments via depositary receipts, are subject to special risks, including the following:

- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* ADRs and other 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.

Credit Risk. Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer’s (or other party’s) failure or inability to meet its obligations under the security. Multiple parties may have obligations under a debt security. An issuer or borrower may fail to pay principal and interest when due. A guarantor, insurer or credit support provider may fail to provide the agreed upon protection. A counterparty to a transaction may fail to perform its side of the bargain. An intermediary or agent interposed between the investor and other parties may fail to perform the terms of its service. Also, performance under a debt security may be linked to the obligations of other persons who may fail to meet their obligations. The credit risk associated with a debt security could increase to the extent that the Fund’s ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a debt security is also affected by the market’s perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

Economic and Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from

foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund’s investment strategy 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., derivative instruments). 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 pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

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 an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the 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. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund’s NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange 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 the Exchange “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Fixed Income Securities 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. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund’s holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund’s expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a one-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 1% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund’s income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

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.* Small-cap companies may be less stable and more susceptible to market changes, with their securities being more volatile and less liquid.
- *Micro-Capitalization Investing:* Investments in micro-cap companies may be even more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events compared to larger, more established companies. These companies typically have limited financial resources, smaller market capitalizations, and lower trading volumes, making them more susceptible to market volatility and liquidity risks. Securities of micro-cap companies may experience significant price fluctuations and may be less transparent, posing challenges for investors in evaluating their performance and financial stability.

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

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

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. 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. There is also the risk that 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. 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.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S.

Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of the Index and 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.vistashares.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

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

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

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only Authorized Participants (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.vistashares.com.

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 or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

VISTASHARES ANIMAL SPIRITS DAILY 2X STRATEGY ETF - FUND SUMMARY

VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of an actively-managed group of “animal spirits” securities (described below) for a single day (the group of equity securities is referred to as the “Target Portfolio”). At least daily, the Fund’s Target Portfolio is rebalanced to equal weighting. At least monthly, the Target Portfolio is either reaffirmed or replaced with a new portfolio of different underlying securities.

Because the Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, it is very different from most other exchange-traded funds. It is also riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage.

The return for investors that invest for periods longer or shorter than a trading day should not be expected to be 2x of the performance of the Target Portfolio for the period. The return of the Fund for a period longer than a trading day will be the result of each trading day’s compounded return during such period held, which will very likely differ from 2x the return of the Target Portfolio for that period. Holding shares of the Fund for longer than a single day and higher volatility of the Target Portfolio increase the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns, which may have a negative or positive impact on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher Target Portfolio volatility, the volatility of the Target Portfolio may affect the Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the return of the Target Portfolio. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Target Portfolio during a shareholder’s holding period of an investment in the Fund. See “*Principal Investment Risks – Compounding and Market Volatility Risk*” below for an example of how volatility of the Target Portfolio may affect the Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the return of the Target Portfolio.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily leveraged (2x) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of leverage, and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Target Portfolio’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the Target Portfolio’s market value increases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of an actively-managed group of “animal spirits” securities (described below) for a single day (the group of equity securities is referred to as the “Target Portfolio”).

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	1.29%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.29%

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

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

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the

same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$131	\$409

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of an actively managed group of “animal spirits” securities (described below) (the “Target Portfolio”). **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.** The terms “daily,” “day,” and “trading day,” refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

If the Fund is unable to obtain the necessary exposure to the Target Portfolio through swaps or other derivatives, or encounters other constraints (e.g., market or regulatory), **the Fund may not always achieve investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of the Target Portfolio, and may return substantially less during such periods.**

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks capital appreciation by investing indirectly (via swaps or other derivatives) in equity securities of companies that attract significant investor interest and market activity, particularly those that are the primary focus of the largest and fastest-growing single-stock leveraged single-stock leveraged ETFs (e.g., 2X funds) (collectively, “Leveraged Funds”). Importantly, the Fund is not a fund of funds and does *not* invest in the Leveraged Funds themselves. *Instead, the Fund’s financial investments focus on the companies that these Leveraged Funds track.*

The Fund’s strategy aligns with an “animal spirits” investing approach, which seeks to capitalize on the behavioral and psychological factors that drive investor sentiment and market trends. By targeting exposure to companies that garner heightened attention from Leveraged Funds, the Fund aims to benefit from the high asset levels and increased market activity typically associated with such securities. This approach reflects the influence of investor optimism, speculative behavior, and herd mentality—key elements of “animal spirits” in financial markets.

The Fund’s Target Portfolio securities are selected by the Fund’s sub-adviser, VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Fund’s Target Portfolio is based on the BITA VistaShares Animal Spirits Index (the “Index”), which is owned, calculated, administered, and disseminated by BITA GmbH (the “Index Provider”). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund’s investment adviser or the Sub-Adviser. While the Index’s methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund’s Target Portfolio construction and the identification of “animal spirits” companies, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund.

The BITA VistaShares Animal Spirits Index

Index Overview:

The Index seeks to provide exposure to U.S. equities that are linked to the largest and fastest-growing Leveraged Funds. The Index selects securities based on the total assets and net flows of Leveraged Funds that correspond to underlying stocks. By analyzing these metrics, the Index aims to identify underlying stocks that demonstrate strong investor demand and high liquidity.

For analysis purposes, the Index’s initial universe is comprised of all US-listed, leveraged equity ETFs based on single stocks (*i.e.*, equity ETFs that seek to provide leveraged exposure to the returns of a single underlying security, which may include a security of foreign issuer listed in the U.S. via American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”)). The Index considers only long Leveraged Funds (e.g., 2X) and excludes inverse leveraged funds (e.g., -2X).

To be eligible to be one of the Index’s portfolio securities, a security must meet both of the following criteria:

- Size: Market capitalization of at least \$200 million.
- Liquidity: Three-month average daily traded value of at least \$1 million.

The Index assigns each eligible security a “relevance score” based on two factors: 40% from an “AUM Score” and 60% from a “Net Fund Flow Score.” For the AUM Score, the Index looks at the total amount of assets invested in single-stock leveraged ETFs linked to

each security and compares this figure to the average for all eligible securities. Similarly, for the Net Fund Flow Score, the Index measures the net cash inflows into these ETFs and compares each security's inflow to the typical amount. For both the AUM Score and the Net Fund Flow Score, the Index measures figures from the last business day of the month. These combined scores determine the overall relevance score for each underlying security. The Index is comprised of the top five ranked eligible securities.

The Index is generally reconstituted and rebalanced monthly. In addition, the Index Provider may determine to substitute an Index constituent or perform an extraordinary adjustment to the Index upon the occurrence of an extraordinary event as deemed by the Index Provider. On each determination day, the Index constituents are equally weighted.

Active Management

While the Index's methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund's identification of Target Portfolio, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund. The Target Portfolio may include exposure to securities not yet included in, or not yet removed from, as the case may be, the Index prior to the Index's rebalancing and reconstitution. Generally, the Sub-Adviser will use the Index's criteria to guide its decisions. If the Sub-Adviser receives new information about an existing portfolio security or an emerging animal spirits company after the Index's last rebalancing and reconstitution, it has the discretion to modify the Target Portfolio before the next Index rebalancing and reconstitution. For example, the Sub-Adviser may identify negative issues with a company's outlook, or potential opportunities to add new holdings. To further the example, the Target Portfolio may remove exposure to a company that has experienced a negative change in business circumstances or include exposure to a company that has recently been tracked by a Leveraged ETF.

Additionally, if liquidity constraints affect the derivative instruments of an Index security, or if regulatory constraints arise (e.g., industry concentration or due to the Index's composition negatively impacting the Fund's derivatives portfolio), the Sub-Adviser may adjust the Target Portfolio.

Accordingly, the Target Portfolio's exposure to securities holdings, weightings, and performance may deviate significantly from those of the securities constituting the Index.

Derivatives Portfolio Selection

The Fund will enter into one or more swap agreements with financial institutions for a specified period, typically one day, but potentially longer as needed. Through each swap agreement, the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular security's share price. The gross return (meaning the return before deducting any fees or expenses) to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," (meaning the face amount of the instrument) e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying security in the Target Portfolio. If the Fund is unable to obtain the necessary exposure through swaps or other derivatives, or encounters other constraints (e.g., market or regulatory), **the Fund may not always achieve investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of Fund's Target Portfolio, and may return substantially less during such periods.**

At the end of each day, the Fund's swaps are valued using market valuations and the Fund's investment adviser rebalances the Fund's holdings in an attempt to maintain leveraged exposure of approximately 200% to the aggregate performance of the Fund's Target Portfolio.

For examples of a hypothetical investment in the Fund, see the prospectus section entitled "*Additional Information About the Fund – Principal Investment Strategies.*"

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day is primarily (but not solely) a function of the following factors: a) the volatility of the Target Portfolio; b) the performance of the Target Portfolio; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses.

The Fund may also utilize listed options to seek to achieve leveraged 2X exposure to the Target Portfolio securities. The Fund will primarily employ short-dated (a month or less) in-the-money call options (options with strike prices below the current market price of one or more Target Portfolio securities, offering immediate intrinsic value). Additionally, the Fund may use other option strategies to produce similar exposure to the Target Portfolio securities, like buying calls and selling puts with identical strike prices. These options allow the Fund to adjust its leverage strategy in response to market conditions, liquidity constraints, or other factors that may affect the availability or pricing of swap agreements. The use of listed options provides additional flexibility in pursuing the Fund's daily investment objective. See the provision in the Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Fund," for more information about the Fund's use of options.

Collateral

As the Fund engages in derivatives transactions to gain indirect (synthetic) exposure to Target Portfolio securities, the Fund will hold assets to serve as collateral. For those collateral holdings, the Fund may invest in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond exchange-traded fund (ETFs); and/or (4) corporate

debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified,” which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund has adopted a policy of having, under normal circumstances, at least 80% exposure to financial instruments with economic characteristics that should perform 2X the daily performance of the Target Portfolio securities.

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day’s return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from 200% of the return of the Target Portfolio over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Target Portfolio’s performance is flat over time, and because of daily rebalancing, the volatility of the Target Portfolio and the effects of compounding, the Fund may lose money over time while the Target Portfolio’s performance increases over a period longer than a single day. As a consequence, investors should not plan to hold shares of the Fund unmonitored for periods longer than a single trading day.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) per Share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its investment objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Fund—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund.”

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. In addition, the Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other ETFs. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

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

Animal Spirits Strategy Risks. The Fund’s investment strategy of focusing on companies with strong investor interest carries significant risks. This approach may result in the Fund investing in overvalued securities, as heightened enthusiasm can inflate stock prices beyond their intrinsic value, leaving them vulnerable to sharp corrections. The strategy is influenced by herd mentality, which could lead the Fund to participate in speculative bubbles that may collapse suddenly. Additionally, the strategy often involves a short-term focus, with investments driven by fleeting trends or news cycles, increasing the likelihood of heightened volatility and unpredictability. The Fund may also invest in companies that lack fundamental financial support, relying more on market hype than on sustainable growth or profitability. There is a significant risk of timing errors, as the strategy requires precise entry and exit points to avoid losses. Finally, because the Fund’s strategy is based on a ranking process of companies with strong investor interest, the investment decisions may prove to be poor.

Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund’s performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (200%) the Target Portfolio’s performance, before the Fund’s management fee and other expenses. Compounding affects all investments but has a more significant impact on funds that aim to replicate leveraged daily returns and that rebalance daily. For the Fund aiming to replicate two times the daily performance of the Target Portfolio, if adverse daily performance of the Target Portfolio reduces the amount of a shareholder’s investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder’s investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the Target Portfolio increases the amount of a shareholder’s investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder’s investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the Target Portfolio’s volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Target Portfolio during a shareholder’s holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the Target Portfolio’s volatility could affect the Fund’s performance. The chart illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund’s performance – the Target Portfolio’s volatility and the Target Portfolio’s performance. The Target Portfolio’s performance shows the percentage change in the share price of the Target Portfolio over the specified time period, while the Target Portfolio’s volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns during that time period. As illustrated below, even if the Target Portfolio’s performance over two equal time periods is identical, different Target Portfolio volatility (*i.e.*, in magnitude of fluctuations in the share price of the Target Portfolio) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods because of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) the Target Portfolio volatility; b) the Target Portfolio performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Target Portfolio volatility and Target Portfolio performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) there were no Fund expenses; (ii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher Target Portfolio volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if there was no change in the share price of the Target Portfolio over a one-year period during which the Target Portfolio experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Target Portfolio's annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period would widen to approximately -43%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if there were no change in the share price of the Target Portfolio. For instance, if the Target Portfolio's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative Target Portfolio change in the share price of the Target Portfolio for the year was 0%.

Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio. The Fund's actual performance may be significantly better or worse than the performance shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in the "Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk" below.

Estimated Returns of 200% or Two Times Performance of the Target Portfolio

Target Portfolio Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Target Portfolio Performance	2X Times (200%) the One Year Performance	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

Since market volatility has negative implications for the Fund which rebalances its derivatives daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Fund particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility ranges of the then-current Target Portfolio's historical volatility, which are expected to be high. Historical volatility and performance for the Underlying Securities are not likely indicative of future volatility and performance.

The table above is based on a theoretical model that excludes Fund expenses, financing costs, and trading frictions, and is intended to isolate the mathematical effects of compounding and volatility across a range of hypothetical scenarios.

Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of leveraged correlation to the Target Portfolio and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of leveraged correlation with the Target Portfolio, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Target Portfolio increases on days when the Target Portfolio is volatile near the close of the trading day. Additionally, if securities within the Target Portfolio exhibit unexpected or heightened correlations, the Fund's ability to achieve its daily investment objective may be adversely impacted as overlapping exposures may reduce potential diversification benefits and amplify the effects of market movements. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels. If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the Target Portfolio experiences a significant increase or decline, the Fund may not meet its investment objective, be able to rebalance its portfolio appropriately, or may experience significant premiums or discounts, or widened bid-ask spreads.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, investments in ETFs, directly or indirectly, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may also be impacted by large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Target Portfolio. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's leveraged correlation to the Target Portfolio. Finally, during periods of high volatility, compounding effects and correlation shifts between securities in the Target Portfolio may cause the Fund's returns to deviate materially from two times (2X) the daily performance of the Target Portfolio.

Leverage Risk. The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Target Portfolio will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily decline in the share price of the Target Portfolio, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event the share price of the Target Portfolio declines more than 50%. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund performance's correlation with the Target Portfolio's share price.

Index Strategy Risk. The Fund's strategy is linked to an Index maintained by the Index Provider that exercises complete control over the Index. The Index Provider may delay or add a rebalance date, which may adversely impact the performance of the Fund and its correlation to the Index. In addition, there is no guarantee that the methodology used by the Index Provider to identify constituents for the Index will achieve its intended result or positive performance. Errors in Index data, Index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index universe that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors.

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser will actively monitor the Fund's holdings, and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, while the Fund seeks to achieve returns similar to those of the Index, there may be periods of time where the Fund's holdings, and therefore its performance, deviate significantly from the holdings and performance of the Index.

Tracking Error Risk. While the Fund generally seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, leverage, imperfect daily correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the share price of the Target Portfolio and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivative portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy, including the desired daily leveraged performance for the Fund.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. The value of the options contracts in which the Fund invests are substantially influenced by the value of the Target Portfolio. The Fund may experience substantial downside from

specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund intends to continuously maintain indirect exposure to the Target Portfolio through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as “rolling.” If the expiring options contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses. The use of options to generate leverage introduces additional risks, including significant potential losses if the market moves unfavorably. The leverage inherent in options can amplify both gains and losses, leading to increased volatility and potential for substantial losses, particularly in periods of market uncertainty or low liquidity. Additionally, the Fund may incur losses if the value of the Target Portfolio moves against its positions, potentially resulting in a complete loss of the premium paid.

Swap Agreements. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such swap agreements in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. If the Adviser is unable to enter into swap agreements that provide leveraged exposure to the Target Portfolio, the Fund may not meet its stated investment objective. Additionally, any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using swap transactions may also have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return.

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

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

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the market value of the Target Portfolio at the market close on the first trading day and the market value of the Target Portfolio at the time of purchase. If the market value of the Target Portfolio rises, the Fund’s net assets will rise by approximately twice the amount as the Fund’s exposure. Conversely, if the market value of the Target Portfolio declines, the Fund’s net assets will decline by approximately two times the amount as the Fund’s exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases Shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund’s stated leveraged performance of the Target Portfolio.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities of the Target Portfolio experience a significant increase or decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Target Portfolio that is significantly greater or less than its stated investment objective. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to leverage risk because it had not been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks 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 specific issuers. 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, such as those held by the Fund, 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.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. Financial markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient, or liquid as financial markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of non-U.S. securities and instruments can be more volatile. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices. Investments in foreign companies' securities, including investments via depositary receipts, are subject to special risks, including the following:

- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* ADRs and other 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.

Credit Risk. Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's (or other party's) failure or inability to meet its obligations under the security. Multiple parties may have obligations under a debt security. An issuer or borrower may fail to pay principal and interest when due. A guarantor, insurer or credit support provider may fail to provide the agreed upon protection. A counterparty to a transaction may fail to perform its side of the bargain. An intermediary or agent interposed between the investor and other parties may fail to perform the terms of its service. Also, performance under a debt security may be linked to the obligations of other persons who may fail to meet their obligations. The credit risk associated with a debt security could increase to the extent that the Fund's ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a debt security is also affected by the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

Economic and Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these

services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund's investment strategy 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., derivative instruments). 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 pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. The costs associated with cash redemptions may include brokerage costs that the Fund may not have incurred if it had made the redemptions in-kind. These costs could be imposed on the Fund, decreasing its NAV, to the extent these costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an authorized participant.

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 The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund's shares may lead to wider bid-ask spreads and differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of the shares.

Liquidity Risk. In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of the Adviser. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. These situations may have an impact on the liquidity of the Fund's own shares."

Fixed Income Securities 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. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a one-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 1% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

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.* Small-cap companies may be less stable and more susceptible to market changes, with their securities being more volatile and less liquid.
- *Micro-Capitalization Investing:* Investments in micro-cap companies may be even more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events compared to larger, more established companies. These companies typically have limited financial resources, smaller market capitalizations, and lower trading volumes, making them more susceptible to market volatility and liquidity risks. Securities of micro-cap companies may experience significant price fluctuations and may be less transparent, posing challenges for investors in evaluating their performance and financial stability.

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

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

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. 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. There is also the risk that 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. 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.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns

compare with those of the Index and 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.vistashares.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

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

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

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only Authorized Participants (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.vistashares.com.

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 or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements 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 Objectives

The investment objective VistaShares Animal Spirits Strategy ETF is to seek capital appreciation.

The investment objective of the VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF is to seek daily investment results, before fees and expenses, to two times (2X) the performance of a select group of securities for a single day (the group of equity securities is referred to as the "Target Portfolio").

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust III (the "Trust") and at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Listing and Trading of Shares

Shares of the Funds upon commencement of operations will be listed and traded on the Exchange, where the market prices for the Shares may be different from the intra-day value of the Shares disseminated by the Exchange and from their NAV. Unlike conventional mutual funds, Shares are not individually redeemable directly with the applicable Fund. Rather, each Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in large blocks of Shares called "Creation Units." Creation Units of the Funds are issued and redeemed for cash. As a result, retail investors generally will not be able to purchase or redeem Shares directly from, or with, the Fund. Most retail investors will purchase or sell Shares in the secondary market through a broker. For more information, see the section below titled "How to Buy and Sell Shares."

The following disclosure relates to the VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (the "2X Fund"):

The 2X Fund seeks to provide a return of up to two times the daily performance of the market value of the Target Portfolio.

The 2X Fund does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, achieve this daily percentage change for periods other than a single day. The 2X Fund rebalances its implied exposure on a daily basis, increasing exposure to the Target Portfolio in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in the Target Portfolio in response to that day's losses.

The exposure to the Target Portfolio received by an investor who purchases the 2X Fund intra-day will differ from the 2X Fund's stated daily investment objective by an amount determined by the movement of the Target Portfolio from its market value at the end of the prior day. If the Target Portfolio's market value moves in a direction favorable to the 2X Fund between the close of the market on one trading day through the time on the next trading day when the investor purchases 2X Fund Shares, the investor will receive less exposure to the Target Portfolio than the 2X Fund's stated daily investment objective. Conversely, if the Target Portfolio's market value moves in a direction adverse to the 2X Fund, the investor will receive more exposure to the Target Portfolio than the 2X Fund's stated daily investment objective.

As used in this Prospectus, the terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," mean the period from the regular close of the markets on one trading day to the regular close of the markets on the next trading day.

The 2X Fund is designed as a short-term trading vehicle. The 2X Fund is intended to be used by investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios.

The 2X Fund is not suitable for all investors. In particular, the 2X Fund is not suitable for investors with longer-term investment objectives. The 2X Fund is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Such investors are expected to monitor and manage their portfolios frequently. Investors in the 2X Fund should: (a) understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged investment results and (b) understand the risks associated with the use of leverage. Investors who do not understand the 2X Fund is or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments should not buy the 2X Fund.

There is no assurance that the 2X Fund will achieve its investment objective and an investment in the 2X Fund could lose a substantial amount of money over a short period of time. No single fund is a complete investment program.

Principal Investment Strategies

There is no guarantee that each Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of their investment.

Each Fund's "80%" policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change. To the extent swaps or options are used to meet the Fund's 80% policy, the notional value of the swaps or options will be used when determining the Fund's compliance.

The following disclosure relates to the VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (the "2X Fund"):

In order to achieve the 2X Fund's investment objective, the Adviser invests in a manner that is designed to correspond to two times (200%) the daily performance of the market value of the 2X Fund's Target Portfolio.

The 2X Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing a substantial amount of its assets in financial instruments that provide exposure to securities that comprise the Target Portfolio, such as swap agreements. At the end of each trading day, it is expected that for the 2X leveraged exposure the 2X Fund seeks, the swap notional exposure against the Target Portfolio will be approximately equal to two times the 2X Fund's NAV.

To achieve a swap notional exposure equal two times the 2X Fund's NAV at the end of each trading day, the Adviser will adjust the swap notional exposure daily by sending orders to the swap provider(s) for execution at close. Such transactions will result in trading fees to be paid by the 2X Fund.

The 2X Fund will enter into swap agreements with major financial institutions for a specified period ranging from one day to more than one year whereby the respective 2X Fund and the global financial institution will agree to exchange the return earned or realized on the Target Portfolio's underlying securities. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing an underlying security. Each trading day, the Adviser adjusts the 2X Fund's exposure to the Target Portfolio's underlying securities consistent with the 2X Fund's daily leveraged investment objective. The impact of market movements during the day determines whether the derivatives portfolio needs to be repositioned. If the aggregate of market value of the underlying securities comprising the Target Portfolio has risen on a given day, the value of the 2X Fund's net assets should rise, meaning its exposure will typically need to be increased. Conversely, if aggregate of market value of the underlying securities comprising the Target Portfolio has fallen on a given day, the value of the 2X Fund's net assets should fall, meaning its exposure will typically need to be reduced.

The time and manner in which the 2X Fund rebalances its derivatives portfolio may vary from day to day at the sole discretion of the Adviser depending upon market conditions and other circumstances. Generally, at or near the close of the market at each trading day, the 2X Fund will position its derivatives portfolio to seek to ensure that the 2X Fund's exposure to the Target Portfolio is consistent with its stated investment objective. The 2X Fund reviews its notional exposure under each of its swap agreements, which reflects the extent of the 2X Fund's total investment exposure under the swap, to seek to ensure that the 2X Fund's exposure is in-line with its stated investment objective. For each underlying security, the gross returns to be exchanged are calculated with respect to the notional amount and the underlying security market value returns to which the swap is linked. Swaps are typically closed out on a net basis. Thus, while the notional amount reflects the 2X Fund's total investment exposure under the swap, the net amount is the 2X Fund's current obligations (or rights) under the swap. That is the amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement. If for any reason the 2X Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the 2X Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the 2X Fund's investment objective. As a result, the 2X Fund may be more or less exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective. To the extent that the 2X Fund needs to "roll" its swap positions (i.e., enter into new swap positions with a later expiration date as the current positions approach expiration), it could be subjected to increased costs, which could negatively impact the 2X Fund's performance.

In addition to using swap agreements to achieve leveraged exposure, the 2X Fund may also utilize listed options contracts as a tool to generate leverage and seek to achieve 2X exposure to the Target Portfolio securities. The 2X Fund's primary options strategy involves the use of short-dated (typically a month or less) in-the-money call options (contracts with strike prices below the current market price of the underlying securities, providing immediate intrinsic value). These options offer efficient leverage while aligning with the 2X Fund's daily investment objective.

Additionally, the 2X Fund may employ other options strategies to seek to achieve similar leveraged exposure. For example, the 2X Fund may simultaneously buy call options and sell put options with identical strike prices, creating a synthetic long position in Target Portfolio securities. This approach provides an alternative means of obtaining leveraged exposure while managing liquidity and market conditions that may impact the availability or pricing of swap agreements.

When utilizing listed options, the 2X Fund will primarily engage in uncovered options transactions (positions not offset by ownership of the underlying asset). However, all such positions will be fully collateralized with cash to manage counterparty risk and to cap potential losses at the collateral amount.

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

Glossary of Financial Terms. This glossary provides concise definitions of many of the financial terms used throughout the prospectus.

- *Financing Rates:* The costs associated with maintaining leveraged positions, including borrowing rates or the cost of derivative instruments like swaps or options.
- *In-the-Money (ITM) Call Options:* Call options with strike prices below the current market price of the underlying security.
- *Intrinsic Value:* The inherent value of an option if it were exercised immediately. For call options, this is the difference between the current market price of the underlying security and the option's strike price, if positive.
- *Leverage:* The use of borrowed capital or derivatives to amplify returns (or losses). For the Fund, leveraged exposure targets 200% of the daily performance of the Target Portfolio.

- *Listed Options*: Standardized option contracts traded on exchanges. The Fund uses short-dated in-the-money call options (with intrinsic value) and other strategies to achieve leveraged exposure or adjust its investment strategy in response to market conditions.
- *Market Capitalization*: The total value of a company's outstanding shares, calculated as the share price multiplied by the number of shares.
- *Momentum Investing*: An investment strategy that seeks to capitalize on the continuation of existing market trends. Investors following this strategy focus on securities that have demonstrated strong recent performance, assuming that upward (or downward) price movements will persist.
- *Notional Value*: The face value or total underlying value of a derivative contract, such as a swap or option, used to determine the payments or returns to be exchanged between parties. It represents a hypothetical amount and does not reflect the actual cash invested or at risk.
- *Short-Dated Options*: Options with expiration dates typically within one month or less. These are used by the Fund to seek to manage leverage and respond to market changes efficiently.
- *Strike Price*: The predetermined price at which the holder of an option can buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying security. Strike prices are central to determining an option's value.
- *Swap Agreements*: Contracts between two parties to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) on a specified asset over a set period. Swaps are commonly used to gain exposure to an underlying security or index without directly owning it, as well as to manage risk or leverage investment positions. The notional value of a swap determines the returns exchanged between the parties, and these agreements can be adjusted periodically based on market conditions.
- *Volatility*: A measure of the degree to which a security's price fluctuates over time. High volatility indicates greater price swings.

The Effects of Fees and Expenses on the Return of the 2X Fund for a Single Trading Day

To create the necessary exposure, the 2X Fund will enter into one or more swap agreements with financial institutions. The 2X Fund will incur borrowing costs associated with the use of swaps. For instance, if the Target Portfolio returns 1% on a given day, the gross expected return of the 2X Fund would be 2%, but the net expected return, which factors in the cost of financing the portfolio and the impact of operating expenses, would be lower.

The 2X Fund may have difficulty in achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, accounting standards, significant purchase and redemption activity by 2X Fund shareholders and/or disruptions or a temporary lack of liquidity in the markets for the securities held by the 2X Fund.

The 2X Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to level of value at risk that the 2X Fund may incur through its derivative portfolio.

An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the 2X Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the 2X Fund may be unable to rebalance its derivatives portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

If the 2X Fund is unable to obtain sufficient exposure to the one or more of the underlying securities comprising the Target Portfolio due to the limited availability of necessary investments or financial instruments, the 2X Fund could, among other things, fail to meet its daily investment objective or experience increased transaction fees. Under such circumstances, the 2X Fund could trade at significant bid-ask spreads, premiums or discounts to its NAV and could experience substantial redemptions.

A Cautionary Note to Investor's Regarding Dramatic Target Portfolio Movement. The Adviser will not attempt to position the 2X Fund's derivatives portfolio to ensure that the 2X Fund does not gain or lose more than maximum percentage of its NAV on a given day. The 2X Fund could lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of a movement of the Target Portfolio's value in excess of 50% in a direction adverse to the 2X Fund (meaning a loss in the value of the Target Portfolio). **As a result, the risk of total loss exists.**

If an underlying security's market value has a dramatic loss that causes a material decline in the 2X Fund's net assets, the terms of the 2X Fund's swap agreements may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction. In that event, the 2X Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the 2X Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the 2X Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the underlying security later reverses all or a portion the move, and result in significant losses.

Examples

Examples of the Impact of Daily Compounding. Because the 2X Fund's exposure to the Target Portfolio's value is repositioned on a daily basis, for a holding period longer than one day, the pursuit of the daily investment objective will result in daily compounding for the 2X Fund. This means that the return of the Target Portfolio over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the 2X Fund's

daily investment objective (e.g., 200% of such return) generally will not equal the 2X Fund's performance over that same period. As a consequence, investors should not plan to hold shares of the 2X Fund unmonitored for periods longer than a single trading day. This deviation increases with higher volatility in the Target Portfolio's value and longer holding periods. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day or for a period different than a trading day will not be the product of the return of the 2X Fund's stated daily leveraged investment objective and the performance of the Target Portfolio's value for the full trading day. The actual exposure will largely be a function of the performance of the Target Portfolio's value from the end of the prior trading day. The examples assume a full daily leveraged amount of exactly 2X to the Target Portfolio's value.

Consider the following examples (each of which assumes the investor purchases and sells shares at NAV):

Example A

Amy is considering investments in two Funds, Funds A and B. Fund A is an actively managed ETF (the "Reference Fund"). Fund B is a leveraged ETF and seeks daily leveraged investment results (before fees and expenses) that correspond to 200% of the daily performance of the Reference Fund.

On Day 1, the Reference Fund's market value increases in value from \$100 to \$105, a gain of 5%. On Day 2, the Reference Fund's market value declines from \$105 back to \$100, a loss of 4.76%. In the aggregate, the market value of the Reference Fund has not moved.

An investment in Fund A (the Reference Fund) would be expected to gain 5% on Day 1 and lose 4.76% on Day 2, returning the investment its original value. The following example assumes a \$100 investment in Reference Fund with a market value of \$100:

Day	Reference Fund (Fund A) Market Value	Target Portfolio Performance	Value of Fund A Investment
			\$100.00
1	\$105.00	5.00%	\$105.00
2	\$100.00	-4.76%	\$100.00

The same \$100 investment in Fund B would be expected to gain 10% on Day 1 (200% of 5%) but decline 9.52% on Day 2.

Day	Target Portfolio Performance	200% of Target Portfolio Performance	Value of Fund B Investment
			\$100.00
1	5.00%	10.0%	\$110.00
2	-4.76%	-9.52%	\$99.52

Although the percentage decline in Fund B is smaller on Day 2 than the percentage gain on Day 1, the loss is applied to a higher principal amount, so the investment in Fund B experiences a loss even when the market value of the underlying security for the two-day period has not declined (these calculations do not include the charges for fund fees and expenses).

As you can see, an investment in Fund B has additional risks due to the effects of leverage and compounding.

An investor who purchases shares of the Fund intra-day will generally receive more, or less, than the applicable exposure to the Reference Fund's market value from that point until the end of the trading day. The actual exposure will be largely a function of the performance of the Reference Fund from the end of the prior trading day. If the Fund's shares are held for a period longer than a single trading day, the Fund's performance is likely to deviate from the respective multiple return of the Reference Fund's performance for the longer period. This deviation will increase with higher Reference Fund volatility and longer holding periods.

Examples of the Impact of Target Portfolio Volatility. The 2X Fund rebalances its derivatives portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses. Daily derivatives rebalancing will typically cause the 2X Fund to lose money if the Target Portfolio's shares experience volatility. A volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the underlying security's market value returns over a defined period. For periods longer than a trading day, volatility in the performance of the Target Portfolio's market value from day to day is the primary cause of any disparity between the 2X Fund's actual returns and the returns of the market value of the Target Portfolio for such period. Volatility causes such disparity because it exacerbates the effects of compounding on the 2X Fund's returns. In addition, the effects of volatility are magnified in the 2X Fund due to leverage. Consider the following three examples that demonstrate the effect of volatility on a hypothetical fund (each of which assumes the investor purchases and sells shares at NAV):

Example 1 – Target Portfolio Experiences Low Volatility

Amy invests \$10.00 in a Hypothetical 2X Fund at the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the hypothetical portfolio's market value rises from 100 to 102, a 2% gain. Amy's investment rises 4% to \$10.40. Amy holds her investment through the close of trading on Day 3, during which the hypothetical portfolio's market value rises from 102 to 104, a gain of 1.96%. Amy's investment rises to \$10.81, a gain during Day 3 of 3.92%. For the two-day period since Amy invested in the Hypothetical 2X Fund, the hypothetical portfolio gained 4% although Amy's investment increased by 8.1%. Because the hypothetical portfolio's market value continued to trend upwards with low volatility, Amy's return closely correlates to the 200% return of the return of the hypothetical portfolio's market value for the period.

Example 2 – Target Portfolio Experiences High Volatility

Now Amy invests \$10.00 in a Hypothetical 2X Fund after the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the hypothetical portfolio's market value rises from 100 to 102, a 2% gain, and Amy's investment rises 4% to \$10.40. Amy continues to hold her investment through the end of Day 3, during which the hypothetical portfolio's shares decline from 102 to 98, a loss of 3.92%. Amy's investment declines by 7.84%, from \$10.40 to \$9.58. For the two-day period since Amy invested in the Hypothetical 2X Fund, the hypothetical portfolio lost 2% while Amy's investment decreased from \$10 to \$9.58, a 4.2% loss. The volatility of the hypothetical portfolio's shares affected the correlation between the hypothetical portfolio's return for the two-day period and Amy's return. In this situation, Amy lost more than two times the return of the hypothetical portfolio.

Example 3 – Intra-day Investment with Volatility

Examples 1 and 2 assumed that Amy purchased the Hypothetical 2X Fund at the close of trading on Day 1 and sold her investment at the close of trading on a subsequent day. However, if she made an investment intra-day, she would have received notional exposure to the underlying security's shares determined by the performance of the underlying security's shares from the end of the prior trading day until her time of purchase on the next trading day.

Consider the following example.

Amy invests \$10.00 in a Hypothetical 2X Fund at 11 a.m. on Day 2. From the close of trading on Day 1 until 11 a.m. on Day 2, the hypothetical portfolio's market value moved from 100 to 102, a 2% gain. In light of that gain, the Hypothetical 2X Fund beta at the point at which Amy invests is 196%. During the remainder of Day 2, the hypothetical portfolio's market value rises from 102 to 110, a gain of 7.84%, and Amy's investment rises 15.4% (which is the hypothetical portfolio gain of 7.84% multiplied by the 196% beta that she received) to \$11.54. Amy continues to hold her investment through the close of trading on Day 3, during which the hypothetical portfolio's market value declines from 110 to 90, a loss of 18.18%. Amy's investment declines by 36.4%, from \$11.54 to \$7.34. For the period of Amy's investment, the hypothetical portfolio's market value declined from 102 to 90, a loss of 11.76%, while Amy's investment decreased from \$10.00 to \$7.34, a 27% loss. The volatility of the hypothetical portfolio affected the correlation between the hypothetical portfolio's return for period and Amy's return. In this situation, Amy lost more than two times the return of the hypothetical portfolio. Amy was also hurt because she missed the first 2% move of the hypothetical portfolio and had a beta of 196% for the remainder of Day 2.

Market Volatility. The Fund seeks to provide a return which is two times the daily performance of a hypothetical portfolio's market value. The Fund does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, provide returns which are two times the return of the portfolio's market value for periods other than a single day. The Fund rebalances its derivatives portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses.

Daily rebalancing will impair the Fund's performance if the hypothetical portfolio's market value experience volatility. For instance, the Fund would be expected to lose 4% (as shown in Table 1 below) if the hypothetical portfolio's market value provided no return over a one-year period and experienced annualized volatility of 20%. If the hypothetical portfolio's annualized volatility were to rise to 40%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period for the applicable Fund widens to approximately -15%.

Table 1

Volatility Range	Fund Loss
10%	-1%
20%	-4%
30%	-9%
40%	-15%
50%	-23%
60%	-33%
70%	-47%
80%	-55%
90%	-76%
100%	-84%

Note that at higher volatility levels, there is a chance of a complete loss of Fund assets even if the market value of the hypothetical portfolio is flat. For instance, if annualized volatility of the hypothetical portfolio were 90%, the Fund would be expected to lose 76%, even if the hypothetical portfolio returned 0% for the year.

The figures in the table above reflect a scenario that includes potential real-world factors such as Fund expenses, financing costs, trading slippage, and tracking error, each of which may contribute to losses even when the hypothetical portfolio's market value remains unchanged.

Since market volatility has negative implications for the Fund which rebalances its derivatives daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Fund particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility ranges of the then-current Target Portfolio's historical volatility, which are expected to be high. Historical volatility and performance for the Underlying Securities are not likely indicative of future volatility and performance.

The Projected Returns of the Fund for Intra-Day Purchases. Because the Fund rebalances its derivatives portfolio once daily, an investor who purchases Shares intra-day will likely have more, or less, than 200% investment exposure to the market value Target Portfolio. The exposure to the Target Portfolio's market value received by an investor who purchases the Fund intra-day will differ from the Fund's stated daily investment objective (e.g., 200%) by an amount determined by the movement of the Target Portfolio's from its market value at the end of the prior day. If the Target Portfolio's market value moves in a direction favorable to the Fund between the close of the market on one trading day through the time on the next trading day when the investor purchases Fund shares, the investor will receive less exposure to the Target Portfolio than the stated Fund's daily investment objective (e.g., 200%). Conversely, if the Target Portfolio's market value moves in a direction adverse to the funds, the investor will receive more exposure to the Target Portfolio than the stated fund daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., 200%).

Table 2 below indicates the hypothetical exposure to the market value of a portfolio that an intra-day purchase of the Hypothetical 2X Fund would be expected to provide based upon the movement in the market value of the portfolio from the close of the market on the prior trading day. Such exposure holds until a subsequent sale on that same trading day or until the close of the market on that trading day. For instance, if the portfolio's market value has moved 5% in a direction favorable to a Hypothetical 2X Fund, the investor would receive exposure to the performance of the portfolio from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately 191% of the investor's investment.

Conversely, if the portfolio's market value moves 5% in a direction unfavorable to the Hypothetical 2X Fund, an investor at that point would receive exposure to the performance of the portfolio from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately 211% of the investor's investment.

The table below includes a range of hypothetical portfolio market value moves from 20% to -20% and the corresponding exposure for the Hypothetical 2X Fund. Movement of the market value of the portfolio beyond the range noted below will result in exposure further from the Hypothetical 2X Fund's daily investment objective.

Table 2

Portfolio Market Value Move	Resulting Exposure for Hypothetical 2X Fund
-20%	267%
-15%	243%
-10%	225%
-5%	211%
0%	200%
5%	191%
10%	183%
15%	177%
20%	171%

The Projected Returns of the Fund for Periods Other Than a Single Trading Day. The Fund seeks leveraged investment results on a daily basis — from the close of regular trading on one trading day to the close on the next trading day — which should not be equated with seeking an investment objective for any other period. For instance, if the Target Portfolio market value gains 10% for a week, the Fund should not be expected to provide a return of 20% for the week even if it meets its daily investment objective throughout the week. This is true because of the financing charges noted above but also because the pursuit of daily goals may result in daily compounding, which means that the return of the Target Portfolio over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Fund's daily investment objective (e.g., 200%) will not generally equal the Fund's performance over that same period. In addition, the effects of compounding become greater the longer shares of the Fund are held beyond a single trading day.

The following tables set out a range of hypothetical daily performances during a given 10 trading days for a Hypothetical 2X Fund compared to a portfolio and demonstrate how changes in the portfolio's hypothetical performance would compare to the performance of a Hypothetical 2X Fund for a trading day and cumulatively up to, and including, the entire 10 trading day period. The charts are based on a hypothetical \$100 investment in hypothetical funds at NAV over a 10-trading day period and do not reflect fees or expenses of any kind.

Table 3 – The Target Portfolio Lacks a Clear Trend

Target Portfolio				Hypothetical 2X Fund		
	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	\$100.00			\$100.00		
Day 1	\$105.00	5.00%	5.00%	\$110.00	10.00%	10.00%
Day 2	\$110.00	4.76%	10.00%	\$120.48	9.52%	20.47%
Day 3	\$100.00	-9.09%	0.00%	\$ 98.57	-18.18%	-1.43%
Day 4	\$90.00	-10.00%	-10.00%	\$ 78.86	-20.00%	-21.14%
Day 5	\$85.00	-5.56%	-15.00%	\$ 70.10	-11.12%	-29.91%
Day 6	\$100.00	17.65%	0.00%	\$ 94.83	35.30%	-5.17%
Day 7	\$95.00	-5.00%	-5.00%	\$ 85.35	-10.00%	-14.65%
Day 8	\$100.00	5.26%	0.00%	\$ 94.34	10.52%	-5.68%
Day 9	\$105.00	5.00%	5.00%	\$103.77	10.00%	3.76%
Day 10	\$100.00	-4.76%	0.00%	\$ 93.89	-9.52%	-6.12%

The cumulative performance of the hypothetical portfolio's market value in Table 4 is 0% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the 10-trading day period is -6.12%. The volatility of the portfolio's performance and lack of a clear trend results in performance for the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the period which bears little relationship to the performance of the portfolio for the 10-trading day period.

Table 4 – The Target Portfolio Rises in a Clear Trend

Target Portfolio				Hypothetical 2X Fund		
	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	\$100.00			\$100.00		
Day 1	\$102.00	2.00%	2.00%	\$104.00	4.00%	4.00%
Day 2	\$104.00	1.96%	4.00%	\$108.08	3.92%	8.08%
Day 3	\$106.00	1.92%	6.00%	\$112.24	3.84%	12.23%
Day 4	\$108.00	1.89%	8.00%	\$116.47	3.78%	16.47%
Day 5	\$110.00	1.85%	10.00%	\$120.78	3.70%	20.78%
Day 6	\$112.00	1.82%	12.00%	\$125.18	3.64%	25.17%
Day 7	\$114.00	1.79%	14.00%	\$129.65	3.58%	29.66%
Day 8	\$116.00	1.75%	16.00%	\$134.20	3.50%	34.19%
Day 9	\$118.00	1.72%	18.00%	\$138.82	3.44%	38.81%
Day 10	\$120.00	1.69%	20.00%	\$143.53	3.38%	43.50%

The cumulative performance of the portfolio's market value in Table 4 is 20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the 10-trading day period is 43.50%. In this case, because of the positive portfolio trend, the Hypothetical 2X Fund's gain is greater than 200% of the portfolio's market value gain for the 10-trading day period.

Table 5 – The Target Portfolio Declines in a Clear Trend

Target Portfolio			Hypothetical 2X Fund			
	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	\$100.00			\$100.00		
Day 1	\$98.00	-2.00%	-2.00%	\$ 96.00	-4.00%	-4.00%
Day 2	\$96.00	-2.04%	-4.00%	\$ 92.08	-4.08%	-7.92%
Day 3	\$94.00	-2.08%	-6.00%	\$ 88.24	-4.16%	-11.75%
Day 4	\$92.00	-2.13%	-8.00%	\$ 84.49	-4.26%	-15.51%
Day 5	\$90.00	-2.17%	-10.00%	\$ 80.82	-4.34%	-19.17%
Day 6	\$88.00	-2.22%	-12.00%	\$ 77.22	-4.44%	-22.76%
Day 7	\$86.00	-2.27%	-14.00%	\$ 73.71	-4.54%	-26.27%
Day 8	\$84.00	-2.33%	-16.00%	\$ 70.29	-4.66%	-29.71%
Day 9	\$82.00	-2.38%	-18.00%	\$ 66.94	-4.76%	-33.05%
Day 10	\$80.00	-2.44%	-20.00%	\$ 63.67	-4.88%	-36.32%

The cumulative performance of the portfolio’s market value in Table 5 is -20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the 10-trading day period is -36.62%. In this case, because of the negative hypothetical portfolio’s market value trend, the Hypothetical 2X Fund’s loss is less than 200% of the hypothetical portfolio’s decline for the 10-trading day period.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in recently adopted rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. Each Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows a Fund to invest beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in Rule 12d1-4, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (e.g., hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. 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 Funds: The risks below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table. Additional information about each such risk and its potential impact on a Fund is set forth below the table.

	VistaShares Animal Spirits Strategy ETF	VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF
Active Management Risks	X	X
Animal Spirits Strategy Risks	X	X
Compounding and Market Volatility Risk	—	X
Counterparty Risk	X	X
Credit Risk	X	X
Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk	—	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X
—Options Contracts	X	X
—Swap Agreements	X	X
Economic and Market Risk	X	X
ETF Risks	X	X
—Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X
—Cash Redemption Risk	X	X
—Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X

— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X
— Trading	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X
Fixed Income Securities Risk	X	X
Foreign Securities Risk	X	X
— Depository Receipt Risk	X	X
High Portfolio Turnover Risk	X	X
Index Strategy Risk	X	X
Interest Rate Risk	X	X
Intra-Day Investment Risk	—	X
Leverage Risk	—	X
Market Capitalization Risk	X	X
— Large-Capitalization Investing	X	X
— Mid-Capitalization Investing	X	X
— Small-Capitalization Investing	X	X
— Micro-Capitalization Investing	X	X
Models and Data Risk	X	X
Money Market Instrument Risk	X	X
New Fund Risk	X	X
Newer Sub-Adviser Risk	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk	X	X
Operational Risk	X	X
Other Investment Companies Risk	X	X
Rebalancing Risk	—	X
Tracking Error Risk	X	X
Tax Risk	X	X
U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk	X	X

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser will actively monitor the Fund’s holdings, and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, while the Fund seeks to achieve returns similar to those of the Index, there may be periods of time where the Fund’s holdings, and therefore its performance, deviate significantly from the holdings and performance of the Index.

Animal Spirits Strategy Risks. The Fund’s investment strategy of focusing on companies with strong investor interest carries significant risks. This approach may result in the Fund investing in overvalued securities, as heightened enthusiasm can inflate stock prices beyond their intrinsic value, leaving them vulnerable to sharp corrections. The strategy is influenced by herd mentality, which could lead the Fund to participate in speculative bubbles that may collapse suddenly. Additionally, the strategy often involves a short-term focus, with investments driven by fleeting trends or news cycles, increasing the likelihood of heightened volatility and unpredictability. The Fund may also invest in companies that lack fundamental financial support, relying more on market hype than on sustainable growth or profitability. There is a significant risk of timing errors, as the strategy requires precise entry and exit points to avoid losses. Finally, because the Fund’s strategy is based on a ranking process of companies with strong investor interest, the investment decisions may prove to be poor.

Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund’s performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (200%) the Target Portfolio’s performance, before the Fund’s management fee and other expenses. Compounding affects all investments but has a more significant impact on funds that aim to replicate leveraged daily returns and that rebalance daily. For the Fund aiming to replicate two times the daily performance of the Target Portfolio, if adverse daily performance of the Target Portfolio reduces the amount of a shareholder’s investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder’s investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the Target Portfolio increases the amount of a shareholder’s investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder’s investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the Target Portfolio’s volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Target Portfolio during a shareholder’s holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the Target Portfolio's volatility could affect the Fund's performance. The chart illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund's performance – the Target Portfolio's volatility and the Target Portfolio's performance. The Target Portfolio's performance shows the percentage change in the share price of the Target Portfolio over the specified time period, while the Target Portfolio's volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns during that time period. As illustrated below, even if the Target Portfolio's performance over two equal time periods is identical, different Target Portfolio volatility (*i.e.*, in magnitude of fluctuations in the share price of the Target Portfolio) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods because of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) the Target Portfolio volatility; b) the Target Portfolio performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Target Portfolio volatility and Target Portfolio performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) there were no Fund expenses; (ii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher Target Portfolio volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if there was no change in the share price of the Target Portfolio over a one-year period during which the Target Portfolio experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Target Portfolio's annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period would widen to approximately -43%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if there were no change in the share price of the Target Portfolio. For instance, if the Target Portfolio's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative Target Portfolio change in the share price of the Target Portfolio for the year was 0%.

Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio. The Fund's actual performance may be significantly better or worse than the performance shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in the "Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk" below.

Estimated Returns of 200% or Two Times Performance of the Target Portfolio

Target Portfolio Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Target Portfolio Performance	2X Times (200%) the One Year Performance	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

Since market volatility has negative implications for the Fund which rebalances its derivatives daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Fund particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility ranges of the then-current Target Portfolio's historical volatility, which are expected to be high. Historical volatility and performance for the Underlying Securities are not likely indicative of future volatility and performance.

The table above is based on a theoretical model that excludes Fund expenses, financing costs, and trading frictions, and is intended to isolate the mathematical effects of compounding and volatility across a range of hypothetical scenarios.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared

derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Credit Risk. Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's (or other party's) failure or inability to meet its obligations under the security. Multiple parties may have obligations under a debt security. An issuer or borrower may fail to pay principal and interest when due. A guarantor, insurer or credit support provider may fail to provide the agreed upon protection. A counterparty to a transaction may fail to perform its side of the bargain. An intermediary or agent interposed between the investor and other parties may fail to perform the terms of its service. Also, performance under a debt security may be linked to the obligations of other persons who may fail to meet their obligations. The credit risk associated with a debt security could increase to the extent that the Fund's ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a debt security is also affected by the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of leveraged correlation to the Target Portfolio and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of leveraged correlation with the Target Portfolio, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Target Portfolio increases on days when the Target Portfolio is volatile near the close of the trading day. Additionally, if securities within the Target Portfolio exhibit unexpected or heightened correlations, the Fund's ability to achieve its daily investment objective may be adversely impacted as overlapping exposures may reduce potential diversification benefits and amplify the effects of market movements. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels. If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the Target Portfolio experiences a significant increase or decline, the Fund may not meet its investment objective, be able to rebalance its portfolio appropriately, or may experience significant premiums or discounts, or widened bid-ask spreads.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, investments in ETFs, directly or indirectly, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may also be impacted by large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Target Portfolio. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's leveraged correlation to the Target Portfolio. Finally, during periods of high volatility, compounding effects and correlation shifts between securities in the Target Portfolio may cause the Fund's returns to deviate materially from two times (2X) the daily performance of the Target Portfolio.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, leverage, imperfect daily correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the share price of the Target Portfolio and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivative portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy, including the desired daily leveraged performance for the Fund.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

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

Swap Agreements. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such swap agreements in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. If the Adviser is unable to enter into swap agreements that provide leveraged exposure to the Target Portfolio, the Fund may not meet its stated investment objective. Additionally, any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using swap transactions may also have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return.

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

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

Economic and Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund's investment strategy 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., derivative instruments). 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 pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

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 an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the 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. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange 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 the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks 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 specific issuers. 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, such as those held by the Fund, 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.

Fixed Income Securities 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. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. Financial markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient, or liquid as financial markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of non-U.S. securities and instruments can be more volatile. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices. Investments in foreign companies' securities, including investments via depositary receipts, are subject to special risks, including the following:

- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* ADRs and other 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.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Index Strategy Risk. The Fund's strategy is linked to an Index maintained by the Index Provider that exercises complete control over the Index. The Index Provider may delay or add a rebalance date, which may adversely impact the performance of the Fund and its correlation to the Index. In addition, there is no guarantee that the methodology used by the Index Provider to identify constituents for the Index will achieve its intended result or positive performance. Errors in Index data, Index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a one-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 1% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the market value of the Target Portfolio at the market close on the first trading day and the market value of the Target Portfolio at the time of purchase. If the market value of the Target Portfolio rises, the Fund's net assets will rise by approximately twice the amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the market value of the Target Portfolio declines, the Fund's net assets will decline by approximately two times the amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases Shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated leveraged performance of the Target Portfolio.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities of the Target Portfolio experience a significant increase or decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately.

Leverage Risk. The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Target Portfolio will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily decline in the share price of the Target Portfolio, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event the share price of the Target Portfolio declines more than 50%. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund performance's correlation with the Target Portfolio's share price.

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.* Small-cap companies may be less stable and more susceptible to market changes, with their securities being more volatile and less liquid.
- *Micro-Capitalization Investing:* Investments in micro-cap companies may be even more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events compared to larger, more established companies. These companies typically have limited financial resources, smaller market capitalizations, and lower trading volumes, making them more susceptible to market volatility and liquidity risks. Securities of micro-cap companies may experience significant price fluctuations and may be less transparent, posing challenges for investors in evaluating their performance and financial stability.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index universe that would have been excluded or included

had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors.

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

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

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. 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. There is also the risk that 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. 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.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Target Portfolio that is significantly greater or less than its stated investment objective. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to leverage risk because it had not been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Funds' website at www.vistashares.com.

A complete description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (“Adviser”), 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 April 30, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$30.51 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 236 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 each Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and financial instruments for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and review of its performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate. For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate set forth in the table below based on such Fund’s average daily net assets.

Fund Name	Advisory Fee Rate
VistaShares Animal Spirits Strategy ETF	0.75%
VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF	1.29%

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from each Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by such Fund except for 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, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

Investment Sub-Adviser

VistaShares Advisors LLC

VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”), a Delaware limited liability company, located at 150 NE 6th Avenue, Unit S, Delray Beach, FL 33483 serves as the investment sub-adviser for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser was founded in 2024 and became an SEC-registered investment adviser in August 2024. As of April 30, 2025, the Sub-Adviser had assets under management of approximately \$116 million and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 2 registered funds.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund’s Equity Strategy, including determining the securities and financial instruments purchased and sold by the Funds, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. The Sub-Adviser serves as the sub-adviser to the Funds, pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (a “Sub-Advisory Agreement”).

For its services as sub-adviser, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to receive a fee from the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.04% of the average daily net assets of each Fund. However, as Fund Sponsor, the Sub-Adviser may automatically waive all or a portion of its sub-advisory fee. See “Fund Sponsor” below for more information.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Funds’ Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the semi annual Certified Shareholder Report to shareholders on Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a Portfolio Manager) have served as portfolio managers of the Funds since their inception in 2025. Mr. Patti is responsible for VistaShares’ role in the day-to-day management of each Fund’s Equity Strategy. Messrs. Foy and Mullen are primarily and jointly responsible for each Fund’s Options Strategy and oversee trading and execution for the Funds.

Stephen Foy, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Foy joined Tidal in 2024 and is Senior Vice President of Trading and Co-Head of Tidal’s ETF Trading and Portfolio Management team. He previously oversaw Invesco ETF Services from 2021 to 2024, including middle and back-office operations as well as portfolio implementation for all equity and alternative ETFs. Mr. Foy holds an MBA from Johns Hopkins University and spent five years in ETF Portfolio Management at ProShares from 2016 to 2021. He brings a robust portfolio management background across a wide array

of strategies and asset classes. Throughout his career, he has led global teams through hundreds of product launches, organizational changes, and technological and operational transformations.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Christopher P. Mullen serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in January 2024. From September 2019 to December 2023, he was a Portfolio Manager at Vest Financial LLC, where he managed exchange-traded funds, mutual funds and retirement fund portfolios. Mr. Mullen previously served as a Senior Portfolio Analyst at ProShares Advisors LLC from September 2016 until September 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Mullen served as associate portfolio manager at USCF Investments LLC from February 2013 to September 2016. Mr. Mullen received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Maryland. He also holds a dual bachelor's degree in global politics and history from Marquette University.

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of VistaShares

Adam Patti began serving as Chief Executive Officer of VistaShares in 2024. Adam is a pioneer in Alternative Investments & Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs). In 2006, Adam founded IndexIQ with a vision to combine institutional quality alternative investment strategies with the power of ETFs to enhance portfolio construction for all investors. IndexIQ established itself as the leading alternative investment manager in the ETF industry and was acquired by New York Life Insurance Company in 2015.

As Chairman & CEO of IndexIQ, Adam was the architect behind IndexIQ's award winning product line of alternative investment strategies, built the firm and in 2015 sold it to New York Life Investment Management. From 2015 - 2018 Adam worked to successfully integrate the firm into the New York Life's infrastructure, including the roll-out of IndexIQ branded ETFs globally. Since exiting IndexIQ/New York Life Investments in 2018, Adam had been a private investor and advisor to various initiatives until partnering with DVx Ventures in 2024 to launch VistaShares. Previously, Adam led Fortune Indexes, the creator of the first smart beta indexes. Fortune Indexes was an early entrant into the ETF industry, having launched the Fortune 500 ETF in partnership with State Street Global Advisors in 2000 and prior to that he was an investment banker at Salomon Smith Barney.

Adam is frequently featured in the media and has won numerous awards as an expert in alternative investments and Exchange-Traded Funds. He graduated in 1998 with an MBA from Northwestern University - Kellogg School of Management with a triple major in Finance, Marketing and Entrepreneurship, and in 1992 with a B.S. in Finance from University at Albany.

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.

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with VistaShares pursuant to which VistaShares is a sponsor to the Funds. Under this arrangement, VistaShares has agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Funds. Every month, unitary management fees for the Funds are calculated and paid to the Adviser, and the Adviser retains a portion of the unitary management fees from the Funds.

In return for its financial support for the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to pay VistaShares a portion of any remaining profits generated by unitary management fee the Funds. If the amount of the unitary management fees for the Funds exceeds the Funds' operating expenses (including the sub-advisory fees) and the Adviser-retained amount, that excess amount is considered "remaining profit." In that case, the Adviser will pay a portion of the remaining profits to VistaShares.

During months when the funds generated by the unitary management fee are insufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fees, those fees are automatically waived (and any such waived fees are not subject to recoupment). Further, if the amount of the unitary management fee for a Fund is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, VistaShares is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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 the Funds, 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 a Fund's 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.

In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an AP must generally deposit a designated portfolio of equity securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash. Purchases and redemptions of Creation Units primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities, may cause the Funds to incur certain costs. These costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had made redemption in-kind. These costs could be imposed on a Fund, and thus decrease the Fund's NAV, to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP. Most investors buy

and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the applicable 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. The 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

None of the Funds imposes any 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 a Fund’s shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the 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, each Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by such Fund 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 regular business. The NAV for the Funds is calculated by dividing such Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally value 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 Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for the Funds under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, to fair value 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 Adviser 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 fair value methodologies included in the Adviser’s valuation procedures. The Adviser will fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the 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 of rules under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

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 Funds intend to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, annually, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

The Funds 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 regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (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 applicable 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 such 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 to shareholders as long-term capital gains. 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 such Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

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). Each 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 shares of a Fund 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 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 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. The Funds 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”), the Funds may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of net investment income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale or redemption of Shares of a Fund 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. 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 an 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 of a Fund 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.

The Funds 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. The Funds 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.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. 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 entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

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 a 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 a 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 × \$19 in share value plus 250 shares × \$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 a 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 relevant Fund's distribution schedule prior to investing. When available, information about a Fund's distribution schedule can be found on the Funds' website at www.vistashares.com.

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 Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, 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, the Funds are 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 assets of the respective Fund 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

When available, information regarding how often Shares of the Funds traded on the applicable Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of such Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.vistashares.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by an Exchange. The Exchanges are not responsible for, nor has any Exchange 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. An 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 any 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 the Funds 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 any Fund particularly.

The Third Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative or direct actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on the Fund’s Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholders may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholders are able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that shareholders owning Shares representing no less than a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares must join in bringing the derivative action. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholders will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by a Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand, if a court determines that the demand was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration of Trust, the shareholders bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund’s costs, including attorneys’ fees, if a court determines that the action was brought without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder may bring a direct action claiming injury as a shareholder of the Trust, or any Fund, where the matters alleged (if true) would give rise to a claim by the Trust or by the Trust on behalf of the Fund, unless the shareholder has suffered an injury distinct from that suffered by the shareholders of the Trust, or the Fund, generally. Under the Declaration of Trust, a shareholder bringing a direct claim must be a shareholder of a Fund with respect to which the direct action is brought at the time of the injury complained of or have acquired the shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at that time. The Declaration of Trust further provides that a Fund shall be responsible for payment of attorneys’ fees and legal expenses incurred by a complaining shareholder only if required by law, and any attorneys’ fees that the Fund is obligated to pay shall be calculated using reasonable hourly rates. These provisions do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust also requires that actions by shareholders against a Fund be brought exclusively in a federal or state court located within the State of Delaware. This provision will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws. Limiting shareholders’ ability to bring actions only in courts located in Delaware may cause shareholders economic hardship to litigate the action in those courts, including paying for travel expenses of witnesses and counsel, requiring retaining local counsel, and may limit shareholders’ ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that shareholders find favorable for disputes, which may discourage such actions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights for the Funds. The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the performance of each Fund for that Fund’s periods of operations. Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

VistaShares Animal Spirits Strategy ETF

VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF

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Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, ME 04101	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19 th Floor, New York, New York 10020	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
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

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 of each Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated May 30, 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 Funds' investments will be available in the Funds' 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 each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year each Fund is in operation. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at the VistaShares ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (844) 875-2288.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds will also be 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.vistashares.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

The SAI and other information are also available from a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) through which each Fund's shares may be purchased or sold.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23312)