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Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF (GLDY) (the "Fund")

listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

June 26, 2026

Supplement to the Summary Prospectus and Statutory Prospectus dated December 23, 2025, as amended April 1, 2026 and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated December 23, 2025.

Effective June 30, 2026, the Fund's ticker symbol is changed in accordance with the following chart. Accordingly, all references to the Fund's ticker symbol in the Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and SAI are hereby amended and restated to reflect the Fund's new ticker symbol.

Old Ticker Symbol	New Ticker Symbol
GLDY	GOLI

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF (GLDY)

Defiance Silver Enhanced Options Income ETF (SLVY)

Defiance Oil Enhanced Options Income ETF (USOY)

Defiance Treasury Enhanced Options Income ETF (TLTY)

listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

PROSPECTUS

December 23, 2025,
as amended April 1, 2026

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

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

DEFIANCE GOLD ENHANCED OPTIONS INCOME ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the performance of SPDR® Gold Shares subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses (includes interest expense)[(2)]	0.02%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(3)]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser") will pay all of the Fund's expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, 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.

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

(3) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ("AFFE") are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years
$106	$331

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 April 1, 2025 (commencement of operations) to August 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income while maintaining the opportunity for indirect exposure to the share price of the SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD" or the "Underlying ETP"), subject to partial participation in increases in the price of GLD's shares. While maintaining indirect exposure to the Underlying ETP, the Fund aims to generate options premiums from its options investments when GLD's share price rises in value, based on the specific options it sold.

GLD is an exchange-traded product ("ETP") that generally seeks to replicate the performance of the price of gold bullion. GLD is not subject to the protections of the 1940 Act; however, the Fund and its shareholders are subject to the protections of the 1940 Act. The Fund gains indirect (synthetic) exposure to GLD by using options that reference GLD.

At least weekly, the Fund will sell call spreads on GLD, generally involving the sale of a call option at or near the money and the simultaneous purchase of another call option at a higher strike price, to generate options premiums. In doing so, it will focus on options with near-term expiration. If GLD's share price rises above the upper strike price (the call spread cap), the Fund will profit from further upside appreciation in the value of GLD. However, as a result of its options strategies, the Fund will only partially participate in gains experienced by GLD. Please see the prospectus section below entitled "*Additional Information about the Fund*" for a description of the Fund's options strategies as well as options terminology.

Rather than purchasing shares of GLD directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on GLD. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of GLD, subject to partial participation in any increase in the price of GLD. Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on GLD which provides similar exposure for the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of GLD over the term of the contracts.

The Fund's strategy focuses on making weekly cash distributions by generating options premiums. It does so by regularly selling call options. Simultaneously, it aims to provide an "enhanced" yield compared to traditional option-based strategies by frequently selling short-term options, typically with a duration of less than a week. This method may result in more options premiums than with an approach of selling longer-term options over the same period, although there is no guarantee such an approach will be successful.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "*Additional Information About the Funds*" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

In addition to its options investments, the Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities for collateral for the options and to generate income for the Fund.

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in GLD, nor in gold bullion.

- **The Fund's strategy will partially participate in gains should GLD shares increase in value.**
- **The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if GLD shares decline, which may not be offset by options premiums received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in GLD shares.
- The Fund does not invest directly in gold bullion.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any dividends paid by GLD.

Additional information regarding GLD is set forth below.

Although the Fund does not seek to invest directly in the Underlying ETP, due to the non-cash settlement nature of the Fund's options strategy, the Fund may be required to hold Underlying ETP shares from time to time. In that case, the Fund will generally seek to sell those holdings the same day (to seek to avoid potential adverse tax consequences to the Fund).

U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's options strategy and to generate income.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions.

Additional Information

To fully collateralize the Fund's options strategy, the market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to comprise at least 50% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets. The combination of these investments provides investment exposure to GLD such that the notional exposure is equal to 100% of the Fund's total assets. The "notional exposure" is the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying investment. The notional value and the market value both describe the value of a security. Notional value speaks to how much total value a security theoretically controls – for instance through options contracts. Market value, on the other hand, is the price of a security right now that can be bought and sold on an exchange or through a broker.

As a result of the Fund's investment strategy, it may experience a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments and economic interests that provide exposure to the value of the Underlying ETP shares. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

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

GLD

SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD") is a grantor trust and its investment objective is to track the performance of the price of gold bullion, less the expenses of GLD's operations. GLD is a passively-managed fund that primarily invests in gold and may also hold cash or cash equivalents. The investment strategy of GLD involves holding gold bullion, which is stored in secure vaults. GLD is listed on the NYSE Arca stock exchange. GLD's holdings are predominantly in physical gold bullion, and it may occasionally hold a minimal amount of cash for short-term operational purposes.

Investors can access information about SPDR Gold Shares, including its prospectus and the most recent shareholder reports, online through the SEC's website, using Registration Statement Nos. 333-267520 and 001-32356. This information, derived from GLD's filings with the SEC, is essential for investors to understand GLD's operations, investment strategy, and financial prospects. The description of GLD's principal investment strategies as outlined here is directly sourced from its prospectus.

This document pertains solely to the securities offered by SPDR Gold Shares and does not concern the shares of other securities or ETFs. All disclosures in this document regarding GLD are based on publicly available documents. None of the Fund, Tidal Trust II (the "Trust"), Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), or their respective affiliates have engaged in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or conducted any due diligence inquiries regarding such documents concerning GLD. They do not represent the accuracy or completeness of any publicly available documents or other information regarding GLD. Additionally, the Fund cannot guarantee that all events impacting GLD's trading price prior to the date of this document have been publicly disclosed. Future events or disclosures concerning GLD could affect the value of these securities.

The Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, and their respective affiliates do not provide any representation regarding the performance of GLD.

THE FUND, TRUST AND ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH SPDR GOLD TRUST, GLD, WORLD GOLD TRUST SERVICES, LLC, S&P DOW JONES INDICES LLC, OR STATE STREET CORPORATION.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by SPDR Gold Trust, GLD, World Gold Trust Services, LLC, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, or State Street Corporation. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

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. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund — Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

GLD Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of GLD. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of GLD, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of GLD, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

GLD Trading Risk. An investment in GLD is subject to substantial risks, in particular risks associated with investing in the gold market. GLD is subject to market fluctuations influenced by large-scale gold sales, especially during economic crises, which can adversely impact gold prices and, in turn, the investment value of the Shares. Historical instances, such as the 2008 financial crisis, demonstrated this volatility, where substantial gold sales led to a marked decrease in its market price. Moreover, large disposals of gold by the official sector – encompassing central banks and other government entities – could result in a supply surplus, potentially diminishing gold's market value. The valuation of the gold held by GLD is closely tied to the LBMA Gold Price PM. This benchmark is established through a bidding process by various market participants and any inaccuracies in its calculation or modifications to the benchmark process could significantly impact the Trust's gold valuation and the investment value in Shares.

GLD faces significant custodial and safeguarding risks regarding its gold holdings. There is an inherent danger of these gold bars being lost, damaged, stolen, or becoming inaccessible due to factors such as natural disasters or terrorism. GLD does not insure its gold, and the insurance held by its custodian might not fully cover potential losses. The custodian's liability is restricted to direct losses from negligence, fraud, or willful default, limited to the gold's market value at the time of the incident, a constraint that also applies to any subcustodians. Additionally, legal and practical difficulties in foreign jurisdictions could complicate the enforcement of rights or claims. The custodian, not specifically regulated for gold bullion custody, relies on industry best practices and internal controls, which presents a security risk for GLD's gold. Furthermore, gold in GLD's unallocated accounts isn't segregated from the custodian's assets, thus in the event of the custodian's insolvency, GLD would be an unsecured creditor, potentially leading to delays and extra costs in recovering allocated gold. These challenges in dealing with subcustodians and the potential complications in legal actions due to the lack of direct contractual arrangements and the intricacies of foreign legal systems highlight the significant custodial risks in investing in GLD Shares.

Indirect Investments in GLD. GLD is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with the offering of the Fund in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate action that might affect the value of Shares. GLD is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in GLD (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing GLD insiders from managing GLD to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing GLD from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing GLD earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in GLD's character without the consent of shareholders. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of GLD but will be exposed to the performance of GLD. Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying ETP but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying ETP. Although the Fund invests in GLD only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Gold Performance Risk. Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to the price movements in other asset classes. The price of gold bullion can be significantly affected by international monetary and political developments such as currency devaluation or revaluation, central bank movements, economic and social conditions within a country, transactional or trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries. Physical gold bullion has sales commission, storage, insurance and auditing expenses. Additional factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold and an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold. Investments in gold generally may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than investments in other types of assets. The price of metals, such as gold, is related to, among other things, worldwide metal prices and extraction and production costs. Worldwide metal prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time, and as a result, the Fund's share price may be more volatile than other types of investments.

No 1940 Act Protections. The Underlying ETP is not an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in the Underlying ETP do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing the Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing the Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in the Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in the Underlying ETP only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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

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

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

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by GLD over the call period. This means that if GLD experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform GLD over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by GLD over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by GLD over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of GLD. The degree of participation in GLD gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of GLD, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of GLD and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of GLD changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of GLD. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options premiums on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the GLD will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by GLD.

Distribution Risk. The Fund seeks to provide weekly cash distributions. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risk. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of GLD and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of GLD will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of GLD, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the GLD share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period GLD had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of GLD and its returns will depend not only on the price of GLD but also on the path that GLD takes over time.

Additionally, when implementing the covered call spread strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of the Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

Non-Cash Settled Options Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the available options are non-cash settled. As a result, the Fund may be required to physically acquire Underlying ETP shares. In that case, it is likely that the value of these shares would have declined since the inception of the option contract. When the Fund physically acquires Underlying ETP shares, it will generally seek to sell them at market price promptly after receipt to avoid adverse tax consequences to the Fund. If the Underlying ETP's shares decline further during the time the Fund holds them, it would negatively impact the Fund's 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. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. 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 on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying ETP's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

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.

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

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

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

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

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

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

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (GLD), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying ETP may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC.

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the 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 December of 2025.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December of 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only Authorized Participants (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 the median bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www. defianceetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION

DEFIANCE SILVER ENHANCED OPTIONS INCOME ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the performance of iShares Silver Trust® subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[2]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments, LLC (the "Adviser") will pay all of the Fund's expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, 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.

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

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years
$101	$315

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income while maintaining the opportunity for indirect exposure to the share price of the iShares Silver Trust ("SLV" or the "Underlying ETP"), subject to partial participation in increases in the price of SLV's shares. While maintaining indirect exposure to the Underlying ETP, the Fund aims to generate options premiums from its options investments when SLV's share price rises in value, based on the specific options it sold.

SLV is an exchange-traded product ("ETP") that generally seeks to replicate the performance of the price of Silver bullion. SLV is not subject to the protections of the 1940 Act; however, the Fund and its shareholders are subject to the protections of the 1940 Act. The Fund gains indirect (synthetic) exposure to SLV by using options that reference SLV.

At least weekly, the Fund will sell call spreads on SLV, generally involving the sale of a call option at or near the money and the simultaneous purchase of another call option at a higher strike price, to generate options premiums. In doing so, it will focus on options

with near-term expiration. If SLV's share price rises above the upper strike price (the call spread cap), the Fund will profit from further upside appreciation in the value of SLV. However, as a result of its options strategies, the Fund will only partially participate in gains experienced by SLV. Please see the prospectus section below entitled "*Additional Information about the Fund*" for a description of the Fund's options strategies as well as options terminology.

Rather than purchasing shares of SLV directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on SLV. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of SLV, subject to partial participation in any increase in the price of SLV. Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on SLV which provides similar exposure for the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of SLV over the term of the contracts.

The Fund's strategy focuses on making weekly cash distributions by generating options premiums. It does so by regularly selling call options. Simultaneously, it aims to provide an "enhanced" yield compared to traditional option-based strategies by frequently selling short-term options, typically with a duration of less than a week. This method may result in more options premiums than with an approach of selling longer-term options over the same period, although there is no guarantee such an approach will be successful.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "*Additional Information About the Funds*" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

In addition to its options investments, the Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities for collateral for the options and to generate income for the Fund.

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in SLV, nor in Silver bullion.

- **The Fund's strategy will partially participate in gains should SLV shares increase in value.**
- **The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if SLV shares decline, which may not be offset by options premiums received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in SLV shares.
- The Fund does not invest directly in Silver bullion.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any dividends paid by SLV.

Additional information regarding SLV is set forth below.

Although the Fund does not seek to invest directly in the Underlying ETP, due to the non-cash settlement nature of the Fund's options strategy, the Fund may be required to hold Underlying ETP shares from time to time. In that case, the Fund will generally seek to sell those holdings the same day (to seek to avoid potential adverse tax consequences to the Fund).

U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's options strategy and to generate income.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions.

Additional Information

To fully collateralize the Fund's options strategy, the market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to comprise at least 50% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets. The combination of these investments provides investment exposure to SLV such that the notional exposure is equal to 100% of the Fund's total assets. The "notional exposure" is the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying investment. The notional value and the market value both describe the value of a security. Notional value speaks to how much total value a security theoretically controls – for instance through options contracts. Market value, on the other hand, is the price of a security right now that can be bought and sold on an exchange or through a broker.

As a result of the Fund's investment strategy, it may experience a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments and economic interests that provide exposure to the value of the Underlying ETP shares. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

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

SLV

iShares Silver Trust's ("SLV") is a grantor trust and its investment objective is to reflect generally the performance of the price of Silver, before payment of SLV's expenses and liabilities. SLV is a passively-managed fund that primarily invests in Silver and may also hold cash. The investment strategy of SLV involves holding Silver bullion, which is stored in secure vaults. SLV is listed on the NYSE Arca stock exchange.

SLV's shares are backed by SLV's assets. SLV's arrangements with its custodian contemplate that at the end of each business day there can be in SLV's account maintained by the custodian no more than 1,100 ounces of silver in an unallocated form. Accordingly, the bulk of SLV's silver holdings is represented by physical silver, identified on the custodian's books in allocated and unallocated accounts on behalf of SLV.

Investors can access information about SLV, including its prospectus and the most recent shareholder reports, online through the SEC's website, using SEC Registration Nos. 333-268747 and 001-32863. This information, derived from SLV's filings with the SEC, is essential for investors to understand SLV's operations, investment strategy, and financial prospects. The description of SLV's principal investment strategies as outlined here is directly sourced from its prospectus.

This document pertains solely to the securities offered by SLV and does not concern the shares of other securities or ETFs. All disclosures in this document regarding SLV are based on publicly available documents. None of the Fund, Tidal Trust II (the "Trust"), Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), or their respective affiliates have engaged in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or conducted any due diligence inquiries relating to such documents concerning SLV. They do not represent the accuracy or completeness of any publicly available documents or other information regarding SLV. Additionally, the Fund cannot guarantee that all events impacting SLV's trading price prior to the date of this document have been publicly disclosed. Future events or disclosures of or failure to disclose material future events concerning SLV could affect the value of these securities.

The Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, and their respective affiliates do not provide any representation regarding the performance of SLV.

The Fund, Trust and Adviser, are not affiliated with iShares® Silver Trust (SLV), iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, or Blackrock, Inc.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by iShares® Silver Trust (SLV), iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, or Blackrock, Inc.

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

SLV Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of SLV. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of SLV, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of SLV, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

SLV Trading Risk. An investment in SLV is subject to various risks, notably those linked to the dynamics and perception of the LBMA Silver Price. The LBMA, or London Bullion Market Association, plays a crucial role in setting the benchmark for silver prices. It is an international trade association representing the London market for gold and silver bullion, which has a major influence on the global bullion markets. The LBMA Silver Price, determined through an electronic auction managed by ICE Benchmark Administration, is central to the Trust's valuation and operation. However, potential electronic failures or concerns about the LBMA Silver Price being susceptible to manipulation could lead to delays or inaccuracies in the auction price. This uncertainty could affect the Trust's valuation of its silver holdings, the calculation of fees, and the pricing of silver sales. Moreover, a loss of confidence in the fairness or integrity of the LBMA Silver Price could change investor behavior, thereby impacting the overall silver market and the value of the shares.

SLV's exclusive investment in silver heightens its volatility compared to more diversified portfolios. Silver prices, which SLV's net asset value closely tracks, have historically experienced significant and unpredictable fluctuations. SLV is a speculative investment, suitable primarily for those who can absorb potential losses. The physical silver market's supply and demand dynamics can further complicate this investment. For example, if the demand for silver exceeds the available supply that meets SLV's standards, it could obstruct the issuance of new shares. Such a supply-demand mismatch may lead to increased volatility in the share price and a significant divergence from the net asset value. This scenario highlights the speculative nature of silver investments and emphasizes the need for investors to be cognizant of the potential for substantial losses or gains, influenced by market conditions and the inherent volatility of silver.

Indirect Investments in SLV. SLV is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with the offering of the Fund in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate action that might affect the value of Shares. SLV is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in SLV (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing SLV insiders from managing SLV to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing SLV from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing SLV earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in SLV's character without the consent of shareholders. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of SLV but will be exposed to the performance of SLV. Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying ETP but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying ETP. Although the Fund invests in SLV only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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

Following an investment in the iShares Silver Trust, several factors may have the effect of causing a decline in the prices of silver and a corresponding decline in the price of the shares. Among them: (i) A change in economic conditions, such as a recession, can adversely affect the price of silver. Silver is used in a wide range of industrial applications, and an economic downturn could have a negative impact on its demand and, consequently, its price and the price of the shares. (ii) A significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards silver. Should the speculative community take a negative view towards silver, a decline in world silver prices could occur, negatively impacting the price of the shares. (iii) A significant increase in silver price hedging activity by silver producers. Traditionally, silver producers have not hedged to the same extent as other producers of precious metals (gold, for example) do. Should there be an increase in the level of hedge activity of silver producing companies, it could cause a decline in world silver prices, adversely affecting the price of the shares.

No 1940 Act Protections. The Underlying ETP is not an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in the Underlying ETP do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing the Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing the Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in the Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in the Underlying ETP only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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

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

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

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by SLV over the call period. This means that if SLV experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform SLV over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by SLV over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by SLV over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of SLV. The degree of participation in SLV gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of SLV, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of SLV and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of SLV changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of SLV. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options premiums on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the SLV will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by SLV.

Distribution Risk. The Fund seeks to provide weekly cash distributions. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risk. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of SLV and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of SLV will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of SLV, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the SLV share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period SLV had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of SLV and its returns will depend not only on the price of SLV but also on the path that SLV takes over time.

Additionally, when implementing the covered call spread strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of the Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

Non-Cash Settled Options Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the available options are non-cash settled. As a result, the Fund may be required to physically acquire Underlying ETP shares. In that case, it is likely that the value of these shares would have declined since the inception of the option contract. When the Fund physically acquires Underlying ETP shares, it will generally seek to sell them at market price promptly after receipt to avoid adverse tax consequences to the Fund. If the Underlying ETP's shares decline further during the time the Fund holds them, it would negatively impact the Fund's 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. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. 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 on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying ETP's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

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.

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

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (SLV), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying ETP may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC.

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2026.

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

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 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 (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."

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION

DEFIANCE OIL ENHANCED OPTIONS INCOME ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the performance of United States Oil Fund, LP ("USO") subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses (includes interest expense)	0.12%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[2]	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.12%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments, LLC (the "Adviser") will pay all of the Fund's expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, 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.

(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ("AFFE") are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$114	$356	$617	$1,363

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 year ended August 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 658% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income while maintaining the opportunity for indirect exposure to the share price of the United States Oil Fund, LP ("USO" or the "Underlying ETP"), subject to partial participation in increases in the price of USO's shares. While maintaining indirect exposure to the Underlying ETP, the Fund aims to generate options premiums from its options investments when USO's share price rises in value, based on the specific options it sold.

USO is an exchange-traded product ("ETP") that generally seeks to replicate the performance of the price of light, sweet crude oil. USO is not subject to the protections of the 1940 Act; however, the Fund and its shareholders are subject to the protections of the 1940 Act. The Fund gains indirect (synthetic) exposure to USO by using options that reference USO.

At least weekly, the Fund will sell call spreads on USO, generally involving the sale of a call option at or near the money and the simultaneous purchase of another call option at a higher strike price, to generate options premiums. In doing so, it will focus on options with near-term expiration. If USO's share price rises above the upper strike price (the call spread cap), the Fund will profit from further upside appreciation in the value of USO. However, as a result of its options strategies, the Fund will only partially participate in gains experienced by USO. Please see the prospectus section below entitled "*Additional Information about the Fund*" for a description of the Fund's options strategies as well as options terminology.

Rather than purchasing shares of USO directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on USO. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of USO, subject to partial participation in any increase in the price of USO. Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on USO which provides similar exposure for the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of USO over the term of the contracts.

The Fund's strategy focuses on making weekly cash distributions by generating options premiums. It does so by regularly selling call options. Simultaneously, it aims to provide an "enhanced" yield compared to traditional option-based strategies by frequently selling short-term options, typically with a duration of less than a week. This method may result in more options premiums than with an approach of selling longer-term options over the same period, although there is no guarantee such an approach will be successful.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "*Additional Information About the Funds*" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

In addition to its options investments, the Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities for collateral for the options and to generate income for the Fund.

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in USO, nor in oil.

- **The Fund's strategy will partially participate in gains should USO shares increase in value.**
- **The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if USO shares decline, which may not be offset by options premiums received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in USO shares.
- The Fund does not invest directly in oil or oil reserves.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any dividends paid by USO.

Additional information regarding USO is set forth below.

Although the Fund does not seek to invest directly in the Underlying ETP, due to the non-cash settlement nature of the Fund's options strategy, the Fund may be required to hold Underlying ETP shares from time to time. In that case, the Fund will generally seek to sell those holdings the same day (to seek to avoid potential adverse tax consequences to the Fund).

U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's options strategy and to generate income.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions.

Additional Information

To fully collateralize the Fund's options strategy, the market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to comprise at least 50% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets. The combination of these investments provides investment exposure to USO such that the notional exposure is equal to 100% of the Fund's total assets. The "notional exposure" is the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying investment. The notional value and the market value both describe the value of a security. Notional value speaks to how much total value a security theoretically controls – for instance through options contracts. Market value, on the other hand, is the price of a security right now that can be bought and sold on an exchange or through a broker.

As a result of the Fund's investment strategy, it may experience a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments and economic interests that provide exposure to the value of the Underlying ETP shares. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

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

USO

United States Oil Fund, LP's ("USO") investment objective is for the daily changes in percentage terms of its per share net asset value ("NAV") to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the spot price of light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma, as measured by the daily changes in the price of a specified short-term futures contract on light, sweet crude oil called the "Benchmark Oil Futures Contract," plus interest earned on USO's collateral holdings, less USO's expenses. USO seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing so that the average daily percentage change in USO's NAV for any period of 30 successive valuation days will be within plus/minus ten percent (10%) of the average daily percentage change in the price of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract over the same period. USO is an exchange traded fund organized as a limited partnership that issues shares that trade on the NYSE Arca stock exchange.

Investors can access information about USO, including its prospectus and the most recent shareholder reports, online through the SEC's website, using SEC Registration Nos. 333-272617 and 001-32834. This information, derived from USO's filings with the SEC, is essential for investors to understand USO's operations, investment strategy, and financial prospects. The description of USO's principal investment strategies as outlined here is directly sourced from its prospectus.

This document pertains solely to the securities offered by USO and does not concern the shares of other securities or ETFs. All disclosures in this document regarding USO are based on publicly available documents. None of the Fund, Tidal Trust II (the "Trust"), Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), or their respective affiliates have engaged in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or conducted any due diligence inquiries relating to such documents concerning USO. They do not represent the accuracy or completeness of any publicly available documents or other information regarding USO. Additionally, the Fund cannot guarantee that all events impacting USO's trading price prior to the date of this document have been publicly disclosed. Future events or disclosures concerning USO could affect the value of these securities.

The Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, and their respective affiliates do not provide any representation regarding the performance of USO.

The Fund, Trust and Adviser are not affiliated with United States Oil Fund, LP (USO), or United States Commodity Funds LLC.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by United States Oil Fund, LP (USO), or United States Commodity Funds LLC. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

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

USO Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of USO. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of USO, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of USO, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Investments in USO are subject to unique risks, primarily stemming from the volatile nature of the oil market and the regulatory frameworks governing futures markets. The accountability levels, position limits, and daily price fluctuation limits set by NYMEX and ICE Futures, while intended to regulate trading activities, can lead to a significant tracking error for USO. These regulatory measures limit USO's ability to fully invest in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract and other oil futures contracts, thus potentially causing substantial divergence between the movements of USO's share prices and the actual prices of these futures contracts. The oil market's inherent volatility is further compounded by these trading constraints. Accountability levels serve as thresholds for increased exchange scrutiny, and position limits establish fixed ceilings on the number of futures contracts that can be held. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission's (CFTC) Position Limits Rule, which includes the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract, imposes additional federal position limits. USO's trading activities, not qualifying for exemptions from these limits, face further challenges in navigating the unpredictable oil market, impacting its investment strategy and ability to achieve its objectives.

USO's investment strategy is heavily influenced by the dynamic and often unpredictable oil market, alongside its commitment to invest substantially in oil futures contracts and other oil-related investments, such as cash-settled options on oil futures contracts, forward contracts for oil, cleared swap contracts and non-exchange traded ("over-the-counter" or "OTC") transactions that are based on the price of oil and other petroleum-based fuels, oil futures contracts and indices based on the foregoing. When faced with regulatory limits such as accountability levels and position limits, USO may have to adjust its strategy, seeking alternatives like other exchanges or different investment vehicles, which could introduce additional market risks. Exceeding accountability levels may necessitate a reduction in holdings, potentially creating a tracking error between USO's share prices and the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract price. Furthermore, USO's Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) have historically imposed their own limits on USO's holdings, which restricts its ability to respond effectively to oil market movements. These FCM-imposed constraints, alongside the fluctuating nature of the oil market and regulatory limitations, underscore the significant risks associated with investing in USO, affecting its capacity to meet investment objectives in a highly volatile and regulated market environment.

USO is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in USO (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing USO insiders from managing USO to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing USO from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing USO earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in USO's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in USO only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

No 1940 Act Protections. The Underlying ETP is not an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in the Underlying ETP do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing the Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing the Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in the Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in the Underlying ETP only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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

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

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

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by USO over the call period. This means that if USO experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform USO over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by USO over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by USO over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of USO. The degree of participation in USO gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of USO, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of USO and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of USO changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of USO. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options premiums on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the USO will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by USO.

Distribution Risk. The Fund seeks to provide weekly cash distributions. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risk. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of USO and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of USO will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of USO, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the USO share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period USO had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of USO and its returns will depend not only on the price of USO but also on the path that USO takes over time.

Additionally, when implementing the covered call spread strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of the Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

Non-Cash Settled Options Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the available options are non-cash settled. As a result, the Fund may be required to physically acquire Underlying ETP shares. In that case, it is likely that the value of these shares would have declined since the inception of the option contract. When the Fund physically acquires Underlying ETP shares, it will generally seek to sell them at market price promptly after receipt to avoid adverse tax consequences to the Fund. If the Underlying ETP's shares decline further during the time the Fund holds them, it would negatively impact the Fund's 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. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. 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 on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying ETP's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

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.

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

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

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

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive 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 and Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (USO), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December of 2025.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December of 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only Authorized Participants (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 the median bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www. defianceetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION

DEFIANCE TREASURY ENHANCED OPTIONS INCOME ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the performance of iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF ("TLT") subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[2]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments, LLC (the "Adviser") will pay all of the Fund's expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, 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.

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

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years
$101	$315

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income while maintaining the opportunity for indirect exposure to the share price of the iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF ("TLT" or the "Underlying ETP"), subject to partial participation in increases in the value of TLT's shares. While maintaining indirect exposure to the Underlying ETP, the Fund aims to generate options premiums from its options investments when TLT's share price rises in value, based on the specific options it sold.

TLT is an ETF that generally seeks to track the performance of U.S. Treasury obligations with a maturity of twenty years or more. The Fund gains indirect (synthetic) exposure to TLT by using options that reference TLT.

At least weekly, the Fund will sell call spreads on TLT, generally involving the sale of a call option at or near the money and the simultaneous purchase of another call option at a higher strike price, to generate options premiums. In doing so, it will focus on options with near-term expiration. If TLT's share price rises above the upper strike price (the call spread cap), the Fund will profit from further upside appreciation in the value of TLT. However, as a result of its options strategies, the Fund will only partially participate in gains experienced by TLT. Please see the prospectus section below entitled "*Additional Information about the Fund*" for a description of the Fund's options strategies as well as options terminology.

Rather than purchasing shares of TLT directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on TLT. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of TLT, subject to partial participation in any increase in the price of TLT. Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on TLT which provides similar exposure for the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of TLT over the term of the contracts.

The Fund's strategy focuses on making weekly cash distributions by generating options premiums. It does so by regularly selling call options. Simultaneously, it aims to provide an "enhanced" yield compared to traditional option-based strategies by frequently selling short-term options, typically with a duration of less than a week. This method may result in more options premiums than with an approach of selling longer-term options over the same period, although there is no guarantee such an approach will be successful.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "*Additional Information About the Funds*" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

In addition to its options investments, the Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities for collateral for the options and to generate income for the Fund.

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in TLT, nor primarily in Treasury Bonds.

- **The Fund's strategy will partially participate in gains should TLT shares increase in value.**
- **The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if TLT shares decline, which may not be offset by options premiums received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in TLT shares.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any dividends paid by TLT.

Additional information regarding TLT is set forth below.

Although the Fund does not seek to invest directly in the Underlying ETP, due to the non-cash settlement nature of the Fund's options strategy, the Fund may be required to hold Underlying ETP shares from time to time. In that case, the Fund will generally seek to sell those holdings the same day (to seek to avoid potential adverse tax consequences to the Fund).

U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's options strategy and to generate income.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions.

Additional Information

To fully collateralize the Fund's options strategy, the market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to comprise at least 50% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets. The combination of these investments provides investment exposure to TLT such that the notional exposure is equal to 100% of the Fund's total assets. The "notional exposure" is the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying investment. The notional value and the market value both describe the value of a security. Notional value speaks to how much total value a security theoretically controls – for instance through options contracts. Market value, on the other hand, is the price of a security right now that can be bought and sold on an exchange or through a broker.

As a result of the Fund's investment strategy, it may experience a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments and economic interests that provide exposure to the value of the Underlying ETP shares. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

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

TLT

iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF's ("TLT") investment objective is to seek to track the investment results of a benchmark index, which tracks the performance of U.S. Treasury obligations with a maturity of twenty years or more. As of February 28, 2025, this benchmark comprises 40 different issues.

The TLT benchmark index includes publicly-issued U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity of at least twenty years and an outstanding face value of $300 million or more, excluding those held by the Federal Reserve System. The securities within this index are all fixed-rate and denominated in U.S. dollars. It excludes inflation-linked securities, Treasury bills, cash management bills, any government agency debt whether backed by a government guarantee or not, and zero-coupon issues that are stripped from bonds with coupons. The index is calculated based on market value weighting, and its components are reviewed and updated on the last business day of each month.

Investors can access information about TLT, including its prospectus and the most recent shareholder reports, online through the SEC's website, using SEC File Nos. 333-92935 and 811-09729. This information, derived from TLT's filings with the SEC, is essential for investors to understand TLT's operations, investment strategy, and financial prospects. The description of TLT's principal investment strategies as outlined here is directly sourced from its prospectus.

This document pertains solely to the securities offered by TLT and does not concern the shares of other securities or ETFs. All disclosures in this document regarding TLT are based on publicly available documents. None of the Fund, Tidal Trust II (the "Trust"), Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), or their respective affiliates have engaged in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or conducted any due diligence inquiries relating to such documents concerning TLT. They do not represent the accuracy or completeness of any publicly available documents or other information regarding TLT. Additionally, the Fund cannot guarantee that all events impacting TLT's trading price prior to the date of this document have been publicly disclosed. Future events or disclosures concerning TLT could affect the value of these securities.

The Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, and their respective affiliates do not provide any representation regarding the performance of TLT.

The Fund, Trust and Adviser are not affiliated with the iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF (TLT), or BlackRock Fund Advisors.

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

TLT Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of TLT. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of TLT, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of TLT, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Investments in TLT primarily involve risks associated with U.S. Treasury obligations. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Changes in the U.S. government's financial condition or credit rating may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity, but the market value of such securities is not guaranteed and may fluctuate. Although U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal.

In addition, TLT is subject to interest rate risk, where the value of its Treasury securities can decline with rising interest rates. In periods of very low or negative interest rates, TLT may struggle to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to shareholders. The unpredictability of changing interest rates, including those falling below zero, can lead to heightened market volatility and detract from TLT's performance. Additionally, in a low-interest-rate environment, TLT may experience very low or even negative yields, leading to losses under certain conditions and over specific time periods.

TLT is also subject to operational risk arising from human error, processing errors, and system failures. In addition, TLT is subject to management risk, including the possibility that the chosen investment strategy may not yield expected results. Lastly, the performance of U.S. Treasury obligations may be negatively impacted by global events, such as economic downturns, political unrest, or public health crises.

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

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

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

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by TLT over the call period. This means that if TLT experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform TLT over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by TLT over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by TLT over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of TLT. The degree of participation in TLT gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of TLT, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of TLT and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of TLT changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of TLT. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options premiums on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the TLT will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by TLT.

Distribution Risk. The Fund seeks to provide weekly cash distributions. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risk. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of TLT and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of TLT will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of TLT, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the TLT share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period TLT had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of TLT and its returns will depend not only on the price of TLT but also on the path that TLT takes over time.

Additionally, when implementing the covered call spread strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of the Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

Non-Cash Settled Options Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the available options are non-cash settled. As a result, the Fund may be required to physically acquire Underlying ETP shares. In that case, it is likely that the value of these shares would have declined since the inception of the option contract. When the Fund physically acquires Underlying ETP shares, it will generally seek to sell them at market price promptly after receipt to avoid adverse tax consequences to the Fund. If the Underlying ETP's shares decline further during the time the Fund holds them, it would negatively impact the Fund's 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. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. 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 on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying ETP's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

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.

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

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (TLT), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2026.

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

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception 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 (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."

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

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

Principal Investment Strategies

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

Each Fund's "80%" policy, as described in its Summary Section of this Prospectus above, is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

Each Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally upon the price of its Underlying ETP, and the time remaining until the expiration date of the option contracts.

Each Fund's participation in the potential upside in the Underlying ETP returns is limited by virtue of its sold option contract positions. The degree to which a shareholder may benefit from the upside exposure to its Underlying ETP obtained by a Fund will depend on the time at which the investor purchases Shares of the Fund and the price movements of its Underlying ETP. At any given time, there may be limited upside potential. If the value of a reference Underlying ETP is near or has exceeded the strike price of a Fund's sold put option contracts when an investor purchases Shares, such investor may have little to no upside potential remaining until the current options contracts are replaced by a new set of put contracts, as well as remain vulnerable to significant downside risk, including the loss of their entire investment.

Each Fund will invest significantly in short-term (6-month to 2-year) U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's options strategy. U.S. Treasury securities are government debt instruments issued by the United States Department of the Treasury and are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The Funds' investments in U.S. Treasury securities contribute to the income sought by the Funds.

The Funds will use only European FLexible EXchange® ("FLEX") options, but may also use options that are exercisable at any time (*i.e.* American style options contracts). FLEX options are exchange-traded that allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). European FLEX options can be exercised only at expiration, not before.

Options Terminology:

- **Call Options:** Call options are financial contracts that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy a specified amount of an underlying asset, like a stock, at a predetermined price (strike price) within a specific time period. In pursuing its investment strategy, the Fund will be both a buyer of call options and a seller of call options.

- **Buyers of Call Options**: A buyer of call options has the potential to profit from any increase in the asset's price above the strike price, but the buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid for the option, offering a way to benefit from upward price movements.

- **Sellers of Call Options:** In general, a seller (writer) of call options, earns premium income upfront but bears the risk of potentially unlimited losses if the asset's price rises significantly above the strike price, as the seller is obligated to sell the asset at the strike price if the option is exercised. However, due to the Fund's strategy of using credit call spreads, which means the Fund adds a long call at a strike above the level of the short call, the risk is defined and not unlimited. That is, the Fund's risk is limited to the difference between the strikes regardless of how high the market moves (i.e., therefore removing the unlimited risk associated with just a short call).

- **At-the-money or near-the-money call spreads**: Options strategies involving strike prices close to or equal to the current market level of the underlying asset.

- **Cash-settled options**: Options that are resolved through cash payments rather than the delivery of securities.

- **Collateral for the options strategy**: Assets held to secure obligations in options contracts.

- **Credit call spreads**: An options strategy involving the sale of a call option at or near the money and the simultaneous purchase of another call option at a higher strike price, to generate options premiums

- **Option premiums**: Payments received for selling options.

- **Out-the-money**: For a call option, where the strike price is higher than the underlying asset's current price, and for a put option, where the strike price is lower than the underlying asset's current price.

- **Strike price**: The set price at which an option can be bought or sold.

- **Time decay of options**: The reduction in the value of an option over time, especially as its expiration date approaches.

- **Current income**: Refers to the regular income that each Fund seeks to generate primarily through the premiums received from selling options. This income is not dependent on the capital appreciation of the underlying assets but rather on the strategy of selling options to receive option premiums.

Options Premiums – Income/Return of Capital

Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income. Depending on whether the transaction as a whole results in a gain or loss, such amounts may be treated for accounting or tax purposes as income or as a return of capital ("ROC"). ROC represents a return of a shareholder's own invested capital and does not reflect traditional income such as dividends or interest**. A portion (sometimes a significant portion) of a Fund's cash distributions may be classified as ROC, which generally refers to the portion of a distribution that represents a return of the original investment (principal) rather than income or profit.** Accordingly, such distributions do not necessarily reflect traditional income or yield, and receipt of an option premium could ultimately result in a net loss on the transaction if offset by subsequent closing transactions, exercise or settlement.

Manager of Managers Structure

Although the Funds are not currently sub-advised, the Funds and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the approval of the Board) to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any unaffiliated sub-adviser changes. The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee a sub-adviser and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The exemptive relief applies to sub-advisers that are either wholly-owned by the Adviser or its parent company, as well as to unaffiliated sub-advisers, including those whose affiliation arises solely from their sub-advisory relationship.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

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

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the 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:

GLD Risk. The Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF invests in options contracts that are based on the value of GLD. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of GLD, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of GLD, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

GLD Trading Risk. An investment in GLD is subject to substantial risks, in particular risks associated with investing in the gold market. GLD is subject to market fluctuations influenced by large-scale gold sales, especially during economic crises, which can adversely impact gold prices and, in turn, the investment value of the Shares. Historical instances, such as the 2008 financial crisis, demonstrated this volatility, where substantial gold sales led to a marked decrease in its market price. Moreover, large disposals of gold by the official sector – encompassing central banks and other government entities – could result in a supply surplus, potentially diminishing gold's market value. The valuation of the gold held by GLD is closely tied to the LBMA Gold Price PM. This benchmark is established through a bidding process by various market participants and any inaccuracies in its calculation or modifications to the benchmark process could significantly impact the Trust's gold valuation and the investment value in Shares.

GLD faces significant custodial and safeguarding risks regarding its gold holdings. There is an inherent danger of these gold bars being lost, damaged, stolen, or becoming inaccessible due to factors such as natural disasters or terrorism. GLD does not insure its gold, and the insurance held by its custodian might not fully cover potential losses. The custodian's liability is restricted to direct losses from negligence, fraud, or willful default, limited to the gold's market value at the time of the incident, a constraint that also applies to any subcustodians. Additionally, legal and practical difficulties in foreign jurisdictions could complicate the enforcement of rights or claims. The custodian, not specifically regulated for gold bullion custody, relies on industry best practices and internal controls, which presents a security risk for GLD's gold. Furthermore, gold in GLD's unallocated accounts isn't segregated from the custodian's assets, thus in the event of the custodian's insolvency, GLD would be an unsecured creditor, potentially leading to delays and extra costs in recovering allocated gold. These challenges in dealing with subcustodians and the potential complications in legal actions due to the lack of direct contractual arrangements and the intricacies of foreign legal systems highlight the significant custodial risks in investing in GLD Shares.

Indirect Investments in GLD. GLD is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with the offering of the Fund in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate action that might affect the value of Shares. GLD is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in GLD (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing GLD insiders from managing GLD to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing GLD from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing GLD earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in GLD's character without the consent of shareholders. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of GLD but will be exposed to the performance of GLD. Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying ETP but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying ETP. Although the Fund invests in GLD only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Gold Performance Risk. Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to the price movements in other asset classes. The price of gold bullion can be significantly affected by international monetary and political developments such as currency devaluation or revaluation, central bank movements, economic and social conditions within a country, transactional or trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries. Physical gold bullion has sales commission, storage, insurance and auditing expenses. Additional factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold and an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold. Investments in gold generally may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than investments in other types of assets. The price of metals, such as gold, is related to, among other things, worldwide metal prices and extraction and production costs. Worldwide metal prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time, and as a result, the Fund's share price may be more volatile than other types of investments.

SLV Risk. The Defiance Silver Enhanced Options Income ETF invests in options contracts that are based on the value of SLV. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of SLV, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of SLV, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

SLV Trading Risk. An investment in SLV is subject to various risks, notably those linked to the dynamics and perception of the LBMA Silver Price. The LBMA, or London Bullion Market Association, plays a crucial role in setting the benchmark for silver prices. It is an international trade association representing the London market for gold and silver bullion, which has a major influence on the global bullion markets. The LBMA Silver Price, determined through an electronic auction managed by ICE Benchmark Administration, is central to the Trust's valuation and operation. However, potential electronic failures or concerns about the LBMA Silver Price being susceptible to manipulation could lead to delays or inaccuracies in the auction price. This uncertainty could affect the Trust's valuation of its silver holdings, the calculation of fees, and the pricing of silver sales. Moreover, a loss of confidence in the fairness or integrity of the LBMA Silver Price could change investor behavior, thereby impacting the overall silver market and the value of the shares.

SLV's exclusive investment in silver heightens its volatility compared to more diversified portfolios. Silver prices, which SLV's net asset value closely tracks, have historically experienced significant and unpredictable fluctuations. SLV is a speculative investment, suitable primarily for those who can absorb potential losses. The physical silver market's supply and demand dynamics can further complicate this investment. For example, if the demand for silver exceeds the available supply that meets SLV's standards, it could obstruct the issuance of new shares. Such a supply-demand mismatch may lead to increased volatility in the share price and a significant divergence from the net asset value. This scenario highlights the speculative nature of silver investments and emphasizes the need for investors to be cognizant of the potential for substantial losses or gains, influenced by market conditions and the inherent volatility of silver.

Indirect Investments in SLV. SLV is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with the offering of the Fund in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate action that might affect the value of Shares. SLV is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in SLV (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing SLV insiders from managing SLV to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing SLV from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing SLV earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in SLV's character without the consent of shareholders. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of SLV but will be exposed to the performance of SLV. Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying ETP but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying ETP. Although the Fund invests in SLV only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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

Following an investment in the iShares Silver Trust, several factors may have the effect of causing a decline in the prices of silver and a corresponding decline in the price of the shares. Among them: (i) A change in economic conditions, such as a recession, can adversely affect the price of silver. Silver is used in a wide range of industrial applications, and an economic downturn could have a negative impact on its demand and, consequently, its price and the price of the shares. (ii) A significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards silver. Should the speculative community take a negative view towards silver, a decline in world silver prices could occur, negatively impacting the price of the shares. (iii) A significant increase in silver price hedging activity by silver producers. Traditionally, silver producers have not hedged to the same extent as other producers of precious metals (gold, for example) do. Should there be an increase in the level of hedge activity of silver producing companies, it could cause a decline in world silver prices, adversely affecting the price of the shares.

USO Risk. The Defiance Oil Enhanced Options Income ETF invests in options contracts that are based on the value of USO. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of USO, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of USO, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Investments in USO are subject to unique risks, primarily stemming from the volatile nature of the oil market and the regulatory frameworks governing futures markets. The accountability levels, position limits, and daily price fluctuation limits set by NYMEX and ICE Futures, while intended to regulate trading activities, can lead to a significant tracking error for USO. These regulatory measures limit USO's ability to fully invest in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract and other oil futures contracts, thus potentially causing substantial divergence between the movements of USO's share prices and the actual prices of these futures contracts. The oil market's inherent volatility is further compounded by these trading constraints. Accountability levels serve as thresholds for increased exchange scrutiny, and position limits establish fixed ceilings on the number of futures contracts that can be held. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission's (CFTC) Position Limits Rule, which includes the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract, imposes additional federal position limits. USO's trading activities, not qualifying for exemptions from these limits, face further challenges in navigating the unpredictable oil market, impacting its investment strategy and ability to achieve its objectives.

USO's investment strategy is heavily influenced by the dynamic and often unpredictable oil market, alongside its commitment to invest substantially in oil futures contracts and other oil-related investments, such as cash-settled options on oil futures contracts, forward contracts for oil, cleared swap contracts and non-exchange traded ("over-the-counter" or "OTC") transactions that are based on the price of oil and other petroleum-based fuels, oil futures contracts and indices based on the foregoing. When faced with regulatory limits such as accountability levels and position limits, USO may have to adjust its strategy, seeking alternatives like other exchanges or different investment vehicles, which could introduce additional market risks. Exceeding accountability levels may necessitate a reduction in holdings, potentially creating a tracking error between USO's share prices and the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract price. Furthermore, USO's Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) have historically imposed their own limits on USO's holdings, which restricts its ability to respond effectively to oil market movements. These FCM-imposed constraints, alongside the fluctuating nature of the oil market and regulatory limitations, underscore the significant risks associated with investing in USO, affecting its capacity to meet investment objectives in a highly volatile and regulated market environment.

USO is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in USO (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing USO insiders from managing USO to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing USO from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing USO earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in USO's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in USO only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

TLT Risk. The Defiance Treasury Enhanced Options Income ETF invests in options contracts that are based on the value of TLT. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of TLT, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of TLT, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Investments in TLT primarily involve risks associated with U.S. Treasury obligations. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Changes in the U.S. government's financial condition or credit rating may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity, but the market value of such securities is not guaranteed and may fluctuate. Although U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal.

In addition, TLT is subject to interest rate risk, where the value of its Treasury securities can decline with rising interest rates. In periods of very low or negative interest rates, TLT may struggle to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to shareholders. The unpredictability of changing interest rates, including those falling below zero, can lead to heightened market volatility and detract from TLT's performance. Additionally, in a low-interest-rate environment, TLT may experience very low or even negative yields, leading to losses under certain conditions and over specific time periods.

TLT is also subject to operational risk arising from human error, processing errors, and system failures. In addition, TLT is subject to management risk, including the possibility that the chosen investment strategy may not yield expected results. Lastly, the performance of U.S. Treasury obligations may be negatively impacted by global events, such as economic downturns, political unrest, or public health crises.

Call Strategy Risk. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of a Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of the reference Underlying ETP and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying ETP share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying ETP had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP and its returns will depend not only on the price of the Underlying ETP but also on the path that the Underlying ETP takes over time.

Additionally, when implementing a covered call spread strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of the Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

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

Derivatives Risk. The Funds' derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. Use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be greater during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions.

Certain of the Funds' transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in a Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact such Fund's after-tax returns.

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

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

Distribution Risk. Each Fund seek to provide weekly cash distributions. There is no assurance that a Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If a Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Funds have 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. Each Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, a Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, a Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on a Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of a Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

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 on a national securities exchange, such as the applicable Exchange, and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the applicable Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Funds as they seek to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the applicable Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above a Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the applicable Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on an Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the applicable Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the applicable Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Issuers' securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, a Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

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

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Funds, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If a Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, such Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent a Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the applicable Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Funds.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

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

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. If a Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). The repeated payment of distributions, if any, by a Fund may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

New/Newer Fund Risk. Each Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited or no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive 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.

No 1940 Act Protections. Each Underlying ETP, other than TLT, is not an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in the Underlying ETP do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing the Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing the Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in the Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in the Underlying ETP only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Non-Cash Settled Options Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the available options are non-cash settled. As a result, the Fund may be required to physically acquire Underlying ETP shares. In that case, it is likely that the value of these shares would have declined since the inception of the option contract. When the Fund physically acquires Underlying ETP shares, it will generally seek to sell them at market price promptly after receipt to avoid adverse tax consequences to a Fund. If the Underlying ETP's shares decline further during the time the Fund holds them, it would negatively impact the Fund's performance.

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

Operational Risk. Each Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Funds' service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Each 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 a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Funds and the Funds' investment advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Price Participation Risk. Each Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by its reference Underlying ETP over the call period. This means that if the Underlying ETP experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform the Underlying ETP over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by the Underlying ETP over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by the Underlying ETP over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of the Underlying ETP. The degree of participation in the Underlying ETP gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the Underlying ETP, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the Underlying ETP and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of the Underlying ETP changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of the Underlying ETP. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options premiums on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the Underlying ETP will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by the Underlying ETP.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (GLD, SLV, USO, or TLT, as the case may be), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

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

For all Funds except Defiance Treasury Enhanced Options Income ETF: To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, each Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If a Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If a Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

In addition, for each Fund, other than USOY and TLT, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying ETP may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC.

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

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

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

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

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

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

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolios, including determining the securities and financial instruments purchased and sold by each Fund and trading portfolio securities and financial instruments for each Fund, subject to the supervision of the Board. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.99% of a 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 such Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings for investment purposes, 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.

Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' Annual Certified Shareholder Report in Form N-CSR for the period ending August 31, 2024 and the Funds' Annual Certified Shareholder Report in Form N-CSR for the period ending August 31, 2025.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a "Portfolio Manager") serve as portfolio managers of each Fund.

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Pestrichelli joined the Adviser in 2025 and is Chief Trading Officer of the Adviser's ETF Trading and Portfolio Management team. Mr. Pestrichelli has over 30 years of experience in the financial markets. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Pestrichelli co-founded ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA") where he led the development and execution of ZEGA's investment strategies since its inception in 2011. He is also the author of the best-selling book "Buy & Hedge: The Five Iron Rules for Investing Over the Long Term." Prior to founding ZEGA, Mr. Pestrichelli spent 12 years managing and growing the online trading business for TD Ameritrade from 1999 to 2010. Mr. Pestrichelli has a Bachelor degree in Behavioral Science from Concordia College.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. 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 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.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Snyder joined the firm in 2025 as SVP of Trading. Mr. Snyder has over 40 years of experience in the financial markets and more specifically in the options market. Mr. Snyder led the trading team at ZEGA before joining Tidal. He started his career in 1983 and for 20 years was an independent market maker on the floor of the CBOE. In 2003, Mr. Snyder joined think or swim as Chief Options Strategist for a subsidiary of think or swim advisors. Mr. Snyder then helped lead the RIA trading, execution platform support and option education business for TD Ameritrade and then Schwab from 2009-2024.

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

Fund Sponsors

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with ZEGA and Defiance ETFs, LLC ("Defiance") pursuant to which each of ZEGA and Defiance is a sponsor to the Funds. Under these arrangements, ZEGA and Defiance have agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Funds. Every month, unitary management fees for the Funds are calculated and paid to the Adviser, and the Adviser retains a portion of the unitary management fees from the Funds.

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

During months when the funds generated by the unitary management fee are insufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, those fees are automatically waived. Further, if the amount of the unitary management fee for a Fund is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, ZEGA and Defiance are obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

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

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

None of the Funds imposes any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by a Fund's shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by such Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Each Fund values exchange-traded options at the composite mean price, calculated as the average of the highest bid and lowest ask prices across the exchanges on which the option is principally traded.

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the "valuation designee" for each 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's valuation procedures. The Adviser will fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Funds

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

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

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

Taxes

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

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the 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 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 a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by such Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Funds may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of investment company taxable 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 a Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in a Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on an Exchange

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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

The Funds may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Funds may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Funds 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 Funds may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group (dba ACA Group) (the "Distributor"), the Funds' distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the 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 Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

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

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

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

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

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

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

The Third Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust ("Declaration of Trust") provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative or direct actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on a 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund shall be responsible for payment of attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by a complaining shareholder only if required by law, and any attorneys' fees that the Fund is obligated to pay shall be calculated using reasonable hourly rates. These provisions do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the fiscal periods of operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's 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. As of the Funds' most recent fiscal year end, the Defiance Silver Enhanced Options Income ETF and Defiance Treasury Enhanced Options Income ETF had not commenced operations, therefore, Financial Highlights are not shown for these Funds.

Financial Highlights **Defiance ETFs**

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF

		Period ended August 31, 2025[a]
PER SHARE DATA:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	$	20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income[b]		0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments[c]		0.20
Total from investment operations		0.44
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:		
Net investment income		(0.54)
Net realized gains		(0.42)
Return of capital		(2.26)
Total distributions		(3.22)
Net asset value, end of period	$	17.22
TOTAL RETURN[d]		2.66%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$	5,598
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[e]		1.01%
Ratio of interest expense to average net assets[e]		0.02%
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense[e]		0.99%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[e]		3.29%
Portfolio turnover rate[d][f]		—%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was April 1, 2025.
(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(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 period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statements of Operations due to the timing of share transactions for the period.
(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.

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

Defiance Oil Enhanced Options Income ETF

	Year ended August 31, 2025	Period ended August 31, 2024[a]
PER SHARE DATA:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 16.71	$ 20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income[b]	0.33	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments[c]	0.87	(0.81)
Total from investment operations	1.20	(0.58)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:		
Net investment income	(0.37)	(0.26)
Net realized gains	(0.13)	—
Return of capital	(8.98)	(2.46)
Total distributions	(9.48)	(2.72)
ETF transaction fees per share	0.01	0.01
Net asset value, end of period	$ 8.44	$ 16.71
TOTAL RETURN[d]	9.11%	-3.43%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 57,390	$ 12,536
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[e]	1.11%	1.22%
Ratio of interest expense to average net assets[e]	0.12%	0.23%
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense[e]	0.99%	0.99%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[e]	3.06%	4.03%
Portfolio turnover rate[d][f]	658%	272%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was May 9, 2024.
(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 Statements of Operations due to the timing of 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.

Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF (GLDY)

Defiance Silver Enhanced Options Income ETF (SLVY)

Defiance Oil Enhanced Options Income ETF (USOY)

Defiance Treasury Enhanced Options Income ETF (TLTY)

Adviser	**Tidal Investments LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	**Administrator**	**Tidal ETF Services LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Distributor	**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101	**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, 19th Floor New York, NY 10020	**Custodian**	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 North Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103		

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated December 23, 2025, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

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

You can request free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at the Defiance ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 219252, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9252 or calling 833-333-9383.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov; or
- Free of charge from the Funds' Internet website at www.defianceetfs.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 the Fund's shares may be purchased or sold.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23793)