

**ATAC US Rotation ETF
(the “Fund”)
Ticker Symbol: RORO**

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

May 9, 2023

**Supplement to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated
December 28, 2022**

Toroso Investments, LLC Address Change

Effective April 1, 2023, the principal office of Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Adviser”), a Tidal Financial Group company and the Fund’s investment adviser, was changed to 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204. All references to Toroso’s address are hereby amended to reflect the new address.

Trust Officer Changes

Effective as of the close of business on April 30, 2023, Daniel Carlson resigned as Senior Vice President and AML Compliance Officer of Tidal ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and Cory R. Akers resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Trust. Effective May 1, 2023, William H. Woolverton is appointed AML Compliance Officer of the Trust, Lissa M. Richter is appointed Assistant Secretary of the Trust and Melissa Breitzman is appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Trust. The sub-section titled “Principal Officers of the Trust” in the “Management of the Trust” section of the SAI is replaced with the following:

Principal Officers of the Trust

The officers of the Trust conduct and supervise its daily business. The address of each officer of the Trust is c/o Tidal ETF Trust, 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, unless otherwise indicated. Additional information about the Trust's officers is as follows:

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Eric W. Falkeis ⁽¹⁾ Born: 1973	President, Principal Executive Officer, Interested Trustee, Chairman, and Secretary	President and Principal Executive Officer since 2019, Indefinite term; Interested Trustee, Chairman, and Secretary since 2018, Indefinite term	Chief Executive Officer, Tidal ETF Services LLC (since 2018); Chief Operating Officer (and other positions), Rafferty Asset Management, LLC (2013 to 2018) and Direxion Advisors, LLC (2017 to 2018).
Aaron J. Perkovich Born: 1973	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer	Indefinite term; since 2022	Head of Fund Administration (since 2023), Fund Administration Manager (2022 to 2023), Tidal ETF Services LLC; Assistant Director – Investments, Mason Street Advisors, LLC (2021 to 2022); Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2006 to 2021).
William H. Woolverton, Esq. Born: 1951	Chief Compliance Officer and AML Compliance Officer	AML Compliance Officer since 2023, Indefinite term; Chief Compliance Officer since 2021, Indefinite term	Chief Compliance Officer (since 2023), Compliance Advisor (2022 to 2023), Toroso Investments, LLC; Chief Compliance Officer, Tidal ETF Services LLC (since 2022); Senior Compliance Advisor, Cipperman Compliance Services, LLC (2020 to 2022); Operating Partner, Altamont Capital Partners (private equity firm) (since 2021); Managing Director and Head of Legal - US, Waystone (global governance solutions) (2016 to 2019).
Ally L. Mueller Born: 1979	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite term; since 2022	Head of ETF Launches and Client Success (since 2023), Head of ETF Launches and Finance Director (2019 to 2023), Tidal ETF Services LLC.
Melissa Breitzman Born: 1983	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite term; since 2023	Fund Administration Manager, Tidal ETF Services LLC (since 2023); Assistant Vice President, U.S Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2005 to 2023).
Lissa M. Richter Born: 1979	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite term; since 2023	ETF Regulatory Manager (since 2021), Tidal ETF Services LLC; Senior Paralegal, Rafferty Asset Management, LLC (2013 to 2020); Senior Paralegal, Officer, U.S Bancorp Fund Services LLC (2005 to 2013).

- (1) Mr. Falkeis is considered an “interested person” of the Trust due to his positions as President, Principal Executive Officer, Chairman and Secretary of the Trust and Chief Executive Officer of Tidal ETF Services LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company and an affiliate of the Adviser.

Please retain this Supplement with your Prospectus and SAI for future reference.



RORO | **ATAC US Rotation ETF**
listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS
December 28, 2022

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

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ATAC US Rotation ETF – FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The ATAC US Rotation ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return.

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

Management Fees	1.25%
Distribution and/or Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.42%
Less: Fee Waiver	(0.27)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver ²	1.15%

¹ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

² The Fund’s investment adviser, Toroso Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”), a Tidal Financial Group company, 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, AFFE, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”)) to 0.98% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least December 31, 2023. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver are greater than 0.98% when Excluded Expenses are incurred. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal ETF Trust (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.

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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. The management fee waiver discussed above is reflected only through December 31, 2023. 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
\$117	\$423	\$751	\$1,679

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended August 31, 2022, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1,212% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by utilizing a systematic risk management and rules-based strategy to direct its exposure to either (i) U.S. equity securities or (ii) long-duration U.S. Treasury securities depending on the short-term relative price movements of gold as compared to lumber, as described below.

The Adviser invests the Fund’s assets primarily in one or more ETFs (sometimes referred to in this Prospectus as “Underlying ETFs”), or the underlying holdings of such Underlying ETFs, by following the risk-on/risk-off signals from the ATAC Risk-On/Risk-Off Index (the “RORO Index”), which is owned and maintained by the Adviser. At the end of each week, the RORO Index observes the short-term relative price movements of gold as compared to lumber. When the price of lumber has outperformed the price of gold (“Risk-On”), the RORO Index will have 130% exposure through one or more Underlying ETFs (or their underlying holdings) that principally invest in a mix of U.S. small-cap and large-cap stocks. When the price of gold has outperformed the price of lumber (“Risk-Off”), the RORO Index will have 100% exposure through one or more Underlying ETFs (or their underlying holdings) that principally invest in long-duration (e.g., 20 years) U.S. Treasury securities. The Fund’s selection and individual allocation of Underlying ETFs as a percentage of the Fund’s assets attempts to replicate the RORO Index’s risk-on and risk-off baskets, as applicable. In addition, the Fund may purchase a security not currently in the RORO Index, including U.S. Treasury securities or U.S. small-cap stocks and U.S. large-cap growth stocks that replicate the Underlying ETFs, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so (e.g., because such purchase would result in cost savings or a potential tax benefit).

Risk-On Exposure. When the RORO Index is in a Risk-On exposure, the Fund will invest in a mix of ETFs, including leveraged ETFs, to seek to obtain 130% exposure to broad-based U.S. small-cap stocks and U.S. large-cap growth stocks. Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests are meant to replicate the RORO Index’s equivalent risk-on positioning of equity securities when the RORO Index is in Risk-On mode, half of which is made up of U.S. small-cap stocks and half of which is made up of U.S. large-cap growth stocks.

To obtain exposure in excess of 100%, the Fund expects to invest in U.S. equity leveraged ETFs, which seek to provide investment results that match a multiple of the performance of an underlying index (e.g., up to three times the performance) for a single day and typically rely on derivative instruments to seek to obtain their investment objectives. Investing in U.S. equity leveraged ETFs allows for the gross multiplier to track that of the RORO Index when Risk-On without the explicit use of a credit line to magnify returns. The use of leverage may magnify the effect of any decrease or increase in the value of these Underlying ETFs.

Risk-Off Exposure. When the RORO Index is in a Risk-Off exposure, the Fund seeks to invest in one or more ETFs that principally invest in long-duration U.S. Treasury securities.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in (i) securities that are traded principally in the United States, (ii) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, or (iii) ETFs that invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of their net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the foregoing securities. Such policy has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon approval by the Board and 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Because the RORO Index may change from Risk-On to Risk-Off exposure as frequently as each week, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and have a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which they appear. Because the Adviser invests the Fund’s assets primarily in Underlying ETFs, the Fund is also subject to the risks associated with the Underlying ETFs in which it invests, as described below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Fund—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund.”

Associated Risks of Short-Term Signals. Because the Fund expects to change its exposure as frequently as weekly based on short-term price performance information, (i) the Fund’s exposure may be affected by significant market movements at or near the end of such short-term period that are not predictive of such asset’s performance for subsequent periods and (ii) changes to the Fund’s exposure may lag a significant change in an asset’s direction (up or down) if such changes first take effect at or near a weekend. Such lags between an asset’s performance and changes to the Fund’s exposure may result in significant underperformance relative to the broader equity or fixed income market.

Additionally, because the Adviser determines the exposure for the Fund based on the price movements of gold and lumber, the Fund is exposed to the risk that such assets or their relative price movements fail to accurately produce an advantageous signal. Consequently, the Fund may significantly underperform relative to the broader equity or fixed income market if the RORO Index is unsuccessful at producing an advantageous signal for the allocation to the Underlying ETFs.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund is exposed to risks associated with derivatives through its investments in leveraged Underlying ETFs. Such Underlying ETFs may use derivative instruments, including swap agreements and futures contracts, which derive their value from the value of an underlying asset or index. Derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Underlying ETFs may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The derivatives used by the Underlying ETFs may give rise to a form of leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Underlying ETFs to be more volatile. The use of leverage may also increase expenses and increase the impact of the Underlying ETF’s other risks. The use of leverage may cause the Underlying ETFs to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements or regulatory requirements when it may not be advantageous to liquidate such positions, resulting in increased volatility of returns. Certain of the Underlying ETF’s transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Underlying ETFs realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Underlying ETF’s after-tax returns.

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

ETF Risk.

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

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Fixed Income Risk. The Fund invests directly or in Underlying ETFs that principally invest in long-duration U.S. Treasury securities. The value of fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the fixed income securities generally increases. Fixed income securities may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. The value of fixed income securities may be affected by the inability of issuers to repay principal and interest or illiquidity in debt securities markets.

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

Government Obligations Risk. Some of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Fund may also invest directly in these securities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

Growth Stocks Risk. Growth stocks, which may be held by some of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests or in which the Fund may directly invest, tend to rise and fall with the business cycle. When the economy is doing well, generally the value of these companies increases; however, when there is a recession or downturn in the economy, these companies tend to decrease in value because their goods and services are generally not a necessity. These are typically companies that provide consumer discretionary goods or services. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics, and consumer preferences. Growth companies may depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund actively and frequently trades 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.

Leveraged ETF Risk. Leveraged ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a multiple of the performance of an underlying index (e.g., three times the performance) for a single day and rely to some degree, often extensively, on derivatives to achieve their objectives. Thus, the Fund is indirectly exposed to derivatives risk through its investments in these leveraged ETFs. Further, investments in leveraged ETFs are subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will not correlate with the underlying index as intended. Leveraged ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. Consequently, these investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to complete loss of its investment. Leveraged ETFs are also subject to the risks presented by traditional ETFs (see "ETF Risks" above).

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

Market Capitalization Risk. These risks apply to the extent the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests or in which the Fund invests directly, hold securities of large- and small-capitalization companies.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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.**

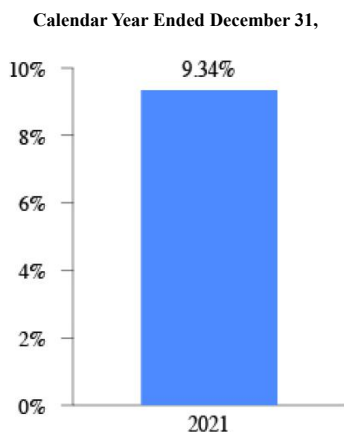
Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Recently Organized Fund Risk. The Fund is newer with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Underlying ETFs Risks. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses because it invests in Underlying ETFs. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the Underlying ETFs. The Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by the Underlying ETFs. Additionally, the market price of the shares of an Underlying ETF in which the Fund invests will fluctuate based on changes in the net asset value as well as changes in the supply and demand of its shares in the secondary market. It is also possible that an active secondary market for an Underlying ETF's shares may not develop, and market trading in the shares of the Underlying ETF may be halted under certain circumstances. Underlying ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

Performance

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



The Fund's calendar year-to-date return as of September 30, 2022 was -45.16%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 6.50% for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 and the lowest quarterly return was -3.73% for the quarter ended September 30, 2021.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2021**

	1 Year	Since Inception (November 27, 2020)
Return Before Taxes	9.34%	18.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	8.30%	17.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.66%	13.51%
Lipper Flexible Portfolio Fund Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.66%	16.57%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	30.01%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Management

Investment Adviser:

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

Portfolio Managers:

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in November 2020.

Michael Gayed, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in November 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The ATAC US Rotation ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Fund’s investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without the consent of the Fund’s shareholders upon Board approval and written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

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

To achieve the Fund’s investment objective, the Adviser invests the Fund’s assets primarily in shares of Underlying ETFs.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Underlying ETFs. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in recently adopted rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Fund to invest all of its assets in other registered funds, including ETFs, if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in the Rule, 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).

The Fund has adopted a policy to comply with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in (i) securities that are traded principally in the United States, (ii) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, or (iii) ETFs that invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of their net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the foregoing securities. Such policy has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon Board approval and 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and have a high portfolio turnover rate.

Temporary Defensive Strategies. For temporary defensive purposes during adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest in cash or cash equivalents or short-term instruments such as commercial paper, money market mutual funds, short-term U.S. government securities, and/or repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which they appear. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Associated Risks of Short-Term Signals. Because the Fund expects to change its exposure as frequently as weekly based on short-term price performance information, (i) the Fund’s exposure may be affected by significant market movements at or near the end of such short-term period that are not predictive of such asset’s performance for subsequent periods and (ii) changes to the Fund’s exposure may lag a significant change in an asset’s direction (up or down) if such changes first take effect at or near a weekend. Such lags between an asset’s performance and changes to the Fund’s exposure may result in significant underperformance relative to the broader equity or fixed income market.

Additionally, because the Adviser determines the exposure for the Fund based on the price movements of gold and lumber, the Fund is exposed to the risk that such assets or their relative price movements fail to accurately produce an advantageous signal. Consequently, the Fund may significantly underperform relative to the broader equity or fixed income market if the RORO Index is unsuccessful at producing an advantageous signal for the Underlying ETFs.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund is exposed to risks associated with derivatives through its investments in leveraged Underlying ETFs. Such Underlying ETFs may use derivative instruments, including swap agreements and futures contracts, which derive their value from the value of an underlying asset or index. The performance of derivative instruments (including currency derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security, interest rate or index, and such derivatives often have risks similar to the underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Underlying ETF's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Underlying ETFs to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Underlying ETF's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Underlying ETFs may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment adviser's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Underlying ETFs may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If an Underlying ETF is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Underlying ETF's performance may be worse than if the Underlying ETF did not use such derivatives at all. When a derivative is used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security, interest rate, index or other risk being hedged. Derivatives also may present the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that a derivative, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk is heightened with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") instruments, such as certain swap agreements and currency forwards, and may be greater during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that an Underlying ETF is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Underlying ETF may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Underlying ETF's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Underlying ETFs intend to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, they are not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the Underlying ETFs elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Underlying ETFs. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the Underlying ETFs to use derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Equity Market Risk. These risks apply to the extent the Fund or the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests, hold equity securities. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. Common stock, or common stock equivalents are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

ETF Risk.

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

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid-ask spread”. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of the Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid-ask” spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund invests directly or in Underlying ETFs that principally invest in long-duration U.S. Treasury securities. The prices of fixed income securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness and financial strength of the issuer and other factors. An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of existing fixed income securities to fall and often has a greater impact on longer-duration and/or higher quality fixed income securities. Falling interest rates will cause the Fund or an Underlying ETF to reinvest the proceeds of fixed income securities that have been repaid by the issuer at lower interest rates and may also reduce the Fund’s or such Underlying ETF’s distributable income because interest payments on floating rate fixed income instruments held by the Fund or the Underlying ETF will decline. The Fund could lose money on direct or indirect investments in fixed income securities if the issuer or borrower fails to meet its obligations to make interest payments and/or to repay principal in a timely manner. If an issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings or the Underlying ETF is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal, the Fund or the Underlying ETF may incur additional expenses. Changes in an issuer’s financial strength, the market’s perception of such strength or in the credit rating of the issuer or the security may affect the value of debt securities. The Adviser’s or Underlying ETF’s adviser’s credit analysis may fail to anticipate such changes, which could result in buying a fixed income security at an inopportune time or failing to sell a fixed income security in advance of a price decline or other credit event.

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

Government Obligations Risk. Some of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Fund may also invest directly in these securities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

Growth Stocks Risk. Growth stocks, which may be held by some of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests or in which the Fund may invest directly, tend to rise and fall with the business cycle. When the economy is doing well, generally the value of these companies increases; however, when there is a recession or downturn in the economy, these companies tend to decrease in value because their goods and services are generally not a necessity. These are typically companies that provide consumer discretionary goods or services. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics, and consumer preferences. Growth companies may depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund actively and frequently trades 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.

Leveraged ETF Risk. Leveraged ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a multiple of the performance of an underlying index (e.g., three times the performance) for a single day and rely to some degree, often extensively, on derivatives to achieve their objectives. Thus, the Fund is indirectly exposed to derivatives risk through its investments in these leveraged ETFs. Further, investments in leveraged ETFs are subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will not correlate with the underlying index as intended. Leveraged ETFs often “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. Consequently, these investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to complete loss of its investment. Leveraged ETFs are also subject to the risks presented by traditional ETFs (see “ETF Risks” above).

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

Market Capitalization Risk. These risks apply to the extent the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests or in which the Fund invests directly, hold securities of large- and small-capitalization companies.

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

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. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic and related public health crisis, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, trade tensions, and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In particular, the global spread of COVID-19 has resulted in disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Health crises and related political, social and economic disruptions caused by the spread of COVID-19 may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite government efforts to address market disruptions. As a result, the risk environment remains elevated. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund’s investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

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

Underlying ETFs Risks. The Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds, including the risks that the market price of an Underlying ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to its NAV per share, an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, and trading may be halted by, or the Underlying ETF may be delisted from, the exchange in which it trades, which may impact the Fund’s ability to sell its Shares. (See “ETF Risks” described above.) The lack of liquidity in a particular Underlying ETF could result in it being more volatile than the Underlying ETF’s underlying portfolio of securities. Underlying ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors the Underlying ETF is designed to track. In addition, there are brokerage commissions paid in connection with buying or selling Underlying ETF shares.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

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

Toroso Investments, LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, located at 898 N. Broadway, Suite 2, Massapequa, New York 11758, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Toroso was founded in and has been managing investment companies since March 2012 and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of November 30, 2022, Toroso had assets under management of approximately \$5.4 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 85 registered funds.

Toroso 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 determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund. 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, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022, the Adviser received an aggregate fee of 0.98% (net of fee waiver) of average net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for Excluded Expenses. The Adviser has agreed to reduce its unitary management fee to 0.98% of the Fund's average daily net assets through at least December 31, 2023. To the extent the Fund incurs Excluded Expenses, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver in the Fees and Expenses table will be higher than 0.98%. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board, 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 Adviser has entered into an agreement with Tactical Rotation Management, LLC ("TRM"), a personal consulting company owned by Mr. Gayed, under which the Adviser and TRM jointly assume the obligation of the Adviser to pay all expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses (such expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses, the "Unitary Expenses"), and such expenses are divided equally between the Adviser and TRM. Although TRM has agreed to be responsible for half of the Unitary Expenses, the Adviser retains the ultimate obligation to the Fund to pay such expenses. TRM is entitled to a fee, paid by the Adviser, based on the total management fee earned by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement less the Unitary Expenses and certain start-up costs.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the reporting period ended February 28, 2021.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund has been jointly and primarily managed by Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, and Michael Gayed, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, since its inception in November 2020.

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser

Mr. Venuto is a co-founder and has been the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser since 2012. Mr. Venuto is an ETF industry veteran with over a decade of experience in the design and implementation of ETF-based investment strategies. Previously, he was Head of Investments at Global X Funds where he provided portfolio optimization services to institutional clients. Before that, he was Senior Vice President at Horizon Kinetics where his responsibilities included new business development, investment strategy and client and strategic initiatives.

Michael Gayed, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Gayed joined the Adviser in 2020 as a portfolio manager. In addition to the Fund, Mr. Gayed has served as a portfolio manager for the ATAC Credit Rotation ETF, a separate series of the Trust, since July 2021, and has served as the portfolio manager for the ATAC Rotation Fund, an open-end mutual fund and a series of Managed Portfolio Series, which employs a tactical investment strategy, since 2012. Prior to that, Mr. Gayed was a Member of Pension Partners, LLC and served as its Chief Investment Strategist and a portfolio manager. As Chief Investment Strategist, Mr. Gayed helped to structure portfolios to best take advantage of various strategies designed to maximize the amount of time and capital spent in potentially outperforming investments. Prior to his role as Chief Investment Strategist and portfolio manager of Pension Partners, from 2009 to 2010, Mr. Gayed served as a Portfolio Manager for a large international investment group, trading long/short investment ideas in an effort to capture excess returns. Mr. Gayed also served as a portfolio strategist and business development consultant for Pension Partners during 2009. From 2004 to 2008, Mr. Gayed was a Portfolio Strategist at AmeriCap Advisers, LLC, a registered investment advisory firm which managed equity portfolios for large institutional clients. As a member of the investment committee at AmeriCap Advisers, LLC, Mr. Gayed performed detailed analysis on various stocks and worked closely with the principals of the firm to structure client portfolios. In 2007, he launched a long/short hedge fund, using various trading strategies focused on taking advantage of stock market anomalies. Mr. Gayed earned his B.S. in Finance and Management from New York University and holds the CFA designation.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

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

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

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

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

Consistent with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Trust and the Adviser have adopted procedures and methodologies wherein the Adviser, serving as the Fund's Valuation Designee (as defined in Rule 2a-5), determines the fair value of Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Valuation Designee will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the Adviser's fair value methodologies, subject to oversight by the Board. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser 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 set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust or rule 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, at least quarterly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

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

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her 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 as long-term capital gains shareholders. 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. Due to the Fund's principal investment strategies, described above, the Fund may have only a limited amount of or no qualified dividend income to distribute. 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 (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale or redemption of Fund shares paid to (A) certain “foreign financial institutions” unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) the identity of certain of its account holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution’s country of residence), and (B) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale or redemption of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect 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 he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

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 (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 Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the 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.atacfunds.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

The Adviser 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.

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the fiscal periods shown. 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 Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request.

For a capital share outstanding through each year/period.

	Year Ended August 31, 2022	Period Ended August 31, 2021 ⁽¹⁾
PER SHARE DATA:		
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 24.51	\$ 20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.16	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(9.88)	4.45
Total from investment operations	(9.72)	4.51
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:		
From net investment income	(0.63)	—
Total distributions	(0.63)	—
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 14.16	\$ 24.51
TOTAL RETURN ⁽⁴⁾	(40.69)%	22.55% ⁽³⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:		
Net assets, end of year/period (millions)	\$ 7.8	\$ 41.1
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		
Before management fees waived	1.25%	1.25% ⁽⁵⁾
After management fees waived	0.98%	0.98% ⁽⁵⁾
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets		
Before management fees waived	0.54%	0.06% ⁽⁵⁾
After management fees waived	0.81%	0.33% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽³⁾	1,212%	678%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund commenced operations on November 17, 2020. The information presented is from November 17, 2020 to August 31, 2021.

⁽²⁾ Calculated using average shares outstanding method.

⁽³⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁴⁾ The total return is based on the Fund's net asset value.

⁽⁵⁾ Annualized.

ATAC US ROTATION ETF

Adviser	Toroso Investments, LLC 898 N. Broadway, Suite 2 Massapequa, New York 11758	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 S. 16th Street, 29th Floor Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Legal Counsel	Godfrey & Kahn, S.C. 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202		

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 December 28, 2022, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

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

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at ATAC US Rotation ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 855-ATACFUND.

These documents and other information about the Fund are also available:

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

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