

EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST

REX VOLMAXX™ LONG VIX FUTURES STRATEGY ETF
(the “Fund”)

Supplement Dated July 18, 2018
to the currently effective Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information
for the Fund

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

After careful consideration, Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser, in consultation with REX Shares, LLC, the Fund’s sponsor, has recommended, and the Board of Trustees of Exchange Traded Concepts Trust has approved, the termination and liquidation of the Fund pursuant to the terms of a Plan of Liquidation. Accordingly, the Fund is expected to cease operations and liquidate on or about July 27, 2018 (the “Liquidation Date”).

The Fund is closed to orders for new creation units, and the last day of trading of the Fund’s shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. will be July 24, 2018. From July 16, 2018 through July 24, 2018, 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 Fund shares during that time period. Customary brokerage charges may apply to such transactions. For the ordinary income distribution, the ex-date will be July 23, 2018, the record date will be July 24, 2018 and the pay date will be July 25, 2018.

Starting July 16, 2018, the Fund began converting its portfolio assets to cash. This will cause the Fund to increase its cash holdings and deviate from the investment objective and strategies stated in the Fund’s prospectus.

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. 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. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate.

If you would like additional information, please call 1-844-REX-1414 or visit www.rexetf.com.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

REX-SU-005-0100

EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST

VOLMAXX

REX VolMAXX™ Long VIX Futures Strategy ETF

Summary Prospectus | March 30, 2018, as revised April 25, 2018

Principal Listing Exchange for the Fund: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | Ticker Symbol: VMAX

The Fund is not suitable for all investors and is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors who understand the risks associated with the use of derivatives, are willing to assume a high degree of risk, and intend to actively monitor and manage their investments in the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed and is not benchmarked to the VIX Index (as defined herein), which is calculated based on the prices of put and call options on the S&P 500® Index. As such, the Fund can be expected to perform very differently from the VIX Index.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.volmaxx.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-844-REX-1414, by sending an e-mail request to rexetf@seic.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 30, 2018, and as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or email address noted above.

Fund Summary: REX VolMAXX™ Long VIX Futures Strategy ETF

Investment Objective

The REX VolMAXX™ Long VIX Futures Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investors with exposure to the implied volatility of the broad-based, large-cap U.S. equity market.

Fees and Expenses

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 Fee ¹	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	1.60%
Other Expenses of the Subsidiary	0.00%
Other Expenses of the Fund	1.60%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.85%

¹ Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive the management fee it receives from the Fund in an amount equal to the management fee paid to the Adviser by the Subsidiary. This undertaking may be terminated only with the approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

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 sell 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. Any Fund fees waived by the Adviser are reflected in the 1 Year amount only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your cost would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$288	\$883	\$1,504	\$3,176

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 Fund 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 period April 1, 2017 through November 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 100% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective, under normal circumstances, by obtaining investment exposure, through the use of the financial instruments and investments described below, to an actively managed portfolio of futures contracts based on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated (“CBOE”) Volatility Index (the “VIX Index”) (“VIX Futures Contracts”). The value of the Fund’s Shares relates directly to the value of, and realized profit or loss from, the financial instruments and other assets held by the Fund, including VIX Futures Contracts. Fluctuations in the price of these financial instruments or assets could materially adversely affect an investment in the Fund.

The Fund expects to invest primarily in and obtain exposure to VIX Futures Contracts with two to six months to expiration, but may invest in and obtain exposure to VIX Futures Contracts with shorter or longer durations. The Fund expects the notional value of its exposure to VIX Futures Contracts to be equal to approximately 100% of Fund assets at all times, but the notional value of such exposure may be less, and could be substantially less, at any time. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments that in combination provide exposure to VIX Futures Contracts.

The VIX Index seeks to measure the market’s current expectation of 30-day volatility of the S&P 500[®] Index (the “S&P 500[®]”), as reflected by the prices of near-term S&P 500[®] options. The market’s current expectation of the possible rate and magnitude of movements in an index is commonly referred to as the “implied volatility” of the index. Because S&P 500[®] options derive value from the possibility that the S&P 500[®] may experience movement before such options expire, the prices of near-term S&P 500[®] options are used to calculate the implied volatility of the S&P 500[®].

Unlike many indexes, the VIX Index is not an investable index. Rather, the VIX Index serves as a market volatility forecast. The Fund does not seek to track the performance of the VIX Index or the S&P 500[®] and, in fact, can be expected to perform very differently from the VIX Index over all periods of time.

The value of a VIX Futures Contract is based on the expected reading of the VIX Index at the expiration of such VIX Futures Contract, and therefore represents forward implied volatility of the S&P 500[®] over the 30-day period following the expiration of the VIX Futures Contracts. As a result, a movement in the VIX Index today will not necessarily result in a corresponding movement in the price of VIX Futures Contracts. For example, a VIX Futures Contract purchased in March that expires in May is a forward contract on what the VIX Index, as a measure of 30-day implied volatility, will be on the May expiration date. The forward volatility reading of the VIX Index may not correlate directly to the current volatility reading of the VIX Index because the implied volatility of the S&P 500[®] at a future expiration date may be different from the current implied volatility of the S&P 500[®]. Furthermore, VIX Futures Contracts that have longer durations often may not reflect the VIX Index’s readings as precisely as VIX Futures Contracts that are closer to expiration due to the increased potential for the implied volatility of the S&P 500[®] to shift, at a future date, from the current level of implied volatility. VIX Futures Contracts are standard futures contracts that settle for cash based on the VIX Special Opening Quotation, the final settlement

value for VIX Futures Contracts that is calculated using opening prices of constituent S&P 500[®] options.

The Fund will experience positive or negative performance based on changes in the implied level of future market volatility to the extent these changes are reflected in the price of VIX Futures Contracts. The Fund generally will experience positive performance, before accounting for fees and expenses, to the extent that the value of its long positions in and exposure to VIX Futures Contracts increases. Similarly, the Fund generally will experience negative performance, before accounting for fees and expenses, to the extent that the implied level of future volatility decreases.

The Fund expects to gain significant exposure to VIX Futures Contracts, which are considered broad-based security index futures, by investing up to 25% of its total assets, as measured at the end of every quarter of the Fund's taxable year, in a wholly-owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary generally will invest in long positions in VIX Futures Contracts and will periodically sell VIX Futures Contracts to unwind a portion of its long positions. The Subsidiary may also invest in other commodity futures, options, and swap contracts; fixed income securities; pooled investment vehicles, including those that are not registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"); and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivatives positions. The Subsidiary is advised by the Adviser, managed on a day-to-day basis by Vident Investment Advisory, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser"), and has the same investment objective as the Fund. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary may invest to a greater extent in broad-based security index futures, including VIX Futures Contracts, than the Fund. The Subsidiary's investments in such instruments will be subject to limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with an effective means of obtaining exposure to VIX Futures Contracts in a manner consistent with U.S. federal tax law requirements applicable to regulated investment companies. The Fund may also invest in VIX Futures Contracts directly to a limited extent, consistent with limitations imposed by the federal securities laws and U.S. federal tax law requirements applicable to regulated investment companies.

The Fund also may purchase options contracts on the VIX Index ("VIX Options Contracts") to gain exposure, which at times may be significant, to VIX Futures Contracts, including but not limited to "in the money" call options. The Fund intends to invest primarily in exchange-listed and traded VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts, but also may invest in these instruments in the over-the counter ("OTC") market. In general, exchange-traded derivative instruments have standardized exercise prices and expiration dates and require the parties to post margin against their obligations, and the performance of the parties' obligations in connection with such instruments is guaranteed by the exchange or a related clearing corporation. OTC derivative instruments generally have more flexible terms negotiated between the buyer and the seller, and typically do not require the parties to post margin. As a result, such instruments generally are subject to greater credit risk. OTC instruments also may be subject to greater liquidity risk.

Futures and options contracts, by their terms, have stated expirations and, at a specified point in time prior to expiration, trading in a futures or options contract for the current delivery month will cease. Therefore, in order to maintain consistent exposure to VIX Futures Contracts, the Fund must periodically migrate out of VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts nearing expiration

and into VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts with later expirations — a process referred to as “rolling.” The effect of this continuous process of selling contracts nearing expiration and buying longer-dated contracts is called “roll yield.”

Investments in derivative instruments, such as futures, options and swap agreements, have the economic effect of creating financial leverage in the Fund’s portfolio because such investments may give rise to losses that exceed the amount the Fund has invested in those instruments. Financial leverage will magnify, sometimes significantly, the Fund’s exposure to any increase or decrease in prices associated with a particular reference asset resulting in increased volatility in the value of the Fund’s portfolio. The value of the Fund’s portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods. While such financial leverage has the potential to produce greater gains, it also may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and asset segregation requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or to meet redemption requests.

In addition to the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary and VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts, the Fund may also invest in: (1) swap agreements that provide exposure to VIX Futures Contracts; (2) exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), exchange-traded closed-end funds, other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, and other pooled investment vehicles (collectively, “Underlying Funds”) that provide exposure to VIX Futures Contracts; (3) exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) that provide exposure to VIX Futures Contracts; and (4) fixed income securities (namely, commercial paper and U.S. government obligations), bank instruments, cash, and other cash equivalents to collateralize its exposure to the VIX Futures Contracts and for investment purposes. The Fund may also take short positions with respect to Underlying Funds and/or ETNs that provide exposure to VIX Futures Contracts. The Fund will seek notional exposure to VIX Futures Contracts via these investments in circumstances where investing in VIX Futures Contracts directly or through the Subsidiary, as discussed, may be constrained, including circumstances where the notional value of the Subsidiary’s exposure to VIX Futures Contracts is limited to less than 100% of Fund assets.

Principal Risks

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund’s holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund’s investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed over short- or long-term market cycles. The Sub-Adviser’s judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized

Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. 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, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.

Cash Transactions Risk. Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions in exchange for a significant cash component and a smaller component of in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had satisfied a redemption completely in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient than ETFs that redeem in kind. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker-dealers, purchase or redeem Creation Units. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange.

Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk. The Fund’s investment exposure to VIX Futures Contracts will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) rules. The Adviser is registered as a Commodity Pool Operator (“CPO”), the Sub-Adviser is registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor (“CTA”), and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO and CTA imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument may default on its payment obligation to the Fund. Such a default may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may invest in and will have investment exposure to VIX Futures Contracts, VIX Options Contracts, and swap agreements, which are types of derivative contracts. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of an underlying security, asset, rate, or index. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security, asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative’s original cost. In December 2015, the SEC proposed a new rule to regulate the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. Whether and when this

proposed rule will be adopted and its potential effects on the Fund are unclear as of the date of this Prospectus.

VIX Futures and Options Contracts Risk. VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts are unlike traditional futures and options contracts and are not based on a tradable reference asset. The VIX Index is not directly investable, and the settlement price of a VIX Futures Contract or VIX Options Contract is based on the calculation that determines the level of the VIX Index. As a result, the behavior of a VIX Futures Contract or VIX Options Contract may be different from traditional futures and options contracts whose settlement price is based on a specific tradable asset.

Several factors may affect the price and/or liquidity of VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts, including, but not limited to: prevailing market prices and forward volatility levels of the U.S. stock markets, the S&P 500[®], the equity securities included in the S&P 500[®] and prevailing market prices of options on the S&P 500[®], the VIX Index, VIX Options Contracts, VIX Futures Contracts, or any other financial instruments related to the S&P 500[®] and the VIX Index or VIX Futures Contracts; interest rates; economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, biological or judicial events that affect the current volatility reading of the VIX Index or the market price or forward volatility of the U.S. stock markets, the equity securities included in the S&P 500[®], the S&P 500[®], the VIX Index or VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts; supply and demand as well as hedging activities in the listed and OTC equity derivatives markets; disruptions in trading of the S&P 500[®], futures contracts on the S&P 500[®] or options on the S&P 500[®]; and the level of contango or backwardation in the VIX Futures Contracts market. These factors interrelate in complex ways, and the effect of one factor on the market value of the Fund may offset or enhance the effect of another factor.

When the Fund has an open futures contract position, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of or exposure to futures contracts may increase volatility of the Fund's NAV. Futures contracts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Options contracts give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options, VIX Futures Contracts, and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk

and can be subject to liquidity risk. Options traded in the OTC market also may be subject to increased counterparty credit risk.

Swap Agreement Risk. The Fund may use swap agreements as a means to achieve its investment objective. Swap agreements are generally traded in OTC markets and have only recently become subject to regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules, however, do not cover all types of swap agreements. Investors, therefore, may not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with the Fund's swap agreements. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose investors to significant losses under certain circumstances, including in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to uncleared OTC swap agreements is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, the Fund is subject to increased counterparty risk with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to uncleared swaps. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor's investment in the Fund may decline. OTC swaps of the type that may be utilized by the Fund are less liquid than futures contracts because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty.

Early Closing Risk. An unanticipated early closing of the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") may result in a shareholder's inability to buy or sell Shares of the Fund on that day.

ETN Risk. ETNs are unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities of an issuer that are listed and traded on a U.S. stock exchange. An ETN's returns generally are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy minus applicable fees. ETNs do not provide principal protection and may or may not make periodic coupon payments. ETNs are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that the issuer cannot pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Additionally, the value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market (e.g., the commodities market), changes in interest rates or the issuer's credit rating, and other economic, legal, political or geographic events.

Futures Rolling Risk. The Fund's investment strategy is subject to risks related to rolling. The price of futures contracts further from expiration may be higher (a condition known as "contango") or lower (a condition known as "backwardation"), which can impact the Fund's returns. Because of the frequency with which the Fund expects to roll VIX Futures Contracts, the impact of such contango or backwardation may be greater than the impact would be if the Fund experienced less portfolio turnover.

Historic Correlation Risk. To the extent that an investor purchases the Fund seeking diversification benefits based on the historic correlation (whether positive or negative) between the VIX Futures Contracts and other asset classes, such historic correlation may not continue or

may reverse itself. In this circumstance, the diversification or other benefits sought may be limited or non-existent.

Index Calculation and VIX Futures and Options Contract Pricing Risk. The policies of S&P and the CBOE and changes that affect the composition and valuation of the S&P 500[®] and the VIX Index could affect the level of such indexes and/or the value of VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts and, therefore, the value of the Fund's Shares.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund's fixed-income assets will decline because of rising interest rates. The magnitude of this decline will often be greater for longer-term fixed-income securities than shorter-term fixed-income securities.

Leveraging Risk. The Fund's investment in derivative instruments generally requires a small investment relative to the amount of investment exposure assumed. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that exceed the amount invested in those instruments. The cost of investing in such instruments generally increases as interest rates increase, which will lower the Fund's return.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund will invest in derivatives and other instruments that may be less liquid than other types of investments. Investments that are less liquid or that trade less can be more difficult or more costly to buy, or to sell, compared to other more liquid or active investments. This liquidity risk is a factor of the trading volume of a particular investment, as well as the size and liquidity of the market for such an investment. The derivatives in which the Fund invests may not always be liquid. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity both by making its positions more difficult to liquidate and increasing the losses incurred while trying to do so. Any type of disruption or illiquidity will potentially be exacerbated due to the fact that the Fund will typically invest in financial instruments related to one index. A lack of liquidity could have a negative effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may result in losses to Fund shareholders.

Market Risk. Due to market conditions, the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate significantly from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decrease.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified, meaning that, as compared to a diversified fund, it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the performance of these issuers can have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

OTC Risk. Certain derivatives traded in OTC markets, including certain OTC options, involve significant liquidity risk. The absence or lack of liquidity may make it difficult or impossible for the Fund to sell such instruments promptly at an acceptable price. The absence of liquidity may

also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. Because derivatives traded in OTC markets are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing corporation and generally do not require payment of margin, to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains in such instruments or has deposited collateral with its counterparties, the Fund is subject to credit risk with respect to its counterparties. The Fund will seek to transact with only creditworthy counterparties to mitigate counterparty credit risk.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and may lower Fund performance.

Short Sale Exposure Risk. The Fund may seek "short" exposure to certain investments through financial instruments such as swap agreements, which may cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling securities short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of securities underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement.

Short Sales Risk. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Because a short position loses value as the security's price increases and the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the loss on a short sale is theoretically unlimited. Short sales involve leverage because the Fund borrows securities and then sells them, effectively leveraging its assets.

Subsidiary Risk. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as the sole investor in the subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to shareholders of registered investment companies.

Tax Risk. The Fund must meet certain requirements regarding the source of its income and the diversification of its assets, among other requirements, to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Certain of the Fund's investments may not generate qualifying income if made directly by the Fund. The Fund expects to gain significant exposure to VIX Futures Contracts indirectly through the Subsidiary in a manner to ensure that it qualifies as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Failure to comply with the requirements to qualify as a RIC would have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders, including the imposition of a higher tax rate on the Fund and taxes on its distributions to shareholders, which would ultimately affect a shareholder's return on its investment in the Fund.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The NAV of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. In addition, although the Fund’s Shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained.

Underlying Funds Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs, exchange-traded closed-end funds, other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, and other pooled investment vehicles not registered under the 1940 Act, in which case the Fund’s performance will be directly related to the performance of those investment companies. Through its positions in these investment companies, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles, including the possibility that the value of their securities or instruments could decrease.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities, which are subject to price fluctuations and to default in the event that an agency or instrumentality defaults on an obligation not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

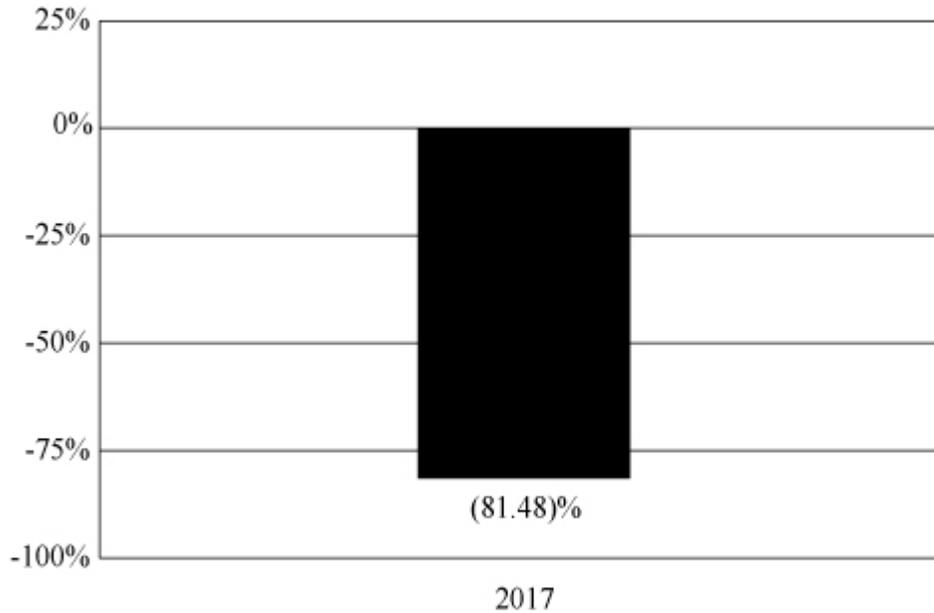
Volatility Risk. The Fund’s derivative investments, which are largely linked to equity market volatility levels, can be highly volatile and may experience large losses. Trading in VIX Futures Contracts and VIX Options Contracts, particularly contracts that are close to expiration, has been very volatile and can be expected to be very volatile in the future. The volatile nature of these instruments may have an adverse impact on the Fund beyond the impact of any changes in the VIX Index.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund should be utilized only by investors who (a) understand the risks associated with the use of derivatives, (b) are willing to assume a high degree of risk, and (c) intend to actively monitor and manage their investments in the Fund. Investors who do not meet these criteria should not buy shares of the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a complete investment program.

Performance Information

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for certain time periods compare with the average annual total returns of the S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures Index and the S&P 500 Index. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <http://www.volmaxx.com> or by calling 1-844-REX-1414 (1-844-739-1414).

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31



Best and Worst Quarter Returns (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)

	<u>Return</u>	<u>Quarter/Year</u>
Highest Return	(28.93)%	06/30/17
Lowest Return	(43.01)%	03/31/17

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund Shares at the end of the measurement period.

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2017

REX VolMAXX™ LONG VIX FUTURES STRATEGY ETF	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (05-03-2016)</u>
Return Before Taxes	(81.48)%	(81.25)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(81.48)%	(81.25)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(46.12)%	(53.00)%
S&P 500 Index	22.87%	18.95%
S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures Index	(71.14)%	(72.42)%

Investment Advisers

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Vident Investment Advisory, LLC serves as sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Denise M. Krisko, CFA, President and Co-Founder of the Sub-Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. The Shares are listed on the Exchange. The Shares that trade on the Exchange are “created” at their NAV by market makers, large investors and institutions only in a large specified number of shares called a “Creation Unit.” The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in Creation Units of at least 50,000 Shares. A “creator” enters into an authorized participant agreement (“Participant Agreement”) with the Distributor or uses a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant who has executed a Participant Agreement (an “Authorized Participant”), and deposits into the Fund a specified amount of cash (and, under certain circumstances, a portfolio of securities approximating certain holdings of the Fund) totaling the NAV of the Creation Unit(s), in exchange for at least 50,000 shares of the Fund (or multiples thereof).

The price of the Fund’s Shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). **EXCEPT WHEN AGGREGATED IN CREATION UNITS, SHARES OF THE FUND ARE NOT REDEEMABLE SECURITIES.**

Tax Information

The distributions made by the Fund are generally taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Investments through such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to taxation upon withdrawal therefrom.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s web site for more information.

REX-SM-003-0500