Smart Trust®
Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

Fact Card

Select BDC Opportunities Trust

Series 1

A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

Investment Objective

The trust seeks to provide investors with total return potential through a combination of current income and capital appreciation. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

Investment Strategy

The trust seeks to achieve its objective through investment in the publicly traded common stock of closed-end investment companies that have elected to be treated as business development companies (BDCs) under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The election to be treated as a BDC provides an exemption from certain provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The sponsor selected the portfolio of the trust. The sponsor selects the BDCs that it believes are well-positioned to provide for total return potential over the term of the trust through a combination of current income and capital appreciation. To select the portfolio, the sponsor followed a disciplined process that included both quantitative screening and qualitative analysis. The sponsor considered only publicly traded BDCs for inclusion in the portfolio. The sponsor then selected the portfolio after a comprehensive review of the following factors, among others, for each BDC: market capitalization; liquidity; dividend frequency; current dividend yield; current dividend coverage; leverage; returns of capital; relevant statistical analyses; and analyst coverage and outlooks.

Basics of Business Development Companies

- BDCs are publicly traded closed-end funds that help provide capital to small and mid-size businesses.
- Many BDC shares are publicly traded, usually on an exchange.
- BDCs must have at least 70% of their assets in certain "eligible assets", which include private or U.S. public companies with lower trading volumes (and a market value of less than $250mm).
- Some BDCs invest in both debt and equity, while others focus their investments on one or the other.
- Investments in a BDC can include secured and unsecured debt, mezzanine debt, convertible securities, common and preferred stock.

Sales Charges and Estimated Expenses[1]

(Based on a $10 public offering price)

Standard Accounts	Transactional Sales Charge:	Initial	0.000%
		Deferred	2.250%
	Creation & Development Fee[2]:		0.500%
	Maximum Sales Charge:		**2.750%**
	Estimated Organization Costs[3]:		0.667%
	Estimated Annual Operating Expenses[4]:		12.948%

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

The deferred sales charge is a charge of $0.225 per unit and will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing on March 20, 2027. 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[2]:	0.500%
	Maximum Sales Charge:	**0.500%**
	Estimated Organization Costs[3]:	0.667%
	Estimated Annual Operating Expenses[4]:	12.948%

[1]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.

[2]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%.

[3]Estimated Organization Costs are assessed on a fixed dollar amount per unit basis of $0.0667 per unit and may be less than estimates. For additional information on organization costs please see the prospectus.

[4]Estimated Annual Operating Expenses include fees for administration, bookkeeping, the trustee, the supervisor and acquired fund fees and expenses. This expense is an estimate based upon an estimated trust size. If the trust does not reach or falls below the estimated size, the actual amount of the operating expenses as a % of unit price may exceed the amount reflected. Please see "Trust Expenses and Charges" in the trusts prospectus for additional information.

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

Hennion & Walsh is a member of FINRA/SIPC. 2001 Route 46, Waterview Plaza, Parsippany, NJ 07054 (888) 505-2872 www.smarttrustuit.com

NOT FDIC INSURED • NOT BANK GUARANTEED • MAY LOSE VALUE

Description of Portfolio

INCEPTION DATE:	November 3, 2026
TERMINATION DATE:	November 14, 2028
INITIAL OFFER PRICE	$10.00
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	100 units (may vary by selling firm)
NUMBER OF ISSUES:	15
DISTRIBUTIONS:[5]	MONTHLY (if any)
HISTORICAL12-MONTH DISTRIBUTION:[6]	$1.2377 (per unit)
CUSIP (CASH):	83208K 820
CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83208K 838
FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH):	83208K 846
FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83208K 853
TICKER:	STBCAX

[5]Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on December 25, 2026.

[6]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. 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.

Portfolio Allocation as of November 3, 2026:

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES — 100.00%	
ARCC	Ares Capital Corporation
BBDC	Barings BDC, Inc.
BXSL	Blackstone Secured Lending Fund
OBDC	Blue Owl Capital Corporation
CGBD	Carlyle Secured Lending, Inc.
CION	CION Investment Corporation
FDUS	Fidus Investment Corporation
FSK	FS KKR Capital Corp.
GLAD	Gladstone Capital Corporation
GBDC	Golub Capital BDC, Inc.
KBDC	Kayne Anderson BDC, Inc.
NCDL	Nuveen Churchill Direct Lending Corp.
OCSL	Oaktree Specialty Lending Corporation
PSBD	Palmer Square Capital BDC Inc.
PFLT	PennantPark Floating Rate Capital Ltd.

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. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased, the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- 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.
- An issuer may be unable to make interest and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall.
- An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared. This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. It is also possible that current or future government aid programs could limit companies from paying dividends as a condition to receiving government aid or discourage companies from doing so.
- The trust invests in shares of closed-end funds that have elected to be treated as BDCs. Shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as the manager's ability to achieve a fund's objective and market conditions affecting a fund's investments. The trust and underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- The trust invests 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.
- The funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" securities. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- The 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.
- 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.