Filed pursuant to Rule 497(e)
Registration Nos. 333-227298; 811-23377

Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF (DIVY)

Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF (FXED)

Each listed on the New York Stock Exchange LLC

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

Supplement dated November 3, 2026 to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information, each dated March 30, 2026, as supplemented

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At a meeting held on October 2, 2026, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust I (the "Trust") unanimously approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan of Reorganization") providing for the reorganization (each a "Reorganization" and together the "Reorganizations") of each Fund into a separate and newly created series of Tidal Trust II (the "Acquiring Trust") as follows: the Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF, a series of the Trust, would have reorganized into the Hilton Dividend & Yield Equity ETF, a newly created series of the Acquiring Trust, and the Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF, a series of the Trust, would have reorganized into the Hilton NCA Enhanced Fixed Income ETF, a newly created series of the Acquiring Trust (each such newly created series an "Acquiring Fund" and together, the "Acquiring Funds"). Shareholders of the Funds previously received notice of the proposed Reorganizations in a supplement dated October 15, 2026; however, a combined proxy statement/prospectus relating to the Reorganizations has not been mailed to shareholders of the Funds and a meeting of shareholders of each Fund to consider the approval of the Plan of Reorganization has not been set.

At the request of Hilton Capital Management, LLC ("Hilton"), a proposed sub-adviser to each of the Acquiring Funds, the Trust and the Acquiring Trust have determined not to proceed with the previously announced Reorganizations at this time. As previously disclosed in the supplement dated October 15, 2026, each Acquiring Fund would have been managed in accordance with the same investment objectives and fundamental investment policies, and substantially similar investment strategies, as the corresponding Fund. Hilton is considering potential changes to each Acquiring Fund, including potential changes to the investment strategies for each Acquiring Fund. Hilton intends to present the Reorganizations to the Board for approval again at such time as it has determined such changes to be incorporated for each Acquiring Fund. If the Board subsequently approves the Reorganizations at that time, shareholders of the Funds will be provided with notice of the approval and information about a meeting of shareholders of each Fund to consider approval of the Plan of Reorganization. In the meantime, Tidal will continue to serve as the investment adviser to each Fund, and Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("Sound") will continue to serve as the investment sub-adviser to each Fund. Tidal and Sound will continue to manage the Funds in accordance with their current investment objectives and investment strategies.

Shareholders of each Fund can call 833-916-9056 for additional information.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

Filed pursuant to Rule 497(e)
Registration Nos. 333-227298; 811-23377

Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF (DIVY)

Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF (FXED)

Each listed on the New York Stock Exchange LLC
(each a "Fund" and together, the "Funds")

Supplement dated October 15, 2026, to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus,
and Statement of Additional Information,
each dated March 30, 2026, as supplemented

At a meeting held on October 2, 2026, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust I (the "Trust") unanimously approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan of Reorganization") providing for the reorganization (each a "Reorganization" and together the "Reorganizations") of each Fund into a separate and newly created series of Tidal Trust II (the "Acquiring Trust") as follows: the Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF, a series of the Trust, will reorganize into the Hilton Dividend & Yield Equity ETF, a newly created series of the Acquiring Trust, and the Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF, a series of the Trust, will reorganize into the Hilton NCA Enhanced Fixed Income ETF, a newly created series of the Acquiring Trust (each such newly created series an "Acquiring Fund" and together, the "Acquiring Funds"). The Plan of Reorganization provides for: (a) the transfer of each Fund's assets and liabilities in exchange for shares of its corresponding Acquiring Fund; (b) the distribution of each Acquiring Fund's shares to shareholders of the corresponding Fund it is acquiring; and (c) the liquidation and termination of the Funds thereafter.

The Acquiring Funds are open-end registered investment companies established for the purpose of acquiring the assets of the Funds. Tidal Investments LLC ("Tidal") and Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("Sound") have served as the investment adviser and investment sub-adviser, respectively, to the Funds since they commenced operations on December 30, 2020. Following the Reorganizations, Tidal will continue to serve as the investment adviser for both Acquiring Funds. Hilton Capital Management, LLC ("Hilton") will serve as the investment sub-adviser to the Hilton Dividend & Yield Equity ETF, providing day-to-day portfolio management and of portfolio securities. New Century Advisors, LLC ("NCA") and Hilton will serve as investment sub-advisers to the Hilton NCA Enhanced Fixed Income ETF, with NCA providing day-to-day portfolio management and Hilton responsible for trading of portfolio securities.

Each Acquiring Fund will be managed in accordance with the same investment objectives and fundamental investment policies, and substantially similar investment strategies, as the corresponding Fund.

Implementation of the Plan of Reorganization with respect to a Fund is subject to the approval by a majority of such Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Board will call a meeting of each Fund's shareholders to consider and vote on a proposal to approve the Plan of Reorganization. If shareholders of one Fund approve the Plan of Reorganization but shareholders of the other Fund do not, the Reorganization will be implemented only with respect to the Fund whose shareholders approved the Plan of Reorganization. The joint meeting of the Funds' shareholders is expected to take place late in the fourth quarter of 2026. In advance of the meeting, a Proxy Statement and Prospectus that contains more information about the Reorganizations and the Acquiring Funds will be mailed to Fund shareholders as of the record date determined by the Board.

If the Plan of Reorganization is approved by shareholders of a Fund, such Fund's shareholders will receive shares of the corresponding Acquiring Fund having the same aggregate net asset value as the shares of the Fund that they held immediately prior to the Reorganization. Each Reorganization is expected to be treated as a tax-free reorganization for federal tax purposes. If approved by shareholders, the Reorganizations are expected to occur late in the fourth quarter of 2026, or soon as possible thereafter. If shareholders of either or both Funds do not approve the Plan of Reorganization, the Board, with respect to a Fund for which approval of its Plan of Reorganization is not obtained, will consider other possible courses of action, which may include liquidating the Fund or continuing efforts to obtain the necessary shareholder approval of the Fund's Plan of Reorganization.

Shareholders of each Fund may purchase and redeem shares of the Funds in the ordinary course until the last business day before the closing of the Reorganizations. Purchase and redemption requests received after that time will be treated as purchase and redemption requests for shares of the Acquiring Funds.

Shareholders can call 833-916-9056 for additional information.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

Filed pursuant to Rule 497(e)
Registration Nos. 333-227298; 811-23377

FXED	**Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF** *listed on New York Stock Exchange LLC*
SDFI	**Sound Fixed Income ETF** *(not currently available for purchase)*

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

June 5, 2026

Supplement to the Summary Prospectus for the Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF, Statutory Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), each dated March 30, 2026

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

Stephen Foy, a portfolio manager of the Adviser, will continue to serve as a portfolio manager for the Funds. Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, and David Scranton, CFA, CFP®, each a portfolio manager of Sound Income Strategies, LLC, the Funds' investment sub-adviser, will continue to serve as portfolio managers for the Funds.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

DIVY	**Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF** *listed on New York Stock Exchange LLC*
FXED	**Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF** *listed on New York Stock Exchange LLC*
SDEE	**Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF** *(not currently available for purchase)*
SDFI	**Sound Fixed Income ETF** *(not currently available for purchase)*
SDTR	**Sound Total Return ETF** *(not currently available for purchase)*

PROSPECTUS

March 30, 2026

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

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Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF's (the "Fund" or the "Equity Dividend Income ETF") primary objective is to generate current income via a dividend yield that is at least two times that of the S&P 500® Index.

The Fund also seeks to capture long-term capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%

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

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
$46	$144	$252	$567

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in common stock issued by dividend paying, mid- and large-capitalization companies whose market capitalization at the time of purchase is typically in excess of $2 billion. Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("SIS" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's investment sub-adviser. The Fund will invest in companies whose securities trade on U.S. stock exchanges, which may include indirect investments in foreign securities via American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). In making investment decisions for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser conducts a fundamental, "bottom-up" analysis on individual securities, focusing on companies that the Sub-Adviser believes are undervalued and have sound economic foundations, as demonstrated by indicators such as: generally positive cash flows, favorable profitability ratios and manageable leverage ratios. In creating the universe of securities eligible for selection in the Fund's portfolio, the Sub-Adviser seeks to identify companies with low price to earnings ratios and high dividend yields to create a total portfolio with an aggregate dividend yield that is twice the dividend yield of the S&P 500® Index. The Fund will also select securities

that have a catalyst that the Sub-Adviser believes will increase the price of the stock. Catalysts for equity appreciation might include such factors as: new management, new products, corporate restructuring, a recapitalization, or market dynamics, such as a turn in the business cycle, change in factor costs, or competitive dynamics. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security due to achievement of price objective, significant change in the initial investment premise or fundamental deterioration.

Under normal circumstances the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowing) in dividend paying equity securities. The Fund may invest in ETFs that principally invest in equity securities. The Fund will typically hold securities of approximately 30 companies in its portfolio.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

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

Value Investing Risk. The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks may remain undervalued. Value stocks may underperform the overall equity market if they remain out of favor in the market or are not undervalued in the market.

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

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

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

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

ETF Risk.

- *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.

- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.

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

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund will invest in foreign securities only indirectly, via exchange-listed ADRs (see Depositary Receipt Risk above). Nonetheless, 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. Investing in emerging markets can have more risk than investing in developed foreign markets. Governments of developing and emerging market countries may be more unstable as compared to more developed countries.

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.

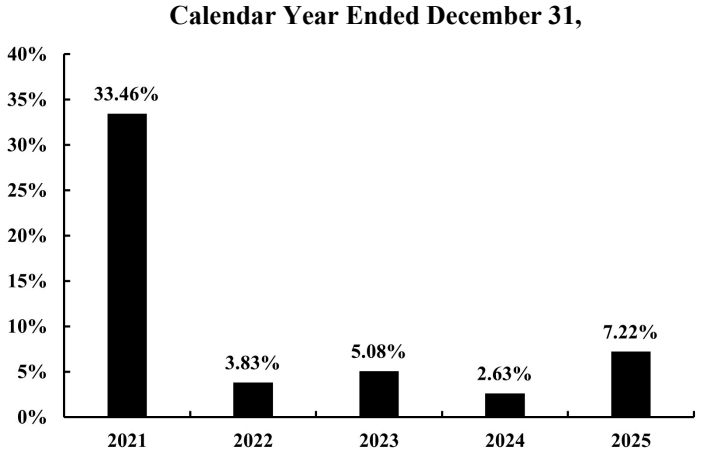
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. 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. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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.

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

Performance

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



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 21.06% for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 and the lowest quarterly return was -8.02% for the quarter ended September 30, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (12/30/2020)
Return Before Taxes	7.22%	9.89%	10.03%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.26%	8.84%	8.97%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.90%	7.74%	7.86%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.57%

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Sound Income Strategies, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2026.

Andy Hicks, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2026.

Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF (the "Fund" or the "Enhanced Fixed Income ETF") seeks current income while providing the opportunity for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[2]	1.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[2]	1.89%

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

2 AFFE are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets in the Fund's "Financial Highlights" section of the prospectus because the Financial Highlights include the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
$192	$594	$1,021	$2,212

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in fixed income securities. Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("SIS" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's sub-adviser. The Fund will invest in a combination of investment grade and below investment grade (often referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds) debt securities. Typically, the Fund's portfolio will have an approximate equal weighting of investment grade and high yield debt securities; however, the Fund's portfolio weighting will be adjusted from time to time based on the assessment of the Sub-Adviser. "Investment grade" debt securities are rated in one of the top four rating categories by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or S&P Global Ratings (S&P).

In making investment decisions for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser uses a fundamental, "bottom-up" approach to analyzing individual debt securities. The Sub-Adviser considers the expected return of each security taking into account the yield, duration, and option-adjusted spread ("OAS") of individual debt securities. OAS measures the difference in yield between a debt security with an embedded option, such as a callable bond, and a debt security with no embedded option, such as U.S. Treasuries. OAS considers how a debt security's embedded option can change the future cash flows and thus the overall value of the security. Within the Fund's investment universe, the Sub-Adviser categorizes securities into component groups based on factors including industry, sector, credit rating, duration, and security type. The Sub-Adviser estimates expected returns based on a yield component (spread above U.S. Treasuries) and a capital appreciation component (price appreciation or depreciation) for each component group. The Sub-Adviser will then make any needed adjustments to securities in the Fund's portfolio or their weightings, with the goal of purchasing securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are inexpensive relative to other securities in the same or similar asset class. The Sub-Adviser also considers an issuer's leverage and cash flow over a 12- to 24-month period, based on an analysis of publicly available filings. The Sub-Adviser continually analyzes market and financial data to make buy, sell, and hold decisions. When the Sub-Adviser believes that a security has achieved a price equal to or greater than its fair-value, the Sub-Adviser will look to liquidate or replace the security with another perceived mispriced security when available.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowing) in fixed income securities. The Fund's investments in fixed income securities will typically include U.S. corporate bonds, preferred stock and ETFs that invest in bonds, sovereign debt, and private placement debt securities. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations, securities issued by governments and their agencies, instrumentalities, or sponsored corporations, including supranational organizations. The Fund's investments in fixed income securities will also include shares of business development companies ("BDCs") and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Investments in BDCs and REITs are intended to provide the "enhanced" component of the Fund's strategy because these securities typically pay a higher yield than traditional investment-grade bonds and preferred stocks. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities that are illiquid, thinly traded or subject to special resale restrictions, such as those imposed by Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a bond that is used to determine the sensitivity of an instrument's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of three years generally would be expected to fall approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any market capitalization.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

High Yield Securities Risk. Securities rated below investment grade are often referred to as high yield securities or "junk bonds." Investments in lower rated corporate debt securities typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk. High yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of high yield securities have been found to be more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield security prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Fund by investing in such securities may incur additional expenses to obtain recovery.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The Fund has emphasized its investments in the financial services sector. Companies in the financial services sector are often subject to risks tied to the global financial markets, which have experienced very difficult conditions and volatility as well as significant adverse trends. Companies in the financial services sector may also be negatively impacted by disruptions in the banking industry. The conditions in these markets have resulted in a decrease in availability of corporate credit, capital and

liquidity and have led indirectly to the insolvency, closure or acquisition of a number of financial institutions. As of November 30, 2025, 24.3% of the Fund's net assets were invested in the financial services sector.

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

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

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

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

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.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may, at times, hold illiquid investments, by virtue of the absence of a readily available market for certain of its investments, or because of legal or contractual restrictions on sales. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of an investment at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.

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.

Sovereign Debt Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities (known as sovereign debt securities). These investments are subject to the risk of payment delays or defaults, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, large debt positions relative to the country's economy, or failure to implement economic reforms. There is no legal or bankruptcy process for collecting sovereign debt.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Market Risk. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks 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.

ETF Risk.

- *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 and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.

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

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

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

Market Capitalization Risk.

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

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. 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. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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.

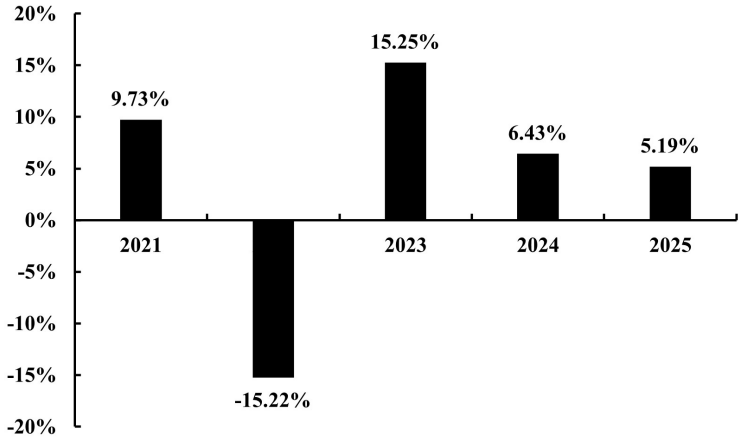
Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest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

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. Obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities receive varying levels of support and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

Performance

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

Calendar Year Ended December 31 ,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 8.30% for the quarter ended December 31, 2023 and the lowest quarterly return was -10.90% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (12/30/2020)
Return Before Taxes	5.19%	3.72%	3.74%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.63%	1.57%	1.59%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.38%	2.06%	2.08%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.58%	0.06%	0.08%

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Sound Income Strategies, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2026.

Stephen Foy, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2026.

Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2026.

David Scranton, CFA, CFP®, Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF's (the "Fund" or the "Enhanced Equity Income ETF") primary objective is to generate current income via a dividend yield that is at least two times that of the S&P 500® Index.

The Fund also seeks to capture long-term capital appreciation as a secondary objective. The Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.68%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [2]	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [2 3]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68%

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

[2] Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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

Expense Example

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

1 Year	**3 Years**
$69	$218

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in equity securities. Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("SIS" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's sub-adviser. In making investment decisions for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser conducts a fundamental, "bottom-up" analysis on individual securities, focusing on companies with sound economic foundations, as demonstrated by indicators such as: generally positive cash flows, favorable profitability ratios and manageable leverage ratios. In creating the universe of securities eligible for selection in the Fund's portfolio, the Sub-Adviser seeks to identify companies with low price to earnings ratios and high dividend yields to create a total portfolio with an aggregate dividend yield that is twice the dividend yield of the S&P 500® Index. The Fund will also select securities

that have a catalyst that the Sub-Adviser believes will increase the price of the stock. Catalysts for equity appreciation might include such factors as: new management, new products, corporate restructuring, a recapitalization, or market dynamics, such as a turn in the business cycle, change in factor costs, or competitive dynamics. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security due to achievement of price objective, significant change in the initial investment premise or fundamental deterioration.

The Fund will seek to "enhance" equity returns predominantly by writing call options on positions held and occasionally writing put options on individual equity securities deemed to be attractive by the Fund's Sub-Adviser. The Fund may write a call or put option when such option appears to be mispriced in order to increase the Fund's income with option premiums. Any written call or put option would be covered by securities or cash. In the case of writing covered calls, the Sub-Adviser seeks to identify situations where the option premium appears to be too high, based on the known prospects for business growth or price appreciation, so the Fund can earn a higher return collecting the option premium than it expects to earn holding the stock and collecting the dividends alone. The Fund will write put options on the securities of companies the Fund either holds or intends to purchase and that the Sub-Adviser believes to be undervalued and attractive to purchase at lower prices. When writing puts, the Sub-Adviser will set aside the cash necessary to purchase the shares put, so that if the option is exercised, there will not be any funding stress placed on the portfolio.

Under normal circumstances the Fund invests at least 80% its net assets (plus any borrowing) in dividend paying equity securities and options on equity securities for which the Fund receives a premium. The Fund's investments in equity securities will primarily be common stock issued by dividend paying, mid- and large-capitalization companies whose market capitalization at the time of purchase is typically in excess of $2 billion. The Fund will count the notional value of options on equity securities for which the Fund receives a premium towards compliance with the 80% investment policy noted above. The Fund may also invest in ETFs that principally invest in equity securities, though this is unlikely. The intent of the Fund is to hold 30 to 40 positions in underlying stocks, depending on the market conditions. The number of options written against these holdings will likely amplify the number of "securities" held in the portfolio.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that 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 were a diversified fund. However, the Fund has a policy that it will reduce its holding in a security if the position makes up more than 6% of the Fund's portfolio.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Value Investing Risk. The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks may remain undervalued. Value stocks may underperform the overall equity market if they remain out of favor in the market or are not undervalued in the market.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

- *Options*. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund (i.e., "call" or "put," respectively) a specific amount of the underlying instrument or swap or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.

Equity Market Risk. The Fund will invest in common stocks directly or indirectly through ETFs. 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.

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

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

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.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

ETF Risk.

- *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 and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

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.

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. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. 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. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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.

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

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Sound Income Strategies, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

Andy Hicks, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and is not currently available for purchase. The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

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

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

Sound Fixed Income ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Sound Fixed Income ETF (the "Fund" or the "Fixed Income ETF") seeks current income. The Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [2]	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [2,3]	1.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.80%

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

2 Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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

Expense Example

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

1 Year	**3 Years**
$183	$566

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in fixed income securities. Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("SIS" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's sub-adviser. The Fund will invest in a combination of investment grade and below investment grade (often referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds) debt securities. Typically, the Fund's portfolio will have an approximate equal weighting of investment grade and high yield debt securities; however, the Fund's portfolio weighting will be adjusted from time to time based on the assessment of the Sub-Adviser. "Investment grade" debt securities are rated in one of the top four rating categories by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or S&P Global Ratings (S&P).

In making investment decisions for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser uses a fundamental, "bottom-up" approach to analyzing individual debt securities. The Sub-Adviser considers the expected return of each security taking into account the yield, duration, and option-adjusted spread ("OAS") of individual debt securities. OAS measures the difference in yield between a debt security with an embedded option, such as a callable bond, and a debt security with no embedded option, such as U.S. Treasuries. OAS considers how a debt security's embedded option can change the future cash flows and thus the overall value of the security. Within the Fund's investment universe, the Sub-Adviser categorizes securities into component groups based on factors including industry, sector, credit rating, duration, and security type. The Sub-Adviser estimates expected returns based on a yield component (spread above U.S. Treasuries) and a capital appreciation component (price appreciation or depreciation) for each component group. The Sub-Adviser will then make any needed adjustments to securities in the Fund's portfolio or their weightings, with the goal of purchasing securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are inexpensive relative to other securities in the same or similar asset class. The Sub-Adviser also considers an issuer's leverage and cash flow over a 12- to 24-month period, based on analysis of publicly available filings. The Sub-Adviser continually analyzes market and financial data to make buy, sell, and hold decisions. When the Sub-Adviser believes that a security has achieved a price equal to or greater than its fair-value, the Sub-Adviser will look to liquidate or replace the security with another perceived mispriced security when available.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowing) in fixed income securities. The Fund's investments in fixed income securities will typically include U.S. corporate bonds, preferred stock and ETFs that invest in bonds, sovereign debt, and private placement debt securities. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations, securities issued by governments and their agencies, instrumentalities, or sponsored corporations, including supranational organizations.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a bond that is used to determine the sensitivity of an instrument's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of three years generally would be expected to fall approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any market capitalization.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that 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 were a diversified fund.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

High Yield Securities Risk. Securities rated below investment grade are often referred to as high yield securities or "junk bonds." Investments in lower rated corporate debt securities typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk. High yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of high yield securities have been found to be more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield security prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Fund by investing in such securities may incur additional expenses to obtain recovery.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Preferred Stocks Risk. Preferred stocks are subject to the risks of equity securities generally and also risks associated with fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk. A company's preferred stock, which may pay fixed or variable rates of return, generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to creditors, including vendors, depositors, counterparties, holders of its bonds and other fixed-income securities. As a result, the value of a company's preferred stock will react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock may be less liquid than

many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally has limited or no voting rights. In addition, preferred stock is subject to the risks that a company may defer or not pay dividends, and, in certain situations, may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. To the extent that the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in convertible preferred stocks, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline.

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.

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.

Sovereign Debt Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities (known as sovereign debt securities). These investments are subject to the risk of payment delays or defaults, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, large debt positions relative to the country's economy, or failure to implement economic reforms. There is no legal or bankruptcy process for collecting sovereign debt.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

ETF Risk.

- *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 and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

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

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

Market Capitalization Risk.

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

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

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

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. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

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.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. 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. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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.

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

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. Obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities receive varying levels of support and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Sound Income Strategies, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

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

Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

David Scranton, CFA, CFP®, Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and is not currently available for purchase. The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares will 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.soundetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

Sound Total Return ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Sound Total Return ETF (the "Fund" or the "Total Return ETF") seeks to deliver a dividend return that is at least 1.5 times that of the S&P 500® Index and generate meaningful long-term capital growth. The Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.59%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [2]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.59%

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

[2] Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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**
$60	$189

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in portfolio of securities with a total return profile of dividend yield and price appreciation. The Fund will typically invest in common stock issued by mid- and large-capitalization companies whose market capitalization at the time of purchase is in excess of $2 billion. Investment decisions for the Fund are made by Sound Income Strategies, LLC ("SIS" or the "Sub-Adviser"), the Fund's sub-adviser. In making investment decisions for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser conducts a fundamental, "bottom-up" analysis on individual securities, focusing on companies with sound economic foundations, as demonstrated by indicators such as: generally positive cash flows, favorable profitability ratios and manageable leverage ratios. The Fund's portfolio will be composed of a mix of dividend-paying stocks and non-dividend-paying stocks that are considered by the Sub-Adviser to be undervalued and have a catalyst that the Sub-Adviser believes will increase the price the of the stock. Catalysts for equity appreciation might include such factors as: new management, new products, corporate restructuring, a recapitalization, or market dynamics, such as a turn in the business cycle, change in factor costs, or competitive dynamics. The Sub-Adviser uses industry-appropriate measures, such as price-to-earnings ratio, price-to-book value, or enterprise

value/EBITDA measures, to determine the valuation of a company and its stock. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security due to achievement of price objective, significant change in the initial investment premise or fundamental deterioration. For securities that are expected to pay a dividend, the Sub-Adviser seeks to identify companies that will create a portfolio with an average dividend yield above the average dividend yield of the S&P 500® Index.

The Fund may also invest in ETFs that invest in equity securities. The Fund will typically hold securities issued by approximately 30 companies in its portfolio.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that 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 were a diversified fund. However, the Fund has a policy that it will reduce its holding in a security if the position makes up more than 6% of the Fund's portfolio.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Equity Market Risk. The Fund will invest in common stocks directly or indirectly through ETFs. 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.

Value Investing Risk. The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks may remain undervalued. Value stocks may underperform the overall equity market if they remain out of favor in the market or are not undervalued in the market.

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

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

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.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

ETF Risk.

- *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.

- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

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.

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. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. 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. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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.

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

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Sound Income Strategies, LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception

Andy Hicks, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception

Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and is not currently available for purchase. The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares will 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.soundetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

The Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF's (the "Equity Dividend Income ETF") primary objective is to generate current income via a dividend yield that is at least two times that of the S&P 500® Index. The Fund also seeks to capture long-term capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

The Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF (the "Enhanced Fixed Income ETF") seeks current income while providing the opportunity for capital appreciation.

The Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF's (the "Enhanced Equity Income ETF") primary objective is to generate current income via a dividend yield that is at least two times that of the S&P 500® Index. The Fund also seeks to capture long-term capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

The Sound Fixed Income ETF (the "Fixed Income ETF") seeks current income.

The Sound Total Return ETF (the "Total Return ETF") seeks to deliver a dividend return that is at least 1.5 times that of the S&P 500® Index and generate meaningful long-term capital growth.

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

Change in Investment Policy

Each of the Sound Fixed Income ETF and the Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF will not change its investment policy of, under normal market conditions, investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowing) in fixed income securities without providing 60 days' notice to shareholders.

The Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF will not change its investment policy of, under normal market conditions, investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowing) in dividend paying equity securities without providing 60 days' notice to shareholders.

The Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF will not change its investment policy of, under normal circumstances, investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowing) in dividend paying equity securities and options on equity securities for which the Fund receives a premium without providing 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

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

Put Options

The Enhanced Equity Income Fund may write put options to obtain additional premium income. The Enhanced Equity Income Fund intends to write put options when the Sub-Adviser calculates that the Fund will collect an option premium or purchase a security at a price that the Sub-Adviser believes to be lower than fair value; however, the strategy may result in the Fund paying a higher price than otherwise would be paid for the security without such an option, thereby increasing the security's cost and reducing its yield.

A put option gives the buyer of the option the right to sell a security at a specified future date at an agreed upon price (the "strike price") in exchange for a premium paid by the buyer to the Fund. If the Fund sells (writes) a put option and the market price drops below the strike price, the Fund is obligated to purchase the underlying security from the buyer of the put option. The Fund will segregate cash or other liquid assets in an amount equal to the value of the exercise liability of a put option, adjusted daily to the option's current market value.

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. 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 the 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).

Temporary Defensive Strategies

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

Manager of Managers Structure

The Funds and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the approval of the Board) to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the

Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by a Fund)) or to continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any unaffiliated sub-adviser changes. The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee any sub-adviser(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement.

Principal Risks of Investing in each Fund

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. 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 information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary— Principal Investment Risks" above. 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. The risks below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table. The number of risk factors applicable to a Fund does not necessarily correlate to the overall risk of an investment in that Fund. Additional information about each such risk and its potential impact on a Fund is set forth below the table.

	Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF	**Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF**	**Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF**	**Sound Fixed Income ETF**	**Sound Total Return ETF**
BDC Risk		X			
Credit Risk		X		X	
Depositary Receipt Risk	X				
Derivatives Risk			X		
— Options			X		
Equity Market Risk	X	X	X		X
ETF Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Cash Redemption Risk		X	X	X	
— Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X	X	X	X
— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X	X	X	X
— Trading	X	X	X	X	X
Financial Services Sector Risk		X			
Fixed Income Risk		X		X	
Foreign Securities Risks	X	X		X	
General Market Risk	X	X	X	X	X
High Yield Securities Risk		X		X	
Illiquid Investments Risks		X			

	Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF	Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF	Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF	Sound Fixed Income ETF	Sound Total Return ETF
Interest Rate Risk		X		X	
Management Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Market Capitalization Risk.	X	X	X	X	X
— Large-Capitalization Investing	X	X	X	X	X
— Mid-Capitalization Investing	X	X	X	X	X
— Small-Capitalization Investing		X		X	
New Fund Risk			X	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk			X	X	X
Other Investment Companies Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Preferred Stocks Risk		X		X	
Recent Market Events Risk	X	X	X	X	X
REIT Risk		X			
Sovereign Debt Risk		X		X	
U.S. Government Obligations Risk		X		X	
Value Investing Risk	X		X		X

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

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 a 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.

Depositary Receipt Risk. Depositary receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the Underlying 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.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

- *Options*. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund (i.e., "call" or "put," respectively) a specific amount of the underlying instrument or swap or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.

Equity Market Risk. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks 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. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, or government controls.

ETF Risk.

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

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

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost arising from the difference between the price at which buyers are willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which sellers are willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or the "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask. The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the 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 the Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.

- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for

Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The Fund has emphasized its investments in the financial services sector. Companies in the financial services sector are often subject to risks tied to the global financial markets, which have experienced very difficult conditions and volatility as well as significant adverse trends. Companies in the financial services sector may also be negatively impacted by disruptions in the banking industry. The conditions in these markets have resulted in a decrease in availability of corporate credit, capital and liquidity and have led indirectly to the insolvency, closure or acquisition of a number of financial institutions.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

Foreign Securities Risks. Certain foreign countries may impose exchange control regulations, restrictions on repatriation of profit on investments or of capital invested, local taxes on investments, and restrictions on the ability of issuers of non-U.S. securities to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, including seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the imposition of economic sanctions, different legal systems and laws relating to bankruptcy and creditors' rights and the potential inability to enforce legal judgments, all of which could cause the Fund to lose money on its investments in non-U.S. securities. The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates. Because non-U.S. securities may trade on days when Shares are not priced, NAV may change at times when the Fund's shares cannot be sold.

Foreign banks and securities depositories at which the Fund holds its foreign securities and cash may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight. Additionally, many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.

In recent years, the European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of, several European countries. These events may spread to other countries in Europe, including countries that do not use the Euro. These events may affect the value and liquidity of certain of the Fund's investments.

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

High Yield Securities Risk. Securities rated below investment grade are often referred to as high yield securities or "junk bonds." Investments in lower rated corporate debt securities typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk. High yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of high yield securities have been found to be more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield security prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Fund by investing in such securities may incur additional expenses to obtain recovery.

Illiquid Investments Risks. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid or restricted investments deemed illiquid. Investments in restricted investments could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid investments if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase these securities.

Illiquid and restricted investments may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid and restricted investments generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of such investments. Illiquid and restricted investments are

also more difficult to value, especially in challenging markets. The Sub-Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted investments may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. To dispose of an unregistered investment, the Fund, where it has contractual rights to do so, may have to cause such investment to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the investment and the time the investment is registered, thereby enabling the Fund to sell it. Contractual restrictions on the resale of investments vary in length and scope and are generally the result of a negotiation between the issuer and acquiror of the investments. In either case, the Fund would bear market risks during that period. Liquidity risk may impact the Fund's ability to meet shareholder redemptions and as a result, the Fund may be forced to sell investments at inopportune prices.

Certain fixed income instruments are not readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. Fixed income instruments may not be listed on any national securities exchange and no active trading market may exist for certain of the fixed income instruments in which the Fund will invest. Where a secondary market exists, the market for some fixed income instruments may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, dealer inventories of certain investments are at historic lows in relation to market size, which indicates a potential for reduced liquidity as dealers may be less able to "make markets" for certain fixed income investments.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This occurs because new debt securities are likely to be issued with higher interest rates as interest rates increase, making the old or outstanding debt securities less attractive. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition, short-term and long-term rates are not necessarily correlated to each other as short-term rates tend to be influenced by government monetary policy while long-term rates are market driven and may be influenced by macroeconomic events (such as economic expansion or contraction), inflation expectations, as well as supply and demand.

In general, the market prices of long-term debt securities or securities that make little (or no) interest payments are more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than shorter-term debt securities. The longer a Fund's average weighted portfolio duration, the greater the potential impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Also, certain segments of the fixed income markets, such as high quality bonds, tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than other segments, such as lower-quality bonds.

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

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing*. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase the Fund's volatility and have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. 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. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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.

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

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

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

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

Sovereign Debt Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities (known as sovereign debt securities). These investments are subject to the risk of payment delays or defaults, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, large debt positions relative to the country's economy, or failure to implement economic reforms. There is no legal or bankruptcy process for collecting sovereign debt.

Certain issuers of sovereign debt may be dependent on disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest liabilities on their debt. Such disbursements may be conditioned upon a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. A failure on the part of the debtor to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the debtor, which may impair the debtor's ability to service its debts on a timely basis. As a holder of sovereign debt, the Fund may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such sovereign indebtedness, including the rescheduling of payments and the extension of further loans to debtors, which may adversely affect the Fund. There can be no assurance that such restructuring will result in the repayment of all or part of the debt.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. Obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities receive varying levels of support and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since

the beginning of the 2008–2009 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt can raise concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. This increase has also necessitated the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt limit to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

Value Investing Risk. The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks may remain undervalued. Value stocks may underperform the overall equity market if they remain out of favor in the market or are not undervalued in the market.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF's and the Equity Dividend Income ETF's daily portfolio holdings is available on the Funds' website at www.soundetfs.com. A complete description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 700, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012. Tidal is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of February 28, 2026, Tidal had assets under management of approximately $52.41 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 362 registered funds.

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

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 based on the applicable Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Name of Fund	Management Fee
Equity Dividend Income ETF	0.45%
Enhanced Fixed Income ETF	0.49%
Enhanced Equity Income ETF	0.68%
Fixed Income ETF	0.40%
Total Return ETF	0.59%

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Adviser received an aggregate fee of 0.45% for the Equity Dividend Income ETF and an aggregate fee of 0.49% for the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF. The Enhanced Equity Income ETF, the Fixed Income ETF and Total Return ETF have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

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

Sub-Adviser

Sound Income Strategies, LLC, located at 500 West Cypress Creek Road, Suite 290, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Funds pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). Founded in 2014, SIS offers discretionary and non-discretionary direct asset management services to the Funds, individuals, including high net worth individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans and corporations. SIS is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Funds, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, SIS is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.02% of each Fund's average daily net assets. As of February 28, 2026, SIS had assets under management of approximately $4.3 billion.

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

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Equity Dividend Income ETF's and the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders filed on Form N-CSR for the reporting period ended November 30, 2025. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Total Return ETF's, Fixed Income ETF's and Enhanced Equity Income ETF's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds' first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The Fixed Income ETF and Enhanced Fixed Income ETF are managed jointly and primarily by Stephen Foy, Ben McCaig, Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, and David Scranton, CFA, CFP®. The Equity Dividend Income ETF, Enhanced Equity Income ETF, and Total Return ETF are managed jointly and primarily by Andy Hicks, Qiao Duan, CFA, and Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®.

Eric Beyrich, CFA, CFP®, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for SIS

Mr. Beyrich joined the Sub-Adviser as an Equity Portfolio Manager in 2020. Prior to that appointment, Mr. Beyrich had over 30 years' experience as a fundamental value investor, during which time he served in the roles of Analyst, Portfolio Manager, and Corporate Strategist. Before joining the Sub-Adviser in 2020, Mr. Beyrich was a Senior Research Analyst at Arbiter Partners from 2013 to 2019. Prior to Arbiter Partners, he was the Head of Equities and Senior Portfolio Manager at Loews Corporation from 2004 to 2013. Prior to joining Loews, he was a Partner, Senior Analyst and Head of Marketing at KR Capital Advisors. Mr. Beyrich holds a BA in Economics from Rutgers College, an MBA in Finance and International Business from New York University, and a Graduate Diploma in Financial Strategy from the University of Oxford. He also holds the CFA and CFP designations.

David Scranton, CFA, CFP®, Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager for SIS

Mr. Scranton is the Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser, which he founded in 2014. Mr. Scranton has spent more than three decades in the financial services industry and has been involved in the fixed income securities decisions since the Fund's inception. Mr.-Scranton holds his Master of Science in Financial Services from Trinity College – Hartford. He also holds the CFA and CFP designations.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Qiao Duan serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in October 2020. From February 2017 to October 2020, she was an execution Portfolio Manager at Exponential ETFs, where she managed research and analysis relating to all Exponential ETF strategies. Ms. Duan previously served as a portfolio manager for the Exponential ETFs from their inception in May 2019 until October 2020. Ms. Duan received a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance and Risk Management from the University of Michigan in 2016 and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics from Xiamen University in 2014. She holds the CFA designation.

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.

Andy Hicks, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

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

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. McCaig serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in August 2021. Mr. McCaig previously served as a portfolio manager, compliance, and operations manager at the Ohio Treasurer's Office from July 2017 to August 2021. Previously, Mr. McCaig was Senior Equity Trader for the trust department at Huntington National Bank. Mr. McCaig attended Bowling Green State University where he received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a specialization in Finance.

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CFP® is a registered trademark owned by the Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards, Inc.

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

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

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

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds do not impose 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 Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Funds employ fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

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

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

Each of the Equity Dividend Income ETF and the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF intend to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, at least monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each of the Enhanced Equity Income ETF, the Fixed Income ETF, and the Total Return ETF intend to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, quarterly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

Each Fund will declare and pay 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.

Dividend payments and the timing of distributions, including ex-dividend dates, are determined by the Funds and may change. Historical and upcoming ex-dividend and distribution dates are available on the Funds' website. Shareholders and prospective shareholders should refer to the Funds' website or contact the Funds for the most current dividend schedule.

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 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 his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains to shareholders. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

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

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from a Fund.

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

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

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment, see "Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares" below.

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

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

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares 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 its holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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

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

Taxation of REIT Investments

The Funds may invest in REITs. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act treats "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. In general, qualified REIT dividends that an investor receives directly from a REIT are automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. The IRS has issued final Treasury Regulations that permit a dividend or part of a dividend paid by a RIC and reported as a "section 199A dividend" to be treated by the recipient as a qualified REIT dividend for purposes of the 20% qualified business income deduction, if certain holding period and other requirements have been satisfied by the recipient with respect to its Shares.

Foreign Investments by a Fund

Interest and other income received by a Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties or conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of a Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, such Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes paid by such Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If a Fund does not so elect, such Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by such Fund. A Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

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 the Fund before you invested, and even if they were reflected in the purchase price of the shares. Consequently, you may incur taxes on income or gains that accrued before your investment, without corresponding benefit.

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

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

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

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

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares of the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF and the Equity Dividend Income ETF traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.soundetfs.com. When available, information regarding how often Shares of the Fixed Income ETF, Enhanced Equity Dividend Income ETF and Total Return ETF traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.soundetfs.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Equity Dividend Income ETF's and the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF's financial performance for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2025, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and the fiscal period from December 30, 2020 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 2021. Because the Enhanced Equity Income ETF, the Fixed Income ETF, and Total Return ETF have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no information is shown for those Funds. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

	Year Ended November 30, 2025	Year Ended November 30, 2024	Year Ended November 30, 2023	Year Ended November 30, 2022	Period Ended November 30, 2021[a]
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 18.88	$ 17.69	$ 17.49	$ 20.53	$ 20.00
INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss)[b][c]	1.15	1.17	1.11	0.98	0.85
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)[d]	(0.60)	1.06	0.10	(3.02)	0.53
Total from investment operations	0.55	2.23	1.21	(2.04)	1.38
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net investment income	(1.22)	(1.04)	(1.01)	(0.99)	(0.80)
Return of capital	–	–	–	(0.01)	(0.05)
Total distributions	(1.22)	(1.04)	(1.01)	(1.00)	(0.85)
ETF transaction fees per share	0.00[e]	0.00[e]	0.00[e]	0.00[e]	0.00[e]
Net asset value, end of period	$ 18.21	$ 18.88	$ 17.69	$ 17.49	$ 20.53
TOTAL RETURN [f]	3.06%	12.94%	7.21%	(10.10)%	6.94%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 44,613	$ 42,015	$ 30,070	$ 23,170	$ 13,347
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[g][h]	0.49%	0.50%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%
Ratio of tax expense to average net assets [h]	–%	0.01%	–%	–%	–%
Ratio of interest expense to average net assets[h]	0.00%[e]	–%	–%	–%	–%
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding tax and interest expense [g][h]	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[g][h]	6.29%	6.29%	6.40%	5.35%	4.46%
Portfolio turnover rate[f][i]	8%	6%	1%	6%	6%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was December 30, 2020.
(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.
(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.
(d) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.
(e) Amount represents less than $0.005.
(f) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
(g) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.
(h) Annualized for periods less than one year.
(i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions, if any.

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

	Year Ended November 30, 2025	Year Ended November 30, 2024	Year Ended November 30, 2023	Year Ended November 30, 2022	Period Ended November 30, 2021[a]
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 27.34	$ 24.61	$ 26.97	$ 24.30	$ 20.00
INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss)[b]	1.07	1.02	1.00	1.01	0.86
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)[c]	(1.11)	2.73	(2.10)	2.55	4.15
Total from investment operations	(0.04)	3.75	(1.10)	3.56	5.01
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net investment income	(1.18)	(1.02)	(1.12)	(0.89)	(0.71)
Net realized gains	–	–	(0.14)	–	–
Total distributions	(1.18)	(1.02)	(1.26)	(0.89)	(0.71)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 26.12	$ 27.34	$ 24.61	$ 26.97	$ 24.30
TOTAL RETURN [d]	0.02%	15.55%	(4.13)%	14.88%	25.05%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 28,077	$ 31,443	$ 25,842	$ 22,922	$ 12,150
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[e]	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[e]	4.18%	3.92%	3.93%	3.94%	3.78%
Portfolio turnover rate[d][f]	26%	23%	17%	20%	16%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was December 30, 2020.
(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.
(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.
(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
(e) Annualized for periods less than one year.
(f) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions, if any.

Sound Equity Dividend Income ETF
Sound Enhanced Fixed Income ETF
Sound Enhanced Equity Income ETF
Sound Fixed Income ETF
Sound Total Return ETF

Adviser	**Tidal Investments LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 700 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	**Administrator**	**Tidal ETF Services LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 700 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Sub-Adviser	**Sound Income Strategies, LLC** 500 West Cypress Creek Road, Suite 290 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309	**Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent**	**U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services** 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Distributor	**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101	**Custodian**	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Legal Counsel	**Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.** 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**	**Tait, Weller & Baker LLP** Two Liberty Place 50 S. 16th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated March 30, 2026, 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 Equity Dividend Income ETF's and the Enhanced Fixed Income ETF's investments is 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 during the Funds' last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of the SAI, the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, and other information such as the Fund financial statements, upon request, or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at Sound Income ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 219252 Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9252 or calling 833-916-9056.

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

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

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