Peerless Option Income Wheel ETF (WEEL)

listed on NYSE Arca Inc.

PROSPECTUS

July 29, 2025

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

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PEERLESS OPTION INCOME WHEEL ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(1)] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	1.09%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(2)]	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.24%
Less: Fee Waiver[(3)]	(0.25)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[(3)]	0.99%

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

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

(3) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), has agreed to reduce its unitary management fee (which includes all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) to 0.84% of the Fund's average daily net assets through at least July 30, 2026. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust II (the "Trust"), on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Adviser. This Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board. The fee waiver is not subject to recoupment.

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 management fee waiver discussed above is reflected only through July 30, 2026. 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**
$101	$369	$657	$1,478

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 May 15, 2024 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2025 the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 473% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income. The Fund's strategy consists of two main components: firstly, investing in a range of sector-specific ETFs and, in some instances, individual securities; and secondly, implementing an "option wheel strategy." The option wheel strategy focuses on writing options on the Fund's holdings in these sector-based ETFs and individual securities. By systematically entering positions below current market levels through selling puts, the Fund aims to decrease risk compared to direct sector ownership, while also capitalizing on option premiums to enhance income from its sector-based ETF investments.

- **Option Wheel Strategy**: A systematic approach to options trading where a trader (here, Peerless Wealth LLC (the "Sub-Adviser")) continuously sells cash-secured put options to generate income and potentially acquire an underlying asset at a lower price (if the sold put option is assigned to the Fund), and then, when the reference asset is assigned, sells covered call options against the acquired asset to generate additional income until the asset is called away. At that point, the cycle starts over.

Sector-Based ETFs and Individual Securities

The Fund will primarily invest in different market sectors using sector ETFs ("Underlying ETFs"). These Underlying ETFs focus mainly on the equity securities of companies within a specific market sector, like Healthcare or Financials. Additionally, to meet its liquidity, sizing, and target allocation needs, the Fund may invest in the stocks of individual companies within these sectors directly, applying the same option wheel strategy scheme as utilized with the Underlying ETFs. As a result of the option wheel strategy, the Fund may acquire, and therefore invest in these Underlying ETFs and/or individual companies directly. Regardless of the approach chosen, the Fund's holdings will generally represent a representative sampling of the relevant sector (e.g., the top 10 to 15 individual companies in a particular sector). When investing directly in securities, the Fund uses the same option strategy, however, it is applied to the individual securities rather than to the Underlying ETFs.

The Sub-Adviser utilizes Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) as a framework for sector allocation decisions. At its most conservative, the Fund will allocate equal weight to positions based on GICS. This means the Fund will invest evenly across sectors to create a broad-based allocation, seeking a balanced exposure across different areas of the market. Conversely, at its riskiest, the Fund will aim for a Beta slightly over 1 (which is a strategy that is slightly more aggressive than the market average). This might involve emphasizing one or more particular sectors. In those instances, Peerless Wealth LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") will consider the volatility of each sector and the annualized return of each investment option.

Option Wheel Strategy

The Fund will use a cash-secured put strategy, collateralizing all written put options with cash or cash equivalents (e.g., short-term U.S. Treasury securities or money market funds). This strategy aims to maintain adequate liquidity to fulfill the obligations associated with the written puts. Moreover, the Fund anticipates deriving additional income from its holdings in the short-term U.S. Treasury securities portfolio.

The option wheel strategy begins with the Fund selling out-of-the-money cash-secured puts on the Underlying ETFs and individual securities (together with Underlying ETFs, the "Underlying Issuers"). That is, the Fund's option wheel strategy is applied to each of the Fund's then current holdings.

- If the sold put contracts expire worthless, the Fund retains the premiums collected from the sale as income.

- If the share price of an Underlying Issuer falls below the strike price of the put sold by the Fund, the Fund will likely receive shares of the Underlying Issuer. In that case, the Fund will potentially benefit by purchasing the Underlying Issuer shares at a lower price than if the Fund had instead purchased the shares when the option was first sold. In that case, this strategy may enable the Fund to avoid incurring some losses resulting from the initial downturn in the relevant market sector.

- If the Fund obtains shares of Underlying Issuers, the Fund will sell out-of-the-money covered calls against these positions to seek to generate further income premium. This part of the option wheel strategy involves repeatedly selling call options on the shares of an Underlying Issuer owned by the Fund. Each time a call option is sold, the Fund earns premium income from the option buyer. The cycle continues until the price of the Underlying Issuer rises above the strike price of the call options, leading to a scenario where the option buyer will likely exercise the call option, hence buying the underlying from the fund at the strike price. This event marks the completion of one cycle of the option wheel strategy and the start of another cycle.

A key aspect of the Sub-Adviser's strategy is that the majority of the Fund's income is derived from the option premium collection process. This method allows the Fund to potentially appreciate without the need for rising markets. It is most effective in flat or range-bound markets.

See "*Additional Information About the Fund*" below, for hypothetical option wheel examples, and information about options contracts.

U.S. Treasuries/Money Market Funds

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

Fund's Quarterly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide quarterly income in the form of cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate such income in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) put option contracts on the Underlying Issuers as described above. The income, in the form of option premiums received from such option sales, will be primarily influenced by the volatility of an Underlying Issuer's value, although other factors, including interest rates, will also impact the level of income.
- Writing (selling) call option contracts on the Underlying Issuers as described above. The income, in the form of option premiums received from such option sales, will be primarily influenced by the volatility of an Underlying Issuer's value, although other factors, including interest rates, will also impact the level of income.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds. The income generated by these securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.
- Dividends and distributions, if any, received from its direct investments in the Underlying Issuers and any individual equity securities.

Fund Portfolio

The Fund's principal holdings are described below:

Securities Holdings: Underlying ETFs and, to a limited extent, individual equity securities.

Options Contracts Holdings:

An option's value is based on the share price of the related Underlying Issuer*	Investment Terms	Expected Target Maturity
Sold put option contracts	"out-of-the-money" (*i.e.,* the strike price is lower than the then-current share price of an Underlying Issuer at the time of sale). They are sold to generate income, as well as to potentially obtain shares of the Underlying Issuers.	1-month or less expiration dates
Sold call option contracts	"out-of-the-money" (*i.e.,* the strike price is higher than the then-current share price of an Underlying Issuer at the time of sale). The strike price is approximately 0%-15% more than the then-current share price of the Underlying Issuer at the time of sale. They generate current income. However, they also limit some potential positive returns that the Fund may have otherwise experienced.	1-month or less expiration dates

* The Fund will not sell uncovered call option contracts.

Cash and Cash Equivalent Holdings:

Portfolio Holdings)	Investment Terms	Expected Target Maturity
Cash	NA	NA
U.S Treasury Securities	Multiple series of U.S. Treasury Bills supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These instruments are used as collateral for the Fund's derivative investments. They will also generate income.	6-month to 2-year maturities
Money market funds	Typically hold short-term debt securities such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit. They will generate income.	NA

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

The Fund will employ its investment strategy regardless of whether there are periods of adverse market, economic, or other conditions and will not take temporary defensive positions during such periods.

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.

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 ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its investment objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund."

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

Option Wheel Strategy Risk. The implementation of the Fund's option wheel strategy, which involves selling put options and then call options on the same underlying assets (i.e., Underlying Issuers), will significantly affect the Fund's performance in relation to the underlying assets' price movements. This strategy's effectiveness depends on the sequence of market movements and option expirations.

For instance, if the Fund initiates the strategy by selling out-of-the-money put options and the underlying asset's price falls below the strike price, the Fund would be obligated to purchase the asset at a potentially unfavorable price. Subsequently, if the Fund sells call options on these assets and their market price rises above the call options' strike price, the assets would be called away, potentially limiting the Fund's profit to the premium received. Over shorter periods, this can result in the Fund not fully benefiting from positive price movements of the underlying assets. Conversely, over longer periods, the Fund's returns may not align with the overall price appreciation of the assets. For example, if the underlying assets appreciate significantly after the Fund has sold call options, the Fund would not capture this appreciation beyond the strike price of the calls. This scenario highlights how the Fund's returns are influenced not only by the price levels of the underlying assets but also by their price trajectory over time.

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

> *Options Contracts.* The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the

reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the share price of the related Underlying Security. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. 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 some or all of the Underlying Issuers 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. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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

ETF Risks.

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

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

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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. The Fund's investment strategy is largely unconstrained, and therefore, the Fund is heavily reliant on the Sub-Adviser's ability to manage the Fund's portfolio.

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 NYSE Arca, Inc (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at 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 security, such as those of an Underlying Security being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices for such contracts 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.

Underlying ETFs Risks. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses because it holds shares of Underlying ETFs. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the Underlying ETFs. The Fund is subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by the Underlying ETFs. Additionally, Underlying ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

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 ETFs. 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.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, and depositary accounts 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 a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

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

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

Sector Risk. The Sub-Adviser may allocate more of the Fund's investments to a particular sector or sectors in the market directly or via options on Underlying ETFs. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain sectors, its investment portfolio will be more susceptible to the financial, economic, business, and political developments that affect those sectors.

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

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Peerless Wealth LLC serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Erik O. Thompson, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Robert J. Pascarella, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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

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

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

Information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal period, can be found on the Fund's website at www.peerlessetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Peerless Option Income Wheel ETF (the "Fund") is to seek current income.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Fund's investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore the 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 Strategy

As noted above, the Fund's strategy consists of two main components: firstly, investing in a range of sector-specific ETFs and, in some instances, individual securities; and secondly, implementing an option wheel strategy. The option wheel strategy focuses on writing options on the Fund's holdings in these sector-based ETFs and individual securities.

Generally speaking, there is a tendency for assets that have performed well in the past to continue performing well in the near future. Likewise, when assets have performed badly in the past, they tend to continue to perform badly in the near future. The Fund will acquire shares of an Underlying Security when options are exercised due to a decrease in the Underlying Security's share prices. It is likely that the downward trend could persist after the Fund's acquisition of such shares. In such instances, the Fund's sole downside protection for the acquired Underlying Security is the premium received from the options transaction.

However, because the Fund's Underlying Security holdings are allocated across industry sectors, it is unlikely that the Fund will be assigned all the Underlying Securities at a particular time. If such an event were to occur, the Fund's portfolio would likely resemble that of the overall stock market.

The table below illustrates various hypothetical scenarios to provide clarity on how the option wheel strategy operates in different market conditions. Each scenario begins with the sale of a put option at a certain strike price while the stock is trading at a specific price. The subsequent movements in the stock price at the expiration of the put option are then detailed, along with the resulting outcomes for the Fund.

Hypothetical Scenario	Initial Condition (Sale of Put Option)	Stock Price Movement	Outcome
1	The Fund sells a *put option* at $100 on a stock, which is trading at $110.	The stock's price drops to $90 at the expiration of the option ("at expiration").	The Fund is assigned the stock at $100/share, but the stock is worth only $90/share. As a result, the Fund will incur an unrealized loss. The Fund keeps the premium it received from selling the put option (which offsets some of the loss).
Secondary Condition (Sale of Covered Call) These hypotheticals assume the Fund has received a stock via assignment from the put option contemplated above.			
1A	The Fund sells a *covered call* at $110 when the stock is trading at $90/share.	Stock's price drops to $80.	The call option expires worthless. The Fund retains the stock, which is now valued lower. The Fund retains the option premium. The option wheel cycle continues.
1B		Stock's price remains at $90.	The call option expires worthless. The Fund retains the stock and premium received from the covered call option. The option wheel cycle continues.
1C		Stock's price rises to $120.	The stock is called away at $110/share. The Fund realizes a profit from the sale price exceeding the assigned price. The Fund retains the premium from the call option. Overall, the Fund has earned a profit on the stock, but the profit was capped based on the call strike price. The Fund has also earned income from its options trades.
Hypothetical Scenario	**Initial Condition (Sale of Put Option)**	**Stock Price Movement**	**Outcome**
2	The Fund sells a *put option* at $100 on a stock, which is trading at $110.	The stock's price remains at $110 at expiration.	The put option expires worthless. The Fund retains the premium received (i.e., it earns a profit from the option premium).
3	The Fund sells a *put option* at $100 on a stock, which is trading at $110.	The stock's price rises to $120 at expiration.	The put option expires worthless. The Fund retains the premium received (i.e., it earns a profit from the option premium).

Overview of Options Terminology

Given the Fund's options strategy (as described above under "Summary Information – Principal Investment Strategies"), it is important to understand the terminology associated with options trading. The Fund's options contracts are based on the share prices of the corresponding Underlying Issuers, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of the Underlying Issuers on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

- In general, an option contract gives the purchaser of the option contract the right to purchase (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) the underlying asset (like shares of the Underlying Issuers) at a specified price (the "strike price").
- If exercised, an option contract obligates the seller to deliver shares (for a sold or "short" call) or buy shares (for a sold or "short" put) of the underlying asset at a specified price (the "strike price").
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire.

- Out-of-the-Money (OTM): Refers to an options contract where the strike price is less favorable than the current market price of the underlying asset (for a call option, the strike price is above the market price; for a put option, it's below the market price).
- Assigned: In options trading, this term refers to the obligation of the options writer (seller) to fulfill the terms of the contract by either buying or selling the underlying asset when the option is exercised by the holder.

Put Options Overview:

- Buyer of a Put Option: Pays for the right to sell an underlying asset (like an Underlying Issuer) at a fixed, predetermined price.

- Seller of a Put Option (e.g., the Fund): Collects a premium and commits to potentially buying the underlying asset (e.g., shares of an Underlying Issuer) if the buyer exercises their option.

- Cash-Secured Put: An options strategy where the seller of a put option (here, the Fund) holds a sufficient amount of cash to purchase the underlying asset if the option is exercised. This reduces the risk compared to a naked put, where the seller does not hold the underlying asset or cash.

- Naked Put Writing: An options strategy (not used by the Fund) involving the selling of put options without possessing the underlying asset or the cash to cover the purchase if the option is exercised, resulting in higher risk.

Call Options Overview:

- Buyer of a Call Option: Pays for the right to buy an underlying asset (like an Underlying Issuer) at a fixed, predetermined price. This allows the buyer to capitalize on potential increases in the asset's value without initially owning it.

- Seller of a Call Option (e.g., the Fund): Collects a premium and commits to potentially selling the underlying asset (e.g., shares of an Underlying Issuer) if the buyer exercises their option. The seller benefits from the premium income but risks having to sell the asset at the strike price, which could be lower than the market value at the time of exercise.

Sources of Fund Income:

- Premium Income: In options trading, this is the income generated from the sale of options contracts, paid by the buyer to the seller of the option.
- Interest Income: Income earned from Treasury securities or other interest-bearing investments.
- Dividend Income: Payments made to shareholders out of a company's profits, typically on a regular basis. An Underlying Issuer may pass through dividend income to its shareholders.

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) under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. The 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 Fund

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary— Principal Investment Risks" above. Following the Fund-specific underlying security risks, the remaining 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.

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

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

> *Options Contracts.* The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the share price of the related Underlying Issuers. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. 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 some or all of the Underlying Issuers 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. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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

ETF Risks.

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

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

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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.

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 Exchange, and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at 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 security, such as those of an Underlying Security being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices for such contracts 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.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund 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 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 to 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, such 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

Issuers. 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.

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. 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 a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," the 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 the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if such Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase the Fund's volatility and have a greater impact on such Fund's performance.

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

Option Wheel Strategy Risk. The implementation of the Fund's option wheel strategy, which involves cyclically selling put options and then call options on the same underlying assets (i.e., Underlying Issuers), will significantly affect the Fund's performance in relation to the underlying assets' price movements. This strategy's effectiveness depends on the sequence of market movements and option expirations. The strategy also requires careful management of timing and selection of strike prices, as misjudgments in these areas can lead to suboptimal outcomes and increased risk exposure.

For instance, if the Fund initiates the strategy by selling out-of-the-money put options and the underlying asset's price falls below the strike price, the Fund would be obligated to purchase the asset at a potentially unfavorable price. This not only exposes the Fund to immediate losses but also increases the asset concentration risk, as the Fund may end up holding larger positions in declining assets. Subsequently, if the Fund sells call options on these assets and their market price rises above the call options' strike price, the assets would be called away, potentially limiting the Fund's profit to the premium received. This limits the Fund's ability to benefit from substantial market recoveries or rallies in the underlying assets. Over shorter periods, this can result in the Fund not fully benefiting from positive price movements of the underlying assets. This strategy, therefore, may lead to underperformance in rapidly rising markets as the Fund is compelled to sell appreciating assets at predetermined prices. Conversely, over longer periods, the Fund's returns may not align with the overall price appreciation of the assets. For example, if the underlying assets appreciate significantly after the Fund has sold call options, the Fund would not capture this appreciation beyond the strike price of the calls. This scenario highlights how the Fund's returns are influenced not only by the price levels of the underlying assets but also by their price trajectory over time. Additionally, the strategy's effectiveness is impacted by the volatility of the underlying assets, as higher volatility can lead to more frequent crossing of strike prices and hence, increased occurrences of asset purchases and sales.

Significant market volatility and market downturns may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities and obtain long exposure to securities, and the Fund's sales and long exposures may exacerbate the market volatility and downturn. Under such circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective for one or more trading days, which may adversely impact the Fund's returns on those days and periods inclusive of those days. Alternatively, the Fund may incur higher costs in order to achieve its investment objective and may be forced to purchase and sell securities (including other ETFs' shares) at market prices that do not represent their fair value (including in the case of an ETF, its NAV) or at times that result in differences between the price such Fund receives for the security and the market closing price of the security. Under those circumstances, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Issuers is likely to be adversely affected, the market price of Shares may reflect a greater premium or discount to NAV and bid-ask spreads in Shares may widen, resulting in increased transaction costs for secondary market purchasers and sellers.

Sector Risk. The Sub-Adviser may allocate more of the Fund's investments to a particular sector or sectors in the market. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain sectors, its investment portfolio will be more susceptible to the financial, economic, business, and political developments that affect those sectors.

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

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

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

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available on the Fund's website at www.peerlessetfs.com.

A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012 and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of June 30, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately $37.56 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 255 registered funds.

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

For the services provided to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee set forth in the table below, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, based on the Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund Name	Unitary Management Fee	Unitary Management Fee After Waiver
Peerless Option Income Wheel ETF	1.09 %	0.84%

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its unitary management fee for the Fund (which includes all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) to 0.84% of the Fund's average daily net assets through at least July 30, 2026 . This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Adviser. This Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board. The fee waiver is not subject to recoupment.

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Peerless Wealth LLC ("Peerless Wealth" or the "Sub-Adviser"), an Ohio limited liability company, located at 1 East Campus View Blvd., Suite 210, Columbus, Ohio 43235, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). Peerless Wealth is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund and trading portfolio securities for the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Peerless Wealth, founded in 2019 and registered with the SEC in 2024, offers investment advisory services in the form of financial planning, discretionary investment management, qualified plan consulting, and financial consulting services to individuals, high net worth individuals, families, trusts, estates, businesses, and charities. As of June 30, 2025 , the Sub-Adviser had assets under management of approximately $114 million.

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

Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the September 30, 2024 on Form N-CSR report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a "Portfolio Manager") have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since inception in 2024. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Pascarella are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, and Ms. Duan and Mr. Ragauss oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

Erik O. Thompson, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Erik O. Thompson, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024. Mr. Thompson began his career in 1998, gaining experience at Edward Jones. He grew quickly and became a partner at Ascend Advisory Group in 2010, an affiliate of Wells Fargo Financial Network, LLC. In 2013, Mr. Thompson was recognized among the Top 40 Under 40 Independent Advisors in 2013. Erik was also selected by Wells Fargo Financial Network, LLC as Branch Manager of Compliance, supervising the activity of multiple advisors and staff. Erik founded Peerless Wealth in 2019, an RIA based in Columbus, OH where he runs a fee-only practice for a limited number of clients and began development of the strategy for the Peerless Option Income Wheel ETF. Mr. Thompson received a Batchelor of Science in Finance from Miami University in 1997.

Robert J. Pascarella, PE, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Robert J. Pascarella, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024. Rob joined Peerless Wealth in 2021 and has served in the Research and Trading role for 3 years. Together with Erik, he developed and implemented the strategy for the Peerless Option Income Wheel ETF. He has over 10 years of experience trading derivatives in various roles. Mr. Pascarella received a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Ohio Northern University in 2008 and is a Professional Engineer in the State of Texas. He is currently pursuing the CFA designation.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

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

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

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

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

FUND SPONSOR

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

In return for its financial support for the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay the Sub-Adviser a portion of any remaining profits generated by the unitary management fee of the Fund. If the amount of the unitary management fees for the 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 the Sub-Adviser.

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 the Fund is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Sub-Adviser is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

SIMILARLY MANAGED ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE

The table below provides the performance of the Premium Capture, LP (the "Premium Capture Fund"). The Premium Capture Fund is managed by the Sub-Adviser on a fully discretionary basis with substantially similar objectives, policies, and investment strategies that are employed by the Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund. The Premium Capture Fund is managed by the same portfolio managers of the Sub-Adviser who serve as portfolio managers of the Fund and are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Premium Capture Fund performance does not represent the historical performance of the Fund and should not be interpreted as indicative of the Fund's future performance.

The Premium Capture Fund's returns were prepared by the Sub-Adviser in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards ("GIPS"). The Premium Capture Fund returns are unaudited and include the reinvestment of all dividends and interest income. Net returns reflect transaction costs incurred without provision for federal or state taxes. **The Premium Capture Fund does not pay a management fee.**

The Fund's performance is calculated using the standard formula set forth in rules promulgated by the SEC, which differs in certain respects from the methods used to compute the performance for the Premium Capture Fund. The Premium Capture Fund is not subject to the same types of expenses incurred by the Fund nor certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act and the Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected the performance results of the Premium Capture Fund. The performance results of the Premium Capture Fund would have been lower if it had been subject to the Fund's expenses.

The following chart shows the net annual total returns for the Premium Capture Fund for the periods indicated and is not the performance results of the Fund.

Total Returns

Period / Calendar Year	Premium Capture Fund (Net)[2]	CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index[1]
March 3, 2022 through December 31, 2022	-10.16%	-11.36%
2023	22.90 %	11.83
Jan 1, 2024 through April 30, 2024	5.91%	4.58%

* Premium Capture Fund and benchmark performance are for the period March 3, 2022 through May 8, 2024.

1 The Premium Capture Fund's benchmark is the CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index, which is a benchmark index designed to track the performance of a hypothetical buy-write strategy on the S&P 500 Index®. Index returns reflect no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.

2 The Premium Capture Fund did not pay any management fees. Net return figures therefore reflect only the impact of any transaction costs.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

In order to purchase Creation Units of the Fund, an AP must generally deposit a designated portfolio of 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 Fund 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 the 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

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

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the "valuation designee" for the Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the

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

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Fund

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, quarterly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

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

Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of net investment income paid to (a) certain "foreign financial institutions" unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the IRS the identity of certain of its account holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution's country of residence), and (b) certain "non-financial foreign entities" unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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

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

Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group (dba ACA Group) (the "Distributor"), the Fund's distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the 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 Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. 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 Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Shares.

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

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

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

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's performance for its 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 Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual Certified Shareholder Annual Report on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

		Period ended March 31, 2025[a]
PER SHARE DATA:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	$	20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income[b][c]		0.48
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments[d]		(0.04)
Total from investment operations		0.44
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:		
Net investment income		(1.94)
Total distributions		(1.94)
Net asset value, end of period	$	18.50
TOTAL RETURN[e]		1.96%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$	10,636
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:		
Before investment advisory fees waived[f][g]		1.09%
After investment advisory fees waived[f][g]		0.99%
Ratio of broker interest expense to average net assets[f][g]		0.00%[h]
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding broker interest expense[f][g]		
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c][f]		
Before investment advisory fees waived[c][f]		2.60%
After investment advisory fees waived[c][f]		2.70%
Portfolio turnover rate[e][i]		473%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was May 15, 2024.
(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.
(d) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.
(e) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.
(g) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments.
(h) Amount represents less than 0.005%.
(i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Peerless Option Income Wheel ETF

Adviser	**Tidal Investments LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	**Sub-Adviser**	**Peerless Wealth LLC** 1 East Campus View Blvd. Suite 210 Columbus, Ohio 43235
Distributor	**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101	**Administrator**	**Tidal ETF Services LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Legal Counsel	**Sullivan & Worcester LLP** 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19th Floor New York, NY	**Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent**	**U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services** 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103	**Custodian**	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 North Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

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

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

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

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at the Peerless Wealth LLC, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 219252, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9252 or calling (844) 408-8111.

Shareholder reports, the Fund's current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund is available:

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

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

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