

Rising Interest Rates Hedge Trust

Series 10

A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

Investment Objective

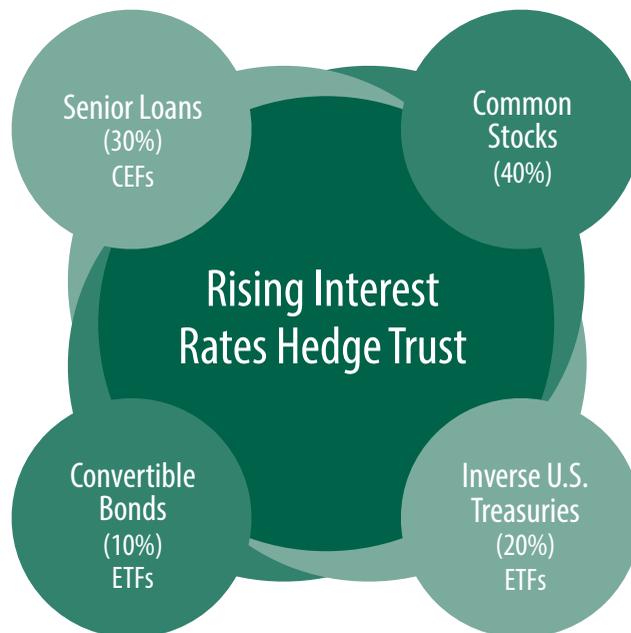
The trust seeks to provide investors with total return potential in an environment where interest rates are rising, with a high level of current income as a secondary objective. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

Investment Strategy

After an extended period of historically low interest rates, the sponsor believes that these historically low interest rates are likely to rise, and selected securities that it believes will meet the investment objective of the trust in an environment of rising interest rates. The trust is not directly intended to provide investors with rising interest income distributions or interest distributions that increase as prevailing interest rates rise. The trust seeks to provide a “hedge” against – to reduce the risk and volatility associated with – increasing interest rates. The trust seeks to achieve its objective by investing in an unmanaged, diversified portfolio of securities. In selecting securities for the trust’s portfolio, the sponsor considered the following categories of securities: equity securities of publicly traded companies; common stock of closed-end investment companies, known as closed-end funds; and common stock of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”).

Description of Portfolio

| | |
|--|---|
| INCEPTION DATE: | February 22, 2018 |
| TERMINATION DATE: | February 25, 2020 |
| INITIAL OFFER PRICE | \$10.00 |
| MINIMUM INVESTMENT | 100 units (may vary by selling firm) |
| NUMBER OF ISSUES: | 31 |
| DISTRIBUTIONS: ¹ | MONTHLY (if any) |
| EST. NET ANNUAL 1ST YR DISTRIBUTIONS: ² | \$0.5051 (per unit) |



| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| CUSIP (CASH): | 83189X 106 |
| CUSIP (REINVESTMENT): | 83189X 114 |
| FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH): | 83189X 122 |
| FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT): | 83189X 130 |
| TICKER: | SMRRJX |

¹Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on March 25, 2018. The estimated net annual distribution is expected to decline over time because a portion of the securities included in the portfolio will be sold to pay for organization costs, creation and development fee and deferred sales charge. Distributions will fluctuate as a result of unitholder redemptions in addition to securities being sold within the portfolio. Distributions are also subject to the ability of issuers to make dividend payments in the future.

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

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

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Asset Class Rationale

EQUITY SECURITIES. The sponsor believes that historically rising interest rate environments have typically been associated with periods of economic growth and positive performance for equity securities. As such, equity securities may benefit from rising interest rates and bond price declines as investors seek investments with greater total return potential. In selecting the equity securities of individual companies, the sponsor considered criteria including, but not limited to, current dividend yield and historical dividend growth rates. The sponsor sought to select equity securities of individual companies involved in industries it believes are best positioned to achieve the trust's investment objective over the life of the trust. The final Trust portfolio includes securities of companies in the energy, financials, industrials, telecommunications services, and utilities sectors.

CLOSED-END FUNDS. For this portion of the portfolio, the sponsor selected closed-end funds that generally invest in foreign or domestic senior corporate loans or other income-producing securities, which may include subordinated loans or debt instruments, credit obligations, or related derivatives. Senior loans are generally floating-rate secured debt extended to companies and typically sit at the top of the capital structure while being secured by company assets. Floating rates of senior loans typically involve a credit spread over a benchmark credit rate. As a result, when the benchmark credit rate rises or falls, the interest rate on the senior loans generally move in a similar fashion. The sponsor believes that in a rising rate environment, senior loans will see coupon payments rise while the loan value remains relatively stable. The sponsor also believes that senior loans have historically maintained a relatively low correlation to other fixed income (i.e. bond) asset classes, based on certain representative benchmarks. The sponsor used no credit quality or maturity policies in selecting closed-end funds for the trust. Certain of the closed-end funds selected by the sponsor may invest in securities that are below investment grade ("junk") credit quality.

INVERSE ETFs. For this portion of the portfolio, the sponsor selected one or more ETFs that seek to provide exposure to single-day returns which are the opposite of the daily return of one or more U.S. Treasury benchmark indexes. The inverse ETFs held by the trust generally invest in derivative financial instruments, such as futures contracts, swap agreements, options contracts and/or short-sale transactions, and short-term money market instruments that exhibit high quality credit profiles, including U.S. Treasury bills and repurchase agreements. Historically, when interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. As such, the sponsor believes that inverse ETFs may allow for a hedge to declining bond prices, and, by extension, rising interest rates.

CONVERTIBLE BOND ETFs. For this portion of the portfolio, the sponsor selected one or more ETFs that invest in foreign or domestic convertible securities, either directly or indirectly by investing in other funds which themselves invest directly in convertible securities. Convertible securities are generally bonds issued by a corporation which are convertible into common stock at a specified ratio. Because of this, convertible securities have some characteristics of both common stocks and bonds. Like stocks, convertible securities offer capital appreciation potential. The sponsor believes that the hybrid nature of convertible securities makes them tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than bonds of comparable quality and maturity. The sponsor used no credit quality or maturity policies in selecting the convertible bond ETFs for the trust.

Sales Charges³ (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 August 20, 2018. The initial and deferred sales fees do not apply to fee-based accounts. Please see the prospectus for sales charge details.

Fee/Wrap Accounts

| | |
|---|-------|
| Creation & Development Fee ⁴ : | 0.50% |
| Maximum Sales Charge: | 0.50% |

³Percentages 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.

⁴The 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.

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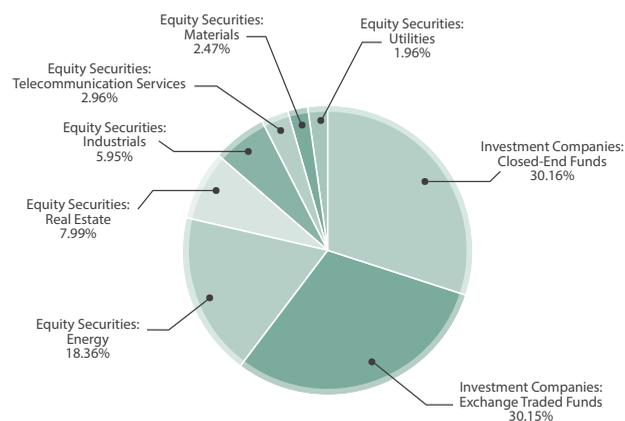
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Portfolio Holdings as of February 22, 2018:

| EQUITY SECURITIES — 39.69% | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Energy — 18.36% | |
| BPL | Buckeye Partners, L.P. |
| SNP | China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation |
| DCP | DCP Midstream, LP |
| EPD | Enterprise Products Partners L.P. |
| XOM | Exxon Mobil Corporation |
| OKE | ONEOK, Inc. |
| RDS/B | Royal Dutch Shell plc, Class B |
| VLO | Valero Energy Corporation |
| WPZ | Williams Partners L.P. |
| Industrials — 5.95% | |
| EMR | Emerson Electric Co. |
| FAST | Fastenal Company |
| OMAB | Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte, S.A.B. de C.V. |
| MIC | Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation |
| Materials — 2.47% | |
| RIO | Rio Tinto plc |
| SWM | Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc. |
| Real Estate — 7.99% | |
| HST | Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. |
| PEB | Pebblebrook Hotel Trust |
| PLD | Prologis, Inc. |
| RLJ | RLJ Lodging Trust |
| RHP | Ryman Hospitality Properties, Inc. |
| Telecommunication Services — 2.96% | |
| BT | BT Group plc |
| VZ | Verizon Communications Inc. |
| Utilities — 1.96% | |
| AES | The AES Corporation |

| INVESTMENT COMPANIES — 60.31% | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Closed-End Fund — 30.16% | |
| ACP | Aberdeen Income Credit Strategies Fund |
| ARDC | Ares Dynamic Credit Allocation Fund |
| BGX | Blackstone / GSO Long-Short Credit Income Fund |
| BGB | Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund |
| TSLF | THL Credit Senior Loan Fund |
| Exchange Traded Funds — 30.15% | |
| TBF | ProShares Short 20+ Year Treasury |
| TBX | ProShares Short 7-10 Year Treasury |
| CWB | SPDR® Bloomberg Barclays Convertible Securities ETF |

Portfolio Holdings as of February 22, 2018:



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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.
- There is no guarantee that interest rates, in general, will rise during the life of the trust or that the investment objectives of the trust will be achieved.
- The value of bonds or other fixed income securities held by the funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- The issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to make income and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of distributions the trust or the funds pay which could reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall.
- The trust invests in shares of closed-end funds and ETFs. 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 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 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 inverse ETFs held by the trust seek to provide exposure to single-day returns which are the opposite of the daily return of a traditional U.S. Treasury index. Unlike traditional funds, inverse ETFs generally lose money when the underlying indexes increase in value. Inverse ETFs have single-day investment objectives. As a result, the performance of the inverse ETFs over periods longer than a single-day are likely to be greater or less than the target index performance. The effects of compounding are more significant on inverse funds than other investments, particularly during periods of higher index volatility. As volatility increases, compounding will likely cause longer-term results to vary significantly from the inverse of the target index's return. Historically, when interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. The inverse ETFs held by the trust may allow for a hedge to declining bond prices and, by extension, rising interest rates. Conversely, the inverse ETFs may not provide a hedge for declining interest rates or rising bond prices. For periods longer than a single day, the inverse ETFs will lose money when the levels of the underlying indexes are flat over time. It is possible that the inverse ETFs will lose money over time even if the levels of the underlying indexes fall. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, and inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on an inverse ETF's returns. During periods of higher underlying index volatility, the volatility of the underlying index may affect an inverse ETF's return as much as or more than the return of such index.
- Certain ETFs held by the trust 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 closed-end funds held by the trust 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 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 invest in derivatives and other financial instruments, such as futures contracts, swap agreements, options contracts and other instruments, which derive value from an underlying asset, interest rate or index. A fund's use of derivatives may expose investors to greater risks than investing directly in the reference assets, such as counterparty risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and correlation risk, and may prevent the fund from achieving its investment objective. Any financing, borrowing and other costs associated with using derivatives may also reduce any such fund's return.
- 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 stocks of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- The portfolio includes securities issued by companies in the energy, industrials, materials, real estate, telecommunication services and utilities sectors. Negative developments in these sectors may affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the energy sector include volatile fluctuations in price and supply of energy fuels can be impacted by international politics, depletion, rising interest rates, exploration activities, weather and natural disasters, costs related to environmental damage and laws and regulations of various governments. General risks of companies in the industrials sector include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends. General risks of companies in the materials sector include the volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, import controls, worldwide competition, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. General risks of companies in the real estate sector include declines in real estate values, increased competition for tenants, oversupply of properties for sale, changing demographics, changes in interest rates and tax rates, liability for environmental hazards and changing government regulations. General risks of companies in the telecommunication services sector include the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, intense competitive pressures and rapid technological advances. General risks of companies in the utilities sector include changes in fuel and other commodity prices, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and the general state of the economy.
- 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.

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