



Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF
(the “Passive ETF”)
Ticker Symbol: ORFN

Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF
(the “Inverse ETF”)
Ticker Symbol: SRFN

(each, a “Fund,” and together, the “Funds”)

Each listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

September 15, 2022

**Supplement to the
Summary Prospectus for the Passive ETF, dated May 16, 2022, and to the Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Funds,
each dated May 13, 2022**

The following is hereby added to the Passive ETF’s summary prospectus and the Funds’ statutory prospectus and SAI:

The ESG Orphans Index and the proprietary data related thereto (the “Index”) are the property of Constrained Capital, LLC (“CCL”), the sponsor of the Funds, and are used under license by Toroso Investments, LLC, the Funds’ investment adviser.

Neither CCL nor any of its affiliates makes any representation, warranty or assurance, express or implied regarding the Index, the advisability of investing in securities generally or in either the Passive ETF or the Inverse ETF particularly or the ability of the Index to track general market performance or provide positive investment returns.

Neither CCL nor any of its affiliates have any obligation to point out errors in the Index. Neither the use nor publication of the Index (or any part of it) constitutes a recommendation by CCL or its affiliates to invest in securities generally or in a Fund nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of CCL or its affiliates with regard to any such investment.

Neither CCL nor its affiliates are under any obligation or liability in connection with either the Passive ETF or the Inverse ETF. Inclusion of a security within the Index is not a recommendation by CCL or its affiliates to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice. The value of investments may go down as well as up and potential investors may not get back the amount originally invested

Neither CCL nor its affiliates are in a position to give advice on the suitability of any investments for potential investors. Prospective investors are advised to make an investment in any investment vehicle only after carefully considering the risks associated with investing in such vehicle.

CCL DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY OTHER DATA RELATED THERETO, AND CCL SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. CCL MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY A FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR ANY OTHER DATA RELATED THERETO. CCL SHALL NOT BE LIABLE IN THE EVENT THAT THE INDEX IS INTERRUPTED, CHANGED OR BECOMES UNAVAILABLE FOR ANY REASON BEYOND ITS REASONABLE CONTROL. CCL MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEX, AND ANY OTHER DATA RELATED THERETO.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.



Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF

Ticker Symbol: ORFN

Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF

Ticker Symbol: SRFN

Each listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

May 13, 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONSTRAINED CAPITAL ESG ORPHANS ETF - FUND SUMMARY.....	<u>1</u>
CONSTRAINED CAPITAL ESG ORPHANS DAILY INVERSE ETF- FUND SUMMARY	<u>8</u>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS	<u>19</u>
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS.....	<u>39</u>
MANAGEMENT	<u>39</u>
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES.....	<u>40</u>
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES.....	<u>42</u>
DISTRIBUTION.....	<u>45</u>
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION.....	<u>45</u>
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	<u>46</u>
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	<u>46</u>

CONSTRAINED CAPITAL ESG ORPHANS ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, track the ESG Orphans Index (the “Index”).

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 Fee	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

⁽¹⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years
\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund uses a “passive management” (or indexing) to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets in the securities that comprise the Index. The Fund expects to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index. The Index is owned by Constrained Capital LLC, the sponsor of the Fund (“Constrained Capital” or “Sponsor”). The Index is calculated, administered, and

published by Solactive AG (“Solactive”), which is the Index’s administrator (the “Index Administrator”). The Index Administrator independently prices the Index on a continuous basis during equity market hours.

The Index includes free-float market capitalization weighted companies and is comprised of U.S.-listed stocks and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) of companies whose primary business is in a sector or sub-sector (each, an “Orphaned Sector”) that is commonly “orphaned”, discarded, or excluded by Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”)-centric mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The universe of potential Index constituents begins with the securities included in the Solactive GBS Global Markets Investable Universe USD Index that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“NASDAQ”), or that have an ADR that trades on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ. Eligible Index constituents are then sorted by market capitalization from largest to smallest. The list of potential Index constituents is narrowed to include only those U.S.-listed equity securities that are classified in an Orphaned Sector under the FactSet Standard Industry Classification System.

The Index methodology currently considers the following as Orphaned Sectors: fossil fuel energy, nuclear power, tobacco, weapons/firearms, alcohol and gambling. Each Orphaned Sector and the corresponding FactSet Industries are set forth in the table below:

Orphaned Sector	FactSet Industry
Fossil Fuel Energy	Integrated Oil, Oil & Gas Production, Oil Refining/Marketing, Coal
Nuclear Power	Electric Utilities
Tobacco	Tobacco
Weapons / Firearms	Aerospace & Defense*
Alcohol	Beverages: Alcoholic
Gambling	Casinos/Gaming

* A company that is classified as part of the Aerospace & Defense industry by FactSet is eligible for inclusion in the Index only if the company description also includes one of the following key words: weapon(s), military, missile(s), firearm(s), or national security.

The list of potential Index constituents is further narrowed to include only the 12 largest companies by market capitalization for each Orphaned Sector. From that list, the 50 largest companies by market capitalization are selected for inclusion in the Index provided that the maximum exposure to any one Orphaned Sector in the Index is capped at 25% of the total Index. As of May 10, 2022, the Index consists of 50 companies. Individual companies within the Index will constitute no more than 10% of the total Index. The Index methodology will also limit individual company positions so that, in the aggregate, the individual companies that would constitute more than 5% of the Index constitute no more than 50% of the total Index at each rebalance (e.g., changes may be made to both the Index constituents and their weights based on the Index methodology) and reweighting (e.g., Index constituents are unchanged but their weights may change). The Index is rebalanced annually in May and reweighted each November. Additional information about the Index’s construction is shown below under the heading “Additional Information about the Index.”

The Fund uses a “passive” or indexing approach to attempt to achieve its investment objective. The Fund does not try to outperform the Index and does not generally take temporary defensive positions. Although the Fund intends to fully replicate the Index, at times the Fund may hold a representative sample of the securities in the Index that have aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. This means the Fund may not hold all of the securities included in the Index, its weighting of investment exposure to such stocks or industries may be different from that of the Index and it may hold securities that are not

included in the Index. The Fund will rebalance its portfolio when the Index rebalances. Additionally, if the Fund receives a creation or redemption unit in cash, the Fund repositions its portfolio in response to assets flowing into or out of the Fund.

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index.

The Fund is deemed to be non-diversified under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

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

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

General Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects.

Orphaned Sectors Companies Risks:

- *Alcohol Companies Risk.* Alcohol companies are very competitive and subject to a number of risks. Demographic and product trends, changing consumer preferences, nutritional and health-related concerns, competitive pricing, marketing campaigns, environmental factors, adverse changes in general economic conditions, government regulation, consumer boycotts, risks of product tampering, product liability claims, and the availability and expense of liability insurance can affect the demand for, and success of, such companies' products in the marketplace.
- *Gambling Companies Risk.* Companies in the betting and gaming industry include those engaged in casino operations, racetrack operations, sports and horse race betting operations, online gaming operations and/or the provision of related equipment and technologies. The betting and gaming industry is characterized by an increasingly high degree of

competition among a large number of participants including from participants performing illegal activities or unregulated companies. Expansion of betting in other jurisdictions (both regulated and unregulated) could increase competition with existing betting and gaming companies, which could have an adverse impact on their financial condition, operations and cash flows. These companies also may be subject to increasing regulatory constraints, particularly with respect to cybersecurity and privacy. Companies operating in the betting and gaming industry are subject to the risk of significant litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which may adversely affect and financially harm companies in which the Fund may invest.

- *Tobacco Companies Risk.* Tobacco companies are very competitive and subject to a number of risks. Demographic and product trends, changing consumer preferences, nutritional and health-related concerns, competitive pricing, marketing campaigns, environmental factors, adverse changes in general economic conditions, government regulation, consumer boycotts, risks of product tampering, product liability claims, and the availability and expense of liability insurance can affect the demand for, and success of, such companies' products in the marketplace. Tobacco companies in particular may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation.
- *Fossil Fuel Companies Risk.* The profitability of fossil fuel companies is related to worldwide energy prices, including all sources of energy, and exploration and production costs. The price of fossil fuels, the earnings of fossil fuels companies, and the value of such companies' securities can be extremely volatile. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. Short-term oil prices are largely driven by worldwide economic growth. In addition, if the transition to alternative energy sources accelerates in the near future fossil fuel companies may be adversely affected.
- *Nuclear Energy Companies Risk.* Nuclear energy companies may face considerable risk as a result of, among other risks, incidents and accidents, breaches of security, ill-intentioned acts of terrorism, air crashes, natural disasters (such as floods or earthquakes), equipment malfunctions or mishandling in storage, handling, transportation, treatment or conditioning of substances and nuclear materials. Such events could have serious consequences, especially in case of radioactive contamination and irradiation of the environment, for the general population, as well as a material, negative impact on nuclear energy companies.
- *Weapons Companies Risk.* Weapons manufacturers rely to a large extent on U.S. (and other) Government demand for their products and services and may be significantly affected by changes in government regulations and spending, as well as economic conditions and industry consolidation. Weapons companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation.

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.

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *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.
- *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.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (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. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Index Risk. The Index may not reflect all companies meeting the Index’s eligibility criteria if certain characteristics of a company are not known at the time the Index is composed or reconstituted. Additionally, the Index is new, so investors do not have the benefit of a long track record to assess the potential risks associated with the Index over various market periods.

Market Capitalization Risk.

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

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (“Underlying Shares”). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

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.

Third Party Data Risk. The composition of the Index, and consequently the Fund’s portfolio, is heavily dependent on information and data calculated and published by an independent third party calculation agent (“Third Party Data”). When Third Party Data proves to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Third Party Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can also be expected to reflect the errors.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Fund’s investment adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, calculation agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, calculation agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund’s

average annual total returns compare with those of the Index and a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.constrainedcapitaletfs.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: Toroso Investments, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

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."

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser 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.

THE CONSTRAINED CAPITAL ESG ORPHANS DAILY INVERSE ETF – FUND SUMMARY

The **Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF** (the “Fund”) seeks *daily* investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (or opposite) of the performance of the ESG Orphans Index (the “Index”). The pursuit of *daily inverse* investment goals means that the Fund may be riskier than alternatives that do not seek inverse performance. **The return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The Fund’s returns for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from -100% of the return of the Index for the same period.** As a consequence, longer holding periods and higher volatility of the Index increase the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the return of the Index. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods longer or shorter than a trading day should not be expected to be -100% of the performance of the Index for that same period of time.

The Fund presents different risks than other types of funds. The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking *daily inverse* (-1X) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of shorting, and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is designed as a short-term trading vehicle for investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Index’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the Index’s performance decreases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to 100% of the *inverse (or opposite)* of the *daily* performance of the Index. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than a single day.**

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 Fee	0.95%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.95%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years
\$97	\$303

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective, under normal circumstances, by investing in swap agreements and short positions that provide inverse (opposite) or short exposure to the Index equal to at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus borrowing for investment purposes). Simply stated, when the Index goes up, the Fund is designed to lose value. Similarly, when the Index goes down, the Fund is designed to increase in value. The Index is owned by Constrained Capital LLC, the sponsor of the Fund ("Constrained Capital" or "Sponsor"). The Index is calculated, administered, and published by Solactive AG ("Solactive"), which is the Index's administrator (the "Index Administrator"). The Index Administrator independently prices the Index on a continuous basis during equity market hours.

The Index includes free-float market capitalization weighted companies and is comprised of U.S.-listed stocks and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") of companies whose primary business is in a sector or sub-sector (each, an "Orphaned Sector") that is commonly "orphaned", discarded, or excluded by Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG")-centric mutual funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The universe of potential Index constituents begins with the securities included in the Solactive GBS Global Markets Investable Universe USD Index that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ"), or that have an ADR that trades on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ. Eligible Index constituents are then sorted by market capitalization from largest to smallest. The list of potential Index constituents is narrowed to include only those U.S.-listed equity securities that are classified in an Orphaned Sector under the FactSet Standard Industry Classification System.

The Index methodology currently considers the following as Orphaned Sectors: fossil fuel energy, nuclear power, tobacco, weapons/firearms, alcohol and gambling. Each Orphaned Sector and the corresponding FactSet Industries are set forth in the table below:

Orphaned Sector	FactSet Industry
Fossil Fuel Energy	Integrated Oil, Oil & Gas Production, Oil Refining/Marketing, Coal
Nuclear Power	Electric Utilities
Tobacco	Tobacco
Weapons / Firearms	Aerospace & Defense*
Alcohol	Beverages: Alcoholic
Gambling	Casinos/Gaming

- * A company that is classified as part of the Aerospace & Defense industry by FactSet is eligible for inclusion in the Index only if the company description also includes one of the following key words: weapon(s), military, missile(s), firearm(s), or national security.

The list of potential Index constituents is further narrowed to include only the 12 largest companies by market capitalization for each Orphaned Sector. From that list, the 50 largest companies by free float market capitalization are selected for inclusion in the Index provided that the maximum exposure to any one Orphaned Sector in the Index is capped at 25%. As of May 10, 2022, the Index consists of 50 companies. Individual companies within the Index will constitute no more than 10% of the total index. The Index methodology will also limit individual company positions so that, in the aggregate, the individual companies that would constitute more than 5% of the Index constitute no more than 50% of the total Index at each rebalance (e.g., changes may be made to both the Index constituents and their weights based on the Index methodology) and reweighting (e.g., Index constituents are unchanged but their weights may change). The Index is rebalanced annually in May and reweighted each November. Additional information about the Index's construction is shown below under the heading "Additional Information about the Index."

The Fund will enter into swap agreements with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year whereby the Fund and the global financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the Index. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a "basket" of securities representing the Index.

The Fund may gain inverse exposure by investing in a combination of financial instruments, such as swaps that provide short exposure to the Index, to a representative sample of the securities in the Index that has aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index, or to an ETF that tracks the same Index or a substantially similar index. The Fund may also gain inverse exposure by shorting securities included in the Index, or shorting an ETF with substantially similar characteristics as the securities that comprise the Index. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for directly shorting securities in order to gain inverse exposure to the Index or its components. When the Fund shorts securities, including the securities of another investment company, it borrows shares of that security or investment company, which it then sells. The Fund closes out a short sale by purchasing the security that it has sold short and returning that security to the entity that lent the security.

Additionally, the Fund will invest its remaining assets in: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times consistent with its stated inverse investment objective, but may not always have inverse exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of inverse exposure to securities or industries may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may have inverse exposure to securities, ETFs or financial instruments not included in the Index. The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the value of the securities in the Index. At the close of the markets each trading day, Toroso Investments, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, positions the Fund's portfolio so that its exposure to the Index is consistent with the Fund's inverse investment objective. For example, if the Index has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise, meaning that the Fund's exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the Index has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall, meaning the Fund's exposure will need to be reduced and that a shareholder should lose money, a result that is the opposite of traditional index tracking ETFs. This re-positioning strategy may result in high portfolio turnover.

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index.

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

The terms “daily,” “day,” and “trading day,” refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day’s return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from -100% of the return of the Index over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Index performance is flat over time, and as a result of daily rebalancing, the Index’s volatility and the effects of compounding, it is even possible that the Fund will lose money over time while the Index’s performance decreases over a period longer than a single day.

Principal Investment Risks

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

Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which they appear.

Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily inverse investment objective and the Fund’s performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from -100% of the Index’s performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are inverse and that rebalance daily. For an inverse fund, if adverse daily performance of the reference asset reduces the amount of a shareholder’s investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder’s investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the reference assets increases the amount of a shareholder’s investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder’s investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the Index’s volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Index during the shareholder’s holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the Index’s volatility could affect the Fund’s performance. Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) Index volatility; b) Index performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect to the securities in the Index. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – Index volatility and Index performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of the Index’s volatility and the Index’s performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to the portfolio securities included in the Index; (ii) there were no Fund

expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain inverse exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher Index volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from -100% of the performance of the Index.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose -6.1% if the Index provided no return over a one year period during which the Index experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Index annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one year period widens to approximately -43.0%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund. **For instance, if the Index’s annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose approximately -63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative return of the Index for the year was 0%.**

Areas shaded dark gray represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than -100% of the performance of the Index and those shaded light gray represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return equal to or more than -100% of the performance of the Index. The Fund’s actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in “Daily Inverse Correlation/Tracking Risk” below.

Index Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Index Return	Inverse (-100%) One Year Index	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
		-60%	60%	147.5%	134.9%	94.7%
-50%	50%	98.0%	87.9%	55.8%	14.0%	-26.4%
-40%	40%	65.0%	56.6%	29.8%	-5.0%	-38.7%
-30%	30%	41.4%	34.2%	11.3%	-18.6%	-47.4%
-20%	20%	23.8%	17.4%	-2.6%	-28.8%	-54.0%
-10%	10%	10.0%	4.4%	-13.5%	-36.7%	-59.1%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	-10%	-10.0%	-14.6%	-29.2%	-48.2%	-66.6%
20%	-20%	-17.5%	-21.7%	-35.1%	-52.5%	-69.3%
30%	-30%	-23.8%	-27.7%	-40.1%	-56.2%	-71.7%
40%	-40%	-29.3%	-32.9%	-44.4%	-59.3%	-73.7%
50%	-50%	-34.0%	-37.4%	-48.1%	-62.0%	-75.5%
60%	-60%	-38.1%	-41.3%	-51.3%	-64.4%	-77.0%

The Index commenced operations on May 10, 2022 and therefore historical index volatility and performance are not yet available. In the future historical Index volatility and performance will be presented in this section. Historical Index volatility and performance are not indications of what the Index volatility and performance will be in the future.

For information regarding the effects of volatility and Index performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see “Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds – the Impact of Compounding” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus, and “Special Note Regarding the Correlation Risks of the Fund” in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund’s investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, leverage, imperfect daily correlations with underlying investments or the Fund’s other portfolio holdings,

higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the Index and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

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

Swap Agreements. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure swap agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. If the Adviser is unable to enter into swap agreements that provide inverse exposure to the Index, the Fund may not meet its investment objective.

The swap agreements in which the Fund invests are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which generally has less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives instruments. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a basket of securities.

If the Index has a dramatic move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Index later reverses all or a portion of its movement.

Counterparty Risk. The risk of loss to the Fund for swap transactions that are entered into on a net basis depends on which party is obligated to pay the net amount to the other party. If the counterparty is obligated to pay the net amount to the Fund, the risk of loss to the Fund is loss of the entire amount that the Fund is entitled to receive. If the Fund is obligated to pay the net amount, the Fund's risk of loss is generally limited to that net amount. If a swap agreement involves the exchange of the entire principal value of a security, the entire principal value of that security is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. A counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations or may fail to return holdings that are subject to the agreement with the counterparty. If the counterparty or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. Additionally, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or may decide to change its leveraged investment objective.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a part of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with its investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Index that is significantly greater or significantly less than its stated multiple. The Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective, leading to significantly greater losses or reduced gains.

Shorting Risk. A short position is a financial arrangement in which the short position appreciates in value when a reference asset falls in value and depreciates in value when the reference asset rises in value. Short positions therefore may be riskier and more speculative than traditional investments.

Obtaining inverse or "short" exposure through the use of derivatives such as swap agreements may expose the Fund to certain risks such as an increase in volatility or decrease in the liquidity of the securities of the underlying short position. If the Fund were to experience this volatility or decreased liquidity, the Fund's return may be lower, the Fund's ability to obtain inverse exposure through the use of derivatives may be limited or the Fund may be required to obtain inverse exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. If the securities underlying the short positions are thinly traded or have a limited market due to various factors, including regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities or counterparties. The Fund may not be able to issue additional Creation Units during period when it cannot meet its investment objective due to these factors. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

Daily Inverse Correlation/Tracking Risk. Investors will lose money when the Index rises, which is a result that is the opposite from traditional index funds. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its daily inverse investment objective. The Fund's exposure to the Index is impacted by the Index's movement. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to the Index at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Index increases on days when the Index is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and high volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels. Due to the inverse nature of the Fund's investment strategy, the occurrence of some of these events or market conditions discussed below may be favorable to the Fund's returns; however, nonoccurrence of these events below could have no effect on the Fund's returns, or could cause the value of the Fund's assets to decrease.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily inverse investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such stocks or industries may be different from that of the Index. The Fund may also have exposure to securities or financial instruments that are not included in the Index. The Fund may also use other investment companies, such as ETFs, as reference assets for derivative instruments, which may result in increased tracking error. Additionally, an ETF's performance may differ from the index it tracks, thus resulting in additional tracking error for the Fund.

The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, which may negatively impact the Fund's inverse correlation to the Index. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily inverse investment objective.

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

General Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects.

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.

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity

providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may have less cash efficiency and pay out higher annual capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the in-kind redemption process was used. In addition, cash redemption costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses, which might not have otherwise been incurred if the redemption was fully in-kind.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.
- *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.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (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. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

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

Index Risk. The Index may not reflect all companies meeting the Index's eligibility criteria if certain characteristics of a company are not known at the time the Index is composed or reconstituted. Additionally, the Index is new, so investors do not have the benefit of a long track record to assess the potential risks associated with the Index over various market periods.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the value of the Index at the market close on the first trading day and the value

of the Index at the time of purchase. If the Index loses value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the Index rises, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the inverse of the performance of the Index.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities of the Index experiences a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately, or may experience significant premiums or discounts, or widened bid-ask spreads. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of trading on the Exchange and incur significant losses.

Market Capitalization Risk.

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

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

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest directly in another investment company by purchasing shares of the investment company. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying fund as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such underlying fund. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability

to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risk” described above.

Third Party Data Risk. The composition of the Index, and consequently the Fund’s portfolio, is heavily dependent on information and data calculated and published by an independent third party calculation agent (“Third Party Data”). When Third Party Data proves to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Third Party Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can also be expected to reflect the errors.

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

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Fund’s investment adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, calculation agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, calculation agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser: Toroso Investments, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

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.”

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objectives

Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF. The Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF (the “Passive ETF”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, track the ESG Orphans Index (the “Index”).

Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF. The Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF (the “Inverse ETF”) seeks investment results that correspond to the inverse (-100%) of the performance of the Index, before fees and expenses. If, on a given day, the Index gains 1%, the Inverse ETF is designed to lose approximately 1% (which is equal to -100% of 1%). Conversely, if the Index loses 1% on a given day, the Inverse ETF is designed to gain approximately 1%. The Inverse ETF seeks inverse investment results on a daily basis — from the close of regular trading on one trading day to the close on the next trading day — which should not be equated with seeking an inverse investment objective for any other period.

The Passive ETF and the Inverse ETF are each a “Fund” and collectively referred to as the “Funds.”

The Inverse ETF seeks to provide a return which is an inverse (-100%) of the daily performance of the Index. The Inverse Fund does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, provide returns which are not the inverse (-100%) of the return of the Index for periods other than a single day. The Inverse ETF rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses.

The exposure to the Index received by an investor who purchases the Inverse ETF intra-day will differ from the Inverse ETF's stated daily inverse investment objective by an amount determined by the movement of the Index from its value at the end of the prior day. If the Index moves in a direction favorable to the Inverse ETF between the close of the market on one trading day through the time on the next trading day when the investor purchases Fund shares, the investor will receive less exposure to the Index than the Inverse ETF's stated daily inverse investment objective. Conversely, if Index moves in a direction adverse to the Inverse ETF, the investor will receive more exposure to the Index than the Inverse ETF's stated daily inverse investment objective.

As used in this Prospectus, the terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," refer to the period from the regular close of the markets on one trading day to the regular close of the markets on the next trading day.

The Inverse ETF is designed as a short-term trading vehicle. The Inverse is intended to be used by investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios.

The Inverse ETF is not suitable for all investors. The Inverse ETF is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Such investors are expected to monitor and manage their portfolios frequently. The Inverse ETF is designed as a short-term trading vehicle for investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. Investors in the Inverse ETF should: (a) understand the consequences of seeking daily inverse investment results; and (b) understand the risk of shorting. Investors in the Inverse ETF should intend to actively monitor and manage their investments. Investors who do not understand the Inverse ETF or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments should not buy the Inverse ETF.

There is no assurance that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives and an investment in a Fund could lose money. No single Fund is a complete investment program.

Shares of each Fund ("Shares") upon commencement of operations will be listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), where the market prices for the Shares may be different from the intra-day value of the Shares disseminated by the Exchange and from their net asset value ("NAV"). Unlike conventional mutual funds, Shares are not individually redeemable directly with a Fund. Rather, each Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in large blocks of Shares called "Creation Units." Creation Units of the Funds are issued and redeemed for cash. As a result, retail investors generally will not be able to purchase or redeem Shares directly from, or with, each Fund. Most retail investors will purchase or sell Shares in the secondary market through a broker.

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

Additional Information About the Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF Principal Investment Strategies

The Inverse ETF seeks the inverse (-1X) (or opposite) of the performance of the Index on a given day. The Adviser creates net “short” positions for the Inverse ETF by holding a combination of financial instruments, such as swaps that provide short exposure to the Index, to a representative sample of the securities in the Index that has aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index, or to an ETF that tracks the same Index or a substantially similar index. The Inverse ETF may also gain inverse exposure by shorting securities included in the Index, or shorting an ETF with substantially similar characteristics as the securities that comprise the Index. The Inverse ETF invests in derivatives as a substitute for directly shorting securities in order to gain inverse exposure to the Index or its components. Short positions move in the opposite direction of the Index, advancing when the Index declines and declining when the Index advances.

At the close of the markets each trading day, the Adviser positions the Inverse ETF’s portfolio so that its exposure to the Index is consistent with the Inverse ETF’s daily inverse investment objective. The impact of market movements during the day determines whether a portfolio needs to be repositioned. If the value of the Index has risen on a given day, the Inverse ETF’s assets (*i.e.*, net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes, if any) should fall, meaning its exposure will typically need to be decreased. Conversely, if the value of the Index has fallen on a given day, the Inverse ETF’s net assets should rise, meaning its exposure will typically need to be increased. The Adviser increases the Inverse ETF’s exposure when its assets rise and reduces Inverse ETF’s exposure when its assets fall.

If the Inverse ETF is unable to obtain sufficient leveraged exposure to the Index due to the limited availability of necessary investments or financial instruments, the Inverse ETF could, among other things, limit or suspend creation units until the Adviser determines that the requisite exposure to the Index is obtainable. During the period that creation units are suspended, the Inverse ETF could trade at a significant premium or discount to its NAV and could experience substantial redemptions.

The Effects of Fees and Expenses on the Return of the Inverse ETF for a Single Trading Day.

The Inverse ETF seeks to provide a daily return which is the inverse (or opposite) of the daily return of the Index. To create the necessary exposure, the Inverse ETF engages in short selling — borrowing and selling securities it does not own. The money that the Inverse ETF receives from short sales — the short sale proceeds — is an asset of the Inverse ETF that can generate income to help offset the Inverse ETF’s operating expenses. However, the costs of creating short exposure, which may require the Inverse ETF’s counterparties to borrow and sell certain securities, may offset or outweigh such income. As the holder of a short position, the Inverse ETF also is responsible for paying the dividends and interest accruing on the short position, which is an expense to the Inverse ETF that could cause the Inverse ETF to lose money on the short sale and may adversely affect its performance. The Inverse ETF will reposition its portfolio at the end of every trading day. Therefore, if an investor purchases Inverse ETF shares at close of the markets on a given trading day, the investor’s exposure to the Index would reflect 100% of the inverse performance of the Index during the following trading day, subject to the charges and expenses noted above.

The Inverse ETF may have difficulty in achieving its daily inverse investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, accounting standards, significant purchase and redemption activity by Fund shareholders and/or disruptions or a temporary lack of liquidity in the markets for the securities held by the Inverse ETF.

The Inverse ETF seeks daily returns while repositioning exposure daily. Therefore, for a period longer than one day, the pursuit of a daily investment objective will result in daily compounding. This means that the return of the Index over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Inverse ETF’s daily target (*i.e.*, -100%) generally will not equal the Inverse ETF’s performance over that same period. As a consequence, investors should not plan to hold the Inverse ETF unmonitored for periods longer than a single trading day. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day or for a period different than a trading day will not be the product of the return of the Inverse ETF’s daily inverse investment objective and the performance of the Index for the full trading day. The Inverse ETF is not suitable for all investors.

Consider the following examples:

Amy is considering investments in two funds, Funds A and B. Fund A is a traditional index ETF which seeks (before fees and expenses) to match the performance of the hypothetical index (the “Hypothetical Index”). Similar to the Inverse ETF, Fund B is an ETF that seeks daily investment results (before fees and expenses) that correspond to -100% of the daily performance of the Hypothetical Index (the “Hypothetical Inverse Fund”).

On Day 1, the Hypothetical Index’s value increases in value from 100 to 105, a gain of 5%. On Day 2, the Hypothetical Index’s value decreases in value from 105 back to 100, a loss of 4.76%. In the aggregate, the value of the Hypothetical Index has not moved.

An investment in Fund A would be expected to gain 5% on Day 1 and lose 4.76% on Day 2, returning the investment to its original value.

A \$100 investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund would be expected to lose 5% on Day 1 (-100% of 5%) but gain 4.76% on Day 2.

Day	Hypothetical Index Performance	Hypothetical Inverse Fund Performance	Value of Hypothetical Inverse Fund Investment
			\$100.00
1	5.00%	-5.00%	\$95.00
2	-4.76%	4.76%	\$99.52

In the case of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund, although the percentage decrease on Day 2 is sufficient to bring the value of the Hypothetical Index back to its starting point, because the inverse of that percentage is applied to a lower principal amount on Day 2, the Hypothetical Inverse Fund has a loss.

(These calculations do not include the charges for fund fees and expenses.) As you can see, an investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund has additional risks due to the effects of compounding on the Hypothetical Inverse Fund.

An investor who purchases shares of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund intra-day will generally receive more, or less, than -100% exposure to the Hypothetical Index from that point until the end of the trading day. The actual exposure will be largely a function of the performance of the Hypothetical Index from the end of the prior trading day. If the Hypothetical Inverse Fund shares are held for a period longer than a single trading day, the Hypothetical Inverse Fund’s performance is likely to deviate from -100% of the return of the Hypothetical Index’s performance for the longer period. This deviation will increase with higher Hypothetical Index volatility and longer holding periods.

Examples of the Impact of Index Volatility. The Inverse ETF rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day’s gains or reducing exposure in response to that day’s losses. Daily rebalancing will typically cause the Inverse ETF to lose money if the Index experiences volatility. Volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in returns over a defined period. For periods longer than a trading day, volatility in the performance of the Index from day to day is the primary cause of any disparity between the Inverse ETF’s actual returns and the returns of the Index for such period. Volatility causes such disparity because it exacerbates the effects of compounding on the Inverse ETF’s returns.

Consider the following three examples that demonstrate the effect of volatility on a hypothetical fund seeking an -100% correlation with a hypothetical fund:

Example 1 – Hypothetical Index Experiences Volatility with Trend

Amy invests \$10.00 in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund at the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the Hypothetical Index’s value decreases by 2%. Amy’s investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund rises 2% to \$10.20. Amy holds her investment

through the close of trading on Day 3, during which the Hypothetical Index's value decrease an additional 2.04%. The NAV of Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund rises to \$10.41, a gain during Day 3 of 2.04%. For the two day period since Amy invested in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund, the Hypothetical Index's value lost 4% although Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund increased by 4.1%. Because the Hypothetical Index continued to trend downwards, Amy's return closely correlates to -100% of the return of the Hypothetical Index Fund for the period.

Example 2 – Hypothetical Index Experiences Volatility with Trend Reversal

Amy invests \$10.00 in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund after the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the Hypothetical Index's value decreases by 2%, and Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund rises by 2% to \$10.20. Amy continues to hold her investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund through the end of Day 3, during which the Hypothetical Index's value increases by 4.08%. Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund declines by 4.08%, from \$10.20 to \$9.78. For the two day period since Amy invested in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund, the Hypothetical Index's value gained 2% while Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund decreased from \$10 to \$9.78, a 2.20% loss. The volatility of the Hypothetical Index and the trend reversal affected the correlation between the Hypothetical Index's return for the two day period and Amy's return. In this situation, Amy lost more than -100% the return of the Hypothetical Index.

Example 3 – Intra-day Investment with Volatility and Trend Reversal

The examples above assumed that Amy purchased the Hypothetical Inverse Fund at the close of trading on Day 1 and sold her investment at the close of trading on a subsequent day. However, if she made an investment intra-day, she would have received a notional exposure to the Hypothetical Index determined by the performance of the Hypothetical Index from the end of the prior trading day until her time of purchase on the next trading day.

Consider the following example.

Amy invests \$10.00 in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund at 11 a.m. on Day 2. From the close of trading on Day 1 until 11 a.m. on Day 2, the Hypothetical Index's value decreased by 2%. In light of that loss, the Hypothetical Inverse Fund's notional exposure to the Hypothetical Index at the point at which Amy invests is -96%. From 11 a.m. when Amy purchased the Hypothetical Inverse Fund to 2 p.m. on Day 2, the Hypothetical Index's value decreases by 8.16%, and Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund rises 7.83% (which is the Hypothetical Index gain of 8.16% multiplied by the 96% notional exposure to the Hypothetical Index that she received) to \$10.78. Amy continues to hold her investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund through the close of trading on Day 2, during which the Hypothetical Index's value increases by 22.22%. Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund declines by 18.2%, from \$10.78 to \$8.82. For the period of Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund, the Hypothetical Index's value increased by 12.25%, while Amy's investment in the Hypothetical Inverse Fund decreased from \$10.00 to \$8.82, an 11.8% loss. The volatility of the Hypothetical Index affected the correlation between the Hypothetical Index's return for the period and Amy's return. In this situation, Amy lost less than -100% of the return of the Hypothetical Index. Amy's investment was also affected because she missed the first 2% move of the Hypothetical Index and had a notional exposure to the Hypothetical Index of -96% for the remainder of Day 2.

The Inverse ETF is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Such investors are expected to monitor and manage their portfolios frequently. Investors in the Inverse ETF should: (a) understand the consequences of seeking daily investment results, (b) understand the risks of shorting and investing in swap agreements, and (c) intend to actively monitor and manage their investments. Investors who do not understand the Inverse ETF or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments should not buy the Inverse ETF. There is no assurance that the Inverse ETF will achieve its investment objective and an investment in the Inverse ETF could lose money. No single Fund is a complete investment program.

Market Volatility. The Inverse ETF seeks to provide a return which is -100% of the daily performance of the Index. The Inverse ETF does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, provide returns which are -100% of the return of the Index for periods other than a single day. The Inverse ETF rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day’s gains or reducing exposure in response to that day’s losses.

Daily rebalancing will impair the Inverse ETF’s performance if the Index experiences volatility. For instance, the Inverse ETF would be expected to lose 4% (as shown in Table 1 below) if the Index provided no return over a one year period and experienced annualized volatility of 20%. If the Index’s annualized volatility were to rise to 40%, the hypothetical loss for a one year period for the Inverse Fund widens to approximately 18%.

Table 1

Index Volatility Range	Inverse ETF Loss
10%	-1%
20%	-4%
30%	-11%
40%	-18%
50%	-22%
60%	-32%
70%	-39%
80%	-47%
90%	-54%
100%	-63%

Note that at higher volatility levels, there is a chance of a significant loss of Inverse ETF assets even if the value of the Index is flat. For instance, if annualized volatility of the Index were 100%, the Inverse ETF would be expected to lose more than 60% of its value, even if the Index returned 0% for the year. Volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in returns.

Table 2 shows the annualized historical volatility rate for the Index.

Since market volatility has negative implications for the Inverse ETF which rebalances daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Inverse ETF particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility ranges in Table 2 to give investors some sense of the risks of holding the Inverse ETF for longer periods over the period since inception of the Index. Historical volatility and performance for the Index are not likely indicative of future volatility and performance. The Index commenced operations on May 10, 2022 and therefore historical index volatility and performance are not yet available. In the future historical Index volatility will be presented in this section. Historical Index volatility are not indications of what the Index volatility and performance will be in the future.

Table 2 – Historic Volatility of the Index

	Historical Volatility Rate
ESG Orphans Index <i>(Commenced Operations May 10, 2022)</i>	N/A

The Projected Returns of the Inverse ETF for Intra-Day Purchases. Because the Inverse ETF rebalances its portfolio once daily, an investor who purchases shares during a day will likely have more, or less, than -100% investment exposure to the Index. The exposure to the Index received by an investor who purchases the Inverse ETF intra-day will differ from the Inverse ETF's stated daily investment objective (i.e., -100%) by an amount determined by the movement of the Index from its value at the end of the prior day. If the Index moves in a direction favorable to the Inverse ETF between the close of the market on one trading day through the time on the next trading day when the investor purchases Inverse ETF shares, the investor will receive less inverse exposure to the Index than the stated fund daily investment objective (i.e., -100%).

Conversely, if the Index moves in a direction adverse to the Inverse ETF, the investor will receive more inverse exposure to the Index than the stated fund daily inverse investment objective (i.e., -100%).

Table 3 below indicates the hypothetical exposure to the Hypothetical Index that an intra-day purchase of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund would be expected to provide based upon the movement in the value of the Hypothetical Index from the close of the market on the prior trading day. Such exposure holds until a subsequent sale on that same trading day or until the close of the market on that trading day. For instance, if the Hypothetical Index has moved 2% in a direction favorable to the Hypothetical Inverse Fund, the investor would receive inverse exposure to the performance of the Hypothetical Index from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately 96% of the investor's investment.

Conversely, if the Hypothetical Index has moved 2% in a direction unfavorable to the Hypothetical Inverse Fund, an investor at that point would receive inverse exposure to the performance of the Hypothetical Index from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately -104% of the investor's investment.

The table below includes a range of Hypothetical Index moves from 5% to -5% and the corresponding exposure for the Hypothetical Inverse Fund. Movement of the Hypothetical Index Fund beyond the range noted below will result in exposure further from the Hypothetical Inverse Fund's daily investment objective.

Table 3

Hypothetical Index Move	Resulting Exposure for the Hypothetical Inverse Fund
-5%	-90%
-4%	-92%
-3%	-94%
-2%	-96%
-1%	-98%
0%	-100%
1%	-102%
2%	-104%
3%	-106%
4%	-108%
5%	-110%

The Projected Returns of the Inverse ETF for Periods Other Than a Single Trading Day. The Inverse ETF seeks investment results on a daily basis — from the close of regular trading on one trading day to the close on the next trading day — which should not be equated with seeking an investment objective for any other period. For instance, if the Index gains 10% for a week, the Inverse ETF should not be expected to provide a return of -10% for the week even if it meets its daily investment objective throughout the week. This is true because of the financing charges noted above but also because the pursuit of daily investment objectives may result in daily compounding, which means that the return of the Index over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Inverse ETF's daily inverse investment objective (-100%) will not generally equal the Inverse

ETF's performance over that same period. In addition, the effects of compounding become greater the longer Shares are held beyond a single trading day.

The following tables set out a range of hypothetical daily performances during a given 10 trading days of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund compared to the Hypothetical Index and demonstrate how changes in the Hypothetical Index's hypothetical performance would compare to the performance of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund for a trading day and cumulatively up to, and including, the entire 10 trading day period. The charts are based on a hypothetical \$100 investment in the hypothetical funds over a 10 trading day period and do not reflect fees or expenses of any kind.

Table 4 – The Hypothetical Index Lacks a Clear Trend

Hypothetical Index				Hypothetical Inverse Fund		
	Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	100.00			\$100.00		
Day 1	105.00	5.00%	5.00%	\$ 95.0	-5.00%	-5.00%
Day 2	110.00	4.76%	10.00%	\$ 90.4	-4.76%	-9.53%
Day 3	100.00	-9.09%	0.00%	\$ 98.6	9.09%	-1.31%
Day 4	90.00	-10.00%	-10.00%	\$108.55	10.00%	8.55%
Day 5	85.00	-5.56%	-15.00%	\$114.58	5.56%	14.58%
Day 6	100.00	17.65%	0.00%	\$ 94.3	-17.65%	-5.65%
Day 7	95.00	-5.00%	-5.00%	\$ 99.0	5.00%	-0.94%
Day 8	100.00	5.26%	0.00%	\$ 93.8	-5.26%	-6.16%
Day 9	105.00	5.00%	5.00%	\$ 89.1	-5.00%	-10.86%
Day 10	100.00	-4.76%	0.00%	\$ 93.3	4.76%	-6.62%

The cumulative performance of the Hypothetical Index in Table 4 is 0% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund for the 10 trading day period is -6.62%. The volatility of the Hypothetical Index's performance and lack of a clear trend results in performance for the Hypothetical Inverse Fund for the period which bears little relationship to the performance of the Hypothetical Index for the 10 trading day period.

Table 5 – The Hypothetical Index Rises in a Clear Trend

Hypothetical Index				Hypothetical Inverse Fund		
	Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	100.00			\$100.00		
Day 1	102.00	2.00%	2.00%	\$ 98.0	-2.00%	-2.00%
Day 2	104.00	1.96%	4.00%	\$ 96.0	-1.96%	-3.93%
Day 3	106.00	1.92%	6.00%	\$ 94.2	-1.92%	-5.78%
Day 4	108.00	1.89%	8.00%	\$ 92.4	-1.89%	-7.57%
Day 5	110.00	1.85%	10.00%	\$ 90.7	-1.85%	-9.28%
Day 6	112.00	1.82%	12.00%	\$ 89.0	-1.82%	-10.94%
Day 7	114.00	1.79%	14.00%	\$ 87.4	-1.79%	-12.54%
Day 8	116.00	1.75%	16.00%	\$ 85.9	-1.75%	-14.08%
Day 9	118.00	1.72%	18.00%	\$ 84.4	-1.72%	-15.56%
Day 10	120.00	1.69%	20.00%	\$ 83.0	-1.69%	-16.91%

The cumulative performance of the Hypothetical Index in Table 5 is 20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund for the 10 trading day period is -16.91%. In this case, because of the positive Hypothetical Index trend, the Hypothetical Inverse Fund's decline is less than -100% of the Hypothetical Index gain for the 10 trading day period.

Table 6 – The Hypothetical Index Declines in a Clear Trend

	Hypothetical Index			Hypothetical Inverse Fund		
	Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	100.00			\$100.00		
Day 1	98.00	-2.00%	-2.00%	\$102.00	2.00%	2.00%
Day 2	96.00	-2.04%	-4.00%	\$104.08	2.04%	4.08%
Day 3	94.00	-2.08%	-6.00%	\$106.24	2.08%	6.24%
Day 4	92.00	-2.13%	-8.00%	\$108.50	2.13%	8.50%
Day 5	90.00	-2.17%	-10.00%	\$110.85	2.17%	10.85%
Day 6	88.00	-2.22%	-12.00%	\$113.31	2.22%	13.31%
Day 7	86.00	-2.27%	-14.00%	\$115.88	2.27%	15.88%
Day 8	84.00	-2.33%	-16.00%	\$118.58	2.33%	18.58%
Day 9	82.00	-2.38%	-18.00%	\$121.40	2.38%	21.40%
Day 10	80.00	-2.44%	-20.00%	\$124.36	2.44%	24.36%

The cumulative performance of the Hypothetical Index in Table 6 is -20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical Inverse Fund for the 10 trading day period is 24.36%. In this case, because of the negative Hypothetical Index trend, the Hypothetical Inverse Fund’s gain is greater than 100% of the Hypothetical Index decline for the 10 trading day period.

Additional Information about the Index

Solactive, the Index Administrator, uses the following methodology when constructing the Index.

- 1) The universe of potential Index constituents begins with the securities included in the Solactive GBS Global Markets Investable Universe USD Index that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ, or that have an ADR that trades on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ.
- 2) A company is classified as “orphaned” if it falls within one of the following six Orphaned Sectors based on the FactSet Standard Industry Classification System.

Orphaned Sector	FactSet Industry:
Fossil Fuel Energy	Integrated Oil, Oil & Gas Production, Oil Refining/Marketing, Coal
Nuclear Power	Electric Utilities
Tobacco	Tobacco
Weapons / Firearms	Aerospace & Defense*
Alcohol	Beverages: Alcoholic
Gambling	Casinos/Gaming

* A company that is classified as part of the Aerospace & Defense industry is eligible for inclusion in the Index only if the company description also includes one of the following key words: weapon(s), military, missile(s), firearm(s), or national security.

- 3) All eligible securities are ranked based on their free float market capitalization in a descending order.
- 4) The top 50 highest-ranked securities are selected until the number of index components within an Index Category has reached the maximum number of 12 index components per Index Category. Then, the next-highest ranked securities are selected to reach 50 Index components.

In case less than 50 securities are eligible, all eligible securities are selected, and the Index will consist of less than 50 index constituents. In addition, the Index includes a cap of 10% in any one security and 25% in any one sector.

Manager of Managers Structure

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

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including the Index. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in recently adopted rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. Each Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Funds to invest beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) 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).

Principal Risks of Investing in each Fund

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks" above. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Funds, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each risk summarized below is applicable to both Funds unless otherwise indicated.

Compounding and Market Volatility Risk (*Inverse ETF*). The Fund has a daily inverse investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from -100% of the Index's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are inverse and that rebalance daily. For an inverse fund, if adverse daily performance of the reference asset reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the reference assets increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the Index's volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Index during shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the Index’s volatility could affect the Fund’s performance. Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) Index volatility; b) Index performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect to the securities in the Index. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – Index volatility and Index performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of the Index’s volatility and the Index’s performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to the portfolio securities included in the Index; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain inverse exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher Index volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from -100% of the performance of the Index.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose -6.1% if the Index provided no return over a one year period during which the Index experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Index annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one year period widens to approximately -43.0%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund. **For instance, if the Index’s annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose approximately -63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative return of the Index for the year was 0%.**

Areas shaded dark gray represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than -100% of the performance of the Index and those shaded light gray represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than -100% of the performance of the Index. The Fund’s actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in “Daily Inverse Correlation/Tracking Risk” below.

Index Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Index Return	Inverse (-100%) One Year Index	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
		-60%	60%	147.5%	134.9%	94.7%
-50%	50%	98.0%	87.9%	55.8%	14.0%	-26.4%
-40%	40%	65.0%	56.6%	29.8%	-5.0%	-38.7%
-30%	30%	41.4%	34.2%	11.3%	-18.6%	-47.4%
-20%	20%	23.8%	17.4%	-2.6%	-28.8%	-54.0%
-10%	10.0%	10.0%	4.4%	-13.5%	-36.7%	-59.1%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	-10%	-10.0%	-14.6%	-29.2%	-48.2%	-66.6%
20%	-20%	-17.5%	-21.7%	-35.1%	-52.5%	-69.3%
30%	-30%	-23.8%	-27.7%	-40.1%	-56.2%	-71.7%
40%	-40%	-29.3%	-32.9%	-44.4%	-59.3%	-73.7%
50%	-50%	-34.0%	-37.4%	-48.1%	-62.0%	-75.5%
60%	-60%	-38.1%	-41.3%	-51.3%	-64.4%	-77.0%

The Index commenced operations on May 10, 2022 and therefore historical index volatility and performance are not yet available. In the future historical Index volatility and performance will be presented in this section. Historical Index volatility and performance are not indications of what the Index volatility and performance will be in the future.

For information regarding the effects of volatility and Index performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see “Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds – the Impact of Compounding” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus, and “Special Note Regarding the Correlation Risks of the Fund” in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Concentration Risk. Each Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Fund’s Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Counterparty Risk (*Inverse ETF*). The risk of loss to the Fund for swap transactions that are entered into on a net basis depends on which party is obligated to pay the net amount to the other party. If the counterparty is obligated to pay the net amount to the Fund, the risk of loss to the Fund is loss of the entire amount that the Fund is entitled to receive. If the Fund is obligated to pay the net amount, the Fund’s risk of loss is generally limited to that net amount. If a swap agreement involves the exchange of the entire principal value of a security, the entire principal value of that security is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. A counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations or may fail to return holdings that are subject to the agreement with the counterparty. If the counterparty or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. Additionally, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund’s ability to access such collateral, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund’s exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or may decide to change its leveraged investment objective.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, each Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting each Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with each Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which each Fund invests, counterparties with which each Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While each Fund’s service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems

including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, each Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by their service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders. As a result, each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted.

Daily Inverse Correlation/Tracking Risk (*Inverse ETF*). Investors will lose money when the Index rises, which is a result that is the opposite from traditional index funds. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its daily inverse investment objective. The Fund's exposure to the Index is impacted by the Index's movement. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to the Index at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Index increases on days when the Index is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and high volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels. Due to the inverse nature of the Fund's investment strategy, the occurrence of some of these events or market conditions discussed below may be favorable to the Fund's returns; however, nonoccurrence of these events below could have no effect on the Fund's returns, or could cause the value of the Fund's assets to decrease.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily inverse investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such stocks or industries may be different from that of the Index. The Fund may also have exposure to securities or financial instruments that are not included in the Index. The Fund may also use other investment companies, such as ETFs, as reference assets for derivative instruments, which may result in increased tracking error. Additionally, an ETF's performance may differ from the index it tracks, thus resulting in additional tracking error for the Fund.

The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, which may negatively impact the Fund's inverse correlation to the Index. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily inverse investment objective.

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

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

the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

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

Swap Agreements. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure swap agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. If the Adviser is unable to enter into swap agreements that provide inverse exposure to the Index, the Fund may not meet its investment objective.

The swap agreements in which the Fund invests are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which generally has less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives instruments. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a basket of securities.

If the Index has a dramatic move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Index later reverses all or a portion of its movement.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Funds have a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk (Inverse ETF).* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may have less cash efficiency and pay out higher annual capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the in-kind redemption process was used. In addition, cash redemption costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses, which might not have otherwise been incurred if the redemption was fully in-kind.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts

of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the 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 a Fund, asset swings in a 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 a 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.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

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

General Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in a Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent

years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk (*Inverse ETF*). The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase a 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.

Index Risk. The Index may not reflect all companies meeting the Index's eligibility criteria if certain characteristics of a company are not known at the time the Index is composed or reconstituted. Additionally, the Index is new, so investors do not have the benefit of a long track record to assess the potential risks associated with the Index over various market periods.

Intra-Day Investment Risk (*Inverse ETF*). The Fund seeks investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the value of the Index at the market close on the first trading day and the value of the Index at the time of purchase. If the Index loses value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the Index rises, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the inverse of the performance of the Index.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities of the Index experiences a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately, or may experience significant premiums or discounts, or widened bid-ask spreads. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of trading on the Exchange and incur significant losses.

Index Correlation/Tracking Risk (*Passive ETF*). There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. The Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective due to fees, expenses (including rebalancing expenses), transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards, required compliance with the Fund's Exchange listing standards, disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities held by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, costs of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements (diversification requirements), and transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders and other requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment. These are costs that may be incurred by the Fund that are not incurred by the Index. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions or extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Activities surrounding Index reconstitutions and other Index rebalancing events may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index or its weighting of investment exposure to the securities may be different from that of the Index. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

Liquidity Risk (*Inverse ETF*). Some securities held by the Fund, including derivatives, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses,

realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund. To the extent that the Index value increases or decreases significantly, the Fund may be one of many market participants that are attempting to transact in the securities of the Index. Under such circumstances, the market for securities of the Index may lack sufficient liquidity for all market participants' trades. Therefore, the Fund may have more difficulty transacting in the securities or financial instruments and the Fund's transactions could exacerbate the price changes of the securities of the Index and may impact the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Market Capitalization Risk.

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

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

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

Non-Diversification Risk. Each Fund is considered to be non-diversified, 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. As a result, each Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase each Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Orphaned Sectors Companies Risks (Passive ETF):

- *Alcohol Companies Risk.* Companies in the alcohol industry are very competitive and subject to a number of risks. Demographic and product trends, changing consumer preferences, nutritional and health-related concerns, competitive pricing, marketing campaigns, environmental factors, adverse changes in general economic conditions, government regulation, consumer boycotts, risks of product tampering, product liability claims, and the availability and expense of liability insurance can affect the demand for, and success of, such companies' products in the marketplace. Such companies also face risks associated with changing market prices as a result of, among other things, changes in government support and trading policies and agricultural conditions influencing the growth and harvest seasons. Alcohol companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation.

- *Fossil Fuel Companies Risk.* The profitability of fossil fuel companies is related to worldwide energy prices, including all sources of energy, and exploration and production costs. The price of fossil fuels, the earnings of fossil fuels companies, and the value of such companies' securities can be extremely volatile. Such companies are also subject to risks of changes in commodity prices, changes in the global supply of and demand for fossil fuels, interest rates, exchange rates, the price of fossil fuels and the prices of competitive energy services, the imposition of import controls, world events, friction with certain fossil fuel-producing countries, negative perception, and publicity, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, energy conservation, technological developments, labor relations and general economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where fossil fuel companies are located or do business, fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, including political instability, expropriation, social unrest and acts of war, acts of terrorism, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Fossil fuel companies operate in a highly competitive and cyclical industry, with intense price competition. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. In addition, if the transition to alternative energy sources accelerates in the near future fossil fuel companies may be adversely affected.
- *Gambling Companies Risk.* Companies in the betting and gaming industry include those engaged in casino operations, racetrack operations, sports and horse race betting operations, online gaming operations and/or the provision of related equipment and technologies. The betting and gaming industry is characterized by an increasingly high degree of competition among a large number of participants including from participants performing illegal activities or unregulated companies. Expansion of betting in other jurisdictions (both regulated and unregulated) could increase competition with existing betting and gaming companies, which could have an adverse impact on their financial condition, operations and cash flows. In a broader sense, betting and gaming companies face competition from all manner of leisure and entertainment activities, including shopping, athletic events, television and movies, concerts and travel. In addition, established jurisdictions could award additional licenses or permit the expansion or relocation of existing betting and gaming companies. These companies also may be subject to increasing regulatory constraints, particularly with respect to cybersecurity and privacy. In addition to the costs of complying with such constraints, the unintended disclosure of confidential information, whether because of an error or a cybersecurity event, could adversely affect the reputation, profitability and value of these companies. Finally, the betting and gaming industry is characterized by the use of various forms of intellectual property, which are dependent upon patented technologies, trademarked brands and proprietary information. Companies operating in the betting and gaming industry are subject to the risk of significant litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which may adversely affect and financially harm companies in which the Funds may invest.
- *Nuclear Energy Companies Risk.* Nuclear energy companies may face considerable risk as a result of, among other risks, incidents and accidents, breaches of security, ill-intentioned acts of terrorism, air crashes, natural disasters (such as floods or earthquakes), equipment malfunctions or mishandling in storage, handling, transportation, treatment or conditioning of substances and nuclear materials. Such events could have serious consequences, especially in case of radioactive contamination and irradiation of the environment, for the general population, as well as a material, negative impact on nuclear energy companies. In addition, nuclear energy companies are subject to competitive risk associated with the prices of other energy sources, such as natural gas and oil. Consumers of nuclear energy may have the ability to switch between nuclear energy and other energy sources and, as a result, during periods when competing energy sources are less expensive, the revenues of nuclear energy companies may decline with a corresponding impact on earnings.
- *Tobacco Companies Risk.* Tobacco companies are very competitive and subject to a number of risks. Demographic and product trends, changing consumer preferences, nutritional and health-related concerns, competitive pricing,

marketing campaigns, environmental factors, adverse changes in general economic conditions, government regulation, consumer boycotts, risks of product tampering, product liability claims, and the availability and expense of liability insurance can affect the demand for, and success of, such companies' products in the marketplace. Tobacco companies in particular may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation. There is substantial litigation related to tobacco products in the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions, and damages claimed in some of the tobacco-related litigation range into the billions of dollars. The present litigation environment is substantially uncertain, and it is possible that companies with exposure to the tobacco industries could be materially affected by an unfavorable outcome of pending litigation. The tobacco industry faces significant governmental action aimed at reducing the incidence of smoking and seeking to hold tobacco companies responsible for the adverse health effects associated with both smoking and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Governmental actions, combined with the diminishing social acceptance of smoking and private actions to restrict smoking, have resulted in reduced industry volume and may affect the performance of companies in the tobacco industry.

- **Weapons Companies Risk.** Weapons manufacturers rely to a large extent on U.S. (and other) Government demand for their products and services and may be significantly affected by changes in government regulations and spending, as well as economic conditions and industry consolidation. Weapons companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation.

Other Investment Companies Risk (*Inverse ETF*). The Fund may invest directly in another investment company by purchasing shares of the investment company. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying fund as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such underlying fund. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risk" described below.

Passive Investment Risk (*Passive ETF*). The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of its investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index.

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.

Rebalancing Risk (*Inverse ETF*). If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a part of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with its investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Index that is significantly greater or significantly less than its stated multiple. The Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective, leading to significantly greater losses or reduced gains.

Shorting Risk (*Inverse ETF*). A short position is a financial arrangement in which the short position appreciates in value when a reference asset falls in value and depreciates in value when the reference asset rises in value. Short positions therefore may be riskier and more speculative than traditional investments.

Obtaining inverse or "short" exposure through the use of derivatives such as swap agreements may expose the Fund to certain risks such as an increase in volatility or decrease in the liquidity of the securities of the underlying short position. If the Fund were to experience this volatility or decreased liquidity, the Fund's return may be lower, the Fund's ability to obtain inverse exposure through the use of derivatives may be limited or the Fund may be required to obtain inverse exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. If the securities underlying the short positions are thinly traded or have a limited market due to various factors, including regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities or counterparties. The Fund may not be able to issue additional Creation Units during period when it cannot meet its investment objective due to these factors. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

Third Party Data Risk. The composition of the Index, and consequently each Fund's portfolio, is heavily dependent on proprietary Third Party Data. When Third Party Data proves to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Third Party Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can also be expected to reflect the errors.

Tracking Error Risk (*Passive ETF*). As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

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

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, calculation agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, calculation agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Information about the Funds' daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Funds' website at www.constrainedcapitaletfs.com.

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

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Toroso Investments, LLC, 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. The Adviser has experience managing both actively-managed and passively-managed ETFs, as well as those that engage in the use of swaps and other derivatives. As of March 31, 2022, Toroso had assets under management of approximately \$7.9 billion and serves as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 50 registered funds.

Toroso serves as investment adviser to the Funds, and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser is also responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. For the services it provides to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.75% of the Passive ETF's average daily net assets and at an annual rate of 0.95% of the Inverse ETF's average daily net assets. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by each Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, 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").

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a "Portfolio Manager") have served as portfolio managers of each Fund since its inception in 2022. Messrs. Venuto and Ragauss are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

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.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Ragauss serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in September 2020. Mr. Ragauss previously served as Chief Operating Officer and in other roles at CSat Investment Advisory, L.P. from April 2016 to September 2020. Previously, Mr. Ragauss was Assistant Vice President at Huntington National Bank (“Huntington”), where he was Product Manager for the Huntington Funds and Huntington Strategy Shares ETFs, a combined fund complex of almost \$4 billion in assets under management. At Huntington, he led ETF development bringing to market some of the first actively managed ETFs. Mr. Ragauss joined Huntington in 2010. Mr. Ragauss attended Grand Valley State University where he received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and International Business, as well as a minor in French. He is a member of both the National and West Michigan CFA® societies and holds the CFA® designation.

CFA® is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute.

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

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into an agreement with Constrained Capital, under which Constrained Capital assumes the obligation of the Adviser to pay all expenses of each Fund, except Excluded Expenses (such expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses, the “Unitary Expenses”). Although Constrained Capital has agreed to be responsible for the Unitary Expenses, the Adviser retains the ultimate obligation to each Fund to pay such expenses. Constrained Capital will also provide marketing support for each Fund, including hosting the Funds’ website and preparing marketing materials related to the Funds. For these services and payments, Constrained Capital is entitled to a fee, to be paid by the Adviser, based on the total management fee earned by the Adviser with respect to a Fund under the Advisory Agreement less the Unitary Expenses. Constrained Capital does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Funds.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase

and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose 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 Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Funds employ fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value each Fund’s 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, a Fund will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular

valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Board-adopted valuation procedures. 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.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

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

Each 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 Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale or redemption of Fund shares paid to (A) certain "foreign financial institutions" unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") the identity of certain of its account-

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

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

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

satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Foreign Investments by a Fund

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), the Funds' distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is 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, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, 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

When available, information regarding how often Shares of a Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.constrainedcapitaletfs.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 Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights. The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's performance for the applicable Fund's periods of operations. Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF
Constrained Capital ESG Orphans Daily Inverse ETF

Adviser	Toroso Investments, LLC 898 N. Broadway, Suite 2 Massapequa, New York 11758	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 898 N. Broadway, Suite 2 Massapequa, New York 11758
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, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street
Legal Counsel	Godfrey & Kahn, S.C. 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 N. Water St., Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202		

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated May 13, 2021, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about each Fund's investments will be available in the Funds' 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 each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year the Funds are in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at Constrained Capital ESG Orphans ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 800-867-5309.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds will be available:

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

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