



SALT LOW TRUBETA™ US MARKET ETF (LSLT)

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

*Summary Prospectus
May 13, 2019*

www.salt-funds.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information (SAI), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI dated May 11, 2019, as supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s prospectus, shareholder reports, and other information about the Fund online at www.salt-funds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to ETF@usbank.com.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the shareholder reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the shareholder 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.

You may elect to receive all future Fund shareholder reports in paper, free of charge. 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 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.

Investment Objective

The Salt Low truBeta US Market ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Salt Low truBeta US Market Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold 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	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%
Fee Waiver ²	(0.29)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.00%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

² The Fund’s investment adviser has agreed to waive the Fund’s full unitary management fee of 0.29% on the first \$100 million in net assets until at least May 31, 2020. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

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
\$0	\$64

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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

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 by Salt Financial LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser and index provider (the “Adviser”), and uses an objective, rules-based methodology to measure the performance of an equal-weighted portfolio of approximately 100 large and mid-capitalization U.S.-listed stocks with the lowest levels of variability in their historical beta calculations (“Beta Variability”) and forecasted beta of less than 1.00. “Beta” is a calculation of an investment’s systematic risk relative to the market.

Salt Low truBeta US Market Index

Construction of the Index begins with the constituents of the Solactive US Large & Mid Cap Index (the “Equity Universe”), generally the 1,000 largest U.S.-listed common stocks and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). Companies in the Equity Universe are then screened to keep only the 500 stocks with the highest average daily traded value over the past 30 days. The remaining stocks (the “Index Universe”) are analyzed using a proprietary algorithm developed by the Adviser to calculate each stock’s truBeta forecast, *i.e.*, its projected beta for the subsequent quarter. A stock’s truBeta forecast is calculated based on a stock’s historical long-, medium-, and short-term performance, combined with machine learning (*i.e.*, a quantitative modeling process that is automatically adjusted based on past results to improve accuracy), to evaluate and compare its risk and return to those of the broader U.S. equity market. A stock with a truBeta of 1.00 would be expected to demonstrate a risk and return profile equivalent with the broader U.S. equity market (*i.e.*, the stock’s price will move proportionately with levels of the broader market). A stock with a truBeta of less than 1.00 would be expected to be less volatile than the broader U.S. equity market and consequently, outperform the market in a declining market and underperform the market in a rising market.

The Index Universe is then further screened to keep only stocks with a truBeta score of less than 1.00. A Beta Variability score is calculated for the remaining stocks (the “Eligible Components”) based on the absolute difference between the short-term and medium-term data points used to generate the truBeta estimate. A lower score indicates less variability in beta over time.

The Index is initially constructed of the 100 Eligible Components with the lowest Beta Variability score, equally-weighted, and subject to a maximum 30% of the number of constituents in the Index being from a single sector. If more than 30% of the constituents would be from a single sector, the Eligible Component with the next lowest Beta Variability score not from the sector is selected instead of the Eligible Component that would have caused the Index to exceed the 30% limit. As of the date of this Prospectus, a significant portion of the Index is comprised of companies in the consumer staples, financial, real estate, and utilities sectors.

The Index is rebalanced quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December (each, an “Effective Date”) based on truBeta forecasts and Beta Variability scores utilizing data as of five business days prior to the Effective Date of the applicable rebalance month (each, a “Selection Date”). Each rebalance of the Index utilizes constituent prices at the close of trading on the Selection Date for weighting purposes.

To minimize turnover at each quarterly rebalance, stocks remain in the Index unless their truBeta score on the Selection Date is 1.00 or higher, regardless of their Beta Variability score. Additions to the Index at each rebalance are selected using the same process as the initial selection, ranking the Eligible Components not already in the Index by their Beta Variability score and selecting Eligible Components starting with the lowest Beta Variability score to arrive at a total of 100 components.

As of February 25, 2019, the Index had an average truBeta of approximately 0.64. Consequently, the Index is expected to be less volatile than the broader U.S. equity market.

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 Fund’s sub-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 sub-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. The Fund is non-diversified and therefore may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or small number of issuers than diversified funds.

Principal Investment Risks

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks described below. 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 Fund—Principal Investment Risks."

- **Concentration Risk.** To the extent the Index is concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is also expected to be concentrated in that industry or group of industries. As a result, the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that industry or group of industries.
- **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.
- **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. The trading prices of equity securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **Index Risk.** Because the Index includes the securities in the Index Universe with the lowest truBeta, the Index, and consequently the Fund, can be expected to be significantly less volatile than the broader U.S. equity market. As a result, the Index, and consequently the Fund, may significantly underperform the broader U.S. equity market over short or long periods of time. Additionally, the calculation of a security's truBeta is based on past performance and may not be indicative of the extent to which the security will demonstrate a similar risk and return profile relative to the broader U.S. equity market in the future. Consequently, there can be no guarantee that the Index, or the Fund, will perform in the future the way the average truBeta suggests it would.

- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on a proprietary quantitative model 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 universe 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.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized, non-diversified management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is deemed non-diversified and may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Fund’s adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **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. 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, including, among others, risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; and shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action.

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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or fail to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
 - *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* 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.
 - *Financial Sector Risk.* This sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis. Insurance companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, the imposition of premium rate caps, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.
 - *Real Estate Sector Risk.* The real estate sector is subject to liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk are just some of the factors that can influence the gain or loss that is passed on to the investor. Liquidity and market risk will tend to have a greater effect on funds that are more growth-oriented, as the sale of appreciated properties depends upon market demand. Conversely, interest rate risk impacts the amount of dividend income that is paid by income-oriented funds.
 - *Utilities Sector Risk.* Utility companies are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate changes. Although rate changes of a regulated utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs, due to political and regulatory factors rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company’s earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that

they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its 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 Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.salt-funds.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser Salt Financial LLC
Sub-Adviser Penserra Capital Management LLC ("Penserra" or the "Sub-Adviser")

Portfolio Managers

Dustin Lewellyn, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2019. Ernesto Tong, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2019. Anand Desai, Associate of Penserra, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as 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 individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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