

# Dynamic Sector Income Trust

Series 19

## A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

### Investment Objective

The trust seeks to provide investors with the possibility of current dividend income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

### Investment Strategy

The sponsor selects the equity securities of companies and common stock of closed-end investments companies in industries that it believes are best positioned to provide current income for investors in addition to the opportunity to provide for total return potential over the term of the trust. In selecting equity securities for the trust, the sponsor selected from domestic and/or foreign issuers as well as small-cap and/or large-cap issuers. In selecting the equity securities of individual companies, the sponsor considered criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

- Current dividend yield;
- Historical dividend growth rates;
- Free cash flow balances; and
- 1 year, 3 year and 5 year total return performance history

In addition, the sponsor selected closed-end funds that invest with a focus on income-related investment strategies that the sponsor believes will help achieve the investment objective of the trust. In selecting the closed-end funds, the sponsor considered criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

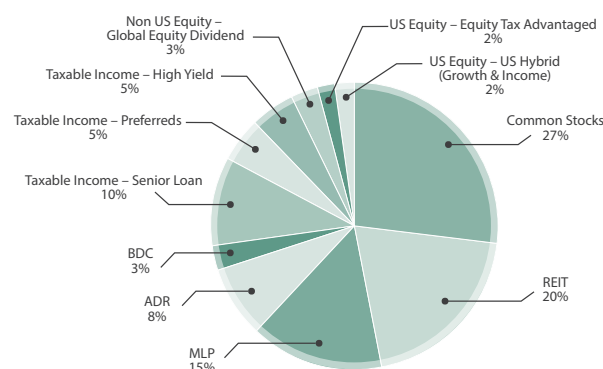
- Current distribution yield;
- Premium or discount to net asset value;
- Undistributed net investment income balances; and
- 1 year, 3 year and 5 year total return performance history.

### Importance of Asset Allocation

This particular series of the Dynamic Sector Income trust Strategy not only focuses on sectors that we believe will perform well during the life of the trust, but emphasizes the importance of asset allocation. This series offers investors exposure to multiple asset classes such as common stock, MLPs, REITs, BDCs, bonds, preferred securities and senior loans through the use of equities and Closed-End Funds.

Asset allocation decisions can be critical to the long-term success of an investment portfolio. The landmark "Determinants of Portfolio Performance" study conducted in 1991 by Brinson, Singer and Beebower, as published in the Financial Analysts Journal, identified asset allocation as being responsible for more than 91% of portfolio performance – many times greater than the selection and timing of individual security transactions.

### Multi-Asset Approach



### Description of Portfolio

INCEPTION DATE:	October 25, 2017
TERMINATION DATE:	October 25, 2019
INITIAL OFFER PRICE	\$10.00
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	100 units (may vary by selling firm)
NUMBER OF ISSUES:	41
DISTRIBUTIONS: <sup>1</sup>	MONTHLY (if any)
EST. NET ANNUAL 1ST YR DISTRIBUTIONS: <sup>2</sup>	\$0.6298 (per unit)
CUSIP (CASH):	83189L 102
CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83189L 110
FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH):	83189L 128
FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83189L 136
TICKER:	SMDSSX

<sup>1</sup>Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on November 25, 2017. The estimated net annual distribution is expected to decline over time because a portion of the securities included in the portfolio will be sold to pay for organization costs, creation and development fee and deferred sales charge. Distributions will fluctuate as a result of unitholder redemptions in addition to securities being sold within the portfolio. Distributions are also subject to the ability of issuers to make dividend payments in the future.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated Net Annual First Year Distribution per unit is computed by dividing the estimated annual income of the underlying securities less the expense per unit by the number of units outstanding. The estimated net annual distributions for subsequent years are expected to be less than estimated distributions for the first year because a portion of the securities included in the trust portfolio will be sold during the first year to pay for organization costs, the creation and development fee and the deferred sales charge. The actual net annual distributions will vary with changes in the trust's fees and expenses and income of the underlying securities.

**Investors should consider the trust's investment objective, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information relevant to an investment in the trust. Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest. If a prospectus did not accompany this literature, please contact SmartTrust at (888) 505-2872 to obtain a free prospectus.**

## Sales Charges<sup>3</sup> (based on a \$10 public offering price)

### Standard Accounts

Transactional Sales Charge:	Initial	0.00%
	Deferred	2.25%
Creation & Development Fee <sup>4</sup> :		0.50%
Maximum Sales Charge:		2.75%

The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to \$10, you will not pay an initial sales fee. When the public offering price per unit is greater than \$10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales fee.

The deferred sales charge is a charge of \$0.225 per unit and will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing on March 20, 2018. The initial and deferred sales fees do not apply to fee-based accounts. Please see the prospectus for sales charge details.

### Fee/Wrap Accounts

Creation & Development Fee <sup>4</sup> :	0.50%
Maximum Sales Charge:	0.50%

<sup>3</sup>Percentages are based on a \$10.00 per unit offering price. For unit prices other than \$10.00, percentages of initial sales charge, creation and development fee, and deferred sales charges will vary. Early redemption will still cause payment of the deferred sales charge. The table above shows the initial offering period sales charges only.

<sup>4</sup>The creation and development fee is a charge of \$.050 per unit collected at the end of the initial offering period. If the price you pay exceeds \$10 per unit, the creation and development fee will be less than 0.50%; if the price you pay is less than \$10 per unit, the creation and development fee will exceed 0.50%. In addition to the sales charges listed, UITs are subject to annual operating expenses and organization costs.

## Portfolio Holdings as of October 25, 2017:

EQUITY SECURITIES – 70.01%		Real Estate – 19.94%	
Energy – 20.98%		CHSP	Chesapeake Lodging Trust
ANDX	Andeavor Logistics LP	CXW	CoreCivic, Inc.
SNP	China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation	CORR	CorEnergy Infrastructure Trust, Inc.
DCP	DCP Midstream, LP	LTC	LTC Properties, Inc.
GMLP	Golar LNG Partners LP	SIR	Select Income REIT
HEP	Holly Energy Partners, L.P.	Telecommunication Services – 4.99%	
MPC	Marathon Petroleum Corporation	T	AT&T Inc.
RDS/B	Royal Dutch Shell plc, Class B	VZ	Verizon Communications Inc.
TLP	TransMontaigne Partners L.P.	INVESTMENT COMPANIES – 29.99%	
VLO	Valero Energy Corporation	Closed-End Funds – 29.99%	
Financials – 11.94%		AGD	Alpine Global Dynamic Dividend Fund
BCBP	BCB Bancorp, Inc.	ARDC	Ares Dynamic Credit Allocation Fund
MET	MetLife, Inc.	ACP	Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund
PFG	Principal Financial Group	BGB	Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund
WASH	Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc.	FPF	First Trust Intermediate Duration Preferred & Income Fund
Industrials – 9.15%		HTD	John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Dividend Income Fund
ABB	ABB Ltd.	KIO	KKR Income Opportunities Fund
CMI	Cummins Inc.	ISD	Prudential Short Duration High Yield Fund
ETN	Eaton Corporation plc	TCRD	THL Credit, Inc.
EMR	Emerson Electric Co.	TICC	TICC Capital Corp.
OMAB	Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte, S.A.B. de C.V.	TPZ	Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc.
LMT	Lockheed Martin Corporation		
UPS	United Parcel Service, Inc.		
WSO	Watsco, Inc.		
Materials – 3.01%			
UFS	Domtar Corporation		
RIO	Rio Tinto plc		

## Risk Considerations

Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- Security prices will fluctuate. The value of your investment may fall over time.
- The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- The value of bonds or other fixed income securities held by the funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- The issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to make income and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of distributions the trust or the funds pay which could reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall.
- The trust invests in shares of closed-end funds. Shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as the manager's ability to achieve a fund's objective and market conditions affecting a fund's investments. The trust and underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- The portfolio includes securities issued by companies in the energy, financials, industrials, materials, real estate and telecommunication services sectors. Negative developments in these sectors may affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the energy sector include geopolitical events, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, economic cycles and fuel prices. General risks of companies in the financials sector include developments in financial markets, interest rates, cost of capital funds, credit losses and the impacts of existing and changing government regulations. General risks of companies in the industrials sector include the general state of the economy, worldwide competition the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending, and consumer spending trends. General risks of companies in the materials sector include volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, worldwide competition, resource availability the impacts of existing and changing government regulations. General risks of companies in the real estate sector include changes in real estate values, changes in interest rates, changes in tax laws and rates, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and the general state of the economy. General risks of companies in the telecommunication services sector include the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, intense competitive pressures and rapid technological advances.
- The trust and certain funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging markets. These risks may include market and political factors related to the company's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies.
- The trust and certain funds may invest in securities of small and mid-size companies. These securities are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than securities of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- Certain funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" securities. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- The trust is not actively managed. Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.
- The sponsor may offer successive Trusts with similar portfolios thereby allowing the investor to pursue the same strategy over a number of years. Investors should consider their ability to pursue investing in successive Trusts, if available. There may be tax consequences associated with investing in the Trust and rolling over an investment from one Trust to the next.