

Bahl & Gaynor Small/Mid Cap Income Growth ETF

Trading Symbol: SMIG

Summary Prospectus
April 30, 2026

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

etf.bahl-gaynor.com/smig/

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, each dated April 30, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at etf.bahl-gaynor.com/smig/. 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.

Investment Objective

The Bahl & Gaynor Small/Mid Cap Income Growth ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current and growing dividend income, downside protection, and long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

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 continue to hold or 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	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that invests primarily in U.S.-listed equity securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in small- and mid-capitalization companies. The Fund defines a small- or mid-capitalization company as an issuer whose market capitalization at the time of purchase is between \$200 million and the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2500[®] Index within the prior 12-month period. Because of the Fund’s long-term approach to investing, it could have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of issuers that have appreciated beyond the market capitalization thresholds noted. The equity securities held by the Fund may include common stocks of U.S. companies, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) (*i.e.*, receipts evidencing ownership of foreign equity securities), and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

In selecting securities, Bahl & Gaynor, Inc., the Fund’s investment adviser (“Bahl & Gaynor” or the “Adviser”), employs a bottom-up approach that considers, among other factors, a company’s historical earnings and dividend growth, as well as its balance sheet and cash flow generation, competitive position, and prospects for future cash flow and dividend growth. Weightings of individual securities are based on the Adviser’s assessment of company fundamentals, valuations, and overall economic conditions. The Adviser

targets companies that, in its judgement, have high-quality business models, strong competitive advantages, reasonable valuations, and sound capital allocation policies or approaches. The Adviser believes that the securities identified using such strategies have the potential to provide improved downside protection relative to the broader small- and mid- cap equity market.

The Adviser generally sells a security when, in its opinion one or more of the following occurs, among other reasons: 1) the security's dividend is reduced to what the Adviser believes is an unacceptable amount per share, 2) the Adviser believes the company's fundamentals and/or management is deteriorating, 3) the Adviser believes the company's stock has become a greater weight of the Fund's portfolio than desired due to market appreciation or other factors, or 4) the Adviser identifies a more attractive investment opportunity for the Fund.

While investing in a particular market sector is not a strategy of the Fund, its portfolio may be significantly invested in one or more sectors as a result of the security selection decisions made pursuant to its strategy. As of March 31, 2026, a significant portion of the Fund's assets consisted of securities of companies in the industrials and financials sectors, although this may change from time to time.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. 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 Funds".

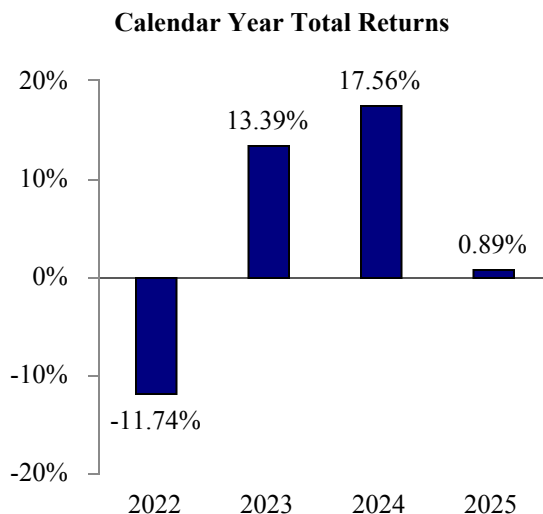
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository Receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository Receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in Depository Receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the Depository Receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** Investment in dividend-paying securities could cause the Fund to underperform similar funds that invest without consideration of a company's track record of paying dividends. Securities of companies with a history of paying dividends may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as most other securities, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time.
- **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. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, market volatility related to global trade policy and the imposition of tariffs, the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **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 NYSE Arca, 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. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. 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, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Foreign Markets Risk.** Investments in ADRs that provide exposure to non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, the value of non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of decline due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. Investments in ADRs also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be indirectly subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Small- and Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than funds that invest in larger, more established companies. The securities of mid- and small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Mid- and small-capitalization companies may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs, and earnings.
- **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. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties or mortgages or by defaults by their borrowers or tenants. Furthermore, these entities depend upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of projects. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by changes in the tax laws or by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income.
- **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.
 - *Financials Sector Risk.* This sector, which includes banks, insurance companies, and financial service firms, 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. Banks, in particular, are subject to volatile interest rates, severe price competition, and extensive government oversight and regulation, which may limit certain economic activities available to banks, impact their fees and overall profitability, and establish capital maintenance requirements. In addition, banks may have concentrated portfolios of loans or investments that make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Insurance companies are subject to similar risks as banks, including adverse economic conditions, changes in interest rates, increased competition and government regulation, but insurance companies are more at risk from changes in tax law, government imposed premium rate caps, and catastrophic events, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and terrorist acts. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of higher interest rates, 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 the financial sector and have caused significant losses.
 - *Industrials Sector Risk.* The industrials sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, rapid technological developments, international political and economic developments, environmental issues, tariffs and trade barriers, and tax and governmental regulatory policies. As the demand for, or prices of, industrials increase, the value of the Fund's investments generally would be expected to also increase. Conversely, declines in the demand for, or prices of, industrials generally would be expected to contribute to

declines in the value of such securities. Such declines may occur quickly and without warning and may negatively impact the value of the Fund and your investment.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for the calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of the S&P 500[®] Index, a broad measure of U.S. equity market performance and the Fund's regulatory benchmark index, as well as the Russell 2500[®] Index, the Fund's additional strategy benchmark index, which the Adviser believes is more representative of the types of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at etf.bahl-gaynor.com/smig/.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 11.60% for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, and the lowest quarterly return was -9.05% for the quarter ended March 31, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Period Ended December 31, 2025

Bahl & Gaynor Small/Mid Cap Income Growth ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
Return Before Taxes	0.89%	5.16%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.46%	4.69%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.84%	3.96%
Regulatory Benchmark		
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	11.78%
Strategy Benchmark		
Russell 2500 [®] Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.91%	4.68%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Portfolio Management

Adviser Bahl & Gaynor, Inc. ("Bahl & Gaynor" or the "Adviser")

Portfolio Managers Robert S. Groenke, President, CEO and Principal of Bahl & Gaynor, Peter M. Kwiatkowski, CFA, Chief Investment Officer and Principal of Bahl & Gaynor, and Scott D. Rodes, CFA,, Principal of Bahl & Gaynor, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Groenke and Rodes have served as portfolio managers since the Fund's inception in August 2021, and Mr. Kwiatkowski has served as a portfolio manager since 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market 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. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at etf.bahl-gaynor.com/smig/.

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 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.