



QuantX Risk Managed Multi-Asset Total Return ETF
QXTR

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
APRIL 1, 2019

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund’s prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 1, 2019, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at www.quantxfunds.com/fund-documents. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-866-270-0300 or by sending an email request to getquantxprospectus@geminifund.com.

Beginning January 1, 2021, the Fund intends to meet its shareholder report delivery obligations by posting annual and semi-annual shareholder reports to the Fund’s website, www.quantxfunds.com. Shareholders who wish to receive paper copies of a Fund’s annual and semi-annual shareholder reports should contact their financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank).

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund’s annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund’s website www.quantxfunds.com, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you have already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically anytime by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank).

Beginning on January 1, 2019, you may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through your financial intermediary or all funds held with the fund complex if you invest directly with the Fund.

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks to replicate investment results that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the QuantX Risk Managed Multi-Asset Total Return Index.

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. Investors purchasing or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.47%

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

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 the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$150	\$465	\$803	\$1,757

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2018, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 576% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund generally will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the component securities of the QuantX Risk Managed Multi-Asset Total Return Index (the “Index”). The Index methodology selects other investment companies (exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and closed-end funds), exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”), limited or master limited partnerships, and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) that invest in foreign (including emerging markets) and domestic equity securities, real estate, commodities (including precious metals), corporate bonds, high-yield bonds (known as “junk” bonds) pursuant to a proprietary selection methodology that is designed to increase exposure to the best performing markets, while decreasing exposure to the worst performing markets while also managing overall portfolio risk by allocating to ETFs that invest in cash and cash equivalents or fixed income instruments when the methodology indicates that the Fund should be out of the market. The ETFs included in the Index may include affiliated and unaffiliated ETFs of the Fund.

Under normal market conditions, the Index will be allocated to the asset classes described above in what the methodology determines to be the best performing markets. During conditions when the methodology determines that the risk of holding these securities is elevated, the Index may allocate as much as 100% to cash and cash equivalents and/or fixed income instruments. The Index may have exposure to companies in any industry, country, and of any market capitalization. The Fund may also gain exposure to the asset classes in which it invests using total return swaps. The Index may remove a security when the methodology indicates that the security is overvalued or better investment opportunities are available. The Index is reconstituted daily and rebalanced as needed to stay within pre-determined thresholds for portfolio weightings. Due to the nature of the Fund’s objective to replicate an index that may have high turnover, the Fund in turn may have relatively high portfolio turnover compared to other funds, which may lead to higher transaction costs that may affect the Fund’s performance.

The Fund uses a sampling approach in seeking to achieve its objective. Sampling means that the Investment Adviser uses quantitative analysis to select securities from the Index universe to obtain a representative sample of securities that resemble the Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. These include industry weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. However, the Fund may use replication to achieve its objective if practicable.

The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries.

Principal Investment Risks: *As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund’s net asset value and price of Shares and performance.*

The following describes the risks the Fund bears with respect to its investments. As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Affiliated Investment Company Risk. The Fund invests in affiliated underlying funds (the “Affiliated Funds”), unaffiliated underlying funds, or a combination of both. The adviser, therefore, is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Fund’s assets among the Affiliated Funds. The Adviser will receive more revenue to the extent it selects Affiliated Fund rather than an unaffiliated fund for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio. In addition, the adviser may have an incentive to allocate the Fund’s assets to those Affiliated Funds for which the net advisory fees payable to the adviser are higher than the fees payable by other Affiliated Funds.

Asset Class Risk. Securities in the Index or in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets or other asset classes.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”) on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that APs exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other AP is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. AP concentration risk may be heightened for ETFs, such as the Fund, that invest in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

Commodity Risk. Investing in the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodity prices may be influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geologic and environmental factors as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular industry to the extent the Index does. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the industry. This may cause the Fund’s net asset value to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular industry.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may gain exposure to derivatives directly through investment in derivatives instruments, such as swaps, or indirectly through its investment in ETFs that invest in derivatives. The Fund’s exposure to derivative instruments, such as swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional

investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in emerging markets involves not only the risks described below with respect to investing in foreign securities, but also other risks, including exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability, than those of developed countries. The typically small size of the markets of securities of issuers located in emerging markets and the possibility of a low or nonexistent volume of trading in those securities may also result in a lack of liquidity and in price volatility of those securities.

Equity Securities Risk. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities held by the Fund and the ETFs in which the Fund invests will cause the net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund to fluctuate.

- *Common Stock Risks.* Common stock of an issuer in the Fund’s portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments. Common stock will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of the same issuer. In addition, common stocks have experienced significantly more volatility in returns than other asset classes.
- *Preferred Stock Risks.* Generally, preferred stockholders (such as the Fund) have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless certain events occur. In addition, preferred stock will be subject to greater credit risk than debt instruments of an issuer, and could be subject to interest rate risk like fixed income securities, as described below. An issuer’s board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred stock at any time. There is also a risk that the issuer of any of the Fund’s holdings will default and fail to make scheduled dividend payments on the preferred stock held by the Fund).

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund and the ETFs in which the Fund invests are structured as ETFs and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund’s shares (“Shares”) are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by the APs at NAV and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as APs that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the Fund’s NAV.
 - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the Fund’s NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than the Fund’s NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
 - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund’s NAV.
 - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund’s NAV.

Exchange Traded Note Risk. Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk.

Fixed Income Risk. When the Fund, and the ETFs in which the Fund invests, invest in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Foreign Securities Risk. Since the Fund's investments and the investments of the ETFs in which the Fund invests may include foreign securities, the Fund is subject to risks beyond those associated with investing in domestic securities. Foreign companies are generally not subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies thereby resulting in less publicly available information about these companies. In addition, foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards generally differ from those applicable to U.S. companies.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security unless that security is removed from the Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Junk Bonds Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Management Risk. As the Fund may not fully replicate the Index, it is subject to the risk that investment management strategy may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. Overall stock market risks may affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.

MLP Risk. Investments in master limited partnerships ("MLPs") involve risks different from those of investing 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 an MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks (which could occur if the MLP raises capital and then invests it in projects whose return fails to exceed the cost of capital raised) and risks related to the general partner's limited call right. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the use of MLPs could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Fund.

- *MLP Tax Risk.* MLPs, typically, do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or 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 of the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income, as compared to an MLP that is not taxed as a corporation.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and the adviser will not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A higher portfolio turnover will result in higher transactional and brokerage costs.

REITs Risk. The value of the Fund's investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") may change in response to changes in the real estate market such as declines in the value of real estate, lack of available capital or financing opportunities, and increases in property taxes or operating costs. Shareholders of the Fund will indirectly be subject to the fees and expenses of the individual REITs in which the Fund invests.

Sampling Risk. The Fund's use of a representative sampling approach, if used, could result in its holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Index. As a result, an adverse development with an issuer of securities held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

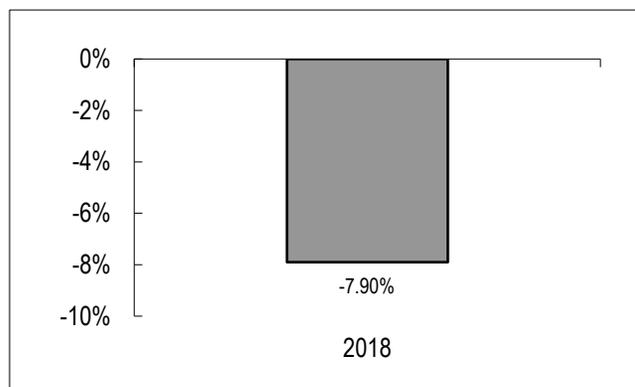
Small and Medium Capitalization Stock Risk. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Tracking Error Risk. Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund’s performance from that of the Index. Tracking error may occur because of imperfect correlation between the Fund’s holdings of portfolio securities and those in the Index, pricing differences, the Fund’s holding of cash, differences on timing of the accrual of dividends, changes to the Index or the need to meet various regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Index does not.

Underlying Fund Risk. ETFs and closed-end funds in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and closed-end funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the ETFs and closed-end funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the adviser expects the principal investments risks of such ETFs and closed-end funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund’s returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing the Fund’s one-year and since inception performance compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund’s shares for each calendar year since the Fund's inception. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund over time to the performance of a broad-based securities market index. You should be aware that 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 will be available at no cost by visiting www.Quantxfunds.com or by calling 866-270-0300.

Performance Bar Chart For Calendar Year Ended December 31



Best Quarter: 2nd Quarter 2018 3.27%
Worst Quarter: 4th Quarter 2018 (9.67)%

The Fund’s year-to-date return as of the most recent fiscal quarter, which ended February 28, 2019 was -0.82%.

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2018)

	One Year	Since Inception (1/26/17)
Return before taxes	(7.90)%	(1.43)%
Return after taxes on distributions	(7.99)%	(1.77)%
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	(4.62)%	(1.19)%
Index – QuantX Risk Managed Multi-Asset Total Return	(7.20)%	(0.80)%
Morningstar Category Average-Tactical Allocation	(7.67)%	1.03%

Investment Adviser: Blue Sky Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”)

Portfolio Managers: Keys Tinney, Managing Partner of the Adviser has served the Fund as its portfolio manager since it commenced operations in 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with APs, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than NAV.

Tax Information: The Fund’s distributions generally will be taxable as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

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 Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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