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INFRACAP MLP ETF
(TICKER: AMZA)

a series of the
ETFIS SERIES TRUST I

*The InfraCap MLP ETF (the “**Fund**”) is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“**ETF**”). Shares of the Fund are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “**Exchange**”) and trade at market prices. The market price for the Fund’s shares may be different from its net asset value per share.*

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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RISK/RETURN SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

InfraCap MLP ETF (Ticker: AMZA) (the “**Fund**”) seeks total return primarily through investments in equity securities of publicly traded master limited partnerships and limited liability companies taxed as partnerships (“**MLPs**”).

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“**Shares**”). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table or example set forth below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fee ¹	0.95%
Other Expenses (Includes Interest Expense and Accrued and Deferred Income Tax Expense/Benefit) ²	0.98%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.93%

- (1) The management fee is structured as a “unified fee,” out of which the Fund’s sub-adviser pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the following expenses, each of which is paid by the Fund: the management fee paid to the Fund’s sub-adviser; payments under a 12b-1 plan (if any); brokerage expenses; taxes; interest; litigation expenses; and other non-routine and extraordinary expenses of the Fund.
- (2) The Fund is classified for federal income tax purposes as a taxable regular corporation or so-called Subchapter “C” corporation. As a “C” corporation, the Fund accrues deferred tax liability for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by the Fund on equity securities of master limited partnerships considered to be a return of capital and for any net operating gains. The Fund’s accrued deferred tax liability, if any, is reflected each day in the Fund’s net asset value per share. The deferred income tax expense/(benefit) represents an estimate of the Fund’s potential tax expense/(benefit) if it were to recognize the unrealized gains/(losses) in the portfolio. An estimate of deferred income tax expense/(benefit) is dependent upon the Fund’s net investment income/(loss) and realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments and such expenses may vary greatly from year to year and from day to day depending on the nature of the Fund’s investments, the performance of those investments and general market conditions. Therefore, any estimate of deferred income tax expense/(benefit) cannot be reliably predicted from year to year.

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$196	\$606	\$1,042	\$2,254

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or other instruments (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in high taxes for the Fund. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended October 31, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 104% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest not less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of MLPs in the energy infrastructure sector.

To this end, the Fund will focus on investing in MLPs selected by Infrastructure Capital Advisors, LLC, the Fund’s sub-adviser (the “**Sub-Adviser**”), that, as their principal business, operate assets used in the gathering, transporting,

processing, storing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum products or coal (collectively, “**energy products**”) and that trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“**NYSE**”) or the NASDAQ Stock Market (“**NASDAQ**”). The Fund may invest in securities of MLPs of all capitalization sizes.

The Fund’s investment strategy will be guided by the following policies:

- The Fund will typically focus on “midstream” MLPs (discussed below).
- In addition to investments in MLPs, the Fund may also write call and put options on securities, ETFs or security indexes in an effort to generate additional current income and reduce volatility in the Fund’s portfolio. Although not required to do so, the Fund will typically write a call option only if the option is “covered” by the Fund holding a position in the underlying securities or by other means which would permit immediate satisfaction of the Fund’s obligation as writer of the option.
- The Fund may also borrow for investment purposes in an amount up to 33⅓% of its total assets, in compliance with the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “**1940 Act**”).
- The Fund expects to typically invest in a portfolio of between 25 to 50 MLPs; however, there is no limit on the number of MLPs in which the Fund may invest.
- Under normal circumstances, the Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in any one issuer.
- The Fund may invest in MLP units, securities of companies holding primarily general partner or managing member interests in MLPs, and securities that themselves own interests in MLPs (e.g., exchange traded funds (“**ETFs**”) and other registered investment companies that invest in MLPs). The Fund may also invest for speculative purposes in options and futures contracts in connection with any of the foregoing types of securities.
- The Fund may also invest in ETFs, other registered investment companies, options and futures contracts, or establish short positions in any of the foregoing, in an effort to hedge against market, interest rate or commodity risks in the Fund’s portfolio.

“Midstream” MLPs are MLPs that collect, gather, process, transport and store energy products, generally without taking ownership of the energy products. Midstream MLPs may also operate ancillary businesses, including the marketing of energy products and logistical services related thereto, but are typically not engaged in the mining, production or distribution of energy products.

The Sub-Adviser expects that monthly cash distributions will constitute a substantial portion of the Fund’s total investment returns, and that all or a portion of any such Fund distribution may be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes.

The Fund is an actively-managed ETF and, thus, does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified passive index of securities. Instead, it uses an active investment strategy that seeks to meet its investment objective. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of issuers engaged primarily in energy-related industries. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than a diversified fund can. In attempting to meet its investment objective, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

WHAT IS AN MLP?

An MLP generally is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which means no U.S. federal income tax is paid by the MLP. To qualify as a partnership, an MLP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources as set forth in Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”). These qualifying sources include natural resource-based activities such as the processing, transportation and storage of mineral or natural resources. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, the general partner (that typically controls the operations and management of the MLP) and limited partners (that typically own common units in the MLP that have only limited voting rights).

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks; therefore you may lose money by investing in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective. Generally, the Fund will be subject to the following principal risks:

Authorized Participant Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants, none of which are obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent these Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to process creation and/or redemption orders, in either of these cases, Shares of the Fund may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread”. The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund’s Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including 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.

Deferred Tax Liability Risk. The Fund is taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. This differs from most investment companies, which elect to be treated as “regulated investment companies” under the Code in order to avoid paying entity level income taxes. As a “C” corporation, the Fund is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the applicable corporate income tax rate as well as state and local income taxes. The Fund will not benefit from the current favorable federal income tax rates on long-term capital gains and Fund income, losses and expenses will not be passed through to the Fund’s shareholders. As a “C” corporation, the Fund will accrue deferred income taxes for any future tax liability associated with (i) that portion of MLP distributions considered to be a tax-deferred return of capital as well as (ii) capital appreciation of its investments. Upon the sale of an MLP security, the Fund may be liable for previously deferred taxes. The Fund’s accrued deferred tax liability will be reflected each day in the Fund’s NAV.

Energy Infrastructure Sector Risks. A fund concentrated in a single industry or sector, such as the energy infrastructure sector, is likely to present more risks than a fund that is broadly diversified over several industries or sectors. The Fund invests primarily in energy infrastructure companies. Energy infrastructure companies are subject to risks specific to the energy infrastructure sector, including, but not limited to, reduced volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing or storing; new construction risks and acquisition risk which can limit growth potential; a sustained reduced demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products resulting from a recession or an increase in market price or higher taxes; changes in the regulatory environment; extreme weather; rising interest rates which could result in a higher cost of capital and drive investors into other investment opportunities; and threats of attack by terrorists.

ETF and other Registered Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs or other registered investment companies. Through its positions in ETFs and other registered investment companies, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles’ investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF or other registered investment company could decrease (or increase). Investments in ETFs and other registered investment companies are also subject to the following additional risks:

Market Value Risk. The market value of an ETF’s shares may differ from its NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that the Fund pays more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risks that the Fund’s NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds, and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

Tracking Risk. Index-based ETFs and other investment companies in which the Fund invests may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, index-based ETFs and other investment companies in which the Fund invests may incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising the indices may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede an ETF's or other investment company's ability to track its applicable index or match its performance.

Investment Limitation. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not acquire shares of an ETF or other registered investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the ETF's or investment company's total outstanding shares unless (i) the ETF or other investment company or the Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% limitation from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") that is applicable to the Fund; and (ii) the ETF or other investment company and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. Accordingly, the 3% limitation may prevent the Fund from allocating its investments in the manner the Sub-Adviser considers optimal, or cause the Sub-Adviser to select an investment other than that which the Sub-Adviser considers optimal.

Expenses. To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs or other investment companies, your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs or other investment companies, because you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs and investment companies in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, Fund investments in ETFs or other investment companies could affect the timing, amount, and character of the Fund's distributions and therefore may increase the amount of your tax liability.

Sampling Risk. The index-based ETFs in which the Fund invests may utilize a representative sampling approach to track their respective underlying indices. ETFs that utilize a representative sampling approach are subject to an increased risk of tracking error because the securities selected for the ETF in the aggregate may vary from the investment profile of the underlying index. Additionally, if using a representative sampling approach, an ETF will typically hold a smaller number of securities than the underlying index, and as a result, an adverse development to an issuer of securities that the ETF holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the ETF held all of the securities in the underlying index.

Fluctuation of NAV; Unit Premiums and Discounts. The NAV of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV and supply and demand of Shares on the Exchange or any other exchange on which Shares are traded. It cannot be predicted whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. The market prices of Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV of the Shares during periods of market volatility. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, disruptions to creations and redemptions and/or market volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the Fund's NAV. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.

Futures Contracts Risk. The successful use of futures contracts depends upon the Sub-Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and are subject to special risk considerations, including: imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; losses caused by unanticipated market movement, which are potentially unlimited; the Sub-Adviser's inability to correctly predict the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; the possibility that a counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; the possibility that the Fund may have insufficient cash and have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet the daily variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so; the possibility that a failure to close a position may result in delivery of an illiquid commodity to the Fund or that rapid selling to avoid delivery may result in unfavorable execution prices; and possible inefficiencies that are created by the need to "roll contracts" (i.e., sell out of a contract that is nearing delivery or settlement in favor of

a contract with a delivery or settlement date that is further into the future). If the Sub-Adviser applies a hedge in the Fund's portfolio at an inappropriate time or judges market movements incorrectly, futures strategies may lower the Fund's return.

Interest Rate Risk. As yield-based investments, MLPs carry interest rate risk and may underperform in rising interest rate environments. Additionally, when investors have heightened fears about the economy, the risk spread between MLPs and competing investment options can widen, which may have an adverse effect on the stock price of MLPs. Rising interest rates may increase the potential cost of MLPs financing projects or cost of operations, and may affect the demand for MLP investments, either of which may result in lower performance by or distributions from the Fund's MLP investments.

Leverage Risk. Leverage is investment exposure which exceeds the initial amount invested. When the Fund borrows money for investment purposes, or when the Fund engages in certain derivative transactions such as options or futures contracts, the Fund may become leveraged. The loss on a leveraged derivative instrument may far exceed the Fund's principal amount invested. Leverage can magnify the Fund's gains and losses and therefore increase its volatility. The Fund cannot guarantee that the use of leverage will produce increased income or a higher return on an investment. The Fund will segregate liquid assets or otherwise cover transactions that may give rise to leverage to the extent required by the 1940 Act. This requirement limits the amount of leverage the Fund may have at any one time, but it does not eliminate leverage risk. The use of leverage may result in the Fund having to liquidate holdings when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligation or to meet segregation requirements. To the extent that the Fund borrows money from banks for investment purposes, the Fund will be required to pay interest on the loan, which is not a covered expense under the Fund's unified fee, and will therefore increase expenses and reduce returns. The Fund's bank loans may charge variable rate interest, which means that if interest rates rise, the Fund's interest expense will increase.

Liquidity Risk. Although common units of MLPs trade on the NYSE and NASDAQ, certain MLP securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their smaller capitalizations. In the event certain MLP securities experience limited trading volumes, the prices of such MLPs may display abrupt or erratic movements at times. Additionally, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Sub-Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. The Fund's investment in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict its ability to take advantage of other market opportunities or to dispose of securities. This also may affect adversely the Fund's ability to make dividend distributions to you.

Management Risk. Because the Fund is actively managed, an investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that the investment process, techniques and risk analyses applied by the Sub-Adviser will not produce the desired results, and that the Fund's investments may underperform the market or applicable benchmarks. The NAV of the Fund's Shares changes daily based on the performance of the securities and other instruments in which it invests. Different types of securities and other instruments tend to shift into and out of favor with stock market investors depending on market and economic conditions. There is no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness or value of, or potential income from, particular investments will be correct or produce the desired results. If the Sub-Adviser fails to accurately judge potential investments or if investments in MLPs go out of favor, the Fund's share price may be adversely affected.

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the risk that the value of securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Fund's control, including the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions, adverse investor sentiment, poor management decisions, lower demand for a company's goods or services and general equity market conditions. In a declining market, the prices for all securities (including those in the Fund's portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects. Security values tend to move in cycles, with periods when securities markets generally rise and periods when they generally decline. During a "flash crash," the market prices of the Fund's Shares may decline suddenly and significantly. Such a decline may not reflect the performance of the portfolio securities held by the Fund. Flash crashes may cause Authorized Participants and other market makers to limit or cease trading in the Fund's Shares for temporary or longer periods. Shareholders could suffer significant losses to the extent that they sell Shares at these temporarily low market prices.

MLP Risk. Investments in securities of MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of

interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner and cash flow risks. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or the energy infrastructure sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs and other equity securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

MLP Tax Risk. MLPs taxed as partnerships generally do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the MLP's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

Options Risk. The purchase and writing of options involves certain risks. During the option period, a covered call writer has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (each referred to as an underlying asset) above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying asset decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying asset at the exercise price or provide the cash settlement amount. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying asset, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular underlying asset is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related asset, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, the Fund may be unable to close out an option position. If the Sub-Adviser applies a hedge in the Fund's portfolio at an inappropriate time or judges market movements incorrectly, options strategies may lower the Fund's return.

Returns of Capital Distributions From the Fund Reduce the Tax Basis of Shares. A portion of the Fund's distributions are expected to be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Returns of capital distribution are not taxable income to you but reduce your tax basis in your Shares. Such a reduction in tax basis will result in larger taxable gains and/or lower tax losses on a subsequent sale of Shares. Shareholders who periodically receive the payment of dividends or other distributions consisting of a return of capital may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits from the Fund when, in fact, they are not. You should not assume that the source of the distributions is from the net profits of the Fund.

Risk of Cash Transactions. Unlike certain ETFs, the Fund expects to generally effect its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and recognize gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized but for effecting its redemptions entirely for cash. As such, investments in Fund Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that elects to be taxed as a regulated investment company and effects its redemptions entirely for in-kind securities. (Under current law, the Fund is not eligible to elect treatment as a regulated investment company due to its investment strategy.) Additionally, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its Shares principally in-kind, could be imposed on the Fund and thus decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent they are not offset by the creation and redemption transaction fees paid by purchasers and redeemers of creation units.

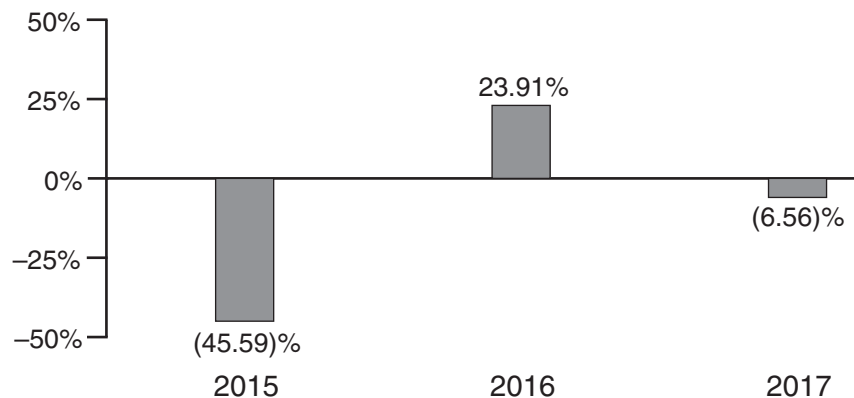
Risks Related to Portfolio Turnover. As a result of its trading strategy, the Fund may sell portfolio securities without regard to the length of time they have been held and will likely have a higher portfolio turnover rate than other registered investment companies. Because portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, higher turnover generally results in additional Fund expenses. High rates of portfolio turnover may lower the performance of the Fund due to these increased costs and may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains. If the Fund realizes capital gains when portfolio investments are sold, the Fund must generally distribute those gains to shareholders, increasing the Fund's taxable distributions. High rates of portfolio turnover in a given year would likely result in short-term capital gains that are taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates.

Short Sales Risk. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the asset sold short increases from the short sale price. In addition, the lender of the borrowed asset may request, or market conditions may dictate, that the asset sold short be returned to the lender on short notice, and, as a result, the Fund may have to buy the asset sold short at an unfavorable time and for an unfavorable price. If this occurs, the Fund's investment may result in a loss. If the Fund holds both long and short positions, both positions may decline simultaneously, in which case the short positions will not provide any buffer (hedge) from declines in value of the Fund's long positions. Certain types of short positions involve leverage, which may exaggerate any losses, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment, and will increase the volatility of the Fund's returns. The Fund will also incur increased transaction costs associated with selling assets short. When the Fund sells a stock short, it must maintain a segregated account with its custodian of cash or liquid securities equal to the current market value of the stock sold short, less any collateral deposited with the Fund's broker (not including the proceeds from the short sale). The Fund is also required to pay the broker any dividends and/or interest that accrue during the period that the short sale remains open. To the extent the Fund holds high levels of cash or cash equivalents for collateral needs, such cash or cash equivalents are not expected to generate material interest income in an environment of low overall interest rates, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in the securities of small and medium capitalization companies generally involves greater risk than investing in larger, more established companies. The securities of small and medium capitalization companies usually have more limited marketability and therefore may be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Because small and medium capitalization companies normally have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies, it may be more difficult to buy or sell significant amounts of their shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Small and medium capitalization companies often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and lack management depth, making them more susceptible to market pressures. Small and medium capitalization companies are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than larger, more established companies. Small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate. The foregoing risks are generally increased for smaller capitalization companies as compared to companies with larger capitalizations.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table shown below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year and since inception compare with broad measures of market performance. 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 for the Fund may be obtained by calling the Fund at (888) 383-0553.



- During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 32.78% (quarter ended 6/30/2016).
- During the periods shown in the bar chart, the lowest return for a calendar quarter was (29.96)% (quarter ended 9/30/2015).

Average Annual Total Returns – (For the Period Ended December 31, 2017)

	1 Year	Since Inception ¹
Before taxes	(6.56)%	(15.68)%
After taxes on distributions	(7.80)%	(16.14)%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	(2.56)%	(11.24)%
Alerian MLP Infrastructure Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.83%	12.61%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(8.81)%	(11.50)%

¹ The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2014.

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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold Fund Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as an individual retirement account (IRA) or 401(k) plan.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Virtus ETF Advisers LLC is the Fund's investment adviser (the "**Adviser**"). ETFis Series Trust I (the "**Trust**") and the Adviser have engaged Infrastructure Capital Advisors, LLC as the Fund's sub-adviser (the "**Sub-Adviser**") to manage the Fund's investments, subject to the oversight and supervision of the Adviser and the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "**Board**").

Portfolio Managers

Jay D. Hatfield, co-founder and president of the Sub-Adviser, and Edward F. Ryan, co-founder, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer and chief operating officer of the Sub-Adviser, are the Fund's portfolio managers and have served in such positions since the inception of the Fund's operations in October 2014.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Unlike conventional investment companies, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("**Creation Units**"). The Fund's Creation Units may be issued and redeemed, generally for cash, only by certain large institutions, referred to as "Authorized Participants", that enter into agreements with the Fund's principal underwriter. While Creation Units are generally issued and redeemed for cash, the Fund reserves the right to permit or require Creation Units to be issued or redeemed entirely or partly in-kind. Retail investors may acquire and sell Shares only on the Exchange through a broker-dealer. Shares of the Fund will trade on the Exchange at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund is taxed as a regular corporation or so-called Subchapter "C" corporation for U.S. federal, state and local income tax purposes. The Fund's distributions generally are taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from such arrangement. A portion of the Fund's distributions is also expected to be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Return of capital distributions are not taxable to you, but reduce your tax basis in your Shares.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser 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 website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Additional Information Regarding the Fund's Objective. The investment objective of the Fund may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval upon 60 days' notice to the shareholders. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective.

Additional Information Regarding the Fund's Investments. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' notice to shareholders. Certain fundamental and non-fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") under "Investment Restrictions".

The Fund will typically focus on "midstream" MLPs, which are MLPs that collect, gather, process, transport and store natural resources and their byproducts (primarily crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products), generally without taking ownership of the energy products. Midstream MLPs may also operate ancillary businesses, including the marketing of energy products and logistical services related thereto, but are typically not engaged in the mining, production or distribution of energy products.

The Sub-Adviser's investment decisions are based on a variety of quantitative, qualitative and relative valuation factors. The Sub-Adviser will typically evaluate potential investments with respect to certain key variables that the Sub-Adviser believes make a business successful over time, including, without limitation, a company's competitive position, its perceived ability to earn a high return on capital, the historical and projected stability and reliability of its profits, its anticipated ability to generate cash in excess of its growth needs and its access to additional capital. The Sub-Adviser also expects to utilize its personnel's experience in evaluating energy infrastructure investments and its long-term relationships with energy industry participants to help identify investment opportunities.

The Fund expects to typically invest in a portfolio of between 25 to 50 MLPs; however, there is no limit on the number of MLPs in which the Fund may invest. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in any one issuer.

The Fund may invest in MLP units, securities of companies holding primarily general partner or managing member interests in MLPs, and securities that themselves own interests in MLPs (e.g., ETFs and other registered investment companies that invest in MLPs). The Fund may also invest for speculative purposes in options and futures contracts in connection with any of the foregoing types of securities. In addition to investments in MLPs, the Fund may also write call and put options in an effort to generate additional current income and reduce volatility in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may also borrow for investment purposes in an amount up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets, in compliance with the 1940 Act. The Fund may also invest in ETFs, other registered investment companies, options and futures contracts, or establish short positions in any of the foregoing, in an effort to hedge against market, interest rate or commodity risks in the Fund's portfolio.

While the Fund's primary focus is investment in MLPs, the Fund has flexibility to invest in other types of securities, including, without limitation, equity securities of large, medium and small capitalization companies, ETFs and other investment companies, when the Sub-Adviser believes they offer more attractive opportunities or to meet liquidity, redemption or short-term investing needs.

The Sub-Adviser expects that monthly cash distributions will contribute a substantial portion of the Fund's total investment returns.

Additional Information Regarding MLPs. An MLP generally is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which means no U.S. federal income tax is paid by the MLP. To qualify as a partnership, an MLP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources as set forth in Section 7704(d) of the Code. These qualifying sources include natural resource-based activities such as the processing, transportation and storage of mineral or natural resources. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners. The general partner of an MLP is typically owned by a major energy company, an investment fund, the direct management of the MLP, or is an entity owned by one or more of such parties. The general partner may be structured as a private or publicly traded corporation or other entity. The general partner generally controls the operations and management of the MLP, and typically holds a general partner interest (generally up to 2% of the equity interests in the MLP) plus, in many cases,

ownership of common units and subordinated units. Limited partners typically own common units in the MLP that have only limited voting rights.

MLPs are typically structured such that common units and general partner interests have first priority to receive monthly cash distributions up to an established minimum amount (“MQD”). Common and general partner interests also accrue arrearages in distributions to the extent the MQD is not paid. Once common and general partner interests have been paid, subordinated units receive distributions of up to the MQD; however, subordinated units do not accrue arrearages. Distributable cash in excess of the MQD is paid to both common and subordinated units and is distributed to both common and subordinated units generally on a pro rata basis. The general partner is often eligible to receive incentive distributions if the general partner operates the business in a manner which results in distributions paid per common unit surpassing specified target levels. As the general partner increases cash distributions to the limited partners, the general partner receives an increasingly higher percentage of the incremental cash distributions.

Certain Investments. To the extent that the Fund makes investments regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, it will do so in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”). The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” in accordance with Rule 4.5 and therefore, the Adviser will not be subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA with respect to the Fund to the extent that it complies with the requirements of the rule.

Additional Information Regarding the Fund’s Investment Risks. In addition to the Fund’s principal investment risks, an investment in the Fund is also subject to the following risks:

Deferred Tax Liability Risk. The Fund is taxed as a regular corporation for federal income tax purposes. This differs from most investment companies, which elect to be treated as “regulated investment companies” under the Code in order to avoid paying entity level income taxes. As a “C” corporation, the Fund is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the applicable corporate income tax rate as well as state and local income taxes. The Fund will not benefit from the current favorable federal income tax rates on long-term capital gains and Fund income, losses and expenses will not be passed through to the Fund’s shareholders.

This could result in unexpected and potentially significant accounting, tax and valuation consequences for the Fund and for its shareholders. In addition, accounting, tax and valuation practices in this area are still developing, and there may not always be a clear consensus among industry participants as to the most appropriate approach. This could result in changes over time in the practices applied by the Fund, which, in turn, could have significant adverse consequences on the Fund and its shareholders. Moreover, changes in tax laws, rates or regulations, or future interpretations of such laws or regulations, could adversely affect the Fund or the MLPs in which the Fund invests. Legislation also could negatively impact the amount, timing and/or tax characterization of distributions received by Fund shareholders.

As a “C” corporation, the Fund will accrue deferred income taxes for any future tax liability associated with (i) that portion of MLP distributions considered to be a tax-deferred return of capital as well as (ii) capital appreciation of its investments. Upon the sale of an MLP security, the Fund may be liable for previously deferred taxes. The Fund’s accrued deferred tax liability will be reflected each day in the Fund’s NAV. Increases in deferred tax liability will decrease NAV. Conversely, decreases in deferred liability will increase NAV. The Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by the MLPs, which is not necessarily timely, to estimate deferred tax liability for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining the NAV. From time to time, the Sub-Adviser will modify the estimates or assumptions regarding the Fund’s deferred tax liability as new information becomes available. The Fund’s estimates regarding its deferred tax liability are made in good faith; however, the daily estimate of the Fund’s deferred tax liability used to calculate the Fund’s NAV could vary significantly from the Fund’s actual tax liability. The Fund will generally compute deferred income taxes based on the applicable corporate income tax rate and an assumed rate attributable to state taxes.

Early Closing Risk. An unanticipated early closing of the Exchange may result in a shareholder’s inability to buy or sell Shares of the Fund on that day.

Fund Shares Liquidity Risk. Trading in Shares of the Fund may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance

that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. During stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may be less than the liquidity of the securities in the Fund's portfolio, which may be significantly less than the liquidity of other ETFs.

MLP Tax Risk. MLPs taxed as partnerships generally do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the MLP's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income.

MLPs taxed as partnerships file a partnership tax return for U.S. federal, state and local income tax purposes and communicate to each investor in such MLP the investor's allocable share of the MLP's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses via a "Schedule K-1." Each year, the Fund will send you an annual tax statement (Form 1099) to assist you in completing your federal, state and local tax returns. An MLP might need to amend its partnership tax return and, in turn, send amended Schedules K-1 to investors in the MLP, such as the Fund. When necessary, the Fund will send you a corrected Form 1099 to reflect Schedule K-1 information reclassified by an MLP, which could, in turn, require you to amend your federal, state or local tax returns.

Historically, MLPs have been able to offset a significant portion of their taxable income with tax deductions, including depreciation and amortization expense deductions. The law could change to eliminate or reduce such tax deductions, which ultimately shelter the recognition of taxable income by the Fund. The elimination or reduction of such tax benefits could significantly reduce the value of the MLPs held by the Fund, which would similarly reduce the Fund's NAV. Additionally, the Fund could consequently be subject to U.S. federal, state and local corporate income taxes on a greater portion of the amount of the distributions it receives from the MLPs, which would reduce the amount the Fund can distribute to shareholders and could increase the percentage of Fund distributions treated as dividends instead of tax advantaged return of capital.

Depreciation or other cost recovery deductions passed through to the Fund from investments in MLPs taxed as partnerships in a given year generally will reduce the Fund's taxable income (and earnings and profits), but those deductions may be recaptured in the Fund's taxable income (and earnings and profits) in subsequent years when the MLPs dispose of their assets or when the Fund disposes of its interests in the MLPs. When deductions are recaptured, distributions to the Fund's shareholders may be taxable, even though the shareholders at the time of the distribution might not have held shares in the Fund at the time the deductions were taken by the Fund, and even though the Fund's shareholders at the time of the distribution will not have corresponding economic gain on their shares at the time of the distribution.

The portion of the distributions received by the Fund each year that is considered a return of capital from the MLPs taxed as partnerships will not be known until the Fund receives a Schedule K-1 for that year with respect to certain of its MLP investments. The Fund's tax liability will not be known until the Fund completes its annual tax return. The Fund's tax estimates could vary substantially from the actual liability and therefore the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV. The payment of corporate income taxes imposed on the Fund will decrease cash available for distribution to shareholders.

No Assurance of Active Trading Market Risk. Although the Shares in the Fund are approved for listing on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will be maintained for the Shares of the Fund. Further, market makers (other than lead market makers) have no obligation to make markets in the Fund's Shares and may discontinue doing so at any time without notice.

Redeeming Risk. Shares in the Fund may be redeemed only in Creation Units. Shares may not be redeemed in fractional Creation Units. Only Authorized Participants are authorized to transact in Creation Units with the Fund. All other persons or entities transacting in Shares must do so in the secondary market.

Returns of Capital Distributions From the Fund Reduce the Tax Basis of Shares. A portion of the Fund's distributions are expected to be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Returns of capital distribution are not taxable

income to you but reduce your tax basis in your Shares. Such a reduction in tax basis will result in larger taxable gains and/or lower tax losses on a subsequent sale of Shares. Shareholders who periodically receive the payment of dividends or other distributions consisting of a return of capital may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits from the Fund when, in fact, they are not. You should not assume that the source of the distributions is from the net profits of the Fund.

Temporary Defensive Positions. In certain adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies. At such times, the Fund may hold little or no short positions or the Fund may invest in cash or cash equivalents, such as money market instruments, and to the extent permitted by applicable law and the Fund's investment restrictions, shares of other investment companies, including money market funds. Under such circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in these investments and may do so for extended periods of time. To the extent that the Fund invests in money market instruments or other investment companies, shareholders of the Fund would indirectly pay both the Fund's expenses and the expenses relating to those other investment companies with respect to the Fund's assets invested in such investment companies. When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. The Fund's portfolio holdings will be disclosed on the Fund's website (www.virtusetfs.com) daily after the close of trading on the Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange the following day.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Fund's investment adviser is Virtus ETF Advisers LLC, located at 1540 Broadway, New York, New York 10036. The Adviser was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in August 2013 and, since April 2015, has been a majority-owned subsidiary of Virtus Partners, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners, Inc. (Ticker: VRTS) (together with its affiliates, "**Virtus**"). Virtus is a public company that operates a multi-manager asset management business and has substantial experience in the investment management and investment company industries. As of December 31, 2017, on a collective basis, Virtus-affiliated registered investment advisers manage approximately \$79.2 billion in assets. The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to each series of Virtus ETF Trust II, an open-end management investment company registered with the SEC.

The Adviser has served as the Fund's investment adviser since inception of the Fund's operations pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund. The Adviser is responsible for the oversight and management of all service providers to the Trust. The Adviser has engaged the Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated investment objective and policies of the Fund, subject to the oversight and supervision of the Adviser and the Board, and will oversee the Sub-Adviser's compliance with the terms and conditions of the ETF exemptive order issued to the Adviser and the Trust. The Adviser also assists with: (a) non-advisory operations of the Fund, (b) the preparation of all required tax returns, (c) the preparation and submission of reports to existing shareholders, (d) the periodic updating of prospectuses and statements of additional information, (e) the preparation of reports to be filed with the SEC and other regulatory authorities, and (f) maintaining certain of the Fund's records.

Adviser Compensation. The Adviser receives a monthly fee at the annual rate of the 0.075% of the Fund's average daily net assets, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$25,000. The Sub-Adviser pays the Adviser's fee out of the Sub-Adviser's fee, pursuant to the Sub-Adviser's unified fee arrangement with the Fund, as described below. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2017, the Sub-Adviser paid the Adviser fees equal to an annual rate of 0.075% of the Fund's average annual net assets.

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

The Fund's sub-adviser is Infrastructure Capital Advisors, LLC, 1325 Avenue of the Americas, 28th Floor, New York, New York, 10019. The Sub-Adviser serves in that capacity pursuant to a sub-advisory contract (the "**Sub-Advisory Agreement**") with the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Fund, as approved by the Board. The Sub-Adviser makes day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund and selects broker-dealers for executing portfolio transactions, subject to the Sub-Adviser's best execution obligations and the Trust's and the Sub-Adviser's brokerage policies. The Adviser,

however, will continue to have overall responsibility for the management and investment of the assets and responsibility for all advisory services furnished by the Sub-Adviser, and will supervise the Sub-Adviser in the performance of its duties for the Fund pursuant to written policies and procedures designed to prevent violations of applicable laws and regulations, Board procedures, and the provisions of the Fund's prospectus and SAI, as supplemented from time to time.

The Sub-Adviser was organized as a New York limited liability company in January 2012. The Sub-Adviser has served as the sub-adviser of the Fund since the inception of the Fund's operations. The Sub-Adviser is controlled by Jay D. Hatfield, its co-founder and president. Mr. Hatfield has been managing investments for clients, including private investment funds, since 2001. As of December 31, 2017, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$851 million in assets under management.

Sub-Adviser Compensation. As full compensation for its services to the Fund, the Sub-Adviser receives monthly compensation from the Fund at the annual rate of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Sub-Adviser's fee is structured as a "unified fee." Therefore, in consideration of the fees paid with respect to the Fund, the Sub-Adviser has agreed to pay all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the following expenses, each of which is paid by the Fund: the Sub-Adviser's fee; payments under a 12b-1 plan (if any); brokerage expenses; taxes; interest; litigation expenses; and other non-routine and extraordinary expenses of the Fund. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2017, the Fund paid the Sub-Adviser fees under its "unified fee" structure equal to 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Disclosure Regarding Advisory Agreement Approval. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the investment advisory agreement and investment sub-advisory agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's semi-annual report for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2017. You may obtain a copy of the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, without charge, upon request to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Jay D. Hatfield, co-founder and president of the Sub-Adviser, and Edward F. Ryan, co-founder, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer and chief operating officer of the Sub-Adviser, have served as portfolio managers for the Fund since the inception of the Fund's operations in October 2014. The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Mr. Hatfield is the Chief Executive Officer of Infrastructure Capital Management, LLC ("ICM"), a private investment company that he founded in 2002.

Prior to founding ICM, Mr. Hatfield was a portfolio manager with SAC Capital Advisors, where he managed a \$500 million infrastructure fund focused on investing in credit instruments and infrastructure-related equities. Before joining SAC, Mr. Hatfield was a Managing Director and Head of Fixed Income Research at Zimmer Lucas Partners, where he was responsible for directing research for credit funds, including infrastructure related equities in the energy and utility sectors. Mr. Hatfield began his investment banking career at Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc., where he spent over 10 years as an investment banker advising clients in the utility, power and energy industries. Mr. Hatfield began his career as an auditor and consultant at Arthur Young & Co. (now Ernst & Young), where he was a Certified Public Accountant and consultant, auditing and providing consulting services to companies in the technology, biotechnology and retailing industries.

Mr. Hatfield has a Master of Business Administration degree from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, where he specialized in Finance and graduated with distinction and as a member of the Beta Gamma Sigma honor society. Mr. Hatfield also has a Bachelor of Science degree in Managerial Economics from the University of California, Davis.

Mr. Ryan is a co-founder, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and the Chief Operating Officer of the Sub-Adviser. Prior to co-founding the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Ryan was engaged in venture capital projects in the financial technology sector. Prior to his venture capital activities, he was founder and Managing Partner of Mansion Partners, LP, a private investment partnership focused on value stocks and special situations, which he ran for twelve years.

Before launching his own investment management business, Mr. Ryan was Vice President and Director of Ansbacher (Dublin) Asset Management, Ltd., where he was part of a small team managing investments in global equity and fixed income markets for an offshore investment company and U.S. trusts and foundations. His primary investment focus was on financially troubled utilities, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and banks and thrifts.

Prior to joining Ansbacher, he was an Investment Analyst and the Secretary/Treasurer at J. Rothschild Capital Management Corp., a unit of RIT Capital Partners plc. Mr. Ryan was a member of the team that launched the U.S. operation, where he evaluated U.S. investment opportunities and managed all corporate financial functions. Mr. Ryan began his career at The Bank of New York, where he was a Senior Industry Analyst specializing in the oil service industry.

Mr. Ryan has a Master of Business Administration from the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University with a concentration in finance. He also has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Accounting from Saint John's University (MN).

Additional Information. Additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of Shares of the Fund is available in the Fund's SAI.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Fund is a non-diversified series of the Trust, an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on September 20, 2012. The Board supervises the operations of the Trust and the Fund according to applicable state and federal law, and is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's business affairs.

OPERATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Virtus ETF Solutions LLC (the "**Administrator**"), located at 1540 Broadway, New York, New York 10036, serves as the Fund's operational administrator. The Administrator supervises the overall administration of the Trust and the Fund including, among other responsibilities, the coordination and day-to-day oversight of the Fund's operations, the service providers' communications with the Fund and each other and assistance with Trust, Board and contractual matters related to the Fund and other series of the Trust. The Administrator also provides persons satisfactory to the Board to serve as officers of the Trust.

ACCOUNTING SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR, CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

The Bank of New York Mellon ("**BNY Mellon**"), located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10007, directly and through its subsidiary companies, provides necessary administrative, accounting, tax and financial reporting for the maintenance and operations of the Trust as the Fund's accounting services administrator. BNY Mellon also serves as the custodian for the Fund's assets, and serves as transfer agent and dividend paying agent for the Fund.

DISTRIBUTOR

ETF Distributors LLC, (the "**Distributor**"), located at 1540 Broadway, New York, New York 10036, serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at Two Commerce Square, Suite 1800, 2001 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and the Fund.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, located at 2005 Market Street, Suite 2600 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees.

EXPENSES OF THE FUND

The Fund pays all expenses not assumed by the Sub-Adviser. General Trust expenses that are allocated among and charged to the assets of the Fund and other series of the Trust are done so on a basis that the Board deems fair and equitable, which may be on a basis of relative net assets of the Fund and other series of the Trust or the nature of the services performed and relative applicability to the Fund and other series of the Trust.

INVESTING IN THE FUND

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its affiliates may, out of their own resources, pay amounts to third parties for distribution or marketing services on behalf of the Fund. The making of these payments could create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary receiving such payments.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Shares for the Fund is equal to the Fund's total assets minus the Fund's total liabilities divided by the total number of Shares outstanding. Interest and investment income on the Trust's assets accrue daily and are included in the Fund's total assets. Expenses and fees (including investment advisory, management, administration and distribution fees, if any) accrue daily and are included in the Fund's total liabilities. The NAV that is published is rounded to the nearest cent; however, for purposes of determining the price of Creation Units, the NAV is calculated to five decimal places.

The pricing and valuation of portfolio securities is determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by, and under the direction of, the Board. In determining the value of the Fund's assets, portfolio securities are generally valued at market using quotations from the primary market in which they are traded. Debt securities (other than short-term investments) are valued on the basis of broker quotes or valuations provided by a pricing service, which in determining value utilizes information regarding recent sales, market transactions in comparable securities, quotations from dealers, and various relationships between securities. Short-term investments having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. Other assets, such as accrued interest, accrued dividends and cash are also included in determining the NAV. The Fund normally uses third party pricing services to obtain market quotations.

Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available or which cannot be accurately valued using the Fund's normal pricing procedures are valued by the Trust's Fair Value Pricing Committee at fair value as determined in good faith under policies approved by the Board. Fair value pricing may be used, for example, in situations where (i) portfolio securities, such as securities with small capitalizations, are so thinly traded that there have been no transactions for that security over an extended period of time; (ii) an event occurs after the close of the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded that is likely to change the value of the portfolio security prior to the Fund's NAV calculation; (iii) the exchange on which the portfolio security is principally traded closes early; or (iv) trading of the particular portfolio security is halted during the day and does not resume prior to the Fund's NAV calculation. Pursuant to policies adopted by the Board, the Adviser consults with BNY Mellon and the Sub-Adviser on a regular basis regarding the need for fair value pricing. The Fund's policies regarding fair value pricing are intended to result in a calculation of the Fund's NAV that fairly reflects portfolio security values as of the time of pricing. A portfolio security's "fair value" price may differ from the price next available for that portfolio security using the Fund's normal pricing procedures, and the fair value price may differ substantially from the price at which the security may ultimately be traded or sold. If the fair value price differs from the price that would have been determined using the Fund's normal pricing procedures, you may receive more or less proceeds or Shares from redemptions or purchases of Fund Shares, respectively, than you would have otherwise received if the portfolio security were priced using the Fund's normal pricing procedures and the prices used to determine the Fund's Indicative Intra-Day Value ("IIV"), which could result in the market prices for Shares deviating from NAV. The performance of the Fund may also be affected if a portfolio security's fair value price were to differ from the security's price using the Fund's normal pricing procedures. The Board monitors and evaluates the Fund's use of fair value pricing, and periodically reviews the results of any fair valuation under the Trust's policies.

Foreign securities not denominated in U.S. dollars are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates supplied by a quotation service. If securities in which the Fund invests are listed primarily on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the NAV of the Fund's Shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem Shares. Foreign currencies, securities and other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates generally determined as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern time.

To the extent the assets of the Fund are invested in other open-end investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs reported by such registered open-end investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

The NAV is determined as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, on each day that the Exchange is open for business. Currently, the Exchange is closed on weekends and in recognition of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

INDICATIVE INTRA-DAY VALUE

The approximate value of the Fund's investments on a per-Share basis, the Indicative Intra-Day Value, or IIV, is disseminated by the Exchange every 15 seconds during hours of trading on the Exchange. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as NAV, which is computed once per day.

The IIV for the Fund is calculated during hours of trading on the Exchange by dividing the "Estimated Fund Value" as of the time of the calculation by the total number of outstanding Shares of the Fund. "**Estimated Fund Value**" is the sum of the estimated amount of cash held in the Fund's portfolio, the estimated amount of accrued interest owed to the Fund and the estimated value of the securities held in the Fund's portfolio, minus the estimated amount of the Fund's liabilities. The IIV will be calculated based on the same portfolio holdings disclosed on the Fund's website at www.virtusetfs.com.

The IIV calculations are based on local market prices and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close, which could affect premiums and discounts between the IIV and the market price of the Fund's Shares. Although the Trust provides information used to calculate the IIV, the Trust is not involved in the actual calculation of the IIV and is not responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the IIV. The Trust makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding the extent and frequency with which market prices of Shares have tracked the Fund's NAV for the most recently completed calendar year and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year will be available without charge on the Fund's website at www.virtusetfs.com.

FREQUENT TRADING

The Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares by Fund shareholders ("market timing"). In determining not to adopt market timing policies and procedures, the Board noted that, unlike traditional mutual funds, the Fund's Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants, and that the vast majority of trading in the Fund's Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With respect to trades directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (namely, for securities), those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs (and the Fund may impose higher transaction fees to offset these increased costs), which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading on a short-term basis by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Fund's Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units that are designed to offset the Fund's transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt market timing policies and procedures. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive or excessive trading in Creation Units.

The Board has instructed the officers of the Trust to review reports of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units on a regular basis to determine if there is any unusual trading in the Fund's Shares. The officers of the Trust will report to the Board any such unusual trading in Creation Units that is disruptive to the Fund. In such event, the Board may reconsider its decision not to adopt market timing policies and procedures.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund currently anticipates making distributions to its shareholders monthly in an amount that is approximately equal to the distributions the Fund received from its investments, including the MLPs in which it invests, less the actual, estimated or anticipated expenses of the Fund, including taxes imposed on the Fund (if any). Generally, the Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as ordinary income, tax-deferred returns of capital, and/or capital gains. Unlike the MLPs in which the Fund invests, the Fund is not a pass through entity. Consequently, the tax characterization of the distributions paid by the Fund may differ greatly from those of the MLPs in which the Fund invests.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional Shares of the Fund only if the broker through which you purchased Shares makes such option available.

At the time you purchase your Fund Shares, the price of Shares may reflect undistributed income or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in the Fund just before it declares an income dividend is sometimes known as "buying a dividend." In addition, the price of Shares may, at any time, reflect net unrealized appreciation, which may result in future taxable distributions to you.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

TAX TREATMENT OF THE FUND

The Fund is taxed as a regular corporation for federal income tax purposes and as such is obligated to pay federal and applicable state and foreign corporate taxes on its taxable income. This treatment differs from most investment companies, which elect to be treated as "regulated investment companies" under the Code in order to avoid paying entity level income taxes. Under current law, the Fund is not eligible to elect treatment as a regulated investment company due to its investments primarily in MLPs invested in energy assets. As a result, the Fund will be obligated to pay federal and state taxes on its taxable income as opposed to most other investment companies which are not so obligated.

The Fund invests its assets primarily in MLPs, which generally are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. As a partner in the MLPs, the Fund must report its allocable share of the MLPs' taxable income in computing its taxable income, regardless of the extent (if any) to which the MLPs make distributions. Based upon the Adviser's review of the historic results of the types of MLPs in which the Fund invests, the Adviser expects that the cashflow received by the Fund with respect to its MLP investments will generally exceed the taxable income allocated to the Fund (and this excess generally will not be currently taxable to the Fund but, rather, will result in a reduction of the Fund's adjusted tax basis in each MLP as described in the following paragraph). A variety of factors could contribute to this result, including significant non-cash deductions, such as accelerated depreciation. There is no assurance that the Adviser's expectation regarding the tax character of MLP distributions will be realized. If this expectation is not realized, the Fund might bear a greater tax burden and have less cash available to distribute to you or to pay towards Fund expenses.

The Fund will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of its portfolio assets, including equity securities of MLPs, equal to the difference between the amount realized by the Fund on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the Fund's adjusted tax basis in such assets. Any such gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the applicable corporate income tax rate, regardless of how long the Fund has held such assets since preferential capital gain rates do not apply to regular corporations such as the Fund. The amount realized by the Fund in any case generally will be the amount paid by the purchaser of the assets plus, in the case of MLP equity securities, the Fund's allocable share, if any, of the MLP's debt that will be allocated to the purchaser as a result of the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition. The Fund's tax basis in its equity securities in an MLP generally is equal to the amount the Fund paid for the equity securities, (x) increased by the Fund's allocable share of the MLP's net taxable income and certain MLP debt, if any, and (y) decreased by the Fund's allocable share of the MLP's net losses and any distributions received

by the Fund from the MLP. Although any distribution by an MLP to the Fund in excess of the Fund's allocable share of such MLP's net taxable income may create a temporary economic benefit to the Fund, net of a deferred tax liability, such distribution will decrease the Fund's tax basis in its MLP investment and will therefore increase the amount of gain (or decrease the amount of loss) that will be recognized on the sale of an equity security in the MLP by the Fund. To the extent that the Fund has a net capital loss in any year, the net capital loss can be carried back three taxable years and forward five taxable years to reduce the Fund's capital gains in such years. In the event a capital loss carryover cannot be utilized in the carryover periods, the Fund's federal income tax liability may be higher than expected, which will result in less cash available to distribute to shareholders.

The Fund's allocable share of certain percentage depletion deductions and intangible drilling costs of the MLPs in which the Fund invests may be treated as items of tax preference for purposes of calculating the Fund's alternative minimum taxable income. Such items may increase the Fund's alternative minimum taxable income and increase the likelihood that the Fund may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. (Under legislation commonly known as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act," corporations are no longer subject to the alternative minimum tax for taxable years of the corporation beginning after December 31, 2017.)

Recent legislation (which by its terms became effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) generally requires that taxes, penalties, and interest associated with an audit of a partnership be assessed and collected at the partnership level. Therefore, an adverse federal income tax audit of an MLP taxed as a partnership that the Fund invests in could result in the Fund being required to pay federal income tax. The Fund may have little input in any audit asserted against an MLP and may be contractually or legally obligated to make payments in regard to deficiencies asserted without the ability to put forward an independent defense. Accordingly, even if an MLP in which the Fund invests were to remain classified as a partnership, it could be required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties as a result of an audit adjustment, and the Fund, as a direct or indirect partner of such MLP, could be required to bear the economic burden of those taxes, interest and penalties, which would reduce the value of Fund shares.

Additional Information on the Deferred Tax Liability. In calculating the Fund's daily NAV, the Fund will, among other things, account for its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances. As a result, any deferred tax liability and/or asset is reflected in the Fund's daily NAV.

The Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability balance, at the applicable U.S. federal corporate income tax rate plus an estimated state and local income tax rate for its future tax liability associated with that portion of MLP distributions considered to be a tax-deferred return of capital, as well as for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments. The Fund's current and deferred tax liability, if any, will depend upon the Fund's net investment gains and losses and realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments and therefore may vary greatly from year to year depending on the nature of the Fund's investments, the performance of those investments and general market conditions. Any deferred tax liability balance will reduce the Fund's NAV. Upon the Fund's sale of an MLP security, the Fund may be liable for previously deferred taxes.

The Fund will accrue, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, a deferred tax asset balance, which reflects an estimate of the Fund's future tax benefit associated with net operating losses and unrealized losses. Any deferred tax asset balance will increase the Fund's NAV. To the extent the Fund has a deferred tax asset balance, the Fund will assess, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, whether a valuation allowance, which would offset the value of some or all of the Fund's deferred tax asset balance, is required. Pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 740 (FASB ASC 740), the Fund will assess a valuation allowance to reduce some or all of the deferred tax asset balance if, based on the weight of all available evidence, both negative and positive, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Fund will use judgment in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence will be commensurate with the extent to which such evidence can be objectively verified. The Fund's assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability (which are dependent on, among other factors, future MLP cash distributions), the duration of statutory carryforward periods and the associated risk that operating loss carryforwards may be limited or expire unused. However, this assessment generally may not consider the potential for market value increases with respect to the Fund's investments in equity securities of MLPs or any other securities or assets. Significant weight is given to the Fund's forecast of future taxable income, which is based on, among other factors, the expected continuation of MLP cash distributions at

or near current levels. Consideration is also given to the effects of the potential of additional future realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments and the period over which deferred tax assets can be realized, as federal tax net operating loss carryforwards do not expire and federal capital loss carryforwards expire in five years. Recovery of a deferred tax asset is dependent on continued payment of the MLP cash distributions at or near current levels in the future and the resultant generation of taxable income. The Fund will assess whether a valuation allowance is required to offset some or all of any deferred tax asset in connection with the calculation of the Fund's NAV per share each day; however, to the extent the final valuation allowance differs from the estimates the Fund used in calculating the Fund's daily NAV, the application of such final valuation allowance could have a material impact on the Fund's NAV.

The Fund's deferred tax asset and/or liability balances are estimated using estimates of effective tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years such balances are realized. The Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by MLPs in determining the extent to which distributions received from MLPs constitute a return of capital, which may not be provided to the Fund on a timely basis, to estimate the Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset balances for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining its NAV. If such information is not received from such MLPs on a timely basis, the Fund will estimate the extent to which distributions received from MLPs constitute a return of capital based on average historical tax characterization of distributions made by MLPs. The Fund's estimates regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances are made in good faith; however, the daily estimate of the Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset balances used to calculate the Fund's NAV could vary dramatically from the Fund's actual tax liability. Actual income tax expense, if any, will be incurred over many years, depending on if and when investment gains and losses are realized, the then-current basis of the Fund's assets and other factors. As a result, the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV. The Fund's daily NAV calculation will be based on then current estimates and assumptions regarding the Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset balances and any applicable valuation allowance, based on all information available to the Fund at such time. From time to time, the Fund may modify its estimates or assumptions regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances and any applicable valuation allowance as new information becomes available. Modifications of the Fund's estimates or assumptions regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances and any applicable valuation allowance, changes in generally accepted accounting principles or related guidance or interpretations thereof, limitations imposed on net operating losses (if any) and changes in applicable tax law could result in increases or decreases in the Fund's NAV per share, which could be material.

TAX TREATMENT OF FUND SHAREHOLDERS

Receipt of Distributions

Distributions made to you by the Fund will generally constitute dividends to the extent of your allocable share of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for federal income tax purposes. Generally, a corporation's earnings and profits are computed based upon taxable income, with certain specified adjustments. As explained above, based upon the historic performance of the types of MLPs in which the Fund intends to invest, the Adviser anticipates that the distributed cash from the MLPs generally will exceed the Fund's share of the MLPs' taxable income. Consequently, the Adviser anticipates that only a portion of the Fund's distributions will be treated as dividend income to you. To the extent that distributions to you exceed your allocable share of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, your tax basis in the Fund's Shares with respect to which the distribution is made will be reduced, which will increase the amount of any taxable gain (or decrease the amount of any tax loss) realized upon a subsequent sale of such Shares. To the extent you hold such Shares as a capital asset and have no further basis in the Shares to offset the distribution, you will report the excess as capital gain.

Distributions treated as dividends under the foregoing rules generally will be taxable as ordinary income to you but may be treated as "qualified dividend income." Under current federal income tax law, qualified dividend income received by individuals and other non-corporate shareholders is taxed at long-term capital gain rates, which are 0%, 15%, 20% or 25% depending on the nature of the capital gain and the shareholder's taxable income. For a dividend to constitute qualified dividend income, the shareholder generally must hold the Shares paying the dividend for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date, although a longer period may apply if the shareholder engages in certain risk reduction transactions with respect to the Shares.

Dividends paid by the Fund are expected to be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Code. However, corporate shareholders should be aware that certain limitations

apply to the availability of the dividends received deduction, including rules which limit the deduction in cases where (i) certain holding period requirements are not met, (ii) the corporate shareholder is obligated (e.g., pursuant to a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, or (iii) the corporate shareholder's investment in Shares of the Fund is financed with indebtedness. Corporate shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these limitations to their particular situations.

Under 2017 legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act certain "qualified publicly traded partnership income" (e.g., certain income from certain of the MLPs in which the Fund invests) is treated as eligible for a 20% deduction by noncorporate taxpayers. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act does not contain a provision permitting an entity, such as the Fund, to benefit from this deduction (since the Fund is taxed as a "C" corporation) or pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Qualified publicly traded partnership income allocated to a noncorporate investor investing directly in an MLP might, however, be eligible for the deduction.

Sale Of Fund Shares

A sale of Fund Shares is a taxable event and, accordingly, a capital gain or loss may be recognized. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Fund distributions and gains from the sale of your Fund Shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

Shareholders That Are Corporations

Taxable dividends paid by the Fund to corporate shareholders will be taxed at the applicable corporate income tax rate. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction on dividends paid by the Fund.

Shareholders That Are Tax-Exempt Organizations

Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to federal income tax on their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Because the Fund is a corporation for federal income tax purposes, an owner of any of the Fund's Shares will not report on its federal income tax return any items of income, gain, loss and deduction that are allocated to the Fund from the MLPs in which the Fund invests. Moreover, dividend income from, and gain from the sale of, corporate stock generally does not constitute UBTI unless the corporate stock is debt-financed. Therefore, a tax-exempt investor will not have UBTI attributable to its ownership or sale of the Fund's Shares unless its ownership is debt-financed. In general, Shares are considered to be debt-financed if the tax-exempt owner of the Shares incurred debt to acquire the Shares or otherwise incurred a debt that would not have been incurred if the Shares had not been acquired.

Shareholders That Are Regulated Investment Companies

Similarly, the income and gain realized from an investment in the Fund's Shares by an investor that is a regulated investment company will constitute qualifying income for the regulated investment company. Furthermore, the Fund's Shares will generally constitute "qualifying assets" to regulated investment companies, which generally must own at least 50% in qualifying assets at the end of each quarter, provided that the amount of the Fund's Shares owned by the regulated investment company does not constitute more than 5% of the value of the total assets held by the regulated investment company or more than 10% of the Fund's outstanding voting securities.

Application of Medicare Tax

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends received from the Fund and net gains from taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Non-U.S. Investors

Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and U.S. estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits.

Exemptions from U.S. withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by the Fund from net long-term capital gains, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by the Fund. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), a 30% withholding tax is imposed on payments or distributions made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or nonfinancial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts: (a) income dividends and (b) after December 31, 2018, certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund Shares. Information about a shareholder in the Fund may be disclosed to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

WITHHOLDING

By law, if you do not provide your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. Withholding is also imposed if the IRS requires it. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

CREATION UNITS

An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and the Authorized Participant’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant’s basis in the Creation Units (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

This discussion of “Federal Income Taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone’s tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund. For additional information, see the “Taxation” section of the Statement of Additional Information.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Fund at www.virtusetfs.com. The website for the Fund contains the following information, on a per-Share basis, for the Fund: (i) the prior Business Day's NAV; (ii) the reported midpoint of the bid-ask spread at the time of NAV calculation (the "**Bid-Ask Price**"); (iii) a calculation of the premium or discount of the Bid-Ask Price against such NAV; and (iv) data in chart format displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the Bid-Ask Price against the NAV, within appropriate ranges, for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for the life of the Fund if, shorter). In addition, on each Business Day, before the commencement of trading in Shares on the Exchange, the Trust will disclose on the Fund's website the identities and quantities of the portfolio securities and other assets held by the Fund that will form the basis for the calculation of NAV at the end of the Business Day.

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

BENCHMARK DESCRIPTIONS

The S&P 500[®] Index is a free-float market capitalization-weighted index of 500 of the largest U.S. companies. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The index is unmanaged, its returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and is not available for direct investment.

The Alerian MLP Infrastructure Index is a composite of energy infrastructure MLPs, whose constituents earn the majority of their cash flow from the transportation, storage, and processing of energy commodities. The index is calculated using a float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted methodology on a total return basis. The index is unmanaged, its returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and is not available for direct investment.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the Fund to achieve its objective. The Exchange has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is a registered investment company, and the acquisition of Shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on exemption from registration as investment companies under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order that permits registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond those limitations.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table below is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2017 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is available upon request, at no charge, by calling the Fund at (888) 383-0553. The information for the fiscal years ended prior to October 31, 2017 was audited by the Fund's previous independent registered public accounting firm.

	For the Year Ended October 31, 2017	For the Year Ended October 31, 2016	For the Year Ended October 31, 2015	For the Period October 1, 2014 ¹ Through October 31, 2014
Per Share Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period Presented:				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.63	\$14.28	\$ 24.21	\$ 25.00
Investment operations:				
Net investment loss ²	(0.17)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.01)	(1.49) ³	(7.84)	(0.78) ³
Total from investment operations	(0.18)	(1.57)	(7.90)	(0.79)
Less Distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.59)	—	(0.30)	—
Return of capital	(1.49)	(2.08)	(1.73)	—
Total distributions	(2.08)	(2.08)	(2.03)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 8.37	\$10.63	\$ 14.28	\$ 24.21
Net Asset Value Total Return ⁴	(3.44)%	(8.60)%	(34.34)%	(3.17)%
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$ 504,879	\$ 119,606	\$ 19,989	\$ 6,052
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:				
Ratios to Average Net Assets:				
Expenses, including deferred income tax expense/benefit	1.93% ⁸	1.36% ⁵	1.11% ⁶	2.70% ⁷
Expenses, excluding deferred income tax expense/benefit	1.89% ⁸	1.58% ⁵	1.16% ⁶	0.95% ⁷
Net investment loss	(1.73)%	(0.70)%	(0.36)%	(0.35)% ⁷
Portfolio turnover rate ⁹	104%	90%	60%	0% ^{10,11}

- 1 Commencement of operations.
- 2 Based on average shares outstanding.
- 3 The per share amount of realized and unrealized loss on investments does not accord with the amounts reported in the Statements of Operations due to the timing of creation of fund shares in relation to fluctuating market values.
- 4 Net Asset Value Total Return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value on the first day of the period, reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption at net asset value on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.
- 5 The ratios of expenses to average net assets include interest expense fees of 0.63%.
- 6 The ratios of expenses to average net assets include interest expense fees of 0.21%.
- 7 Annualized.
- 8 The ratios of expenses to average net assets include interest expense fees of 0.94%.
- 9 Portfolio turnover excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.
- 10 Not annualized.
- 11 Amount rounds to less than 1%.

Privacy Notice

FACTS	WHAT DOES ETFIS SERIES TRUST I DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?	
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.	
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number • Assets • Retirement Assets • Transaction History • Checking Account Information • Purchase History • Account Balances • Account Transactions • Wire Transfer Instructions <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>	
How?	All financial companies need to share your personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons ETFis Series Trust I chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.	
Reasons we can share your personal information	Does ETFis Series Trust I share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – Such as, to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
Questions?	Call (212) 593-4383	

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	ETFis Series Trust I
What we do	
How does ETFis Series Trust I protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does ETFis Series Trust I collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open an account • Provide account information • Give us your contact information • Make deposits or withdrawals from your account • Make a wire transfer • Tell us where to send the money • Show your government-issued ID • Show your driver's license <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness • Affiliates from using your information to market to you • Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Virtus ETF Advisers LLC, the Fund's investment adviser, ETF Distributors, LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter, and Virtus ETF Solutions LLC, the Fund's operational administrator, could each be deemed to be an affiliate.</i>
Non-affiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ETFis Series Trust I does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ETFis Series Trust I does not jointly market.</i>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you would like more information about the Trust, the Fund or the Shares, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. You will find in the Fund's annual report a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information

Additional information about the Fund and its policies is also available in the Fund's SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus).

To receive a free copy of the Fund's SAI, annual and semi-annual reports or other information about the Fund, or to make inquiries about the Fund, please call the Fund toll-free at (888) 383-0553. You can also access and download the SAI and the most recent annual and semi-annual reports without charge at the Fund's website at www.virtuseffs.com or by written request to the Fund at the address below.

To obtain other information and for shareholder inquiries:

<u>By telephone:</u>	(888) 383-0553
<u>By mail:</u>	ETFis Series Trust I 1540 Broadway New York, NY 10036
<u>On the Internet:</u>	SEC Edgar database: http://www.sec.gov ; or www.virtuseffs.com

Only one copy of a Prospectus or an annual or semi-annual report will be sent to each household address. This process, known as "householding", is used for most required shareholder mailings. (It does not apply to confirmations of transactions and account statements, however.) You may, of course, request an additional copy of a Prospectus or an annual or semi-annual report at any time by calling or writing the Fund. You may also request that householding be eliminated from all your required mailings.

You may review and obtain copies of Fund documents (including the SAI) by visiting the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. You may also obtain copies of Fund documents, after paying a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520 or by electronic request to: publicinfo@sec.gov. Information on the operation of the public reference room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund or its Shares not contained in this Prospectus, and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Fund's Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation dealers have to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

ETFis Series Trust I: Investment Company Act file number 811-22819