SmartTrust™

Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

Fact Card

Dynamic Sector Income Trust

Series 23

A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

Investment Objective

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

Investment Strategy

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

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

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

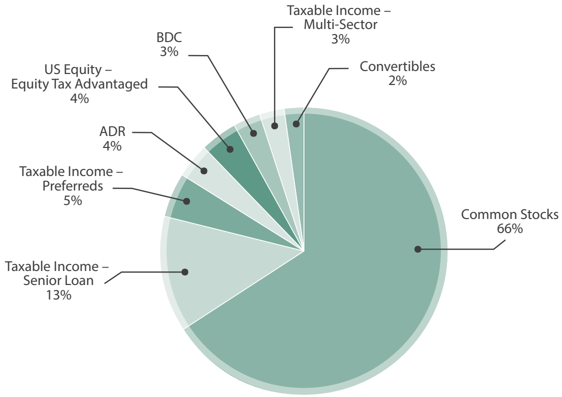
- Current distribution yield;
- Premium or discount to net asset value;
- Undistributed net investment income balances; and
- 1 year, 3 year and 5 year total return performance history.

Importance of Asset Allocation

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

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

Multi-Asset Approach



Description of Portfolio

INCEPTION DATE:	February 28, 2019
TERMINATION DATE:	March 2, 2021
INITIAL OFFER PRICE	$10.00
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	100 units (may vary by selling firm)
NUMBER OF ISSUES:	35
DISTRIBUTIONS:[1]	MONTHLY (if any)
HISTORICAL12-MONTH DISTRIBUTION:[2]	$0.4513 (per unit)
CUSIP (CASH):	83202G 106
CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83202G 114
FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH):	83202G 122
FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83202G 130
TICKER:	SMDSWX

[1]*Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on March 25, 2019.*

[2]*The Historical 12-Month Distribution of Trust Holdings is calculated by taking the weighted average of the regular income distributions paid by the securities included in the trust's portfolio over the 12 months preceding the trust's date of deposit reduced to account for the effects of trust fees and expenses. For preferred securities included in the trust portfolio that have not been in existence for a full year, if any, the stated annual coupon rate is used in place of the distributions paid by securities over the 12 months preceding the trust's inception date. This historical distribution is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of amounts that will actually be distributed by the trust. The distributions paid by the trust may be higher or lower than the amount shown above due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in the price of trust units, changes (including reductions) in distributions paid by issuers, changes in actual trust expenses and sales of securities in the portfolio. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities included in the trust will pay any distributions in the future.*

Sales Charges[3] (based on a $10 public offering price)

Standard Accounts

Transactional Sales Charge:	Initial	0.00%
	Deferred	2.25%
Creation & Development Fee[4]:		0.50%
Maximum Sales Charge:		2.75%

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

The deferred sales charge is a charge of $0.225 per unit and will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing on July 20, 2019. The initial and deferred sales fees do not apply to fee-based accounts. Please see the prospectus for sales charge details.

Fee/Wrap Accounts

Creation & Development Fee[4]:	0.50%
Maximum Sales Charge:	0.50%

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

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

Portfolio Holdings as of February 28, 2019:

EQUITY SECURITIES – 69.97%	
Consumer Discretionary – 18.56%	
AEO	American Eagle Outfitters, Inc.
DRI	Darden Restaurants, Inc.
FL	Foot Locker, Inc.
HD	The Home Depot, Inc.
LVS	Las Vegas Sands Corp.
LEG	Leggett & Platt, Incorporated
MOV	Movado Group, Inc.
Consumer Staples – 10.01%	
KO	The Coca-Cola Company
MDLZ	Mondelēz International, Inc.
NUS	Nu Skin Enterprises, Inc
PM	Philip Morris International Inc.
Health Care – 8.95%	
AMGN	Amgen Inc.
CVS	CVS Health Corporation
PFE	Pfizer Inc.
Industrials – 22.93%	
ABB	ABB Ltd.
ETN	Eaton Corporation plc
EBF	Ennis, Inc.
HNI	HNI Corporation
LXFR	Luxfer Holdings PLC
SCS	Steelcase Inc.
TKR	The Timken Company
UTX	United Technologies Corporation
Information Technology – 9.52%	
AVGO	Broadcom Limited
CSCO	Cisco Systems, Inc.
HPQ	HP Inc.
JCOM	j2 Global, Inc.
NTAP	NetApp, Inc.
INVESTMENT COMPANIES – 30.03%	
Closed-End Funds – 28.03%	
AFT	Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund Inc.
BGB	Blackstone/GSO Strategic Credit Fund
DBL	DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund
HTD	John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Dividend Income Fund
MRCC	Monroe Capital Corporation
JPS	Nuveen Preferred & Income Securities Fund
TPVG	TriplePoint Venture Growth BDC Corp.
Exchange-Traded Funds – 2.00%	
CWB	SPDR® Bloomberg Barclays Convertible Securities ETF

Risk Considerations

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

- Security prices will fluctuate. The value of your investment may fall over time.
- The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- The value of bonds or other fixed income securities held by the funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- The issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to make income and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of distributions the trust or the funds pay which could reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall.
- The trust invests in shares of funds. Shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as the manager's ability to achieve a fund's objective and market conditions affecting a fund's investments. Shares of these funds could also trade at a premium to their net asset value. If fund shares are purchased at a premium, then the trust will pay more than their net asset value which subjects the trust to the risk of the loss of this premium and corresponding loss of value to units of the trust. The trust and funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the consumer products and services sector. Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the consumer products and services sector include the general state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends.
- The portfolio includes securities issued by companies in the consumer products and services, health care, industrials and information technology sectors. Negative developments in these sectors may affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the consumer products and services sector include the general state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends. General risks of companies in the health care sector include the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending, increasing competition from new products or services, loss of patent and other intellectual property protection and substantial research and development costs. General risks of companies in the industrials sector include the general state of the economy, worldwide competition the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending, and consumer spending trends. General risks of companies in the information technology sector include rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, frequent introduction of new or enhanced products, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, and the loss of patent and other intellectual property protections.
- The trust and certain funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging markets. These risks may include market and political factors related to the company's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies.
- The trust and certain funds may invest in securities of small and mid-size companies. These securities are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than securities of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- Certain funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" securities. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower yields than non-convertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality due to the potential for capital appreciation. A convertible security's market value also tends to reflect the market price of common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security's "conversion price." Convertible securities generally fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or rated lower than such debt obligations.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in senior loans. Although senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment. Senior loans may not fall within the definition of "securities," and are generally not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and therefore an investor in senior loans may not receive the protection of the federal securities laws. Senior loans are also generally not registered with any state securities commission and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in shares of BDCs. The share prices of common stock of BDCs are often more volatile than other investments. BDCs generally employ leverage, which magnifies gains and losses on amounts invested but reduces aggregate returns. Leverage limits applicable to BDCs under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are higher than the leverage limits applicable to other investment companies. BDCs also typically charge higher fees than other investment companies. BDCs generally depend on the ability to access capital markets, acquire suitable investments and monitor and administer those investments in order to maintain their status as BDCs and ultimately achieve their investment objectives. Negative developments in the capital markets may adversely affect BDCs' ability to finance investments. BDCs often invest insecurities that are not publicly traded, which may adversely affect the valuation and liquidity of those securities.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in preferred securities. Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both stocks and bonds. Like bonds, preferred securities generally pay a fixed rate of income and are sold on the basis of yield. However, like common stocks, they are traded on major exchanges. Preferred securities are "senior securities" which have preference over common stocks, but not debt, of an issuer.
- The trust is not actively managed. Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.
- The sponsor may offer successive Trusts with similar portfolios thereby allowing the investor to pursue the same strategy over a number of years. Investors should consider their ability to pursue investing in successive Trusts, if available. There may be tax consequences associated with investing in the Trust and rolling over an investment from one Trust to the next.