

INVESCO UNIT TRUSTS, TAXABLE INCOME SERIES 628

Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 5-8 Year Series 41

Supplement to the Prospectus

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the prospectus, ED&F Man Capital Markets, Inc. may purchase Units from the Underwriters or the Sponsor at the Public Offering price, less a concession not in excess of the Underwriter concession allowed to the Underwriters by the Sponsor as described in the “Public Offering – Sponsor and Underwriter Compensation” section of the prospectus, and may sell such Units of the Trust to other broker-dealers and other selling agents at the Public Offering price, less a concession not in excess of the Underwriter concession allowed to the Underwriters by the Sponsor as described in the “Public Offering – Sponsor and Underwriter Compensation” section of the prospectus.

Supplement Dated: December 30, 2019

U-TISSPT628

Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 5-8 Year Series 41

Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 5-8 Year Series 41 invests in a portfolio of intermediate-term taxable bonds, generally maturing approximately 5 to 8 years from the Date of Deposit. The Trust seeks to provide a high level of current income and to preserve capital. The Trust is a unit investment trust included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 628.

	<u>Monthly Distributions</u>
<i>Estimated Current Return:</i>	3.82%
<i>Estimated Long Term Return:</i>	2.42%

Estimated current return shows the estimated cash you should receive each year divided by the Unit price. Estimated long term return shows the estimated return over the estimated life of your Trust. We base this estimate on an average of the bond yields over their estimated life. This estimate also reflects the sales charge and estimated expenses. We derive the average yield for your portfolio by weighting each bond's yield by its value and estimated life. Unlike estimated current return, estimated long term return accounts for maturities, discounts and premiums of the bonds. These estimates show a comparison rather than a prediction of returns. No return calculation can predict your actual return. These estimates are as of the opening of business on the Date of Deposit and will vary thereafter. Your actual return may vary from these estimates.

November 21, 2019

You should read this prospectus and retain it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of the Trust Units or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.

Any contrary representation is a criminal offense.



Investment Objective. The Trust seeks to provide a high level of current income and to preserve capital.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Trust invests in a portfolio of intermediate-term taxable bonds. In selecting bonds for the Trust, the Sponsor considered the following factors, among others:

- the bonds must have a rating of at least “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s or Fitch Ratings or “Baa3” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or, if not rated, credit characteristics sufficiently similar to those of comparable bonds that were so rated as to be acceptable for acquisition by the Trust in the opinion of the Sponsor;
- the prices of the bonds relative to other bonds of comparable quality and maturity;
- the current income provided by the bonds;
- the diversification of bonds as to purpose of issue and location of issuer; and
- the probability of early return of principal or high legal or event risk.

The portfolio generally consists of taxable bonds maturing approximately 5 to 8 years from the Date of Deposit. Following the Date of Deposit, a bond may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced, even to below “investment grade” (“BBB-” or “Baa3”), and the Trust could continue to hold such bond. See “Trust Administration--Portfolio Administration”.

Principal Risks. As with all investments, you can lose money by investing in the Trust. The Trust also might not perform as well as you expect. This can happen for reasons such as these:

- **Bond prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.
- **The value of the bonds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise.** In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.

- **A bond issuer or insurer may be unable to make interest and/or principal payments in the future.**
- **The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.
- **During periods of market turbulence, corporate bonds may experience illiquidity and volatility.** During such periods, there can be uncertainty in assessing the financial condition of an issuer. As a result, the ratings of the bonds in the Trust’s portfolio may not accurately reflect an issuer’s current financial condition, prospects, or the extent of the risks associated with investing in such issuer’s securities.
- **A bond issuer might prepay or “call” a bond before its stated maturity.** If this happens, the Trust will distribute the principal to you but future interest distributions will fall. A bond’s call price could be less than the price the Trust paid for the bond.
- **The Trust is concentrated in bonds issued by companies in the consumer discretionary sector.** Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
- **Bonds of foreign issuers present risks beyond those of U.S. issuers.** These risks may include market and political factors related to an issuer’s foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies.
- **We do not actively manage the Trust’s portfolio.** Except in limited circumstances, the Trust will hold the same bonds even if the market value declines.

Summary of Essential Financial Information
(As of the opening of business on the Date of Deposit)

General Information

Date of Deposit	November 21, 2019
Principal amount of bonds in Trust	\$4,025,000
Principal amount of bonds per Unit (1)	\$1,000.00
Number of Units	4,025
Weighted average maturity of bonds	6 years

Unit Price

Aggregate offering price of bonds in Trust	\$	4,289,370
Aggregate offering price of bonds per Unit	\$	1,065.68
Plus sales charge per Unit	\$	27.33
Plus organization costs per Unit (2)	\$	9.99
Public offering price per Unit (3)	\$	1,103.00
Redemption price per Unit (2)(3)	\$	1,073.04

Portfolio Diversification (% of Par Value)

Consumer Discretionary	33%
Energy	19
Information Technology	13
Industrials	10
Financials	9
Health Care	8
Communications	4
Consumer Staples	4
Total	<u>100%</u>

Estimated Annual Income Per Unit

Estimated interest income	\$	45.61
Less estimated expenses (4)	\$	3.52
Estimated net interest income	\$	42.09

Expenses

<i>Sales Charge (% of Unit Price)</i>	2.50%
<i>Organizational Costs per Unit (2)</i>	<u>\$ 9.99</u>
<i>Estimated Annual Expenses per Unit</i>	
Trustee's fee (5)	\$ 1.03
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services fee	\$ 0.55
Evaluation fee (5)	\$ 0.39
Other operating expenses	\$ 1.55
Total annual expenses per Unit	<u>\$ 3.52</u>

Estimated Distributions

Initial interest distribution	\$	1.75 on December 25, 2019
Subsequent interest distributions (6)	\$	3.50
Record dates		10th day of each month
Distribution dates		25th day of each month

CUSIP Numbers

Monthly	46137H-78-8
Monthly Fee Based	46137H-79-6

- (1) Some bonds may mature or be called or sold during your Trust's life. This could include a call or sale at a price below par value. We cannot guarantee that the value of your Units will equal the principal amount of bonds per Unit when you redeem them or when your Trust terminates.
- (2) During the initial offering period, part of the value of the Units represents an amount of cash deposited to pay all or a portion of the costs of organizing the Trust. The estimated organization costs per Unit will be deducted from the assets of the Trust at the earlier of six months after the Date of Deposit or the end of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to any such reduction, these costs will not be deducted from the redemption proceeds. Organization costs are not included in the Public Offering Price per Unit for purposes of calculating the sales charge.
- (3) After the first settlement date (November 25, 2019), you will pay accrued interest from this date to your settlement date less interest distributions.
- (4) This shows estimated expenses in the first year other than organization costs. Organization costs are not deducted from interest income.
- (5) Your Trust assesses this fee per \$1,000 principal amount of bonds. Your Trust assesses other fees per Unit.
- (6) We base this amount on estimated cash flows per Unit. This amount will vary with changes in expenses, interest rates and maturity, call or sale of bonds. The Information Supplement includes the estimated cash flows.

PORTFOLIO (as of the opening of business on the Date of Deposit)

Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer, Title, Interest Rate and Maturity Date of Bonds (1)(2)	Ratings (3)	Redemption Feature (4)(5)	Cost of Bonds To Trust (2)
CORPORATE BONDS - 100.00%				
Communications - 3.90%				
\$ 150,000	Expedia Group, Inc. 5.00% Due 02/15/2026	BBB Baa3	2025 @ 100	\$ 167,192
Consumer Discretionary - 33.08%				
175,000	Choice Hotels International, Inc. 5.75% Due 07/01/2022	BBB- Baa3	_____	191,231
175,000	Kohl's Corporation #4.25% Due 07/17/2025	BBB Baa2	2025 @ 100	185,243
275,000	Ford Motor Credit Company, LLC 4.134% Due 08/04/2025	BBB- Ba1	_____	273,449
175,000	AutoNation, Inc. #4.50% Due 10/01/2025	BBB- Baa3	2025 @ 100	186,944
275,000	Toll Brothers Finance Corporation 4.875% Due 11/15/2025	*BBB- Ba1	2025 @ 100	297,916
275,000	General Motors Financial Company, Inc. #4.35% Due 01/17/2027	BBB Baa3	2026 @ 100	284,512
Consumer Staples - 4.29%				
175,000	Kraft Heinz Foods Company 3.95% Due 07/15/2025	BBB- Baa3	2025 @ 100	184,042
Energy - 18.95%				
150,000	Newfield Exploration Company 5.625% Due 07/01/2024	BBB Ba1	_____	164,506
150,000	ONEOK Partners, L.P. #4.90% Due 03/15/2025	BBB Baa3	2024 @ 100	164,595
275,000	HollyFrontier Corporation #5.875% Due 04/01/2026	BBB- Baa3	2026 @ 100	307,576
175,000	Occidental Petroleum Corporation #3.20% Due 08/15/2026	BBB Baa3	2026 @ 100	176,124
Financials - 8.71%				
175,000	Stifel Financial Corporation #4.25% Due 07/18/2024	BBB- NR	_____	185,824
175,000	+Barclays plc #4.375% Due 01/12/2026	BBB Baa3	_____	187,750
Health Care - 8.15%				
175,000	+Mylan N.V. 3.95% Due 06/15/2026	BBB- Baa3	2026 @ 100	182,308
150,000	HCA, Inc. 5.25% Due 06/15/2026	BBB- Baa3	2025 @ 100	167,415
Industrials - 10.19%				
125,000	+CNH Industrial N.V. 4.50% Due 08/15/2023	BBB Baa3	_____	134,871
275,000	+Embraer Netherlands Finance B.V. #5.05% Due 06/15/2025	BBB Ba1	_____	302,041
Information Technology - 12.73%				
175,000	Broadcom Corporation/Broadcom Cayman Finance, Ltd. 3.625% Due 01/15/2024	BBB- Baa3	2023 @ 100	180,357
175,000	Arrow Electronics, Inc. #3.25% Due 09/08/2024	BBB- Baa3	2024 @ 100	177,986
175,000	Avnet, Inc. #4.625% Due 04/15/2026	BBB- Baa3	2026 @ 100	187,488
\$ 4,025,000				\$ 4,289,370

For an explanation of the footnotes used on this page, see "Notes to Portfolio".

Notes to Portfolio

- (1) The bonds are represented by “regular way” or “when issued” contracts for the performance of which an irrevocable letter of credit, obtained from an affiliate of the Trustee, has been deposited with the Trustee. Contracts to acquire the bonds were entered into on November 21, 2019.
- (2) The Cost of Bonds to Trust is based on the offering side valuation as of the opening of business on the Date of Deposit determined by the Evaluator, a third party valuation provider, on the basis set forth under “Public Offering--Unit Price”. In accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”), ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, the Trust’s investments are classified as Level 2, which refers to security prices determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants would use in pricing a security. These may include quoted market prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit risk. The cost of the bonds to the Sponsor for the Trust is \$4,284,722 and the Sponsor’s profit or (loss) is \$4,648.

“+” indicates that the bond was issued by a foreign company.

The Sponsor may have entered into contracts which hedge interest rate fluctuations on certain bonds. The cost of any such contracts and the corresponding gain or loss as of the evaluation time of the bonds is included in the Cost to Sponsor. Bonds marked by “##” following the maturity date have been purchased on a “when, as and if issued” or “delayed delivery” basis. Interest on these bonds begins accruing to the benefit of Unitholders on their respective dates of delivery. Delivery is expected to take place at various dates after the first settlement date.

“#” prior to the coupon rate indicates that the bond was issued at an original issue discount. See “The Trusts--Risk Factors”. The tax effect of bonds issued at an original issue discount is described in “Federal Tax Status”.

- (3) “~” indicates that the rating is contingent upon receipt by the rating agency of a policy of insurance obtained by the issuer of the bonds. All ratings are by Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s, respectively, unless otherwise indicated. “*” indicates a security rating by Fitch. “NR” indicates that the rating service did not provide a rating for that bond. For a brief description of the ratings see “Description of Ratings” in the Information Supplement.
- (4) With respect to any bonds presenting a redemption feature in this column, this is the year in which each bond is initially or currently callable and the call price for that year. Each bond continues to be callable at declining prices thereafter (but not below par value) except for original issue discount bonds which are redeemable at prices based on the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to redemption date plus, if applicable, some premium, the amount of which will decline in subsequent years. “S.F.” indicates a sinking fund is established with respect to an issue of bonds. The bonds may also be subject to redemption without premium at any time pursuant to extraordinary optional or mandatory redemptions if certain events occur. See “The Trusts--Risk Factors”.
- (5) Certain bonds have a “make whole” call option and are redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the issuer at a redemption price that is generally equal to the sum of the principal amount of such bond, a “make whole” amount, and any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The “make whole” amount is generally equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the aggregate present value as of the date of redemption of principal being redeemed and the amount of interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) that would have been payable if redemption had not been made, determined by discounting the remaining principal and interest at a specified rate (which varies from bond to bond and is generally equal to an average of yields on U.S. Treasury obligations or municipal obligations, as applicable, with maturities corresponding to the remaining life of the bond plus a premium rate) from the dates on which the principal and interest would have been payable if the redemption had not been made, over (ii) the aggregate principal amount of the bonds being redeemed. In addition, the bonds may also be subject to redemption without premium at any time pursuant to extraordinary optional or mandatory redemptions if certain events occur. See “The Trusts--Risk Factors”.

Underwriting. The Underwriters named below have purchased Units in the following amounts from the Sponsor, the sole and exclusive principal underwriter. See “Public Offering--Sponsor and Underwriter Compensation”.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Units</u>
Hilltop Securities Inc.	1201 Elm Street, Suite 4300, Dallas, Texas 75270	2,719
Invesco Capital Markets, Inc.	3500 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, IL 60515-5456	1,306
		4,025

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Sponsor and Unitholders of Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 5-8 Year Series 41 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 628):

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of condition (including the related portfolio schedule) of Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 5-8 Year Series 41 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 628 (the "Trust")) as of November 21, 2019, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of November 21, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of cash or an irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statement of condition as of November 21, 2019 by correspondence with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more of the unit investment trusts, sponsored by Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its predecessors, since 1976.

New York, New York
November 21, 2019

Statement of Condition
As of the opening of business on November 21, 2019

INVESTMENT IN BONDS

Contracts to purchase bonds (1)(2)	\$	4,289,370
Accrued interest to the first settlement date (1)(2)		53,619
Cash (3)		40,220
Total	\$	<u>4,383,209</u>

LIABILITY AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS

Liability--		
Accrued interest payable to Sponsor (1)(2)	\$	53,619
Organization costs (3)		40,220
Interest of Unitholders--		
Cost to investors		4,439,573
Less: Gross underwriting commission		109,983
Less: Organization costs (3)		40,220
Net interest to Unitholders (1)(2)		<u>4,289,370</u>
Total	\$	<u>4,383,209</u>
Units outstanding		<u>4,025</u>
Net asset value per Unit	\$	<u>1,065.68</u>

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- (1) The value of the bonds is determined by ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC on the bases set forth under “Public Offering--Unit Price”. The contracts to purchase bonds are collateralized by an irrevocable letter of credit in an amount sufficient to satisfy such contracts.
 - (2) The Trustee will advance the amount of the net interest accrued to the first settlement date to the Trust for distribution to the Sponsor as the Unitholder of record as of such date.
 - (3) A portion of the public offering price represents an amount of cash sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing the Trust. The amount of these costs are set forth under “Summary of Essential Financial Information--Expenses”. A distribution will be made as of the earlier of six months after the Date of Deposit or the close of the initial offering period to an account maintained by the Trustee from which the organization expense obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent that actual organization costs of the Trust are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the public offering price will be reimbursed to the Sponsor and deducted from the assets of the Trust.

THE TRUST

General. Your Trust was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”), dated the date of this prospectus (the “Date of Deposit”) among Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., as Sponsor, ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC, as Evaluator, Invesco Investment Advisers LLC, as Supervisor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee.

Your Trust may be an appropriate medium for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of taxable bonds with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually. Diversification of a Trust’s assets will not eliminate the risk of loss always inherent in the ownership of bonds. In addition, bonds of the type initially deposited in the portfolio of a Trust are often not available in small amounts and may, in the case of any privately placed bonds, be available only to institutional investors.

On the Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited with the Trustee the aggregate principal amount of bonds indicated in the “Summary of Essential Financial Information”. The bonds initially consist of delivery statements relating to contracts for their purchase and cash, cash equivalents and/or irrevocable letters of credit issued by a financial institution. Thereafter, the Trustee, in exchange for the bonds, delivered to the Sponsor evidence of ownership of the number of Units indicated under “Summary of Essential Financial Information”. A Trust that holds primarily intermediate-term bonds, as described on the cover of the prospectus, is referred to herein as an “Intermediate-Term Trust”. Unless otherwise terminated as provided herein, the Trust Agreement will terminate at the end of the calendar year prior to the twentieth anniversary of its execution in the case of an Intermediate Term Trust.

Each Unit initially offered represents a fractional undivided interest in the principal and net income of the Trust. The number of Units is determined based upon a \$1,000 principal amount of bonds in the Trust per Unit. To the extent that any Units are redeemed to the Trustee, the fractional undivided interest in the Trust represented by each Unit will increase, although the actual interest in the Trust will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed by Unitholders or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

Objective and Bond Selection. The objective of an Intermediate-Term Trust is to provide a high level of

current income and to preserve capital by investing in a portfolio primarily consisting of intermediate-term bonds. There is, of course, no guarantee that a Trust will achieve its objective. Your Trust may be an appropriate investment vehicle for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of fixed income bonds with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually.

In selecting bonds for each Trust, the Sponsor considered the following factors, among others: (a) the ratings criteria applicable to your Trust as listed under “Principal Investment Strategy”; (b) the prices of the bonds relative to other bonds of comparable quality and maturity; (c) the current income provided by the bonds; (d) the diversification of bonds as to purpose of issue and location of issuer and (e) the probability of early return of principal or high legal or event risk. After the Date of Deposit, a bond may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required as of the Date of Deposit. Neither event requires elimination of a bond from a Trust but may be considered in the Sponsor’s determination as to whether or not to direct the Trustee to dispose of the bond (see “Trust Administration--Portfolio Administration”). In particular, the ratings of the bonds in an Investment Grade Income Trust could fall below “investment grade” (*i.e.*, below “BBB-” or “Baa3”) during the Trust’s life and the Trust could continue to hold the bonds. See “The Trusts--Risk Factors”.

Risk Factors. All investments involve risk. This section describes the main risks that can impact the value of bonds in your Trust. You should understand these risks before you invest. If the value of the bonds falls, the value of your Units will also fall. You can lose money by investing in a Trust. No one can guarantee that your Trust will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period. The Information Supplement, which is available upon request, contains a more detailed discussion of risks related to your investment.

Corporate Bond Risk. Corporate bonds, which are debt instruments issued by corporations to raise capital, have priority over preferred securities and common stock in an issuer’s capital structure, but may be subordinated to an issuer’s other debt instruments. The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by factors directly related to the issuer, such as investors’ perceptions of the creditworthiness of the issuer, the issuer’s financial performance, perceptions of the issuer in the market place, performance of the

issuer's management, the issuer's capital structure, the use of financial leverage and demand for the issuer's goods and services, and by factors not directly related to the issuer such as general market liquidity. The market value of corporate bonds generally may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates, and as a result, corporate bonds may lose value in a rising-rate environment. To the extent your Trust holds below investment grade corporate bonds, such bonds are often high risk and have speculative characteristics and may be particularly susceptible to adverse issuer-specific developments.

Current economic conditions. The economic recession in the United States which began in 2007 technically came to an end in June of 2009, however the U.S. and global economies continue to feel the effects of this recessionary period, including increased unemployment and below-average levels of economic activity. The U.S. and other foreign governments have taken extraordinary steps to combat the effects of the economic crisis, however the ultimate impact of these measures is unknown and cannot be predicted. While the U.S. Federal Reserve formally concluded its quantitative easing program, there continues to be uncertainty concerning potential future changes to the federal funds rate. On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's Rating Services downgraded the long-term sovereign credit rating of the United States of America to AA+ from AAA, citing the prolonged controversy over raising the statutory debt ceiling and the related fiscal policy debate. Any substantial change in general market conditions may result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in your Trust's holdings.

Market risk is the risk that the value of the bonds in your Trust will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your Units to fall below your original purchase price or below the par value. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a bond's issuer or insurer, perceptions of the issuer or insurer, or ratings on a bond. Even though the Supervisor supervises your portfolio, you should remember that no one manages your portfolio. Your Trust will not sell a bond solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund.

Foreign securities risk. Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in securities of

United States issuers. These risks can increase the potential for losses in the Trust and affect its Unit price. These risks may include risks such as losses due to political, economic and social developments, international trade conditions, foreign taxes (including withholding taxes), restrictions on foreign investments or exchange of securities, foreign currency fluctuations or restriction on exchange or repatriation of currencies.

The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S., and investments in these countries may be subject to the risks of internal and external conflicts, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations and tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult for the Trust to exercise investor rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries, and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Trust's investments, in non-U.S. countries. No one can predict the impact that these factors could have on the Trust's portfolio securities.

Foreign companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign companies than about most U.S. companies.

Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile than many U.S. securities. This means the Trust may at times be unable to sell foreign securities in a timely manner or at favorable prices.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of bonds will fall if interest rates increase. Bonds typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. Bonds with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes. In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant.

Credit risk is the risk that a bond's issuer or insurer is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on the bond.

Call risk is the risk that the issuer prepays or "calls" a bond before its stated maturity. An issuer might call a bond if interest rates fall and the bond pays a higher interest rate or if it no longer needs the money for the original purpose. If an issuer calls a bond, your Trust will distribute the principal to you but your future interest distributions will fall. You might not be able to reinvest this principal at as high a yield. A bond's call price could be less than the price your Trust paid for the bond and could be below the bond's par value. This means that you could receive less than the amount you paid for your Units. If enough bonds in your Trust are called, your Trust could terminate early.

Some or all of the bonds may also be subject to extraordinary optional or mandatory redemptions if certain events occur, such as certain changes in tax laws, the substantial damage or destruction by fire or other casualty of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used, and various other events. Build America Bonds, Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, in particular, are often subject various to extraordinary or mandatory redemption provisions. See "Taxable Municipal Bonds--Build America Bonds" and "Taxable Municipal Bonds--Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds" below. The call provisions are described in general terms in the "Redemption Feature" column of the "Portfolio" section, and the notes thereto.

Bond quality risk is the risk that a bond will fall in value if a rating agency decreases the bond's rating.

Bond concentration risk is the risk that your Trust is less diversified because it concentrates in a particular type of bond. When a certain type of bond makes up 25% or more of a Trust, the Trust is considered to be "concentrated" in that bond type. During the life of your Trust, the relative weighting or composition of your Trust may change for reasons including but not limited to bond price fluctuations, Unit redemption activity, as well as the calling or maturing of bonds. Accordingly, the fluctuations in the relative weighting or composition of your Trust may result in concentrations (25% or more of a portfolio's assets) in bonds of a particular type, industry

and/or geographic region. The different bond types are described in the following sections.

Reduced diversification risk is the risk that your Trust will become smaller and less diversified as bonds are sold, are called or mature. This could increase your risk of loss and increase your share of Trust expenses.

Insurer default risk is the risk that an investor could lose income and/or principal if the issuer and the insurer of a municipal bond both default in making their payment obligations.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a bond will fall if trading in the bond is limited or absent, thereby adversely affecting the Trust's net asset value. The market for certain investments may become less liquid or illiquid due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer or due to adverse market or economic conditions. In the absence of a liquid trading market for a particular security, the price at which such security may be sold to meet redemptions, as well as the value of the Units of your Trust, may be adversely affected. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any bond because these bonds generally trade in the over-the-counter market (they are not listed on a securities exchange). Because of the difficulties currently being experienced by many companies in the financial services industry, many markets are experiencing substantially reduced liquidity. As a result of such illiquidity, the Trustee may have to sell other or additional bonds if necessary to satisfy redemption requests.

Litigation and legislation risk is the risk that future litigation or legislation could affect the value of your Trust. Litigation could challenge an issuer's authority to issue or make payments on bonds.

Taxable Municipal Bonds. Your Trust may invest significantly or exclusively in taxable municipal bonds. States, municipalities and public authorities issue these bonds to raise money for a variety of purposes. In selecting bonds, the Sponsor seeks to diversify your portfolio by bond purpose. This section briefly describes different bond types to help you better understand your investment. The types of bonds in your Trust are listed under "Portfolio". These bonds are also described in greater detail in the Information Supplement.

General obligation bonds are backed by the general taxing power of the issuer. The issuer secures these bonds by pledging its faith, credit and unlimited taxing

power for the payment of principal and interest. All other municipal bonds in the Trusts are revenue bonds.

Revenue bonds are payable only from the revenue of a specific project or authority. They are not supported by the issuer's general power to levy taxes. The risk of default in payment of interest or principal increases if the income of the related project falters because that income is the only source of payment.

Build America Bonds were issued pursuant to The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "Recovery Act"), authorizing states and local governments to issue taxable bonds and to elect to receive a federal subsidy for a portion of their borrowing costs through a refundable tax credit paid by the United States Treasury Department ("Treasury") and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), in an amount equal to 35 percent of the total coupon interest payable to investors (45 percent for those Build America Bonds that qualify and are designated as Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds).

The Recovery Act adds a new section to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code") which authorizes Build America Bonds that meet the definition of "qualified bonds", as described below, to receive the refundable credit. The Code section defines the term "qualified bond" to mean a Build America Bond (a) issued before January 1, 2011, (b) with 100 percent of the excess of (i) the available project proceeds (as defined to mean sale proceeds of such issue less not more than two percent of such proceeds used to pay issuance costs plus investment proceeds thereon), over (ii) the amounts in a reasonably required reserve fund with respect to such issue, are to be used for capital expenditures, and (c) where the issuer makes an irrevocable election to have this subsection of the Code apply.

Should a Build America Bond's issuer fail to continue to meet the applicable requirements as imposed on the bonds by the Code, it is possible that such issuer may not receive federal cash subsidy payments, impairing the issuer's ability to make scheduled interest payments. In addition, Build America Bonds are often subject to extraordinary redemption in the event that changes to Sections 54AA or 6431 of the Code (as added by the Recovery Act) or other federal legislation causes to reduce or eliminate the federal cash subsidy payment for a portion of a Build America Bond issuer's borrowing costs.

Build America Bonds are classified into a variety of the bond types described herein (i.e. transportation, utility, etc.)

Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Green Energy Bonds (collectively, "Qualified Bonds") are taxable bonds that are similar to certain Build America Bonds, in that state and municipal Qualified Bond issuers may elect to receive direct interest-subsidy payments from the U.S. Treasury if certain conditions are met. The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, enacted into federal law on March 18, 2010, permits issuers of Qualified Bonds to seek applicable subsidies on bond interest payments.

Qualified School Construction Bonds, issued pursuant to provisions in the Recovery Act, are issued to finance the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a public school facility or for the acquisition of land on which such a bond-financed facility will be constructed. Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds are both issued pursuant to the "Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008", and like Qualified School Construction Bonds, are governed by Section 54A of the Code. Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds are issued for qualified energy conservation purposes, and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds are issued to finance qualified renewable energy facilities that produce electricity. Although the year of issuance is not restricted for Qualified Bonds, federal law provides for limits on the dollar amounts that may be issued for these bond types.

Federal legislation has amended the Code in recent years to provide for certain qualifications and restrictions on the issuance of Qualified Bonds, and to include such bonds under the definition of "qualified tax credit bond" as found in Section 54A of the Code. Eligible issuers of Qualified School Construction Bonds may receive subsidy payments equal to 100% of the lesser of the actual interest rate of the bonds or the tax credit rate for municipal tax-credit bonds, set daily by the U.S. Treasury. Eligible issuers of Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds may receive subsidy payments equal to 70% of the lesser of the actual interest rate of the bonds or the tax credit rate for municipal tax-credit bonds, set daily by the U.S. Treasury.

Should the issuer of a Qualified Bond fail continue to meet the applicable requirements as imposed on any such bond by the Code or other federal laws, it is possible that such issuer may not receive federal cash subsidy payments, impairing the issuer's ability to make scheduled interest payments or even causing mandatory redemption of a portion of the bonds. As provided in Section 54A of the Code, Qualified Bonds are also subject to mandatory redemption of any portion of available project proceeds that remain unexpended by the issuer after three years from the date of issuance. This mandatory redemption must be completed within 90 days after such three-year period, unless an extension is granted by the Treasury. Additionally, Qualified Bonds may be subject to extraordinary redemption in the event that changes to applicable sections of the Code or other federal legislation causes to reduce or eliminate the federal cash subsidy payment for any Qualified Bond issuer's borrowing costs.

Certificates of participation are generally a type of municipal lease obligation. Lease payments of a governmental entity secure payments on these bonds. These payments depend on the governmental entity budgeting appropriations for the lease payments. A governmental body cannot obligate future governments to appropriate for or make lease payments, but governments typically promise to take action necessary to include lease payments in their budgets. If a government fails to budget for or make lease payments, sufficient funds may not exist to pay interest or principal on these bonds.

Airport bonds are obligations of issuers that own and operate airports. The ability of the issuer to make payments on these bonds primarily depends on the ability of airlines to meet their obligations under use agreements. Due to increased competition, deregulation, increased fuel costs and other factors, some airlines may have difficulty meeting these obligations.

General purpose bonds include bonds chosen by the Sponsor for the Trust that may not fall directly into the other broad bond categories described herein. Bonds in your Trust designated as general purpose bonds may include categorizations including, but not limited to, industrial revenue bonds, housing and building bonds, facilities bonds and tax district bonds. In general, the ability of these issuers to make payments on bonds depends on a variety factors such as the creditworthiness of the company or issuer operating the

projects, government regulations and solvency of municipalities.

Health care bonds are obligations of issuers that derive revenue from hospitals and hospital systems, including mental health facilities, nursing homes and intermediate care facilities. The ability of these issuers to make payments on bonds depends on factors such as facility occupancy levels, demand for services, competition resulting from hospital mergers and affiliations, the need to reduce costs, government regulation, costs of malpractice insurance and claims, and government financial assistance (such as Medicare and Medicaid).

Higher education bonds are obligations of issuers that operate universities and colleges. These issuers derive revenues from tuition, dormitories, grants and endowments. These issuers face problems related to declines in the number of college-age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees, uncertainty of continued federal grants, state funding or donations, and government legislation or regulation.

Public education bonds are obligations of issuers that operate primary and secondary schools. The ability of these issuers to make payments on these bonds depends primarily on ad valorem taxes. These issuers may also face problems related to litigation contesting state constitutionality of public education financing.

Transportation bonds are obligations of issuers that own and operate public transit systems, ports, highways, turnpikes, bridges and other transportation systems. The ability of these issuers to make payments on these bonds depends on variations in use, the degree of government subsidization, competition from other forms of transportation and increased costs. Port authorities derive revenues primarily from fees imposed on ships using the port facilities. These fees can fluctuate depending on the local economy and competition from air, rail and truck transportation. Increased fuel costs, alternative transportation modes and competition from toll-free bridges and roads will impact revenues of issuers that operate bridges, roads or tunnels.

Utilities bonds are obligations of issuers that derive revenue from the retail sale of utilities to customers. This category of bonds consists of bonds including, but not limited to, retail electric, gas and telephone bonds, waste disposal bonds, water and sewer bonds, and wholesale electric bonds. The ability of these issuers to make

payments on these bonds depends on factors such as the rates and demand for these utilities, competition, government regulation and rate approvals, overhead expenses and the cost of fuels. These issuers face problems such as cost and delays due to environmental concerns, effects of conservation and recycling, destruction or condemnation of a project, void or unenforceable contracts, changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities, zoning ordinances, and other unavoidable changes that adversely affect operation of a project.

State Risk Factors. Your Trust may invest significantly in taxable municipal bonds of issuers from a particular state. The financial condition of a state may be affected by various national, economic, social and environmental policies and conditions. Additionally, limitations imposed by constitutional amendments, legislative measures, or voter initiatives on a state and its local governments concerning taxes, bond indebtedness and other matters may constrain the revenue-generating capacity of the state and its local governments and, therefore, the ability of the issuers of the bonds to satisfy their obligations.

The economic vitality of a state and its various regions and, therefore, the ability of the state and its local governments to satisfy the bonds, are affected by numerous factors, such as natural disasters, complications with exports and industry deregulation.

A state may be a party to numerous lawsuits in which an adverse final decision could materially affect the state's governmental operations and consequently its ability to pay debt service on its obligations.

Corporate Bond Industry Risks. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds of certain industries. Any negative impact on the related industry will have a greater impact on the value of Units than on a portfolio diversified over several industries. You should understand the risks of these industries before you invest.

Communications Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by communications companies, which includes telecommunications companies. This sector is primarily characterized by extensive government regulation and intense competition.

Companies in the telecommunications industry allocate significant resources in efforts to comply with applicable government regulations. Telecommunications

companies operating in the U.S. must comply with applicable state and federal regulations, including those of the Federal Communications Commission. The costs of complying with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive required regulatory approvals or the enactment of new adverse regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of telecommunications companies. Recent industry consolidation trends may lead to increased regulation in primary markets. Internationally, telecommunications companies may face regulatory challenges such as securing pre-marketing clearance of products and prices, which may be arbitrary and unpredictable. U.S. federal and state governments regulate permitted rates of return and the kinds of services that a company may offer. U.S. federal legislation governing the telecommunications industry may become subject to judicial review and additional interpretation, which may adversely affect certain telecommunications issuers.

The competitive landscape in the telecommunications sector is intense and constantly evolving. The products and services of these companies may become outdated very rapidly. A company's performance can be hurt if the company fails to keep pace with technological advances. At the same time, demand for some telecommunications services remains weak, as several key markets are oversaturated and many customers can choose between several service providers and technology platforms. To meet increasing competition, companies may have to commit substantial capital, particularly in the formulation of new products and services using new technologies. As a result, many companies have been compelled to cut costs by reducing their workforce, outsourcing, consolidating and/or closing existing facilities and divesting low selling product lines. Certain telecommunications companies may be engaged in fierce competition for a share of the market of their products and may have higher costs, including liabilities associated with the medical, pension and postretirement expenses of their workforce, than their competitors. As a result, competitive pressures are intense and the stocks are subject to rapid price volatility. Moreover, continued consolidation in this industry could create integration expenses and delay, and consequent management diversion of attention away from ongoing operations and related risks, among other factors, could result in the failure of these companies to realize expected cost savings or synergies.

Several high-profile bankruptcies of large telecommunications companies in the past have illustrated the potentially unstable condition of the telecommunications industry. High debt loads that were accumulated during the industry growth spurt of the 1990s caught up to the industry, causing debt and stock prices to trade at distressed levels for many telecommunications companies and increasing the cost of capital for needed additional investment. Furthermore, certain companies involved in the industry have also faced scrutiny for alleged accounting irregularities that may have led to the overstatement of their financial results, and other companies in the industry may face similar scrutiny. Moreover, some companies have begun the process of emerging from bankruptcy and may have reduced levels of debt and other competitive advantages over other telecommunications companies. Due to these and other factors, the risk level of owning the securities of telecommunications companies remains substantial and may continue to rise.

Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by companies that manufacture or sell various consumer products. General risks of these companies include the overall state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends. A decline in the economy which results in a reduction of consumers' disposable income can negatively impact spending habits. Global factors including political developments, imposition of import controls, fluctuations in oil prices, and changes in exchange rates may adversely affect issuers of consumer products and services.

Competitiveness in the retail industry may require large capital outlays for the installation of automated checkout equipment to control inventory, track the sale of items and gauge the success of sales campaigns. Retailers who sell their products over the Internet have the potential to access more consumers, but may require sophisticated technology to remain competitive. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and the success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace. Consumer products and services companies may be subject to government regulation affecting their products and operations which may negatively impact performance. Tobacco companies may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation.

Energy Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by energy companies. Energy companies can be significantly impacted by fluctuations in the prices of energy fuels, such as crude oil, natural gas, and other fossil fuels. Extended periods of low energy fuel prices can have a material adverse impact on an energy company's financial condition and results of operations. The prices of energy fuels can be materially impacted by general economic conditions, demand for energy fuels, industry inventory levels, production quotas or other actions that might be imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), weather-related disruptions and damage, competing fuel prices, and geopolitical risks. Recently, the price of crude oil, natural gas and other fossil fuels has declined substantially and experienced significant volatility, which has adversely impacted energy companies and their stock prices and dividends. The price of energy fuels may decline further and have further adverse effects on energy companies.

Some energy companies depend on their ability to find and acquire additional energy reserves. The exploration and recovery process involves significant operating hazards and can be very costly. An energy company has no assurance that it will find reserves or that any reserves found will be economically recoverable.

The energy industry also faces substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation regarding air emissions and disposal of hazardous materials. These regulations may increase costs and limit production and usage of certain fuels. Additionally, governments have been increasing their attention to issues related to greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and climate change, and regulatory measures to limit or reduce GHG emissions are currently in various stages of discussion or implementation. GHG emissions-related regulations could substantially harm energy companies, including by reducing the demand for energy fuels and increasing compliance costs. Energy companies also face risks related to political conditions in oil producing regions (such as the Middle East). Political instability or war in these regions could negatively impact energy companies.

The operations of energy companies can be disrupted by natural or human factors beyond the control of the energy company. These include hurricanes, floods, severe storms, and other weather events, civil unrest, accidents, war, earthquakes, fire, political events, systems failures, and terrorist attacks, any of which could result in suspension of operations. Energy companies also face

certain hazards inherent to operating in their industry, such as accidental releases of energy fuels or other hazardous materials, explosions, and mechanical failures, which can result in environmental damage, loss of life, loss of revenues, legal liability and/or disruption of operations.

Financials Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by financial services companies. Companies in the financial services industry include, but are not limited to, companies involved in activities such as banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, industrial finance and leasing, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance, and financial investment and real estate, including real estate investment trusts. In general, financial services issuers are substantially affected by changes in economic and market conditions, including: the liquidity and volatility levels in the global financial markets; interest rates, as well as currency and commodities prices; investor sentiment; the rate of corporate and consumer defaults; inflation and unemployment; the availability and cost of capital and credit; exposure to various geographic markets or in commercial and residential real estate; competition from new entrants in their fields of business; extensive government regulation; and the overall health of the U.S. and international economies. Due to the wide variety of companies in the financial services sector, they may behave and react in different ways in response to changes in economic and market conditions.

Companies in the financial services sector are subject to several distinct risks. Such companies may be subject to systematic risk, which may result due to factors outside the control of a particular financial institution — like the failure of another, significant financial institution or material disruptions to the credit markets — that could adversely affect the ability of the financial institution to operate normally or may impair its financial condition. Financial services companies are typically affected by changes in interest rates, and may be disproportionately affected as a result of volatile and/ or rising interest rates.

Certain financial services companies may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Companies in this sector are often subject to credit risk, meaning they may have exposure to investments or agreements which under certain circumstances may lead to losses.

The financial services sector may be adversely affected by global developments including recessionary conditions, deterioration in the credit markets and concerns over sovereign debt. This may increase the credit risk, and possibility of default, of bonds issued by such institutions faced with these problems. In addition, the liquidity of certain debt instruments may be reduced or eliminated due to the lack of available market makers. There can be no assurance that the risks associated with investment in financial services issuers will decrease even assuming that the U.S. and/or foreign governments and agencies take steps to address problems that may arise.

Most financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which limits their activities and may affect their ability to earn a profit from a given line of business. This also exposes financial services issuers to regulatory risk, where certain financial services companies may suffer setbacks if regulators change the rules under which they operate. Challenging economic and political conditions, along with increased public scrutiny during the past several years, led to new legislation and increased regulation in the U.S. and abroad, creating additional difficulties for financial institutions. Regulatory initiatives and requirements that were proposed around the world may be inconsistent or may conflict with previous regulations to which financial services issuers were subject, thereby resulting in higher compliance and legal costs, as well as the potential for higher operational, capital and liquidity costs. Proposed or enacted regulations may further limit the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments certain financial services issuers can make, and further, may limit the interest rates and fees they can charge, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. These laws and regulations may affect the manner in which a particular financial institution does business and the products and services it may provide. Increased regulation may restrict a company's ability to compete in its current businesses or to enter into or acquire new businesses. New regulations may reduce or limit a company's revenue or impose additional fees, limit the scope of their activities, increase assessments or taxes on those companies and intensify regulatory supervision, adversely affecting business operations or leading to other negative consequences.

Among the most prominent pieces of U.S. legislation following the 2008 financial crisis was the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the

“Dodd-Frank Act”), enacted into federal law on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act included reforms and refinements to modernize existing laws to address emerging risks and issues in the nation’s evolving financial system. It also established entirely new regulatory regimes, including in areas such as systemic risk regulation, over-the-counter derivatives market oversight, and federal consumer protection. The Dodd-Frank Act intended to cover virtually all participants in the financial services industry for years to come, including banks, thrifts, depository institution holding companies, mortgage lenders, insurance companies, industrial loan companies, broker-dealers and other securities and investment advisory firms, private equity and hedge funds, consumers, numerous federal agencies and the federal regulatory structure. In particular, certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act increased the capital requirements of certain financial services companies supervised by the Federal Reserve, resulting in such companies incurring generally higher deposit premiums. The Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act (the “Relief Act”), enacted into federal law on May 23, 2018, introduced changes to several aspects of the U.S. financial industry. The Relief Act dilutes some of the stringent regulations imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act and aims to make things easier for small- and medium-sized U.S. banks – however, all banks will remain regulated. The Relief Act will relieve small- and medium-sized banks from major regulatory compliance costs linked with stricter scrutiny.

The Relief Act may lead to further deregulation and roll-back of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Sponsor is unable to predict the impact that such changes may have on financial services issuers.

Financial services companies in foreign countries are also subject to regulatory and interest rate concerns. In particular, government regulation in certain foreign countries may include controls on interest rates, credit availability, prices and currency transfers. The departure of any European Union (“EU”) member from use of the Euro could lead to serious disruptions to foreign exchanges, operations and settlements, which may have an adverse effect on financial services issuers. More recently, there is uncertainty regarding the state of the EU following the United Kingdom’s (“U.K.”) initiation on March 27, 2017, of the process to exit from the EU (“Brexit”). The effect that Brexit may have on the global

financial markets, should it come to pass, or on the financial services companies in your Trust is uncertain.

Commercial banks (including “money center” regional and community banks), savings and loan associations and holding companies of the foregoing are especially subject to adverse effects of volatile interest rates, concentrations of loans in particular industries or classifications (such as real estate, energy, or sub-prime mortgages), and significant competition. The profitability of these businesses is to a significant degree dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds. Economic conditions in the real estate market may have a particularly strong effect on certain banks and savings associations. Commercial banks and savings associations are subject to extensive federal and, in many instances, state regulation. Neither such extensive regulation nor the federal insurance of deposits ensures the solvency or profitability of companies in this industry, and there is no assurance against losses in securities issued by such companies.

Insurance companies are particularly subject to government regulation and rate setting, potential antitrust and tax law changes, and industry-wide pricing and competition cycles. Property and casualty insurance companies also may be affected by weather, terrorism, long-term climate changes, and other catastrophes. Life and health insurance companies may be affected by mortality and morbidity rates, including the effects of epidemics. Individual insurance companies may be exposed to reserve inadequacies, problems in investment portfolios (for example, real estate or “junk” bond holdings) and failures of reinsurance carriers.

Many of the investment considerations discussed in connection with banks and insurance companies also apply to other financial services companies. These companies are subject to extensive regulation, rapid business changes, and volatile performance dependent on the availability and cost of capital and prevailing interest rates and significant competition. General economic conditions significantly affect these companies. Credit and other losses resulting from the financial difficulty of borrowers or other third parties have a potentially adverse effect on companies in this industry. Investment banking, securities brokerage and investment advisory companies are particularly subject to government regulation and the risks inherent in securities trading and underwriting activities.

The financial condition of customers, clients and counterparties, including other financial institutions, could adversely affect financial services issuers. Financial services issuers are interrelated as a result of market making, trading, clearing or other counterparty relationships. Many of these transactions expose financial services issuers to credit risk as a result of the actions of, or deterioration in, the commercial soundness of other counterparty financial institutions. Economic and market conditions may increase credit exposures due to the increased risk of customer, client or counterparty default. Downgrades to the credit ratings of financial services issuers could have a negative effect on liquidity, cash flows, competitive position, financial condition and results of operations by significantly limiting access to funding or capital markets, increasing borrowing costs or triggering increased collateral requirements. Financial services issuers face significant legal risk, both from regulatory investigations and proceedings, as well as private actions. Profit margins of these companies continue to shrink due to the commoditization of traditional businesses, new competitors, capital expenditures on new technology and the pressure to compete globally.

Health Care Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by health care companies. These issuers include companies involved in advanced medical devices and instruments, drugs and biotechnology, managed care, hospital management/health services and medical supplies. These companies face substantial government regulation and approval procedures. General risks of health care companies include extensive competition, product liability litigation and evolving government regulation.

On March 30, 2010, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (incorporating the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, collectively the "Act") was enacted into law. The Act continues to have a significant impact on the health care sector through the implementation of a number of reforms in a complex and ongoing process, with varying effective dates. Significant provisions of the Act include the introduction of required health care coverage for most Americans, significant expansion in the number of Americans eligible for Medicaid, modification of taxes and tax credits in the health care sector, and subsidized insurance for low to middle income families. The Act also provides for more thorough regulation of private health insurance

providers, including a prohibition on the denial of coverage due to pre-existing conditions. However, the current Administration is seeking to repeal the Act and many aspects of it are therefore in flux. In late 2017, along with the passage of sweeping tax reform, legislation was passed which eliminated the individual mandate (a penalty for failure to obtain a minimum level of health insurance coverage) beginning in 2019. It is estimated that the repeal of the individual mandate will cause a significant amount of people to be uninsured which may have an adverse effect on insurance premiums and federal subsidies. The Sponsor is unable to predict the full impact of the Act, or of its potential repeal or modification, on the Securities in your Trust.

As illustrated by the Act, Congress may from time to time propose legislative action that will impact the health care sector. The proposals may span a wide range of topics, including cost and price controls (which may include a freeze on the prices of prescription drugs), incentives for competition in the provision of health care services, promotion of pre-paid health care plans and additional tax incentives and penalties aimed at the health care sector. The government could also reduce funding for health care related research.

Drug and medical products companies also face the risk of increasing competition from new products or services, generic drug sales, product obsolescence, increased government regulation, termination of patent protection for drug or medical supply products and the risk that a product will never come to market. The research and development costs of bringing a new drug or medical product to market are substantial. This process involves lengthy government review with no guarantee of approval. These companies may have losses and may not offer proposed products for several years, if at all. The failure to gain approval for a new drug or product can have a substantial negative effect on a company and its stock. The goods and services of health care issuers are also subject to risks of malpractice claims, product liability claims or other litigation.

Health care facility operators face risks related to demand for services, the ability of the facility to provide required services, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competitive forces that may result in price discounting, efforts by insurers and government agencies to limit rates, expenses, the cost and possible

unavailability of malpractice insurance, and termination or restriction of government financial assistance (such as Medicare, Medicaid or similar programs).

Industrials Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by industrials companies. General risks of industrials companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, imposition of import controls, volatility in commodity prices, currency exchange rate fluctuation, consolidation, labor relations, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Capital goods companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending and leverage levels, economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, limitations on supply of key materials, depletion of resources, government regulations, government contracts and e-commerce initiatives.

Industrials companies may also be affected by factors more specific to their individual industries. Industrial machinery manufacturers may be subject to declines in commercial and consumer demand and the need for modernization. Aerospace and defense companies may be influenced by decreased demand for new equipment, aircraft order cancellations, disputes over or ability to obtain or retain government contracts, changes in government budget priorities, changes in aircraft-leasing contracts and cutbacks in profitable business travel. The number of housing starts, levels of public and non-residential construction including weakening demand for new office and retail space, and overall construction spending may adversely affect construction materials and equipment manufacturers. Stocks of transportation companies are cyclical and can be significantly affected by economic changes, fuel prices and insurance costs. Transportation companies in certain countries may also be subject to significant government regulation and oversight, which may negatively impact their businesses.

Materials Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by companies in the materials industry. Companies in the materials sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and increased competition. Production of materials often exceeds demand as a result of overbuilding or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns. Companies in the materials sector are at risk for environmental damage and product liability

claims. Companies in the materials sector may be adversely affected by depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations, and governmental regulations.

Real Estate Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by real estate companies. You should understand the risks of real estate companies before you invest. Many factors can have an adverse impact on the performance of a particular real estate company, including its cash available for distribution, the credit quality of a particular company or the real estate industry generally. The success of real estate companies depends on various factors, including the occupancy and rent levels, appreciation of the underlying property and the ability to raise rents on those properties. Economic recession, overbuilding, tax law changes, higher interest rates or excessive speculation can all negatively impact these companies, their future earnings and share prices.

Risks associated with real estate companies include, among other factors,

- general U.S. and global as well as local economic conditions,
- decline in real estate values,
- the financial health of tenants,
- over-building and increased competition for tenants,
- over-supply of properties for sale,
- changing demographics,
- changes in interest rates, tax rates and other operating expenses,
- changes in government regulations,
- faulty construction and the ongoing need for capital improvements,
- regulatory and judicial requirements, including relating to liability for environmental hazards,
- changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and
- the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

Variations in rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand are additional factors affecting real estate generally and real estate companies in particular. Properties owned by a

company may not be adequately insured against certain losses and may be subject to significant environmental liabilities, including remediation costs.

You should also be aware that real estate companies may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects.

Because of the structure of certain real estate companies, and legal requirements in many countries that these companies distribute a certain minimum amount of their taxable income to shareholders annually, real estate companies often require frequent amounts of new funding, through both borrowing money and issuing stock. Thus, many real estate companies historically have frequently issued substantial amounts of new equity shares (or equivalents) to purchase or build new properties. This may have adversely affected security market prices. Both existing and new share issuances may have an adverse effect on these prices in the future, especially when companies continue to issue stock when real estate prices are relatively high and stock prices are relatively low.

Information Technology Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by companies in the technology sector which includes information technology companies. The information technology sector includes companies that are involved in computer and business services, enterprise software/technical software, Internet and computer software, Internet-related services, networking and telecommunications equipment, telecommunications services, electronics products, server hardware, computer hardware and peripherals, semiconductor capital equipment and semiconductors. These companies face risks related to rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions.

Companies in this sector face risks from rapid changes in technology, competition, dependence on certain suppliers and supplies, rapid obsolescence of products or services, patent termination, frequent new products and government regulation. These companies can also be adversely affected by interruption or reduction in supply of components or loss of key customers and failure to comply with certain industry standards.

An unexpected change in technology can have a significant negative impact on a company. The failure of a company to introduce new products or technologies

or keep pace with rapidly changing technology can have a negative impact on the company's results. Certain technology companies may also be smaller and/or less experienced companies with limited product lines, markets or resources. Stocks of some Internet companies have high price-to-earnings ratios with little or no earnings histories. Technology stocks tend to experience substantial price volatility and speculative trading. Announcements about new products, technologies, operating results or marketing alliances can cause stock prices to fluctuate dramatically. At times, however, extreme price and volume fluctuations are unrelated to the operating performance of a company. This can impact your ability to redeem your Units at a price equal to or greater than what you paid.

Utility Issuers. The Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by utility companies or in companies related to the utility industry. Many utility companies, especially electric and gas and other energy related utility companies, are subject to various uncertainties, including:

- Risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs;
- Restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays as a result of environmental, nuclear safety and other regulations;
- Regulatory restrictions on the ability to pass increasing wholesale costs along to the retail and business customer;
- Coping with the general effects of energy conservation;
- Technological innovations which may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete;
- The effects of unusual, unexpected or abnormal local weather
- Maturing markets and difficulty in expanding to new markets due to regulatory and other factors;
- The potential impact of natural or manmade disasters;
- Difficulty obtaining adequate returns on invested capital, even if frequent rate increases are approved by public service commissions;

- The high cost of obtaining financing during periods of inflation;
- Difficulties of the capital markets in absorbing utility debt and equity securities;
- Increased competition; and
- International politics.

Any of these factors, or a combination of these factors, could affect the supply of or demand for energy, such as electricity or natural gas, or water, or the ability of the issuers to pay for such energy or water which could adversely affect the profitability of the issuers of the bonds and the performance of the Trust.

Utility companies are subject to extensive regulation at the federal level in the United States, and many are regulated at the state level as well. The value of utility company stocks may decline because governmental regulation affecting the utilities industry can change. This regulation may prevent or delay the utility company from passing along cost increases to its customers, which could hinder the utility company's ability to meet its obligations to its suppliers and could lead to the taking of measures, including the acceleration of obligations or the institution of involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, by its creditors against such utility company. Furthermore, regulatory authorities, which may be subject to political and other pressures, may not grant future rate increases, or may impose accounting or operational policies, any of which could adversely affect a company's profitability and its stock price.

Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. While regulated providers tend to have regulated returns, non-regulated providers' returns are not regulated and generally are more volatile. These developments have reduced stability of cash flows in those states with non-regulated providers and could impact the short-term earnings potential of some in this industry. These trends have also made shares of some utility companies less sensitive to interest rate changes but more sensitive to changes in revenue and

earnings and caused them to reduce the ratio of their earnings they pay out as dividends.

Certain utilities companies face risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, litigation, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the effects of natural or man-made disasters. In general, certain utility companies may face additional regulation and litigation regarding their power plant operations, increased costs from new or greater regulation of these operations, and expenses related to the purchase of emissions control equipment.

More About the Bonds. In addition to describing the purpose of the bonds, other information about the bonds is also included in the "Portfolio" and notes thereto. This information relates to other characteristics of the bonds. This section briefly describes some of these characteristics.

Original issue discount bonds were initially issued at a price below their face (or par) value. These bonds typically pay a lower interest rate than comparable bonds that were issued at or above their par value. In a stable interest rate environment, the market value of these bonds tends to increase more slowly in early years and in greater increments as the bonds approach maturity. The issuers of these bonds may be able to call or redeem a bond before its stated maturity date and at a price less than the bond's par value.

Zero coupon bonds are a type of original issue discount bond. These bonds do not pay any current interest during their life. If an investor owns this type of bond, the investor has the right to receive a final payment of the bond's par value at maturity. The price of these bonds often fluctuates greatly during periods of changing market interest rates compared to bonds that make current interest payments. The issuers of these bonds may be able to call or redeem a bond before its stated maturity date and at a price less than the bond's par value.

"When, as and if issued" bonds are bonds that trade before they are actually issued. This means that the Sponsor can only deliver them to your Trust "when, as and if" the bonds are actually issued. Delivery of these bonds may be delayed or may not occur. Interest on these bonds does not begin accruing to your Trust until the Sponsor delivers the bond to the Trust. You may have to adjust your tax basis if the

Sponsor delivers any of these bonds after the expected delivery date. Any adjustment would reflect interest that accrued between the time you purchased your Units and the delivery of the bonds to your Trust. This could lower your first year estimated current return. You may experience gains or losses on these bonds from the time you purchase Units even though your Trust has not yet received them.

In order to acquire certain bonds, it may be necessary for the Sponsor or Trustee to pay amounts covering accrued interest on the bonds which exceed the amounts which will be made available through cash furnished by the Sponsor on the Date of Deposit. This cash may exceed the interest which would accrue to the First Settlement Date. The Trustee has agreed to pay for any amounts necessary to cover any excess and will be reimbursed when funds become available from interest payments on the related bonds. Also, since interest on any “when, as and if issued” bonds does not begin accruing to the benefit of Unitholders until the date of delivery, the Trustee may reduce its fee and pay Trust expenses in order to maintain or approach the same estimated net annual interest income during the first year of the Trust’s operations as described under “Summary of Essential Financial Information”.

No FDIC Guarantee. An investment in your Trust is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

ESTIMATED CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RETURNS

The Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long-Term Return as of the Date of Deposit are set forth on the cover of the prospectus. Estimated Current Return is calculated by dividing the estimated net annual interest income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. The estimated net annual interest income per Unit will vary with changes in fees and expenses of your Trust and with the principal prepayment, default (if any), redemption, maturity, exchange or sale of bonds. The Public Offering Price will vary with changes in the price of the bonds. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Current Return will be realized in the future. Estimated Long-Term Return is calculated using a formula which (1) takes into consideration, and determines and factors in the relative weightings of, the market values, yields (which takes into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion

of discounts) and estimated retirements of the bonds and (2) takes into account the expenses and sales charge associated with Units. Since the value and estimated retirements of the bonds and the expenses of your Trust will change, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Long-Term Return will be realized in the future. The Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are expected to differ because the calculation of Estimated Long-Term Return reflects the estimated date and amount of principal returned while the Estimated Current Return calculation includes only net annual interest income and Public Offering Price.

PUBLIC OFFERING

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price. During the initial offering period the Public Offering Price is based on the aggregate offering price of the bonds, the sales charge described below, cash, if any, in the Principal Account (including cash to pay organization costs) and accrued interest, if any. The maximum sales charge for an Intermediate-Term Trust is equal to 2.50% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (2.564% of the aggregate offering price of the bonds). Organization costs are not included in the Public Offering Price per Unit for purposes of calculating the sales charge. After the initial public offering period, the secondary market Public Offering Price is based on the bid prices of the bonds, the sales charge described below, cash, if any, in the Principal Account and accrued interest, if any. The actual sales charge that may be paid by an investor may differ slightly from the sales charges shown herein due to rounding that occurs in the calculation of the Public Offering Price and in the number of Units purchased. The minimum purchase in the primary and secondary market is one Unit. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing Unit purchases.

The maximum secondary market sales charge is computed as described in the following table based upon the estimated long-term return life in years (“ELTR Life”) of your Trust’s portfolio:

ELTR Life (Years)	Sales Charge
Less than 2	1.50%
2 but less than 5	2.20
5 but less than 12	2.75
12 and over	3.75

The ELTR Life represents the estimated life of the bonds in a Trust's portfolio as determined for purposes of calculating Estimated Long-Term Return. See "Estimated Current and Long-Term Returns". The sales charges in the above table are expressed as a percentage of the secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit. For example, the maximum secondary market sales charge for a Trust with an ELTR Life of "5 but less than 12" years would be 2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (2.828% of the aggregate bid price of the bonds).

Reducing Your Sales Charge. The Sponsor offers ways for you to reduce the sales charge that you pay. It is your financial professional's responsibility to alert the Sponsor of any discount when you purchase Units. Before you purchase Units you must also inform your financial professional of your qualification for any discount or a reduced sales charge.

Fee Accounts. A portion of the sales charge is waived for certain accounts described in this paragraph. Purchases by these accounts are subject only to a portion of the sales charge that is retained by the Sponsor. The maximum applicable concession the Sponsor allows to broker-dealers (either non-Underwriter or Underwriter concession, whichever is greater) is waived. Please refer to the section called "Fee Accounts" for additional information on these purchases. Units may be purchased in the initial offering period at a discount equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge of 2.50% of the Public Offering Price per Unit and 0.60% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for purchases by investors who purchase Units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners and registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with the establishment of an investment account for which a comprehensive "fee based" charge ("Fee Based") is imposed ("Fee Accounts") if the Units are purchased for a Fee Account and the Trust is subject to a Fee Based charge (*i.e.* the Trust is "Fee Based Eligible"). For example, with respect to an Intermediate Term Trust, Fee Based Eligible purchasers would pay a charge of only approximately 0.60%. The Sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of Units described in this paragraph by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to a Trust.

Employees. Employees, officers and directors (including their spouses (or the equivalent if recognized under local law) and children or step-children under 21 living in the same household, parents or step-parents and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons (collectively referred to herein as "related purchasers")) of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its affiliates and, when permitted, Underwriters and their affiliates may purchase Units at the Public Offering Price less the applicable underwriting commission or less the applicable dealer concession in the absence of an underwriting commission. Employees, officers and directors (including related purchasers) of dealers and their affiliates may purchase Units at the Public Offering Price less the applicable dealer concession. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Only employees, officers and directors of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

Unit Price. The Public Offering Price of Units will vary from the amounts stated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the bonds. The price of Units as of the opening of business on the Date of Deposit was determined by adding the applicable sales charge and organization costs to the aggregate offering price of the bonds and dividing the sum by the number of Units outstanding. This price determination was made on the basis of an evaluation of the bonds prepared by the Evaluator. During the initial offering period, the Evaluator will value the bonds as of the Evaluation Time on days the New York Stock Exchange is open for business and will adjust the Public Offering Price of Units accordingly. The "Evaluation Time" is the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each day that the Exchange is open for regular trading, or earlier on days where the Bond Market Association recommends an early bond market close, provided, however, on the Date of Deposit the Evaluation Time will be the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange or the time the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") becomes effective, if later. The secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit will be equal to the aggregate bid price of the bonds plus the applicable secondary market sales charge and dividing the sum by the number of Units outstanding. For secondary market purposes, this computation will be made by the Evaluator as of the Evaluation Time for each day on which

any Unit is tendered for redemption and as necessary. The offering price of bonds may be expected to range approximately from 0.125% to 1.25% more than the bid price. The Public Offering Price per Unit will be effective for all orders received prior to the Evaluation Time on each business day. Orders received by the Sponsor prior to the Evaluation Time and orders received by authorized financial professionals prior to the Evaluation Time that are properly transmitted to the Sponsor by the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of receipt. Orders received by the Sponsor after the Evaluation Time, and orders received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or orders received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Sponsor until after the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of the next determined Public Offering Price per Unit provided they are received timely by the Sponsor on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit orders received by them to the Sponsor so they will be received in a timely manner.

The aggregate price of the bonds is determined on the basis of the appropriate bid prices or offering prices, as described herein, (a) on the basis of current market prices obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by your Trust; (b) if these prices are not available, on the basis of current market prices for comparable bonds; (c) by causing the value of the bonds to be determined by others engaged in the practice of evaluation, quoting or appraising comparable bonds; or (d) by any combination of the above. Market prices of the bonds will generally fluctuate with changes in market interest rates.

A person will become the owner of Units on the date of settlement provided payment has been received. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the Sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("1934 Act").

Organization Costs. During the initial offering period, part of the Public Offering Price represents an amount of cash deposited to pay the estimated costs incurred in establishing your Trust. These costs include the costs of preparing documents relating to the Trust (such as the registration statement, prospectus, trust agreement and legal documents), federal and state

registration fees, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee and the initial audit. Your Trust will reimburse us for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of your Units will decline when the Trust deducts these costs from the Trust assets.

Accrued Interest. Accrued interest is an accumulation of unpaid interest on securities which generally is paid by the bonds semi-annually, although your Trust accrues interest daily. Because of this, your Trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected by the Trustee. For this reason, with respect to sales settling after the First Settlement Date, the proportionate share of accrued interest to the settlement date is added to the Public Offering Price of Units. You will receive the amount of accrued interest paid on your Units on the next distribution date. In an effort to reduce the accrued interest which would have to be paid by Unitholders, the Trustee will advance the amount of accrued interest to the Sponsor as the Unitholder of record as of the First Settlement Date. Consequently, the accrued interest added to the Public Offering Price of Units will include only accrued interest from the First Settlement Date to the date of settlement, less any distributions from the Interest Account after the First Settlement Date. Because of the varying interest payment dates of the bonds, accrued interest at any point in time will be greater than the amount of interest actually received by your Trust and distributed to Unitholders. If you sell or redeem all or a portion of your Units, you will be entitled to receive your proportionate share of the accrued interest from the purchaser of your Units.

Unit Distribution. Units will be distributed to the public by Underwriters, broker-dealers and others at the Public Offering Price, plus accrued interest. The Sponsor intends to qualify Units for sale in a number of states.

Intermediate-Term Trust Concessions. During the initial offering period, the Sponsor and Underwriters will sell Units of the Trust to non-Underwriter broker-dealers and selling agents at the Public Offering Price (net of any sales charge discount) less the applicable gross concession or agency commission of 1.60%.

Underwriters other than the Sponsor will sell Units to other broker-dealers and selling agents (including the Sponsor) at the Public Offering Price less a concession or agency commission not in excess of the maximum concession of 1.70%.

Volume Concession Based Upon Annual Sales. As described below, broker-dealers and other selling agents may in certain cases be eligible for additional concessions based upon their annual eligible sales of all Invesco fixed income and equity unit investment trusts. Eligible sales include all units of any Invesco unit investment trust underwritten or purchased directly from Invesco during a trust's initial offering period. For purposes of this concession, trusts designated as either "Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series" or "Invesco Unit Trusts, Municipal Series" are fixed income trusts, and trusts designated as "Invesco Unit Trusts Series" are equity trusts. In addition to the concessions or agency commissions described above, all broker-dealers and other selling firms (including Underwriters) will be eligible to receive additional compensation based on total initial offering period sales of all eligible Invesco unit investment trusts during the previous consecutive 12-month period through the end of the most recent month. The Volume Concession, as applicable to Invesco fixed income and equity unit investment trusts, is set forth in the following table:

Total Sales (in millions)	Volume Concession	
	Equity Trust Units	Fixed Income Trust Units
\$25 but less than \$100	0.035%	0.035%
\$100 but less than \$150	0.050	0.050
\$150 but less than \$250	0.075	0.075
\$250 but less than \$1,000	0.100	0.100
\$1,000 but less than \$5,000	0.125	0.100
\$5,000 but less than \$7,500	0.150	0.100
\$7,500 or more	0.175	0.100

Broker-dealers and other selling firms will not receive the Volume Concession on the sale of units purchased in Fee Accounts, however, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints set forth in the Volume Concession table above. Secondary market sales of all unit investment trusts are excluded for purposes of the Volume Concession. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents include clearing firms that place orders with Invesco and provide Invesco with information with respect to the representatives who initiated such transactions. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents will not include firms that solely provide clearing services to other broker-dealer firms or firms who place orders through clearing firms that are eligible dealers. We reserve the right to change the amount of the concessions or agency

commissions from time to time. For a trust to be eligible for this additional compensation, the trust's prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional compensation.

Additional Information. Certain commercial banks may be making Units available to their customers on an agency basis. A portion of the sales charge paid by these customers (equal to the agency commission referred to above) is retained by or remitted to the banks. Any discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling dealer or agent. For secondary market transactions, the Sponsor will sell Units to broker-dealers and selling agents at the Public Offering Price less a concession or agency commission of 80% of the applicable sales charge. Dealers other than the Sponsor may sell Units in the secondary market to other broker-dealers and selling agents at the Public Offering Price less a concession or agency commission not in excess of the secondary market concession allowed to the dealer. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, in no case shall the total of any concessions, agency commissions and any additional compensation allowed or paid to any broker, dealer or other distributor of Units with respect to any individual transaction exceed the maximum sales charge applicable to Intermediate-Term Trusts. The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units and to change the amount of the concession or agency commission to dealers and others from time to time.

Sponsor and Underwriter Compensation. The Sponsor will sell Units to Underwriters at the regular Public Offering Price per Unit less a gross concession described in the sections below. For a list of the Underwriters that have purchased Units from the Sponsor, see "Underwriting".

The Sponsor will sell Units of the Trust to Underwriters at the regular Public Offering Price per Unit less the concession of 1.85% per Unit underwritten, based on a minimum underwriting of 1.000 Units.

The concessions for (a) Units underwritten on the Date of Deposit, (b) Units purchased from the Sponsor by an Underwriter subsequent to the Date of Deposit during a Trust's initial offering period, and (c) the additional per Unit concession for Underwriters will each also be applied on a dollar basis utilizing an equivalent of \$1,000 per Unit and will be applied on whichever basis is more favorable to the Underwriter. Purchase orders stated in dollars

which cannot be completely fulfilled due to the requirement that only whole Units be issued will be subject to the concession amount corresponding to the stated dollar amount of the purchase order, utilizing a \$1,000 per Unit equivalent.

In addition, the Sponsor and certain Underwriters will realize a profit or loss, as a result of the difference between the price paid for the bonds by the Sponsor and the cost of the bonds to a Trust. See "Portfolio" and "Notes to Portfolio". The Sponsor and the Underwriters may also realize profits or losses with respect to bonds which were acquired by the Sponsor from underwriting syndicates of which they were members. The Sponsor has not participated as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of the underwriting syndicates from which the bonds were acquired. Underwriters may further realize profit or loss during the initial offering period as a result of possible fluctuations in the market value of the bonds since all proceeds received from purchasers of Units (excluding dealer concessions or agency commissions allowed, if any) will be retained by the Underwriters. Affiliates of an Underwriter are entitled to the same dealer concessions or agency commissions that are available to the Underwriter. In addition to any other benefits Underwriters may realize from the sale of Units, the Sponsor will share with certain Underwriters a portion of any gain represented by the difference between the cost of the bonds to the Sponsor and the evaluation of the bonds on the Date of Deposit (less deductions for accrued interest and certain costs). For Underwriters who either (a) underwrite at least 1,000 Units or (b) submit an Underwriter purchase order of at least \$1,000,000, the Sponsor will share 50% of that portion of the gain that relates to the Units actually underwritten by such Underwriters. With respect to the Volume Concession described under "Unit Distribution – Volume Concession Based on Annual Sales," Underwriters of at least 3,000 Units or who submit an Underwriter purchase order of at least \$3,000,000 will also receive a Volume Concession of 0.100% on the Units actually underwritten. The Sponsor and certain of the other Underwriters will also realize profits or losses in the amount of any difference between the price at which Units are purchased and the price at which Units are resold in connection with maintaining a secondary market for Units and will also realize profits or losses resulting from a redemption of repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price.

We may provide, at our own expense and out of our own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell Units of the Trust and our other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of our products and/or compensate broker-dealers and financial advisors for past sales. We may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining shelf space in broker-dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the Trust and our other products. Fees may include payment for travel expenses, including lodging, incurred in connection with trips taken by invited registered representatives for meetings or seminars of a business nature. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your Units.

Market for Units. Although not obligated to do so, the Sponsor intends to, and certain of the other Underwriters may, maintain a market for Units and offer to purchase Units at prices, subject to change at any time, based upon the aggregate bid prices of the bonds plus accrued interest and any principal cash on hand, less any amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of your Trust and less any accrued Trust expenses. If the supply of Units exceeds demand or if some other business reason warrants it, the Sponsor and/or the Underwriters may either discontinue all purchases of Units or discontinue purchases of Units at these prices. If a market is not maintained and the Unitholder cannot find another purchaser, a Unitholder will be able to dispose of Units by tendering them to the Trustee for redemption at the Redemption Price. See "Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units". A Unitholder who wishes to dispose of his Units should inquire of his broker as to current market prices in order to determine whether there is any price in excess of the Redemption Price and, if so, the amount thereof. The Trustee will notify the Sponsor of any tender of Units for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market at that time equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, it may purchase the Units not later than the day on which the Units would otherwise have been redeemed by the Trustee.

FEE ACCOUNTS

As described above, Units may be available for purchase by investors in Fee Accounts where the Trust is

Fee Based Eligible. You should consult your financial professional to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. For these purchases you generally only pay a charge of approximately 0.60%. You should consult the “Public Offering--Reducing Your Sales Charge” section for specific information on this and other sales charge discounts. That section governs the calculation of all sales charge discounts. The Sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of Units in Fee Accounts by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to a Trust.

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Distributions of Interest and Principal. Interest received by a Trust, pro rated on an annual basis, will be distributed monthly. The amount and time of the first distribution is described under “Summary of Essential Financial Information”. In addition, a Trust that has elected to be structured as a “regulated investment company” for federal tax purposes may make additional required distributions at the end of each year.

Interest received by a Trust, including that part of the proceeds of any disposition of bonds which represents accrued interest, is credited by the Trustee to the Interest Account. Other receipts are credited to the Principal Account. After deduction of amounts sufficient to reimburse the Trustee, without interest, for any amounts advanced and paid to the Sponsor as the Unitholder of record as of the First Settlement Date, interest received will be distributed on each distribution date to Unitholders of record as of the preceding record date. All distributions will be net of estimated expenses. The Trustee is not required to pay interest on funds held in the Principal or Interest Account (but may itself earn interest thereon and therefore benefits from the use of these funds). Should the amount available for distribution in the Principal Account equal or exceed \$5.00 per Unit, the Trustee will make a distribution from the Principal Account on the next monthly distribution date to Unitholders of record on the related monthly record date. However, funds in the Principal Account will be distributed on the last distribution date of each calendar year to Unitholders of record as of the preceding record date if the amount available for distribution shall equal at least \$1.00 per Unit.

Because interest payments are not received by a Trust at a constant rate throughout the year, interest distributions may be more or less than the amount credited to the Interest Account as of the record date.

For the purpose of minimizing fluctuations in interest distributions, the Trustee is authorized to advance amounts necessary to provide interest distributions of approximately equal amounts. The Trustee is reimbursed for these advances from funds in the Interest Account on the next record date. Persons who purchase Units between a record date and a distribution date will receive their first distribution on the second distribution date after the purchase.

Redemption of Units. All or a portion of your Units may be tendered to The Bank of New York Mellon, the Trustee, for redemption at Unit Investment Trust Division, 111 Sanders Creek Parkway, East Syracuse, New York 13057, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. No redemption fee will be charged by the Sponsor or the Trustee, but you are responsible for applicable governmental charges, if any. Units redeemed by the Trustee will be canceled. You may redeem all or a portion of your Units by sending a request for redemption to your bank or broker-dealer through which you hold your Units. No later than two business days (or any shorter period as may be required by the applicable rules under the 1934 Act) following satisfactory tender, the Unitholder will receive an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed after receipt by the Trustee of the tender of Units. The “date of tender” is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that as regards Units received after the Evaluation Time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the date of tender is the next day on which that Exchange is open and the Units will be deemed to have been tendered to the Trustee on that day for redemption at the Redemption Price. Redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals prior to the Evaluation Time that are properly transmitted to the Trustee by the time designated by the Trustee, are priced based on the date of receipt. Redemption requests received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time, and redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or redemption requests received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Trustee until after the time designated by the Trustee, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received timely by the Trustee on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit redemption requests received by them to the Trustee so they will be received in a timely manner. Certain broker-

dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing redemption requests. Units redeemed directly through the Trustee are not subject to such fees.

Under Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") regulations, the Trustee is required to withhold a specified percentage of a Unit redemption if the Trustee has not received the Unitholder's tax identification number as required by such regulations or if the IRS notifies the Trustee that such withholding is required. Any amount withheld is transmitted to the IRS and may be recovered by the Unitholder only when filing a return or a claim for refund. Under normal circumstances the Trustee obtains the Unitholder's tax identification number from the selling broker. However, at any time a Unitholder elects to tender Units for redemption, the Unitholder should provide a tax identification number to the Trustee in order to avoid this possible "backup withholding".

The Redemption Price per Unit (as well as the secondary market Public Offering Price) will be determined on the basis of the bid price of the bonds as of the Evaluation Time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the date any such determination is made. The Evaluator determines the Redemption Price per Unit on days Units are tendered for redemption. The Redemption Price per Unit is the pro rata share of each Unit on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in a Trust or moneys in the process of being collected, (ii) the value of the bonds based on the bid prices of the bonds, (iii) accrued interest, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges and (b) the accrued Trust expenses. During the initial offering period, the Redemption Price and secondary market repurchase price are not reduced by estimated organization costs. The Evaluator may determine the value of the bonds by employing any of the methods set forth in "Public Offering--Unit Price". Accrued interest paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Interest Account or, if the balance therein is insufficient, from the Principal Account. All other amounts will be withdrawn from the Principal Account. Units so redeemed shall be cancelled.

The price at which Units may be redeemed could be less than the price paid by the Unitholder and may be less than the par value of the bonds represented by the Units redeemed. The Trustee may sell bonds to cover redemptions. When bonds are sold, the size and diversity of your Trust will be reduced. Sales may be required at a

time when bonds would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized.

The Trustee reserves the right to satisfy any redemption of 1,000 or more Units with an aggregate redemption price of \$1,000,000 or more in an in kind distribution of bonds. An in kind distribution of bonds will be made by the Trustee through the distribution of each of the bonds in the Trust in book-entry form to the account of the Unitholder's broker-dealer at Depository Trust Company. Amounts representing fractional portions of a bond will be distributed in cash. The Trustee may adjust the bonds included in a Unitholder's in kind distribution to facilitate the distribution of whole bonds. Special tax consequences will result if a Unitholder receives an in kind distribution.

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than for customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which the SEC determines that trading on that Exchange is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the bonds is not reasonably practicable, or for other periods as the SEC may by order permit. Under certain extreme circumstances the Sponsor may apply to the SEC for an order permitting a full or partial suspension of the right of Unitholders to redeem their Units.

Exchange Option. When you redeem Units of your Trust or when your Trust terminates, you may be able to exchange your Units for units of other Invesco unit trusts. An exchange does not avoid a taxable disposition of your redeemed Units. You should contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before you exchange Units, you should read the prospectus of the new trust carefully and understand the risks and fees. You should then discuss this option with your financial professional to determine whether your investment goals have changed, whether current trusts suit you and to discuss tax consequences. We may discontinue this option at any time. The exchange will generally be treated as a sale and a taxable transaction for federal and state income tax purposes.

Units. Ownership of Units is evidenced in book-entry form only and will not be evidenced by certificates. Units purchased or held through your bank or broker-dealer will be recorded in book-entry form and credited to the account of your bank or broker-dealer at the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). Units are transferable by contacting your bank or broker-dealer through which you

hold your Units. Transfer, and the requirements therefore, will be governed by the applicable procedures of DTC and your agreement with the DTC participant in whose name your Units are registered on the transfer records of DTC.

Reports Provided. Unitholders will receive a statement of interest and other receipts received for each distribution. For as long as the Sponsor deems it to be in the best interest of Unitholders, the accounts of your Trust will be audited annually by an independent registered public accounting firm and the report of the accountants will be furnished to Unitholders upon request. Within a reasonable period of time after the end of each year, the Trustee will furnish to each person who was a registered Unitholder during that year a statement describing the interest and principal received on the bonds, actual Trust distributions, Trust expenses, a list of the bonds and other Trust information. Unitholders will be furnished the Evaluator's evaluations of the bonds upon request to the Trustee. If you have questions regarding your account or your Trust, please contact your financial adviser or the Trustee. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information.

INSURANCE ON THE BONDS

Insurance may have been obtained prior to the deposit of certain of the bonds in your Trust guaranteeing prompt payment of interest and principal, when due, in respect of such bonds. The premium for any preinsured bond insurance has been paid by the issuer or by a prior owner of the bonds and any policy is non-cancelable and will continue in force so long as the bonds so insured are outstanding and the preinsured bond insurer remains in business. The preinsured bond insurers, if any, are described in "Portfolio" for each Trust and the notes thereto. More detailed information regarding insurance on the bonds and the preinsured bond insurers is included in the Information Supplement. See "Additional Information".

Each insurer is subject to regulation by the department of insurance in the state in which it is qualified to do business. Such regulation, however, is no guarantee that each insurer will be able to perform on its contract of insurance in the event a claim should be made. The financial information with respect to each insurer appears in reports filed with state insurance regulatory authorities and is subject to audit and review by such authorities. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of

material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the dates thereof.

Bond Insurers. Any downgrade in the rating of an insurer of the bonds in the Trust may result in a downgrade in the rating of the issuer of the related bond and therefore may have a material adverse effect on the value of the bonds in the Trust and the value of your Units. The following is a description of the various bond insurers:

ACA Financial Guaranty Corporation ("ACA Financial Guaranty"). On December 15, 2008, S&P withdrew the financial strength, financial enhancement, and issuer credit ratings of ACA Financial Guaranty.

Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac"). On November 8, 2010, Ambac Financial Group, Inc., the holding company of Ambac, announced that it has filed for a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Bankruptcy Court"). Ambac Financial Group, Inc. will continue to operate in the ordinary course of business as "debtor-in-possession" under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court.

On November 30, 2010, S&P withdrew the counterparty credit, financial strength, and financial enhancement ratings of Ambac at the company's request. The November 30, 2010 rating action followed a directive by the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin to Ambac to establish a segregated account for certain insured exposure, primarily policies related to credit derivatives, residential mortgage-backed securities, and other structured finance transactions. On April 7, 2011, Moody's withdrew the insurance financial strength rating of Ambac Assurance.

Assured Guaranty Corp. ("Assured Guaranty") and *Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.* ("Assured Municipal") (formerly *Financial Security Assurance, Inc.* ("FSA")). On July 1, 2009, Assured Guaranty Ltd. ("Assured"), the parent company of Assured Guaranty, completed the purchase of Financial Security Assurance Holdings Ltd., the parent of financial guaranty insurance company, FSA. Effective November 9, 2009, FSA was renamed "Assured Municipal." In certain states, Assured Municipal may operate under its prior name. Assured Municipal, a separately capitalized company, provides municipal bond insurance, while Assured Guaranty provides financial

guaranty insurance to both the municipal and structured finance sectors. On April 1, 2015, Assured Guaranty acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Radian Asset Assurance, Inc. All prior obligations of Radian Asset are now obligations of Assured Guaranty. On January 17, 2013, Moody's downgraded the insurance financial strength ratings of Assured Guaranty to A3 from Aa3 and of Assured Municipal to A2 from Aa3, both with a stable outlook. These ratings were affirmed on August 8, 2016. On March 18, 2014 S&P raised the counterparty credit and financial strength ratings of both Assured Guaranty and Assured Municipal to AA from AA-, with a stable outlook. On July 26, 2017, S&P affirmed its AA financial strength rating of Assured Guaranty, with a stable outlook. Also on June 26, 2017, S&P affirmed its A long-term counterparty credit rating for the parent company Assured, with a stable outlook.

Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corp. ("BHAC"). On April 8, 2009, Moody's downgraded the insurance financial strength rating of BHAC from Aaa to Aa1, with a stable outlook. This downgrade reflects Moody's view concerning "the impact on Berkshire's key businesses of the severe decline in equity markets over the past year as well as the protracted economic recession." On February 4, 2010, S&P lowered the financial strength rating of BHAC from AAA to AA+, with a stable outlook, reflecting S&P's view that Berkshire's overall capital adequacy has weakened to levels no longer consistent with a AAA rating and is not expected to return to extremely strong levels in the near term. On August 11, 2015, S&P placed the AA+ financial strength rating of BHAC on CreditWatch Negative. This action follows Berkshire Hathaway's announcement of an agreement to acquire the debt of Precision Castparts Corp and reflects uncertainty surrounding the funding of the acquisition and its effect on cash resources and leverage at the holding-company level.

Build America Mutual Assurance Company ("BAM"). On July 23, 2012, S&P assigned an initial rating of AA to BAM's financial strength and counterparty credit ratings, with a stable outlook. These ratings were based upon S&P's view that BAM holds a very strong competitive position with low industry risk, along with extremely strong capital adequacy and strong operating performance. The AA rating was reaffirmed on June 25, 2018, and again on June 27, 2019, and maintains a stable outlook.

CIFG Assurance North America, Inc. ("CIFG"). On November 11, 2009, Moody's announced that it will withdraw the insurance financial strength rating of CIFG. On February 16, 2010, S&P withdrew the counterparty credit, financial strength, and financial enhancement ratings of CIFG.

Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"). On March 24, 2009, Moody's withdrew the insurance financial strength rating of FGIC. On April 22, 2009, S&P withdrew the counterparty credit, financial strength, and financial enhancement ratings of FGIC.

On November 24, 2009, FGIC announced that pursuant to an order of the New York Insurance Department, the company must suspend any and all claims payments until it has removed the impairment of its capital and restored to compliance its minimum surplus to policyholders requirement.

Municipal Assurance Corporation ("MAC"). On March 18, 2014, S&P raised its financial strength and enhancement rating on MAC from AA- to AA. The rating action reflects S&P's view that MAC's competitive position remains strong relative to its peers' in the bond industry. S&P continues to view MAC as having a stable outlook.

National Guarantee is a wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA, Inc. and independently capitalized with \$5.6 billion in claims-paying resources as of December 31, 2010. In certain states, National Guarantee may operate under its prior name. On May 21, 2013, Moody's upgraded the insurance financial strength rating of National Guarantee to Baa1 from Baa2, with a positive outlook. The May 21, 2013, rating action reflects National Guarantee's improved credit profile following the repayment of the loan from its weaker affiliate, MBIA Corp., and the termination of the litigation related to the 2009 restructuring.

On May 10, 2013, S&P raised the counterparty credit, financial strength, and financial enhancement ratings of National Guarantee to A from BB, with a stable outlook. On March 18, 2014, S&P raised the counterparty credit, financial strength and financial enhancement ratings of National Guarantee to AA- from A, with a stable outlook.

On June 26, 2017, S&P lowered its financial strength rating of National Guarantee to A, with a stable outlook. The downgrade of National Guarantee reflects S&P's view that National Guarantee's business risk profile is weaker than its peers', as National Guarantee has struggled to gain wide market acceptance.

On May 21, 2013, Moody's upgraded the insurance financial strength rating of MBIA Corp. to B3 from Caa2, with a positive outlook.

On June 26, 2017, S&P affirmed its CCC financial strength rating of MBIA Corp. and revised its outlook from negative to stable. On June 26, 2017, S&P lowered its long-term counterparty credit rating of MBIA Corp., Inc. to BBB, with a stable outlook. S&P's downgrade of MBIA, Inc., reflects its structural subordination to National Guarantee.

Syncora Guarantee Inc. ("Syncora Guarantee") (formerly XL Capital Assurance Inc. ("XLCA")). On March 9, 2009, Moody's downgraded the insurance financial strength rating of Syncora Guarantee from Caa1 to Ca, with a developing outlook. On July 28, 2010, S&P withdrew the counterparty credit, financial strength and financial enhancement ratings of Syncora Guarantee.

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

Sponsor. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of your Trust. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco Advisers"). Invesco Advisers is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a leading independent global investment manager that provides a wide range of investment strategies and vehicles to its retail, institutional and high net worth clients around the globe. The Sponsor's principal office is located at 11 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. As of September 30, 2019, the total stockholders' equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$94,146,402.00 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$1,184.4 billion as of September 30, 2019.

The Sponsor and your Trust have adopted a code of ethics requiring Invesco Ltd.'s employees who have access to information on Trust transactions to report personal securities transactions. The purpose of the code is to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to prevent fraud, deception or misconduct with respect to your Trust. The Information Supplement contains additional information about the Sponsor. If we fail to or cannot perform our duties under the trust agreement or become bankrupt, the Trustee may appoint a new sponsor, continue to operate your Trust without a sponsor, or terminate your Trust and distribute the liquidation proceeds.

Trustee. The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its principal unit investment trust division offices at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217, telephone (800) 856-8487. If you have questions regarding your account or your Trust, please contact the Trustee at its principal unit investment trust division offices or your financial adviser. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law. Additional information regarding the Trustee is set forth in the Information Supplement, including the Trustee's qualifications and duties, its ability to resign, the effect of a merger involving the Trustee and the Sponsor's ability to remove and replace the Trustee. See "Additional Information".

Portfolio Administration. Your Trust is not a managed fund and, except as provided in the Trust Agreement, bonds generally will not be sold or replaced. The Sponsor may, however, direct that bonds be sold in certain limited situations to protect your Trust based on advice from the Supervisor. These situations may include default in interest or principal payments on the bonds or other obligations of an issuer, an advanced refunding or institution of certain legal proceedings. In addition, the Trustee may sell bonds designated by the Supervisor for purposes of redeeming Units or payment of expenses. The Supervisor will consider a variety of factors in designating bonds to be sold including interest rates, market value and marketability. Except in limited circumstances, the Trustee must reject any offer by an issuer to issue bonds in exchange or substitution for the bonds (such as a refunding or refinancing plan). The Trustee will promptly notify Unitholders of any exchange or substitution. The Information Supplement contains a more detailed description of circumstances in which bonds may be sold or replaced. See "Additional Information".

If a Trust is structured as a "regulated investment company" for federal tax purposes, the Sponsor may direct the reinvestment of proceeds of the sale of bonds if the sale is the direct result of serious adverse credit factors which, in the opinion of the Sponsor, would make

retention of the bonds detrimental to the Trust. In such a case, the Sponsor may, but is not obligated to, direct the reinvestment of sale proceeds in any other securities that meet the criteria for inclusion in the trust on the Date of Deposit. The Sponsor may also instruct the Trustee to take action necessary to ensure that such a Trust continues to satisfy the qualifications of a regulated investment company and to avoid imposition of tax on undistributed income of the Trust.

Replacement Bonds. No assurance can be given that a Trust will retain its present size or composition because bonds may be sold, redeemed or mature from time to time and the proceeds will be distributed to Unitholders and will not be reinvested. In the event of a failure to deliver any bond that has been purchased under a contract ("Failed Bonds"), the Sponsor is authorized under the Trust Agreement to direct the Trustee to acquire other bonds ("Replacement Bonds") to make up the original portfolio of a Trust. Replacement Bonds must be purchased within 20 days after delivery of the notice of the failed contract and the purchase price (exclusive of accrued interest) may not exceed the amount of funds reserved for the purchase of the Failed Bonds. The Replacement Bonds must (i) be intermediate-term bonds, debentures, notes or other straight debt obligations (whether secured or unsecured and whether senior or subordinated) without equity or other conversion features, with fixed maturity dates substantially the same as those of the Failed Bonds having no warrants or subscription privileges attached; (ii) be payable in United States currency; (iii) not be when, as and if issued obligations or restricted securities; and (iv) be issued or guaranteed by an issuer subject to or exempt from the reporting requirements under Section 13 or 15(d) of the 1934 Act (or similar provisions of law) or guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by means of a lease agreement, agreement to buy securities, services or products, or other similar commitment of the credit of such an issuer to the payment of the substitute bonds. The Trustee shall notify all Unitholders of a Trust within five days after the acquisition of a Replacement Bond and shall make a pro rata distribution of the amount, if any, by which the cost of the Failed Bond exceeded the cost of the Replacement Bond plus accrued interest. If Failed Bonds are not replaced, the Sponsor will refund the sales charge attributable to the Failed Bonds to all Unitholders of a Trust and distribute the principal and accrued interest (at the coupon rate of the Failed Bonds to the date of

removal from the Trust) attributable to the Failed Bonds within 30 calendar days after removal. If Failed Bonds are not replaced, the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit would be reduced and the Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return might be lowered. Unitholders may not be able to reinvest their proceeds in other securities at a yield equal to or in excess of the yield of the Failed Bonds.

Amendment of Trust Agreement. The Sponsor and the Trustee may amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of Unitholders to correct any provision which may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect the interest of the Unitholders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the Trustee). The Trust Agreement may not be amended to increase the number of Units or to permit the acquisition of bonds in addition to or in substitution for any of the bonds initially deposited in a Trust, except for the substitution of certain refunding bonds. The Trustee will notify Unitholders of any amendment.

Termination of Trust Agreement. A Trust will terminate upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of the last bond held in the Trust. A Trust may also be terminated at any time by consent of Unitholders of 75% of the Units then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of the Trust is less than 20% of the original principal amount of bonds. A Trust will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of the Trust not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of the Trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the principal amount of the bonds initially deposited in the Trust. The Trustee will notify each Unitholder of any termination within a reasonable time and will then liquidate any remaining bonds. The sale of bonds upon termination may result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if the sale was not required at that time. For this reason, among others, the amount realized by a Unitholder upon termination may be less than the principal amount of bonds per Unit or value at the time of purchase. The Trustee will distribute to each Unitholder his share of the balance of the Interest and Principal Accounts after deduction of costs, expenses or indemnities. The Unitholder will receive a final distribution statement with this distribution. When the Trustee in its sole discretion determines that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it will distribute these amounts to Unitholders. The Information Supplement contains

further information regarding termination of a Trust. See “Additional Information”.

Limitation on Liabilities. The Sponsor, Supervisor, Evaluator and Trustee shall be under no liability to Unitholders for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence (negligence in the case of the Trustee) in the performance of their duties or by reason of their reckless disregard of their obligations and duties hereunder. The Trustee shall not be liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the bonds. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may act thereunder and shall not be liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is not liable for any taxes or governmental charges imposed on the bonds, on it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or on a Trust which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Trust Agreement contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee. The Trustee and Sponsor may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Evaluator and have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Evaluator shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it; provided, however, that the Evaluator shall be under no liability to the Trustee, Sponsor or Unitholders for errors in judgment.

FEDERAL TAX STATUS

This section summarizes some of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of a Trust. Tax laws and interpretations are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect, and this summary does not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. Substantial changes to the federal tax law were passed and signed into law in December 2017, many of which became effective in 2018 and may affect your investment in a Portfolio in a number of ways, including possible unintended consequences. Except as specifically provided below, this summary generally does not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, a tax-exempt entity, financial institution, person who marks to market their Units or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this

section does not describe your alternative minimum, state, local or foreign tax consequences. Depending on the terms of certain bond issuances, however, some of the bonds in the Trust may be exempt from state and local taxes of the state in which such bonds were issued. Please consult with your tax advisor with respect to any specific state or local tax consequences of an investment in the Trust.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. The IRS could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Trust. Additional information on taxes is contained in the Information Supplement.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Trust Status. The Trust intends to elect and to qualify annually as a “regulated investment company” under the federal tax laws. If the Trust qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as provided in the tax law, the Trust generally will not pay federal income taxes.

Distributions. Trust distributions are generally taxable to you. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that specifies your amount of ordinary income distributions and capital gains dividends.

Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate. Generally, you will treat all capital gains dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. In addition, the Trust may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you. The tax status of your distributions from your Trust is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional shares or receive them in cash. The income from your Trust that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales charge, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat certain distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

A distribution paid by your Trust reduces the Trust’s net asset value per Unit on the date paid by the amount of the distribution. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of Units by a Unitholder would be

subject to income tax even though it may be viewed, in substance, as a partial return of capital.

Dividends Received Deduction and Qualified Dividend Income. A corporation that owns Units generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to dividends received from the Trust because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies that do not invest in stock. An individual that owns Units generally will not be entitled to treat Trust distributions as qualified dividend income currently taxed at long-term capital gains rates, as it is not expected that Trust distributions will be attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Trust.

Sale or Redemption of Units. If you sell or redeem your Units, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your adjusted tax basis in your Units from the amount you receive for the sale of the Units. Your initial tax basis in your Units is generally equal to the cost of your Units, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Units.

Capital Gains and Losses. Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Units to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from your Trust and sell your Unit at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The federal tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income.

Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Trust rolled over into a future series of the Trust, the exchange would generally be considered a sale and a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes. In general, any gain on the sale will be treated as capital gain and any loss will be treated as capital loss. However, any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent that Units disposed of are replaced within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days

before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Units or to the extent that the Unitholder, during such period, acquires or enters into an option or contract to acquire substantially identical stock or securities. In such a case, the basis of the Units acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

In-Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances, as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in-kind distribution of Trust Assets when you redeem your Units. In general, this distribution will be treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you will recognize gain or loss, based on the value at that time of the securities and the amount of cash received, and subject to certain limitations on the deductibility of losses under the tax law.

Deductibility of Trust Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by your Trust will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these Trust expenses as income. In these cases you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses. Recent legislation, effective in 2018, has suspended the deductibility of expenses that are characterized as miscellaneous itemized deductions, such as investment expenses.

Foreign Investors. If you are a foreign investor (*i.e.*, an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Trust will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Trust reports as capital gain dividends) and will generally be subject to U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions. However distributions received by a foreign investor from the Trust that are properly reported by the Trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions received by a foreign investor attributable to interest-related dividends of a regulated investment company such as the Trust may not be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding. The amount of distributions that may be reported as interest-related dividends will be limited to the amount of qualified net interest income, which is generally the Trust's U.S.-source interest income less allocable expenses.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”).

A 30% withholding tax on your Trust's distributions, including capital gains distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a “foreign financial institution” as defined under FATCA, the foreign entity undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding, and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a “foreign financial institution,” it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If required under the rules above and subject to the applicability of any intergovernmental agreements between the United States and the relevant foreign country, withholding under FATCA may apply. Under existing regulations, FATCA withholding on gross proceeds from the sale of Units and capital gain distributions from your Portfolio took effect on January 1, 2019; however, recently proposed U.S. tax regulations, if finalized in their proposed form, would eliminate FATCA withholding on such types of payments. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your Units, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefit of such exemption or reduction. Your Trust will not pay any additional amounts in respect of amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

Backup Withholding. By law, your Trust must withhold as backup withholding a percentage (currently 24%) of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds if you do not provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or if the IRS instructs your Trust to do so.

Investors Should Consult Their Tax Advisors. Investors in the Trust may be subject to federal, state, local, or foreign taxes in connection with their investment in the Trust. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences that may affect them as a result of an investment in the Trust.

EXPENSES

General. The Trustee will periodically deduct from the Interest Account and, to the extent funds are not sufficient therein, from the Principal Account, amounts necessary to pay the expenses of the Trusts, provided that organization costs are generally paid out of cash deposited in the Principal Account. The Trustee also may withdraw from these Accounts such amounts, if any, as it deems necessary to establish a reserve for any governmental charges payable out of the Trusts. Amounts so withdrawn shall not be considered a part of a Trust's assets until such time as the Trustee shall return all or any part of such amounts to the appropriate Accounts.

Organization Costs. You and the other Unitholders will bear all or a portion of the organization costs and charges incurred in connection with the establishment of your Trust. These costs and charges will include the cost of the preparation, printing and execution of the trust agreement, registration statement and other documents relating to your Trust, federal and state registration fees and costs, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee, and legal and auditing expenses. The Public Offering Price of Units includes the estimated amount of these costs. The Trustee will deduct these expenses from your Trust's assets at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier.

Sponsor, Supervisor, Evaluator and Trustee. The Sponsor and the Supervisor, which is an affiliate of the Sponsor, will receive the annual fee indicated under “Summary of Essential Financial Information” for providing bookkeeping and administrative services and for providing portfolio supervisory services for the Trusts. These fees may exceed the actual costs of providing these services for a Trust but the total amount received for providing these services to all Invesco unit investment trusts will not exceed the total cost of providing the services in any calendar year. The Evaluator will receive the annual evaluation fee indicated under “Summary of Essential Financial Information” for evaluating each Trust's portfolio. For its services the Trustee will receive the fee indicated under “Summary of Essential Financial Information” (which may be reduced as described therein). Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services is expected to result from the use of the funds being held in the Principal and Interest Accounts for future distributions, payment of expenses and redemptions since these Accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders. These fees are based on the

outstanding principal amount of bonds and Units on the Date of Deposit for the first year and as of the close of business on January 1 for each year thereafter. The Sponsor's, Supervisor's, Evaluator's and Trustee's fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers or, if this category is not published, in a comparable category.

Miscellaneous Expenses. The following additional charges are or may be incurred by the Trusts: (a) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services, (b) expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsor, (c) various governmental charges, (d) expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee to protect the Trusts and the rights and interests of Unitholders, (e) indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expenses incurred by it in the administration of the Trusts without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part, (f) any special custodial fees payable in connection with the sale of any of the bonds in a Trust, (g) expenditures incurred in contacting Unitholders upon termination of the Trusts and (h) costs incurred to reimburse the Trustee for advancing funds to the Trusts to meet scheduled distributions (which costs may be adjusted periodically in response to fluctuations in short-term interest rates). Each Trust will pay the costs associated with updating its registration statement each year. The fees and expenses set forth herein are payable out of the Trusts. When such fees and expenses are paid by or owing to the Trustee, they are secured by a lien on the portfolio of the applicable Trust. If the balances in the Interest and Principal Accounts are insufficient to provide for amounts payable by a Trust, the Trustee has the power to sell bonds to pay such amounts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statements filed by your Trust with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811-2754). The Information Supplement, which has been filed with the SEC, includes more detailed information concerning the bonds in your Trust, investment risks and general information about the Trust. Reports and other information about your Trust are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a

duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal Matters. The legality of the Units offered hereby and certain matters relating to federal tax law have been passed upon by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. Dorsey & Whitney LLP has acted as counsel to the Trustee.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The statement of condition and the related portfolio at the Date of Deposit included in this prospectus have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report in this prospectus, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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➤ **Daily Prices**

- ◇ Call our 24-Hour Pricing Line
(800) 953-6785
- ◇ Visit our Unit Trusts Daily Pricing Page
<http://www.invesco.com/UIT>

➤ **Account Questions**

- ◇ Contact the Trustee
(800) 856-8487

➤ **Learning More About Unit Trusts**

- ◇ Contact Invesco
(630) 684-6000
- ◇ Visit our Unit Trusts Internet Page
<http://www.invesco.com/UIT>

➤ **Additional Information**

You may obtain an Information Supplement that provides more details about your trust and its policies.

- ◇ Visit the SEC Internet Site
<http://www.sec.gov>
- ◇ Contact the Trustee
(800) 856-8487

PROSPECTUS

November 21, 2019

Taxable Income Series 628

**Investment Grade Corporate
Trust, 5-8 Year Series 41**

When Units of the Trust are no longer available this prospectus may be used as a preliminary prospectus for a future Trust. If this prospectus is used for future Trusts you should note the following:

The information in this prospectus is not complete with respect to future Trust series and may be changed. No person may sell Units of future Trusts until a registration statement is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell Units and is not soliciting an offer to buy Units in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

U-HIGTPRO41
U-TISPRO628

