

American Customer Satisfaction ETF (ACSI)

August 18, 2020

Supplement to the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus dated January 31, 2020, as previously supplemented

Effective August 21, 2020, the following information replaces the section entitled “Principal Investment Strategies — American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index” on pages 2–3 of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus:

American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index

The Index uses an objective, rules-based methodology to measure the performance of U.S.-listed companies whose customers have been surveyed and who have been assigned a customer satisfaction score as part of the Customer Satisfaction Data (collectively, “ACSI Companies”).

Construction of the Index begins with over 400 ACSI Companies across 46 industries and 10 economic sectors. The initial universe is then screened to eliminate companies whose stock is not principally listed on a U.S. exchange, whose market capitalization is less than \$1 billion, or for which the Customer Satisfaction Data is statistically insignificant. The Index is comprised of ACSI Companies in the 25 industries (as classified by the Customer Satisfaction Data) with the highest customer retention, and the company(ies) with the highest ACSI Score (described below) in each such industry will be included in the Index (the “Index Companies”). One to three ACSI Companies from each industry are included in the Index based on the number of ACSI Companies in a given industry. The Index will generally be comprised of 25 to 35 companies at the time of each rebalance of the Index.

A company’s ACSI Score is calculated by utilizing a proprietary model to evaluate customers’ Customer Satisfaction Data based on questions that measure the following facets of satisfaction with a product or service:

Customer Expectations	Customer expectations is a measure of the customer’s anticipation of the quality of a company’s products or services. Expectations represent both prior consumption experience, which includes some nonexperiential information like advertising and word-of-mouth, and a forecast of the company’s ability to deliver quality in the future.
Perceived Quality	Perceived quality is a measure of the customer’s evaluation via recent consumption experience of the quality of a company’s products or services. Quality is measured in terms of both customization, which is the degree to which a product or service meets the customer’s individual needs, and reliability, which is the frequency with which things go wrong with the product or service.
Perceived Value	Perceived value is a measure of quality relative to price paid. Although price (value for money) is often very important to the customer’s first purchase, it usually has a somewhat smaller impact on satisfaction for repeat purchases.

At the time of each rebalance of the Index, the Index is sector-weighted to reflect the overall U.S. large cap market and security-weighted based on the Customer Satisfaction Data, subject to the constraints described below.

Sector Weighting. At the time of each rebalance of the Index, the Index weight is allocated to each economic sector based on the aggregate number of the Index Companies in each sector relative to that of each other sector, provided that such weights will be adjusted upward or downward if necessary to better reflect the weight of such sector in the overall U.S. large cap market. Unallocated Index weight resulting from such downward adjustments is re-allocated first equally to sectors requiring an upward weight adjustment and then equally to all sectors to the extent they stay within the Index’s constraints.

Security Weighting. At the time of each rebalance of the Index, the weight of each Index Company within a sector is based on its ACSI Score (described below) in proportion to the other ACSI Companies in such sector, subject to a maximum of 12%. For industries with more than one Index Company, each Index Company in such industry will be equally weighted.

The Index is rebalanced and reconstituted on a quarterly basis after market close on the 10th trading day of each January, April, July, and October. The data used to compute each ACSI Company’s score is updated based on the Customer Satisfaction Data on a rolling basis, no less often than quarterly, with new data replacing earlier data collected in the same period of the previous year.

The Index was developed by the Adviser in 2016 in anticipation of the commencement of operations of the Fund.

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

Brand Value ETF (BVAL)

July 14, 2020

**Supplement to the Summary Prospectus,
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated January 31, 2020**

The Board of Trustees of ETF Series Solutions, upon a recommendation from CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs, the investment adviser to the Brand Value ETF (the “Fund”), has determined to close and liquidate the Fund immediately after the close of business on July 31, 2020 (the “Liquidation Date”). Shares of the Fund are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc.

Effective on or about July 17, 2020, the Fund will begin liquidating its portfolio assets. This will cause the Fund to increase its cash holdings and deviate from the investment objective and strategies stated in the Fund’s prospectus.

The Fund will no longer accept orders for new creation units after the close of business on the business day prior to the Liquidation Date, and trading in shares of the Fund will be halted prior to market open on the Liquidation Date. Prior to the Liquidation Date, shareholders may only be able to sell their shares to certain broker-dealers, and there is no assurance that there will be a market for the Fund’s shares during that time period. Customary brokerage charges may apply to such transactions.

On or about the Liquidation Date, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all remaining shareholders. These distributions are taxable events. Shareholders should contact their tax advisor to discuss the income tax consequences of the liquidation. In addition, these payments to shareholders will include accrued capital gains and dividends, if any. As calculated on the Liquidation Date, the Fund’s net asset value will reflect the costs of closing the Fund, if any. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate. Proceeds of the liquidation will be sent to shareholders promptly after the Liquidation Date.

For additional information, please call 1-800-617-0004.

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

Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF (RVRS)
(the “Fund”)

March 19, 2020

**Supplement to the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus,
each dated January 31, 2020, as supplemented**

The following replaces the third paragraph of the “Principal Investment Strategy – Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap Index” section on page 2 of the Fund’s Summary Prospectus and pages 12–13 of the Fund’s Prospectus.

The Index is generally rebalanced on each date that the S&P 500 Index is rebalanced (typically as of the close of trading on the third Friday in each March, June, September, and December (or the following business day if such third Friday is not a business day) based on data as of the second Friday of such rebalance month). In the event that the S&P 500 Index postpones or changes its rebalance schedule, so too will the Index.

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



**American Customer Satisfaction ETF (ACSI)
Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF (RVRS)**

Each listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

Brand Value ETF (BVAL)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

January 31, 2020

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.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Funds’ shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Funds’ reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. Please contact your financial intermediary to elect to receive shareholder reports and other Fund communications electronically.

You may elect to receive all future Fund reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

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AMERICAN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The American Customer Satisfaction ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	0.66%

¹Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the Prospectus, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$67	\$211	\$368	\$822

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 36% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a “passive management” (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by the Fund’s investment adviser and index provider (the “Adviser”), in partnership with the American Customer Satisfaction Index, LLC, an affiliate of the Adviser and owner/publisher of the leading national cross-industry measure of customer satisfaction (the “Customer Satisfaction Data”). Calculation of the Customer Satisfaction Data incorporates surveys of more than 100,000 household customers each year to identify trends in customer satisfaction and provide benchmarking insights for companies, industry trade associations, and government agencies.

American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index

The Index uses an objective, rules-based methodology to measure the performance of (i) large capitalization U.S.-listed companies whose customers have been surveyed and who have been assigned a customer satisfaction score as part of the Customer Satisfaction Data (collectively, “ACSI Companies”) and (ii) U.S. sector-specific exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) used by the Index to supplement its exposure to sectors for which there are too few ACSI Companies to achieve the target sector weights at the time of each rebalance. The Index is sector-weighted to reflect the overall U.S. large cap market, and security-weighted based on the Customer Satisfaction Data, subject to the constraints described below.

Construction of the Index begins with over 400 ACSI Companies across 46 industries and 10 economic sectors. The initial universe is then screened to eliminate companies whose stock is not principally listed on a U.S. exchange, whose stock does not meet minimum liquidity requirements, for which the Customer Satisfaction Data is statistically insignificant, or whose ACSI Score (described below) falls below its respective industry average. The remaining companies are included in the Index (the “Index Companies”).

At the time of each rebalance of the Index, the weight of each Index Company within a sector is based on its ACSI Score (described below) in proportion to the other ACSI Companies, subject to a maximum of 5%. Additionally, any Index Company with an ACSI Score in the 2nd quartile of ACSI Scores for the applicable sector will be subject to a maximum weight of 3%, and any Index Company with an

ACSI Score in the 1st (bottom) quartile of ACSI Scores for the applicable sector will be subject to a maximum weight of 1%. Unallocated Index weight resulting from such constraints is re-allocated equally to the remaining companies in the applicable sector, subject to the above constraints. The Index Company in each industry with the highest ACSI Score will receive an additional weight allocation of 0.50%. This additional allocation is taken equally from the other Index Companies in the sector applicable to the industry, subject to a minimum weight allocation of 0.02% for each Index Company.

A company's ACSI Score is calculated by utilizing a proprietary model to evaluate customers' Customer Satisfaction Data based on questions that measure the following facets of satisfaction with a product or service:

Customer Expectations	Customer expectations is a measure of the customer's anticipation of the quality of a company's products or services. Expectations represent both prior consumption experience, which includes some nonexperiential information like advertising and word-of-mouth, and a forecast of the company's ability to deliver quality in the future.
Perceived Quality	Perceived quality is a measure of the customer's evaluation via recent consumption experience of the quality of a company's products or services. Quality is measured in terms of both customization, which is the degree to which a product or service meets the customer's individual needs, and reliability, which is the frequency with which things go wrong with the product or service.
Perceived Value	Perceived value is a measure of quality relative to price paid. Although price (value for money) is often very important to the customer's first purchase, it usually has a somewhat smaller impact on satisfaction for repeat purchases.

At the time of each rebalance of the Index, the Index weight is allocated to each economic sector based on the aggregate number of the Index Companies in each sector relative to that of each other sector, provided that such weights will be adjusted upward or downward if necessary to be within 10% of the weight of such sector in the overall U.S. large cap market. For example, if the unadjusted Index weight for a sector is 9%, but the weight of the sector in the overall U.S. large cap market is 25%, the Index sector weight will be increased by 6% to 15% in total. If the unadjusted Index weight for a sector is 39%, but the weight of the sector in the overall U.S. large cap market is 25%, the Index sector weight will be decreased by 4% to 35% in total. Unallocated Index weight resulting from such downward adjustments is re-allocated first equally to sectors requiring an upward weight adjustment and then equally to all sectors to the extent they stay within the above constraints.

If, at the time of a rebalance of the Index, the aggregate weight of the Index Companies in a particular sector is insufficient to achieve the target sector weight due to the individual security constraints described above, the Index will include an allocation to a sector-specific ETF to supplement the sector exposure, as needed.

Additionally, at the time of each rebalance, the Index weight for sectors having fewer than three Index Companies will include an allocation to a sector-specific ETF, as follows: sectors with two Index Companies will allocate 50% to sector-specific ETFs, sectors with one Index Companies will allocate 66.7% to sector-specific ETFs, and sectors with zero Index Companies will allocate 100% to sector-specific ETFs. The specific ETFs utilized by the Index are determined based on a combination of factors including their liquidity, fees and expenses, and ability to closely track an index representing the applicable sector of the U.S. equity market.

The Index is rebalanced and reconstituted on a quarterly basis after market close on the 10th trading day of each January, April, July, and October. The data used to compute each ACSI Company's score is updated based on the Customer Satisfaction Data on a rolling basis, no less often than quarterly, with new data replacing earlier data collected in the same period of the previous year.

The Index was developed by the Adviser in 2016 in anticipation of the commencement of operations of the Fund.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the component securities that make up the Index. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index. However, the Fund may use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund generally may invest up to 20% of its total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

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.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds.”

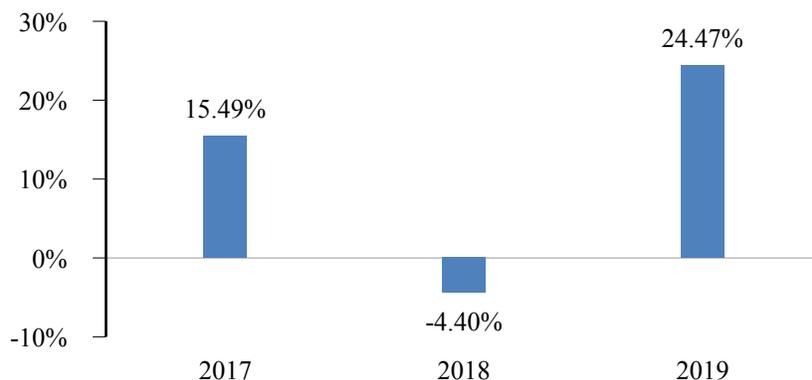
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio or in the portfolios of ETFs in which the Fund invests (“Underlying ETFs”) may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund or the Underlying ETFs, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as the Underlying ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. 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. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF’s shares may trade above or below their NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted for a number of reasons.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove 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 Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the 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 the Index.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
 - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund is generally expected to invest significantly in companies in the consumer discretionary sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.
- **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.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the Index. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.acsietf.com.

Calendar Year Total Returns



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 12.62% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 and the lowest quarterly return was -13.48% for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception (10/31/2016)
American Customer Satisfaction ETF		
Return Before Taxes	24.47%	13.32%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	23.99%	12.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.83%	10.41%
American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	25.42%	14.21%
Standard & Poor’s 500 (S&P 500 Index) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	31.49%	16.45%

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

Management

Investment Adviser

CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, is Chief Operating Officer for the Adviser and has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in October 2016. Qiao Duan is a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser and has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since January 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and most investors will buy and sell Shares 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).

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. Creation Units generally consist of 25,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

BRAND VALUE ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Brand Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the EQM Brand Value Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$66	\$208	\$362	\$810

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 47% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a “passive management” (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed in 2018 and is owned by Brandometry, LLC (the “Index Provider”). The Index is designed to identify undervalued publicly-traded U.S. companies based on the value of their brand.

EQM Brand Value Index

The Index measures the performance of up to 50 publicly-traded U.S. companies based on a proprietary analysis of the value of their brand relative to their market capitalization. Companies included in the Index are equally weighted at the time of each annual reconstitution of the Index on the second Wednesday of each September.

Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index are those that (i) have their stock listed on a U.S. exchange, (ii) have a market capitalization of at least \$1 billion, (iii) have had their brand scored by CoreBrand Analytics (“CoreBrand”), a division of Tenet Partners, a leading brand innovation and marketing consulting firm, as of June 30 for each of the two years prior to the reconstitution of the Index, and (iv) have a positive return on invested capital (“ROIC”). ROIC is a company’s net operating profit after tax divided by its average invested capital.

CoreBrand annually surveys approximately 10,000 individuals across the United States representing the investment community, potential business partners, business customers, everyday consumers, and potential consumers regarding company brands. The survey questions are designed to solicit quantitative information regarding each eligible company’s brand based on its **familiarity** (*i.e.*, how aware consumers are of the brand) and **favorability** (*i.e.*, perceptions of the brand’s overall reputation, the company’s management, and the company’s investment potential). The results of the surveys are objectively tabulated, resulting in a “BrandPower” score for each company.

Companies with a BrandPower score of less than 60 (out of a potential score of 100) are removed from the Index universe, and the remaining eligible companies with the largest BrandPower-to-market capitalization ratio, based on their BrandPower score and market capitalization as of June 30 for each of the two prior years, are included in the Index up to a maximum of 50 companies. The Index is expected to be primarily composed of large capitalization companies and to generally include significant exposure to companies in the consumer discretionary sector of the market.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the securities that make up the Index. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Fund's investment adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportion as in the Index. However, the Fund may use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Fund's investment adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (*e.g.*, when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund generally may invest up to 20% of its total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Fund's investment adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

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.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Funds."

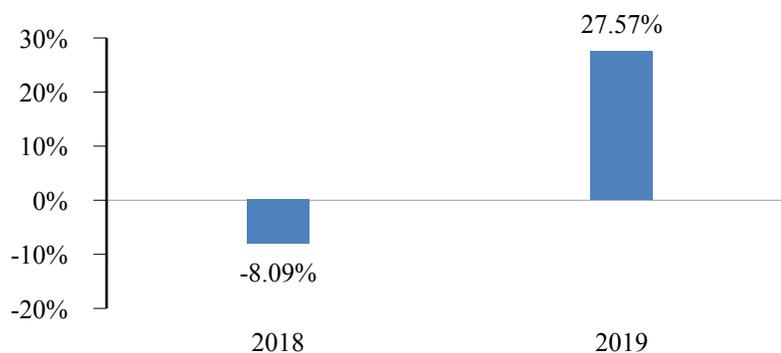
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove 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 Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the 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 the Index.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
 - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund is generally expected to invest significantly in companies in the consumer discretionary sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.
 - *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest in companies in the consumer staples sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector, including those in the food and beverage industries, may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, product cycles, marketing campaigns, competition, and government regulations.
 - *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- **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.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for calendar years ended December 31. Performance prior to June 1, 2018 reflects the Fund’s prior investment objective of seeking to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the BrandTransact 50[®] Index. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year, and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the indexes tracked by the Fund during the applicable period. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.BrandValueETF.com.

Calendar Year Total Return



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 10.56% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 and the lowest quarterly return was -11.21% for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2019

Brand Value ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (6/12/2017)
Return Before Taxes	27.57%	8.83%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	27.22%	8.44%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	16.57%	6.79%
EQM Brand Value Index/BrandTransact 50 Index¹ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.35%	9.69%
Standard & Poor’s 500 (S&P 500 Index) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	31.49%	14.04%

¹ Effective June 1, 2018, the Fund’s investment objective changed to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the EQM Brand Value Index. Prior to June 1, 2018, the Fund sought to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the BrandTransact 50[®] Index.

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

Management

Investment Adviser

CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs (the “Adviser”), serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, is Chief Operating Officer for the Adviser and has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in June 2017. Qiao Duan is a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser and has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since January 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and most investors will buy and sell Shares 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).

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. Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

REVERSE CAP WEIGHTED U.S. LARGE CAP ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fees ¹	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	0.29%

¹ The Fund’s management fee and total annual fund operating expenses are 0.294% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$95	\$165	\$373

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a “passive management” (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs, the Fund’s investment adviser and index provider (the “Adviser”).

Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap Index

The Index is a rules-based, reverse capitalization weighted index comprised of constituents of the S&P 500[®] Index, which consists of approximately 500 leading U.S.-listed companies representing approximately 80% of the U.S. equity market capitalization. The Index seeks to provide exposure to the U.S. large-cap market but with greater emphasis on the smaller-end of the large-cap market, unlike many traditional market capitalization weighted indexes that place a greater emphasis on the largest companies in the large-cap market. The Index includes common stocks and equity interests in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

At the time of each Index rebalance, the Index components are weighted by the inverse of their free-float market capitalization divided by the total of the inverse free-float market capitalizations of all of the Index components such that the smallest company in the Index will have the largest weight and the largest company in the Index will have the smallest weight.

The Index is rebalanced as of the close of trading on the third Friday in each March, June, September, and December (or the following business day if such third Friday is not a business day) based on data as of the second Friday of such rebalance month.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the component securities that make up the Index. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as in the Index. However, the Fund may use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund generally may invest up to 20% of its total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

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.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds.”

- **Equity Market Risk.** 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. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the 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 the Index.
- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. Securities in the real estate sector are subject to the risk that the value of their underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate

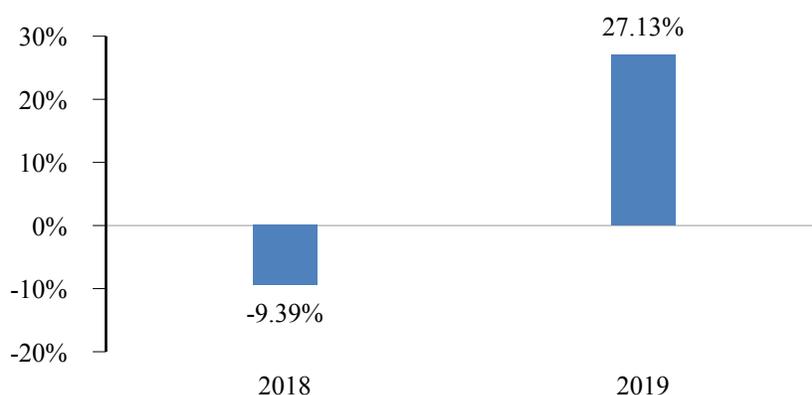
values, including the general and local economies, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning and tax laws) affecting real estate, and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.

- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **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.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.reverseetf.com.

Calendar Year Total Return



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 16.08% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 and the lowest quarterly return was -14.85% for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception (10/31/2017)
Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF		
Return Before Taxes	27.13%	9.65%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	26.59%	9.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	16.45%	7.40%
Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	27.51%	9.89%
Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500 Index) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	31.49%	13.28%

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

Management

Investment Adviser

CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, is Chief Operating Officer for the Adviser and has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in October 2017. Qiao Duan is a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser and has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since January 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and most investors will buy and sell Shares 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).

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. Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective. The investment objectives of each of the American Customer Satisfaction ETF (the “ACSI ETF”), the Brand Value ETF, and the Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF (the “Reverse Cap ETF”) (each, a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”) have been adopted as non-fundamental investment policies and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index

Additional Information About the Index. The American Customer Satisfaction Investable Index (the “ACSI Investable Index”) is calculated by Solactive AG (“Solactive”), which is not affiliated with the ACSI ETF, the Adviser, the Fund’s distributor, or any of their respective affiliates. The index calculation agent provides information to the ACSI ETF about the constituents of the ACSI Investable Index and does not provide investment advice with respect to the desirability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities.

In the event a company’s ACSI Score has dropped by more than 10 points as reported in the Customer Satisfaction Data at any time other than at a time such report would be used for a normal Index rebalance, the ACSI Investable Index will undergo a special interim rebalance. The special interim rebalance will result in the immediate reduction in the applicable company’s weighting in the ACSI Investable Index to the lowest weighting of any company in the applicable sector. The resulting unallocated portion of the ACSI Investable Index will be reallocated to the company with the highest weighting in the applicable sector (or equally to multiple companies if multiple companies are tied for the highest weighting).

At the time of each rebalance of the ACSI Investable Index, the aggregate allocation of the ACSI Investable Index to sector-specific ETFs is limited to 5%. In the event that such aggregate allocation would exceed 5%, the excess allocation will be reallocated pro rata from sectors containing sector-specific ETFs to sectors with no ETF exposure, subject to the limits on the weight of individual securities and sectors described above.

Additional Information About the Customer Satisfaction Data. The Customer Satisfaction Data is the leading national cross-industry measure of customer satisfaction in the United States. This strategic economic indicator is based on customer evaluations of the quality of goods and services purchased in the United States and produced by domestic and foreign firms with substantial U.S. market shares. The Customer Satisfaction Data measures the quality of economic output as a complement to traditional measures of the quantity of economic output. The Customer Satisfaction Data is reported as an overall score and is not a portfolio of investable securities. For example, the Customer Satisfaction Data score for the third quarter of 2019 was 75.7.

Publication of the Customer Satisfaction Data was started in the United States in 1994 by researchers at the University of Michigan, in conjunction with the American Society for Quality in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and CFI Group in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Customer Satisfaction Data was developed to provide information on satisfaction with the quality of products and services available to consumers. Before publication of the Customer Satisfaction Data, no national measure of quality from the perspective of the user was available.

The Customer Satisfaction Data model was derived from a model originally implemented in 1989 in Sweden called the Swedish Customer Satisfaction Barometer (SCSB). Claes Fornell, founder and Chair of American Customer Satisfaction Index, LLC, developed the model and methodology for both the Swedish and American versions. The Customer Satisfaction Data was first published in October 1994, with updates released each quarter. Starting in May 2010, Customer Satisfaction Data became available to the public on a more frequent basis, with results released multiple times per year. This change allows stakeholders to focus more in-depth on different segments of the economy over the entire calendar year. The national Customer Satisfaction Data score continues to be updated on a rolling basis, no less frequently than quarterly, factoring in data from 10 economic sectors and 46 industries.

EQM Brand Value Index

Additional Information About the Index. The EQM Brand Value Index (the “Brand Value Index”) is administered by EQM Indexes LLC and calculated by Thomson Reuters, neither of which is affiliated with the Brand Value ETF, the Adviser, the Brand Value ETF’s distributor, or any of their respective affiliates. Thomson Reuters provides information to the Brand Value ETF about the constituents of the Brand Value Index and does not provide investment advice with respect to the desirability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities.

BrandPower scores are based on surveys conducted by CoreBrand and cover more than 1,000 publicly-traded U.S. companies. Each year CoreBrand captures quantitative data from approximately 10,000 respondents on two key brand metrics: familiarity and favorability.

Familiarity	Familiarity measures awareness of a brand. Familiarity is rated by survey respondents on a five-point scale. Respondents are considered to be familiar with a brand if they state that they know more than just the company's name. Based on a weighted percentage of survey respondents who are familiar with the brand being evaluated and how familiar they are with the brand, the brand's familiarity score can range from 0 to 100.
Favorability	Favorability is the perception of the brand, based on how it performs on various attributes. Survey respondents familiar with a company are asked about three dimensions that together, form a favorability score, also on a scale of 0 to 100: <i>Overall Reputation</i> – Assessing impressions of a brand and the brand's ability to drive growth over time. <i>Perception of Management</i> – Assessing perceptions of a company's management, the way senior leadership leads the enterprise and engages stakeholders, and leadership's future-forward outlook on the market and competition. <i>Investment Potential</i> – Assessing if respondents would invest in a company and their viewpoint on the organization's ability to secure future earnings and increase brand value.

The quantitative familiarity and favorability scores are then combined into a composite score. This composite score and the company's market capitalization, along with the composite score and market capitalization from the prior year, are used to calculate the BrandPower score, a standardized measure that can be used to objectively compare brands both within and across industries.

Companies with a BrandPower score of less than 60 (out of a potential score of 100) are removed from the Brand Value Index universe. Although the exact number and proportion of companies eliminated by this requirement may vary from year to year, historically less than half of the companies with a BrandPower score meet this threshold.

CoreBrand and Tenet Partners are not affiliated with the Adviser or distributor or with the Index Provider, EQM Indexes LLC, or Thomson Reuters.

Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap Index

Additional Information About the Index. The Adviser provides the Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap Index (the "Reverse Cap Index") to the Reverse Cap ETF. The Adviser created and is responsible for maintaining and applying the rules-based methodology of the Reverse Cap Index. The Reverse Cap Index is calculated by an independent third-party calculation agent (the "Index Calculation Agent") that is not affiliated with the Reverse Cap ETF, the Adviser, the Fund's distributor, or any of their respective affiliates. The Index Calculation Agent provides information to the Reverse Cap ETF about the Reverse Cap Index constituents and does not provide investment advice with respect to the desirability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities.

Additional Information About the S&P 500 Index. Changes to the S&P 500 Index are made by S&P Dow Jones Indices, a division of S&P Global, on an as-needed basis. There is no annual or semi-annual reconstitution. Rather, changes in response to corporate actions and market developments can be made at any time.

To be eligible to be added to the S&P 500 Index, (i) a company's free-float market capitalization must be at least \$8.2 billion (which amount may be adjusted from time to time), (ii) a company's stock should trade a minimum of 250,000 shares in each of the six months prior to being added, (iii) the ratio of the annual dollar value of a stock traded (defined as average closing price over the period multiplied by historical volume) to the stock's float-adjusted market capitalization should be at least 1.00, and (iv) the company must have a public float of at least 50% (*i.e.*, at least 50% of the outstanding shares are available to the public). Initial public offerings will generally not be considered for inclusion in the S&P 500 Index until they have traded for at least twelve months.

Companies may be removed from the S&P 500 Index, based on their contribution to sector balance maintenance, as measured by a comparison of each sector's weight in the S&P 500 Index with its weight in the S&P Total Market Index, which includes all eligible U.S. common equities, in the relevant market capitalization range.

Additional Information About the ACSI ETF's Principal Investment Strategy. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in other investment companies, including other ETFs.

Additional Information About the Reverse Cap ETF's Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund has adopted the following policy to comply with Rule 35d-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). Such policy has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in large cap securities that are principally traded in the United States. With respect to the policy above, the Fund defines "large cap securities" to mean securities that have been included in the Reverse Cap Index at any time within the prior twelve months.

Index/Trademark Licenses/Disclaimers. The Reverse Cap Index is the exclusive property of the Adviser, which has contracted with S&P Opco, LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices) to calculate and maintain the Reverse Cap Index. The Reverse Cap Index is not sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices or its affiliates or its third party licensors. Neither S&P Dow Jones Indices, nor any of their affiliates or third party licensors will be liable for any errors or omissions in calculating the Reverse Cap Index. "Calculated by S&P Dow

Jones Indices” and the related stylized mark(s) are service marks of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC (“SPFS”) and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices and sublicensed for certain purposes by the Adviser.

The Reverse Cap ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices, SPFS, or any of their affiliates or third party licensors (collectively, “S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities”). S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Reverse Cap ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the Reverse Cap Index to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities’ only relationship to the Adviser with respect to the Index is the licensing of the S&P 500, certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities, and the provision of the calculation and maintenance services related to the Reverse Cap Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Reverse Cap ETF or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Reverse Cap ETF or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Reverse Cap ETF may be converted into cash or other redemption mechanics. S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Reverse Cap ETF. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within the Reverse Cap Index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices Entities to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES ENTITIES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE REVERSE CAP INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION WITH RESPECT THERETO, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL, WRITTEN OR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS. S&P DOW JONES INDICES ENTITIES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES ENTITIES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES ENTITIES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE.

Additional Information About the Funds’ Principal Risks. This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in each Fund Summary above. As in each Fund Summary above, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund’s performance and trading prices.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

ETF Risks. Each Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, is exposed to the following risks:

- *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask

spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Investment Company Risk (*ACSI ETF only*). The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, such as ETFs, that invest in a wide range of instruments designed to track the performance of a particular securities market index (or sector of an index). The risks of investment in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment company invests. When the Fund invests in investment company securities, shareholders of the Fund bear indirectly their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by the Fund in an investment company could cause the Fund's operating expenses (taking into account indirect expenses such as the fees and expenses of the investment company) to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if it were to invest directly in the instruments underlying the investment company. Additionally, there may not be an active trading market available for shares of some ETFs. Shares of an ETF may also may trade in the market at a premium or discount to their NAV.

Models and Data Risk (*ACSI ETF and Brand Value ETF only*). Each Index relies heavily on proprietary quantitative Models and Data. Because each Index is composed based on such Models and Data, when such Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, the Index and the Funds may not perform as expected.

Passive Investment Risk. Each Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. Each Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, a Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index. The returns from the types of securities in which a Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause a Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better – or worse – than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.

REIT Investment Risk (*Reverse Cap ETF only*). Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, residential/diversified REITs and commercial equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

Sector Risk. Each Fund’s investing approach may result in an emphasis on certain sectors or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent a Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of a Fund’s shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. A Fund’s performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance. The Funds may have significant exposure to the following sectors:

- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk (ACSI ETF and Brand Value ETF only).* The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.
- *Consumer Staples Sector Risk (Brand Value ETF only).* Companies in the consumer staples sector, including those in the food and beverage industries, may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, product cycles, marketing campaigns, competition, and government regulations.
- *Information Technology Sector Risk (Brand Value ETF only).* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of each Fund and its respective Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Funds incur operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by an Index. In addition, the Funds may not be fully invested in the securities of their respective Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index. A Fund may use a representative sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective, if the Fund’s Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund, which generally can be expected to produce a greater non-correlation risk.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the ACSI ETF’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.acsietf.com. Information about the Brand Value ETF’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.BrandValueETF.com. Information about the Reverse Cap ETF’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.reverseetf.com. A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

CSat Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs, serves as the investment adviser to each Fund and index provider to the ACSI ETF and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 625 Avis Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108, that provides investment advisory services to private funds and ETFs, including the Funds. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate. For the services it provides to the ACSI ETF and Brand Value ETF, each Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.65% of each Fund’s average daily net assets. For the services it provides to the Reverse Cap ETF, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.294% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Mr. Claes Fornell has a controlling interest in the Adviser and American Customer Satisfaction Index, LLC.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds, except for: the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, 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 (12b-1) fees and expenses (“Excluded Expenses”).

The basis for the Board’s approval of the Funds’ Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds’ Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended September 30, 2019.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. Ragauss currently serves as Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, having joined the firm in April 2016. Prior to joining the Adviser, 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.

Ms. Qiao Duan serves as Portfolio Manager at Exponential ETFs, having joined the firm in February 2017, where she is responsible for day-to-day management of client portfolios, quantitative research, and portfolio trading. Her experience spans domestic and international equities, fixed income, and derivatives. Ms. Duan received a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance and Risk Management from the University of Michigan in 2016 and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics from Xiamen University in 2014. She is a candidate in the CFA Program.

The Funds’ SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers’ ownership of Shares of each Fund.

THE INDEX PROVIDER (BRAND VALUE ETF)

Brandometry, LLC is a co-developer of the EQM Brand Value Index (.BVAL) whose primary business is to develop and distribute products based on the Brand Value Index. The Adviser and the Index Provider have entered into a joint arrangement pursuant to which the Index Provider has licensed certain Brand Value Index data to the Adviser to enable the Brand Value ETF to pursue its investment objective. Additionally, the arrangement provides that the Index Provider will be responsible for performing certain marketing related activities and for paying certain expenses of the Brand Value ETF, although the Adviser retains the ultimate obligation to the Brand Value ETF to all Fund expenses other than Excluded Expenses.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. 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 (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a Depository Trust Corporation (“DTC”) participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the 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. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The 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.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the applicable Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, or other widely disseminated means an updated "intraday indicative value" ("IIV") for Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Funds are not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of a Fund's portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current Fund portfolios at a particular point in time and does not include a reduction for the fees, operating expenses, or transaction costs incurred by the Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of a Fund's NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

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 a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with 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 a Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

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. Each NAV for a Fund is calculated by dividing the applicable 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 Fund securities whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Funds 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 security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. 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 security upon the sale of such security.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Adviser and the Trust, including that such investment companies ("Investing Funds") enter into an agreement with the Fund. Such exemptive relief is not applicable to Shares during periods when the applicable Fund has invested in other investment companies beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A). Accordingly, during such periods, Investing Funds must adhere to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) when investing in such Fund.

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, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay 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 a Fund. 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.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, such as a Fund. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Funds.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC. If a Fund 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).

Taxes on Distributions. Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of 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 his or her 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 a 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, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). 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.

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

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

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 a Fund's distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

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.

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 he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

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 Internal Revenue Service 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 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.

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.

Taxes on REIT Investments

The Reverse Cap ETF may invest in REITs. The Tax Act treats "qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to recently proposed regulations on which the Fund may rely, distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to such Fund until after the time that such Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, such Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, such Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

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 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

The Distributor, Foreside Fund Services, LLC, 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, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service 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

Information regarding how often shares of each Fund trade on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of such Fund is available, free of charge, on each Fund's respective website. ACSI ETF's information is available at www.acsietf.com, Brand Value ETF's information is available at www.BrandValueETF.com, and Reverse Cap ETF's information is available at www.reverseetf.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares or any member of the public regarding the ability of the Funds to track the total return performance of their respective Index or the ability of the Indexes identified herein to track the performance of their constituent securities. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the compilation or the calculation of the Indexes, nor in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Shares.

The Exchange does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Indexes or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Funds, owners of the Shares, or any other person or entity from the use of the Indexes or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no express or implied warranties, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the Indexes or the data included therein. 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 owns the ACSI Investable Index and the ACSI Investable Index methodology and is a licensor of the ACSI Investable Index to the index receipt agent. The Adviser has contracted with Solactive, the Fund's index calculation agent, to maintain and calculate the ACSI Investable Index used by the Fund. Solactive shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating the ACSI Investable Index. The Adviser and ACSI ETF 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 ACSI ETF particularly or the ability of ACSI Investable Index to track the performance of its constituent securities.

The Adviser, the Index Provider, and the Brand Value ETF 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 Brand Value ETF particularly or the ability of Brand Value Index to track the performance of its constituent securities. The Index Provider has no obligation to take the needs of the Fund or the owners of Shares into consideration in determining, composing, or calculating the Index. The Index Provider is not responsible for, and has not participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Fund, the Index Provider, and the Adviser do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or performance of the Brand Value Index or the data included therein and shall have no liability in connection with the Index or Index calculation.

The Adviser and the Reverse Cap ETF 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 Reverse Cap ETF particularly.

The Reverse Cap ETF and the Adviser do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or performance of the Reverse Cap Index or the data included therein and shall have no liability in connection with the Reverse Cap Index or Index calculation. The Adviser owns the Reverse Cap Index and the Reverse Cap Index methodology and is a licensor of the Reverse Cap Index to the index receipt agent. The Adviser has contracted with the Index Calculation Agent to maintain and calculate the Reverse Cap Index used by the Reverse Cap ETF. The Index Calculation Agent shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating the Reverse Cap Index.

The financial instruments are not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by their respective index calculation agent, nor do the index calculation agents offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the respective Index and/or respective Index trade mark or the respective Index price at any time or in any other respect. Each Index is calculated and published by its respective index calculation agent. Each index calculation agent uses its best efforts to ensure that an Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards the Adviser, each index calculation agent has no obligation to point out errors in an Index to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of the financial instrument. Neither publication of an Index by the index calculation agent nor the licensing of an Index or Index trade mark for the purpose of use in connection with the financial instruments constitutes a recommendation by the index calculation agents to invest capital in said financial instrument nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of the index calculation agent with regard to any investment in this financial instrument.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for each Fund's five most recent fiscal years (or the life of the Fund, if shorter). Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request.

American Customer Satisfaction ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year/period

	Year Ended September 30, 2019	Year Ended September 30, 2018	Period Ended September 30, 2017 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 34.03	\$ 29.18	\$ 25.00
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:			
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.52	0.45	0.40
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.03	4.77	3.83
Total from investment operations	0.55	5.22	4.23
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:			
Distributions from:			
Net investment income	(0.46)	(0.37)	(0.05)
Total distributions	(0.46)	(0.37)	(0.05)
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:			
Transaction fees	—	0.00 ⁽⁶⁾	—
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 34.12	\$ 34.03	\$ 29.18
Total return	1.86%	18.02%	16.92% ⁽³⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets at end of year/period (000's)	\$ 57,999	\$ 57,848	\$ 40,849
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:			
Expenses to average net assets	0.65%	0.65%	0.65% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.59%	1.41%	1.56% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾	36%	72%	38% ⁽³⁾

(1) Commencement of operations on October 31, 2016.

(2) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(3) Not annualized.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.

(6) Represents less than \$0.005.

Brand Value ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year/period

	Year Ended September 30, 2019	Year Ended September 30, 2018	Period Ended September 30, 2017 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 16.30	\$ 15.04	\$ 15.00
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:			
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.30	0.40	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.58	0.99	(0.04)
Total from investment operations	0.88	1.39	0.03
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:			
Distributions from:			
Net investment income	(0.26)	(0.13)	—
Total distributions	(0.26)	(0.13)	—
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:			
Transaction fee	—	—	0.01
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 16.92	\$ 16.30	\$ 15.04
Total return	5.71%	9.25%	0.29% ⁽³⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets at end of year/period (000's)	\$ 15,230	\$ 5,707	\$ 1,504
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:			
Expenses to average net assets	0.65%	0.65%	0.65% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.85%	2.55%	1.54% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾	47%	86%	77% ⁽³⁾

(1) Commencement of operations on June 12, 2017.

(2) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(3) Not annualized.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.

Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year/period

	Year Ended September 30, 2019	Period Ended September 30, 2018 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 16.86	\$ 15.00
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.29	0.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.24)	1.66
Total from investment operations	0.05	1.91
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:		
Distributions from:		
Net investments income	(0.16)	(0.05)
Total distributions	(0.16)	(0.05)
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 16.75	\$ 16.86
Total return	0.46%	12.78% ⁽³⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:		
Net assets at end of year/period (000's)	\$ 9,212	\$ 5,902
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:		
Expenses to average net assets	0.29%	0.29% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.80%	1.66% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾	24%	36% ⁽³⁾

(1) Commencement of operations on October 31, 2017.

(2) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(3) Not annualized.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.



Exponential ETFs

**American Customer Satisfaction ETF
Brand Value ETF
Reverse Cap Weighted U.S. Large Cap ETF**

Adviser	CSat Investment Advisory, L.P. (d/b/a Exponential ETFs) 625 Avis Drive Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108	Transfer Agent, Index Receipt Agent, Fund Accountant, and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Forside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza Portland, Maine 04101
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

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 and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI 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.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 1-800-617-0004.

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

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

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22668)