



MRP SynthEquity ETF (SNTH)

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

April 30, 2026

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“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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SUMMARY INFORMATION

MRP SYNTHEQUITY ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

MRP SynthEquity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.96%</u>

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

² Total Excluded Expenses for the last 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	5 Years	10 Years
\$98	\$306	\$531	\$1,178

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. For the fiscal period from March 10, 2025 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (ETF) that seeks to achieve its investment objective through a combination of options (“Options Strategy”) and U.S. Treasuries (“Treasury Strategy”). The Fund primarily seeks capital appreciation by investing in options contracts on the S&P 500 Index (the “Index”) which are considered synthetic holdings of the Index. The Fund’s Options Strategy aims to capture equity market appreciation by providing synthetic long exposure to the Index. In addition to its synthetic equity exposure, the Fund allocates to U.S. Treasury securities primarily for principal protection. Together, these strategies are designed to balance equity market participation with risk mitigation, establishing a “floor” that seeks to limit significant market losses, generally targeting a maximum loss of approximately 15% per one-year rolling period.

The Fund’s sub-adviser, Measured Risk Portfolios, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”), anticipates that, in rising markets, the value of its options will increase, allowing the Fund to sell them at a profit. The Sub-Adviser may then reallocate all or a portion of any such profits into the Fund’s Treasury securities allocation in an effort to protect gains from potential future declines in the Index.

The Fund's principal investment strategies seek to provide a "floor" against significant market losses, generally targeting a maximum loss of approximately 15% one-year rolling period. However, actual losses during a year may vary based on market conditions and the composition of the Fund's options portfolio. While the Fund aims to limit losses to approximately 15% by the end of each rolling one year, there is no guarantee that it will achieve this target.

Additionally, if the markets experience only slight declines, the Fund may experience losses that exceed the markets' declines. Conversely, in rising markets, the Fund's overall performance may lag in relation to the Index due to its limited equity exposure and significant allocation to U.S. Treasury securities.

Equity Exposure/Floor - Options Strategy

The Fund's Options Strategy seeks to capture equity market appreciation through synthetic long exposure (the use of derivatives designed to derive performance over the long term from a direct investment) to the Index.

To do so, the Fund will generally allocate approximately 10-15% of its net assets to pay premiums for the purchase of call options (contracts that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy an asset at a set price) on the Index. In addition to Index options, the Fund may use options on broad-based, passively managed ETFs tracking the Index. The Fund will generally select out-of-the-money options with a strike price near the current level of the Index, that have a duration (time until expiration) of approximately one year. Index options can typically be purchased for a fraction of the cost of purchasing each stock represented in the Index, limiting the potential loss on the Options Strategy to the amount of premiums paid for the options.

If the Index rises, the call options typically respond positively, gaining value as fast or faster than the market appreciates, allowing the Sub-Adviser to sell those options at a profit. A percentage of this profit is used to purchase additional Treasuries, and a majority of the proceeds are rolled into a new option strike price that is out of the money but near to the then current Index level.

If the Index declines, the call options typically respond negatively, losing value as fast or faster than the market decline but limited to a maximum of the premium paid to acquire them. The Sub-Adviser will not reallocate Treasuries to the Option Strategy during a market decline until or unless the options currently held reach expiration.

Because options have a limited duration (typically one year in this strategy), if the Index is range-bound or does not increase sufficiently during an extended period of time, significant underperformance may occur as the time value of the purchased options decays due to time value erosion.

In summary, if the Index is rising, the Sub-Adviser trims the allocation to options to harvest gains and move them into the relative safety of the Treasury Strategy. If the market is declining, the Sub-Adviser will allow the options to decline, potentially reaching a 100% loss, without increasing allocations to the Option Strategy. In this way, the Fund's Options Strategy uses synthetic long exposure to capture equity market appreciation while attempting to maintain 10-15% of its net assets to purchase call options and the potential to limit losses to approximately 15% over a rolling one-year period.

In addition to its synthetic long exposure, the Fund's Options Strategy together with its Treasury Strategy (described below) is designed to provide a "floor" against significant market losses, targeting a maximum loss of approximately 15% per rolling one-year period. The floor is achieved through the Fund's combined allocation to options and U.S. Treasury securities, which help mitigate downside risk while still allowing for participation in market gains. Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury securities present minimal default risk so their return is considered the "risk-free rate of return." Additionally, their value is generally less affected by equity market volatility and broader economic trends, providing stability and principal protection to the vast majority of the Fund's portfolio. While the Fund aims to limit losses to approximately 15% annually, actual results may vary based on market conditions and the composition of the portfolio. For more information on the floor, see the section in the prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Fund."

As new investments are made in the Fund and as market conditions evolve, the Sub-Adviser will adjust the Fund's allocation to options, which will generally range between the then-current risk-free rate (the yield on U.S. Treasury securities or other comparable instruments) and the Fund's then-current options risk level (the proportion of the Fund's portfolio invested in options).

The Fund will use both standardized exchange-traded option contracts and FLEXible EXchange[®] ("FLEX") option contracts. For more information on FLEX options, see the section in the prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Fund."

- In general, an option contract on the Index gives the purchaser the right to gain or sell exposure to the value of the Index at a specified price (the "strike price") without requiring actual delivery of shares (as the Index does not issue shares).
- The seller of an option contract obligates the buyer to assume exposure to the value changes of the Index. For a sold (or "short") call option, the seller provides exposure as if the Index were sold at the strike price, while for a sold (or "short") put option, the seller assumes exposure as if the Index were purchased at the strike price.
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire.

Treasury Strategy

The majority of the Fund's portfolio will be allocated to U.S. Treasury securities, primarily seeking to provide principal protection through the safety of short-duration U.S. Treasuries. While these holdings may generate income, the Fund may use this income to increase the initial allocation to the Option Strategy while maintaining a net loss floor of approximately 15% over a one-year period.

To implement its Treasury strategy, the Fund will generally utilize a quarterly Treasury ladder, purchasing Treasury securities with maturities on or around March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15. The Fund aims to purchase the highest-yielding Treasuries available with a one-year maturity, maintaining an average portfolio duration of approximately six months.

General

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. The Fund is expected to have a high portfolio turnover rate.

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

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index (or in ETFs that track the Index's performance). This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprised the Index or an ETF that tracks the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

- *Indirect Investment Risk.* The Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index.
- *Index Trading Risk.* The trading price of the Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.
- *S&P 500 Index Risks.* The Index, which includes a broad swath of large U.S. companies, is primarily exposed to overall economic and market conditions. Recession, inflation, and changes in interest rates can significantly impact the Index's performance. Furthermore, despite its diverse representation, a downturn in a major sector such as technology or financials could notably affect the Index. Geopolitical risks and unexpected global events, like pandemics, can introduce volatility and uncertainty.

Fixed Income Investing Risks. The Fund will be subject to fixed income risks through its investments in U.S. Treasury securities. Changes in interest rates generally will cause the value of fixed-income and bond instruments held by Fund to vary inversely to such changes. The Fund may invest in short-term securities that, when interest rates decline, affect the Fund's yield as these securities mature or are sold and the Fund purchases new short-term securities with lower yields.

- *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.

- *U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.* The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. Treasury obligations include securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. However, while U.S. Treasuries are considered one of the safest investments, government policies regarding the payment of interest or principal may change over time. Additionally, while holding a Treasury security until maturity ensures the return of principal, selling a Treasury before maturity or purchasing one after its initial issue date may expose the investor to potential losses, as the value of Treasury securities fluctuates with interest rates and market conditions

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

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

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

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

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

- *Options.* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

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

Large-Capitalization Investing Risk. 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.

ETF Risks

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as Authorized Participants or APs). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* An ETF's investment strategy may require it to redeem its shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, an ETF may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the ETF (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the ETF may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the ETF to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the ETF may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the Exchange), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares and the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings may deteriorate.

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

Less Experienced Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser has significant experience in managing separately managed accounts. However, the Sub-Adviser has no prior experience with managing an exchange-traded funds, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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

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.

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

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

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Measured Risk Portfolios, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Brandt and Vella oversee trading and execution for the Fund..

Larry Kriesmer, Co-Portfolio Manager and founder of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Bernard Surovsky, Co-Portfolio Manager and founder of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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

Chris Vella, Portfolio Manager for the 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 Authorized Participants (APs) (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on 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.”

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.SynthEquityETF.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

MRP SynthEquity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The 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 ETF Trust III (the “Trust”) and at least 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the descriptions of the Fund’s principal investment strategies in the section titled “Fund Summary — Principal Investment Strategies” above.

Option Allocation Adjustments

As described in the Fund’s principal investment strategy disclosure, the Fund seeks to capture equity market gains through synthetic long exposure to the Index by allocating 10-15% of its portfolio to call options, typically with a one-year duration. These options are designed to allow the Fund to participate in the performance of the Index while providing flexibility in managing the Fund’s exposure. As new investments are added and market conditions change, Measured Risk Portfolios, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”) dynamically adjusts the Fund’s options allocation. This allocation generally remains within a range tied to the risk-free rate (such as the yield on U.S. Treasury securities or comparable instruments) and the current options risk level of the Fund.

During periods of market decline, however, the percentage allocated to options may decline as a result of losses in the options portfolio, up to and including zero allocation to options. This decline occurs passively and is not the result of trimming positions but rather the natural impact of adverse market movements. A low-to-zero allocation will remain in place until the market recovers or the shortest-duration contracts expire worthless, at which point the Fund may re-risk its portfolio by reallocating to options.

For example, if the Fund initially allocates 15% of its assets to options, and the market rises by 1% on the following trading day, the options allocation may respond proportionately to this market movement. In this scenario, a 1% market gain is generally insufficient for the Fund’s portfolio management team to adjust (or “roll”) the options contracts to realize profits before the next rebalancing. Instead, the options allocation may remain in place until the next scheduled rebalancing.

As new investments are made into the Fund during this period of market gains, the Sub-Adviser may allocate these additional assets in alignment with the Fund’s updated risk levels. For example, if the synthetic exposure from the options portfolio has effectively risen to 16% due to market conditions, new investments may initially reflect an allocation of approximately 16% to options.

This dynamic adjustment process complements the Fund’s overarching goal of providing a “floor” against significant market losses while capturing upside potential. By maintaining a disciplined options allocation framework, the Fund balances equity market participation with a strong emphasis on risk mitigation. The majority of the portfolio, allocated to U.S. Treasury securities, enhances stability and provides a foundation of principal protection. Together, these elements ensure the Fund’s strategy remains responsive to market conditions while pursuing its objectives of downside protection and upside participation.

Options Contracts Overview

In general, call options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to buy an asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) the obligation to sell the asset (or deliver cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) at a certain defined price.

FLEX options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of “over-the-counter” (“OTC”) options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The FLEX options in which the Fund may invest include both European-style and American-style options. European-style options are exercisable only on their expiration date, while American-style options allow for exercise at any time prior to their expiration date. As of the date of this prospectus, these FLEX options are generally listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

The Fund will use the market value of its derivatives holdings for the purpose of determining compliance with the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Since the options held by the Fund are exchange-traded, these will be valued on a mark-to-market basis. In the event market prices are not available, the Fund will use fair value pricing pursuant to the fair value procedures adopted by the Adviser and approved by the Board.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

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 Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

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

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

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

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

- *Options.* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

Economic and Market Risk. The Funds are subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Funds’ performance. Factors that affect markets in general, including geopolitical, regulatory, market and economic developments and other developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries, companies and segments of the market, could adversely impact the Funds’ investments and lead to a decline in the value of your investment in a Fund. Geopolitical and other events, including tensions, war, and open conflict between nations could affect the economies of many countries including the United States. Trade disputes, pandemics, public health crises, natural disasters, cybersecurity incidents, and related events have led, and in the future may continue to lead, to instability in world economies and markets generally and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may disrupt economies and markets and adversely affect the value of your investment. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets. In addition, policy changes by the U.S. government, the U.S. Federal Reserve and/or foreign governments, and political and economic changes within the U.S. and abroad, such as inflation, changes in interest rates, recessions, changes in the U.S. presidential administration and Congress, the U.S. government’s inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, the threat of a federal government shutdown, threats not to increase the federal government’s debt limit which could result in a default on the government’s obligations, and the shutdown of certain financial institutions, may

cause increased volatility in financial markets, affect investor and consumer confidence and adversely impact the broader financial markets and economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, changes to some major international trade agreements, the imposition of tariffs, risks associated with trade agreements between countries and regions, including the U.S. and other foreign nations, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including the U.S., and dramatic changes in consumer sentiment and commodity and currency prices could affect the economies and markets of many nations, including the U.S., in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and may create significant market volatility. In 2022 the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks began to increase interest rates to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks subsequently started to lower interest rates in September 2024, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could lead to the Federal Reserve stopping or reversing these changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Market disruptions have caused, and may continue to cause, broad changes in market value, negative public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Regulators in the U.S. have adopted a number of changes to regulations affecting markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Funds. Due to the broad scope of the regulations being adopted, certain of these changes, which may be revised or rescinded, could limit the Funds' ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance.

ETF Risks

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as Authorized Participants or APs). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* An ETF's investment strategy may require it to redeem its shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, an ETF may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the ETF (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the ETF may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the ETF to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the ETF may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the Exchange), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares and the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings may deteriorate.

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

may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

Fixed Income Investing Risks. The Fund will be subject to fixed income risks through its investments in U.S. Treasury securities. Changes in interest rates generally will cause the value of fixed-income and bond instruments held by Fund to vary inversely to such changes. The Fund may invest in short-term securities that, when interest rates decline, affect the Fund's yield as these securities mature or are sold and the Fund purchases new short-term securities with lower yields.

- *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.
- *U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.* The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. Treasury obligations include securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. However, while U.S. Treasuries are considered one of the safest investments, government policies regarding the payment of interest or principal may change over time. Additionally, while holding a Treasury security until maturity ensures the return of principal, selling a Treasury before maturity or purchasing one after its initial issue date may expose the investor to potential losses, as the value of Treasury securities fluctuates with interest rates and market conditions

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

Large-Capitalization Investing Risk. 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.

Less Experienced Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser has significant experience in managing separately managed accounts. However, the Sub-Adviser has no prior experience with managing an exchange-traded funds, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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

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

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

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

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index (or in ETFs that track the Index's performance). This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprised the Index or an ETF that tracks the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

- *Indirect Investment Risk.* The Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index.

- *Index Trading Risk.* The trading price of the Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.
- *S&P 500 Index Risks.* The Index, which includes a broad swath of large U.S. companies, is primarily exposed to overall economic and market conditions. Recession, inflation, and changes in interest rates can significantly impact the Index's performance. Furthermore, despite its diverse representation, a downturn in a major sector such as technology or financials could notably affect the Index. Geopolitical risks and unexpected global events, like pandemics, can introduce volatility and uncertainty.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available on the Fund's website at www.SynthEquityETF.com. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser" or "Tidal"), 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 and Tidal is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of March 31, 2026, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$47.36 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 376 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Fund and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and financial instruments for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and review of its performance. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, litigation expenses, other non-routine or extraordinary expense (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses"), and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Measured Risk Portfolios, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser"), located at 5230 Carroll Canyon Road, Suite 224, San Diego, CA 92121 serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Sub-Adviser and the Adviser (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). The Sub-Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a California Sub-S Corporation. The Sub-Adviser was formed in 2002 and was registered with the SEC in 2014. As of March 31, 2026, Measured Risk Portfolios, Inc. had assets under management of approximately \$597.2 million.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.04% of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, as Fund Sponsor, the Sub-Adviser may automatically waive all or a portion of its sub-advisory fee. See "Fund Sponsor" below for more information.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's semi-annual filing on Form N-CSR for the period ending June 30, 2025.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception. Messrs. Kriesmer and Surovsky are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. McCaig and Mullen oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

Larry Kriesmer, Co-Portfolio Manager and Founder of the Sub-Adviser

Mr. Kriesmer grew up in the middle east, moved to the US when he was 19 and earned his degree from the University of Redlands, in Southern California in 1985. Mr. Kriesmer began his career in financial services in 1987 and earned the CLU and ChFC designations in 1992 and 1993 respectively. He has nearly 20 years of options trading experience and is the founder, Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser.

Bernard Surovsky, Co-Portfolio Manager and Founder of the Sub-Adviser

Mr. Surovsky has more than 20 years’ experience as an investment advisory representative as well as with trading and using options strategies. Mr. Surovsky graduated from the University of Cape Town and then emigrated to the US from South Africa in 1992. Bernard is a founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Matt Brandt serves as Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, having joined the firm in 2025. Mr. Brandt has 20 years of experience in the financial markets working in Trading, Derivative Risk Management, and Enterprise Risk for TD Ameritrade and Charles Schwab where he helped create a robust trading risk management program. He joined ZEGA Financial, LLC (“Zega”) in 2024 prior to joining the Adviser. His education includes a Bachelor’s degree in Economics and Mathematics from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and continuing education in the Mechanics of Risk Management from Middlesex University.

Chris Vella, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Vella serves as AVP of Trading for the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in January of 2025. Mr. Vella started his securities career in 2000, working as an equity options market maker as a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and Chicago Board Options Exchange, for trading firms Gateway Partners, and Geneva Derivatives, respectively. He has also held roles in the brokerage and advisory industry with optionsXpress, TD Ameritrade, and most recently Charles Schwab and Zega Financial. Along with over 25 years of experience in the industry, Mr. Vella also holds degrees in both Economics and Finance from Villanova University.

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

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which it is a sponsor to the Fund. Under this arrangement, the Sub-Adviser has agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Fund. In turn, the Adviser has agreed to share with the Sub-Adviser a portion of the profits, if any, generated by the Fund’s Advisory Fee. Every month, the Advisory Fees, which are unitary management fees, for the Fund are calculated and paid to the Adviser.

If the amount of the unitary management fee for the Fund exceeds the Fund’s operating expenses (including the sub-advisory fees) and the Adviser-retained amount, the Adviser pays the net total to the Sub-Adviser.

During months when the funds generated by the unitary management fee are insufficient to cover all of the sub-advisory fee, such fee is automatically waived, and such waiver is not subject to recoupment. Further, if the amount of the unitary management fee for the Fund is less than the Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Sponsor is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the amount of the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The 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 the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the 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 Fund’s transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

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. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates 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 Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The 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 the Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the 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 the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

The Fund values fixed-income portfolio securities using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Fund’s approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with the Adviser’s valuation policies and procedures. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but the Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. An amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with sixty days or less remaining to maturity unless the Adviser determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

Generally, trading in non-U.S. securities and money market instruments is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of regular trading hours of the NYSE. The values of such securities used in computing the NAV of the Fund are determined as of such times.

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for the Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment’s primary pricing source

is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Adviser adopted valuation procedures. The Adviser will fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Fund

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. 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 Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, quarterly and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the 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.

The 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, the 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 the 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 the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally

result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the 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 the 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 the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Given the investment strategy of the Fund it is unlikely that the Fund will generate any qualified dividend income.

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

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

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

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

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The 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"), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of net investment income paid to (A) certain foreign financial institutions unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) the identity of certain of its account-holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution's country of residence), and (B) certain non-financial foreign entities unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the 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 the 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.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with

respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of substantially identical Shares.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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

The Fund pays cash upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the 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, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units. Due to the nature of the tax treatment of the gains/losses involved in trading futures contracts, the gains/losses resulting from such trading may result in a more favorable tax treatment than short term trading in equities.

Certain Investments in Complex Securities

Certain options, futures and foreign currency contracts are considered "Section 1256 contracts" for federal income tax purposes. Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year are "marked to market" and treated for those purposes as though they were sold for their fair market value on the last business day of the year. Net gains or losses recognized on those deemed sales, and net gains or losses realized by the Fund on actual sales of Section 1256 contracts are treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses. The Fund can elect to exempt their Section 1256 contracts that are part of a "mixed straddle" (as described below) from the application of Section 1256 of the Code.

Any forward contract or other position entered into or held by the Fund in conjunction with any other position it holds may constitute a "straddle" for federal income tax purposes. A straddle of which at least one, but not all, the positions are Section 1256 contracts may constitute a "mixed straddle." In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of recognition of the Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in the straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period for certain straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are non-Section 1256 contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions be deferred. Various elections are available to the Fund, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles. In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by the Fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 contracts.

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

DISTRIBUTION

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

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the 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 Fund, 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 traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of a Fund can be found on the Fund’s website at www.SynthEquityETF.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 the 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 the 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 Fund particularly.

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the fiscal periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in each table represents 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, which is available upon request.

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

	MRP SynthEquity ETF <hr/> Period Ended December 31, 2025^(a) <hr/>
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.00
INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income (loss) ^(b)	0.58
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) ^(c)	5.15
Total from investment operations	<u>5.73</u>
Net investment income	(1.45)
Net realized gains	<u>(1.74)</u>
Total distributions	<u>(3.19)</u>
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 27.54
TOTAL RETURN^(d)	<u><u>22.81%</u></u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 124,492
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(e)	0.96%
Ratio of dividend and interest expense on written options to average net assets ^(e)	0.01%
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on written options ^(e)	0.95%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^(e)	2.45%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(f)}	19%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was March 10, 2025.

(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.

MRP SynthEquity ETF

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 700 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Sub-Adviser	Measured Risk Portfolios, Inc. 5230 Carroll Canyon Road, Suite 224 San Diego, CA 92121
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, ME 04101	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 700 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16 th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
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	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19 th Floor, New York, NY 10020

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated April 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 Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's prior fiscal year or period. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at MRP SynthEquity ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 219252, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9252 or calling (844) 874-7383.

Shareholder reports, the Fund's current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund is 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 Fund's Internet website at www.SynthEquityETF.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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

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