

Information Supplement

Municipal Series 1338

IM-IT 707

This Information Supplement provides additional information concerning the risks and operations of each Trust which is not described in the prospectus for the Trusts. This Information Supplement should be read in conjunction with a Trust's prospectus. This Information Supplement is not a prospectus (but is incorporated into the prospectus by reference), does not include all of the information that an investor should consider before investing in a Trust and may not be used to offer or sell Units without the prospectus. Copies of the prospectus can be obtained by contacting the Sponsor's unit investment trust division at 3500 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515-5456, or by contacting your broker. This Information Supplement is dated as of the date of the Prospectus and all capitalized terms have been defined in the prospectus.

Table of Contents

	Page
Municipal Bond Risk Factors	2
Insurance on the Bonds	5
Portfolio Administration	11
Sponsor Information	12
Trustee Information.....	12
Taxation.....	13
Termination of the Trust Agreement	15
Description of Ratings	16
Equivalent Taxable Estimated Current Return Tables	19
Estimated Cash Flows to Unitholders	20



Municipal Bond Risk Factors

The Trusts include certain types of bonds described below. Accordingly, an investment in a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of and risks associated with such bonds. The types of bonds included in each Trust are described under “Portfolio” in the related Prospectus. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the bonds.

General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds. Certain of the bonds may be general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity. All other bonds in the Trusts are revenue bonds payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer’s power to levy taxes. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. However, the taxing power of any governmental entity may be limited by provisions of state constitutions or laws and an entity’s credit will depend on many factors. Some such factors are the entity’s tax base, the extent to which the entity relies on federal or state aid, and other factors which are beyond the entity’s control. Revenue bonds, on the other hand, are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source. There are, of course, variations in the security of the different bonds in a Trust, both within a particular classification and between classifications, depending on numerous factors.

Health Care Bonds. Certain of the bonds may be health care revenue bonds. Ratings of bonds issued for health care facilities are often based on feasibility studies that contain projections of occupancy levels, revenues and expenses. A facility’s gross receipts and net income available for debt service may be affected by future events and conditions including, among other things, demand for services and the ability of the facility to provide the services required, physicians’ confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competition with other health care facilities, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates, legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance, the funding of Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party payor programs, government regulation and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party payor programs. It also may be necessary for a hospital or other health care facility to incur substantial capital expenditures or increased operating expenses to effect changes in its facilities, equipment, personnel and services. Hospitals and other health care facilities are additionally subject to claims and legal actions by patients and others in the ordinary course of business. There can be no assurance that a claim will not exceed the insurance coverage of a health care facility or that insurance coverage will be available to a facility.

Utility Bonds. Certain of the bonds may be obligations of utility issuers, including but not limited to, retail electric, gas and telephone bonds, waste disposal bonds, water and sewer bonds, and wholesale electric bonds. General problems of such issuers would include the difficulty in financing large construction programs in an inflationary period, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, the difficulty of the capital market in absorbing utility debt, the difficulty in obtaining fuel at reasonable prices and the effect of energy conservation. In addition, federal, state and municipal governmental authorities may from time to time review existing, and impose additional, regulations governing the licensing, construction and operation of nuclear power plants, which may adversely affect the ability of the issuers of certain of the bonds to make payments of principal and/or interest on such bonds.

Lease Obligation Bonds. Certain of the bonds may be obligations that are secured by lease payments of a governmental entity (hereinafter called “lease obligations”). Lease obligations are often in the form of certificates of participation. Although the lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the municipality for which the municipality’s taxing power is pledged, a lease obligation is ordinarily backed by the municipality’s covenant to appropriate for and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. A governmental entity that enters

into such a lease agreement cannot obligate future governments to appropriate for and make lease payments but covenants to take such action as is necessary to include any lease payments due in its budgets and to make the appropriations therefor. A governmental entity's failure to appropriate for and to make payments under its lease obligation could result in insufficient funds available for payment of the obligations secured thereby. Although "non-appropriation" lease obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult.

Higher Educations and Public Education Bonds. Certain of the bonds may be obligations of issuers which are, or which govern the operation of, schools, colleges and universities and whose revenues are derived mainly from ad valorem taxes or for higher education systems, from tuition, dormitory revenues, grants and endowments. General problems relating to school bonds include litigation contesting the state constitutionality of financing public education in part from ad valorem taxes, thereby creating a disparity in educational funds available to schools in wealthy areas and schools in poor areas. Litigation or legislation on this issue may affect the sources of funds available for the payment of school bonds in the Trusts. General problems relating to college and university obligations include the prospect of a declining percentage of the population consisting of "college" age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees sufficiently to cover increased operating costs, the availability and restrictions on the use of endowments and other funds, the uncertainty of continued receipt of federal grants and state funding, and government legislation or regulations which may adversely affect the revenues or costs of such issuers.

Airport and Transportation Bonds. Certain of the bonds in certain of the Trusts may be obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the ownership and operation of facilities such as airports, bridges, turnpikes, port authorities, convention centers and arenas. The major portion of an airport's gross operating income is generally derived from fees received from signatory airlines pursuant to use agreements which consist of annual payments for leases, occupancy of certain terminal space and service fees. Airport operating income may therefore be affected by the ability of the airlines to meet their obligations under the use agreements. From time to time the air transport industry has experienced significant variations in earnings and traffic, due to increased competition, excess capacity, increased costs, deregulation, traffic constraints, acts of terrorism and other factors, and several airlines have experienced severe financial difficulties. Similarly, payment on bonds related to other facilities is dependent on revenues from the projects, such as user fees from ports, tolls on turnpikes and bridges and rents from buildings. Therefore, payment may be adversely affected by reduction in revenues due to such factors as increased cost of maintenance, decreased use of a facility, lower cost of alternative modes of transportation, scarcity of fuel and reduction or loss of rents.

Original Issue Discount Bonds. Certain of the bonds may have been acquired at a market discount from par value at maturity. The coupon interest rates on discount bonds at the time they were purchased and deposited in a Trust were lower than the current market interest rates for newly issued bonds of comparable rating and type. If such interest rates for newly issued comparable bonds increase, the market discount of previously issued bonds will become greater, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable bonds decline, the market discount of previously issued bonds will be reduced, other things being equal. Investors should also note that the value of bonds purchased at a market discount will increase in value faster than bonds purchased at a market premium if interest rates decrease. Conversely, if interest rates increase, the value of bonds purchased at a market discount will decrease faster than bonds purchased at a market premium. In addition, if interest rates rise, the prepayment risk of higher yielding, premium Securities and the prepayment benefit for lower yielding, discount bonds will be reduced. A bond purchased at a market discount and held to maturity will have a larger portion of its total return in the form of taxable income and capital gain and less in the form of tax-exempt interest income than a comparable bond newly issued at current market rates. See "Federal Tax Status". Market discount attributable to interest changes does not indicate a lack of market confidence in the issue.

Zero Coupon Bonds. Certain of the bonds may be "zero coupon" bonds. Zero coupon bonds are purchased at a deep discount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a final payment at the maturity of the bond

and does not receive any periodic interest payments. The effect of owning deep discount bonds which do not make current interest payments (such as the zero coupon bonds) is that a fixed yield is earned not only on the original investment but also, in effect, on all discount earned during the life of such obligation. This implicit reinvestment of earnings at the same rate eliminates the risk of being unable to reinvest the income on such obligation at a rate as high as the implicit yield on the discount obligation, but at the same time eliminates the holder's ability to reinvest at higher rates in the future. For this reason, zero coupon bonds are subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than are securities of comparable quality which pay interest.

"When, as and if Issued" Bonds. Certain of the bonds may have been purchased on a "when, as and if issued" or "delayed delivery" basis. The delivery of any such bonds may be delayed or may not occur. Interest on these bonds begins accruing to the benefit of Unitholders on their respective dates of delivery. To the extent any bonds are actually delivered to a Trust after their respective expected dates of delivery, Unitholders who purchase their Units prior to the date such bonds are actually delivered to the Trustee would be required to adjust their tax basis in their Units for a portion of the interest accruing on such bonds during the interval between their purchase of Units and the actual delivery of such bonds. As a result of any such adjustment, the Estimated Current Returns during the first year would be slightly lower than those stated in the prospectus which would be the returns after the first year, assuming the portfolio of a Trust and estimated annual expenses other than that of the Trustee (which may be reduced in the first year only) do not vary from that set forth in the Prospectus. Unitholders will be "at risk" with respect to all bonds in the portfolios including "when, as and if issued" and "delayed delivery" bonds (*i.e.*, may derive either gain or loss from fluctuations in the evaluation of such bonds) from the date they commit for Units.

Redemption or Sale Prior to Maturity. Certain of the bonds may be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity date pursuant to sinking fund provisions, call provisions or extraordinary optional or mandatory redemption provisions or otherwise. A sinking fund is a reserve fund accumulated over a period of time for retirement of debt. A callable debt obligation is one which is subject to redemption or refunding prior to maturity at the option of the issuer. A refunding is a method by which a debt obligation is redeemed, at or before maturity, by the proceeds of a new debt obligation. In general, call provisions are more likely to be exercised when the offering side valuation is at a premium over par than when it is at a discount from par. The exercise of redemption or call provisions will (except to the extent the proceeds of the called bonds are used to pay for Unit redemptions) result in the distribution of principal and may result in a reduction in the amount of subsequent interest distributions; it may also affect the current return on Units of the Trust involved. Each Trust portfolio contains a listing of the sinking fund and call provisions, if any, with respect to each of the debt obligations. Extraordinary optional redemptions and mandatory redemptions result from the happening of certain events. Generally, events that may permit the extraordinary optional redemption of bonds or may require the mandatory redemption of bonds include, among others: a final determination that the interest on the bonds is taxable; the substantial damage or destruction by fire or other casualty of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used; an exercise by a local, state or federal governmental unit of its power of eminent domain to take all or substantially all of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used; changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities or technological or other changes which render the operation of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used uneconomic; changes in law or an administrative or judicial decree which renders the performance of the agreement under which the proceeds of the bonds were made available to finance the project impossible or which creates unreasonable burdens or which imposes excessive liabilities, such as taxes, not imposed on the date the bonds are issued on the issuer of the bonds or the user of the proceeds of the bonds; an administrative or judicial decree which requires the cessation of a substantial part of the operations of the project financed with the proceeds of the bonds; an overestimate of the costs of the project to be financed with the proceeds of the bonds resulting in excess proceeds of the bonds which may be applied to redeem bonds; or an underestimate of a source of funds securing the bonds resulting in excess funds which may be applied to redeem bonds. The issuer of certain bonds in a Trust may have sold or reserved the right to sell, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, to third parties all or any

portion of its rights to call bonds in accordance with the stated redemption provisions of such bonds. In such a case the issuer no longer has the right to call the bonds for redemption unless it reacquires the rights from such third party. A third party pursuant to these rights may exercise the redemption provisions with respect to a bond at a time when the issuer of the bond might not have called a bond for redemption had it not sold such rights. The Sponsor is unable to predict all of the circumstances which may result in such redemption of an issue of bonds. See also the discussion of single family mortgage and multi-family revenue bonds above for more information on the call provisions of such bonds.

To the best knowledge of the Sponsor, there is no litigation pending as of the Date of Deposit in respect of any bonds which might reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect upon any of the Trusts.

At any time after the Date of Deposit, litigation may be initiated on a variety of grounds with respect to bonds in a Trust. Such litigation, as, for example, suits challenging the issuance of pollution control revenue bonds under environmental protection statutes, may affect the validity of such bonds or the tax-free nature of the interest thereon. While the outcome of litigation of such nature can never be entirely predicted, each Trust has received or will receive opinions of bond counsel to the issuing authorities of each bond on the date of issuance to the effect that such bonds have been validly issued and that the interest thereon is exempt from federal income tax. In addition, other factors may arise from time to time which potentially may impair the ability of issuers to meet obligations undertaken with respect to the bonds.

Insurance on the Bonds

Insurance has been obtained by the issuers of certain bonds in the Trusts prior to the deposit of such bonds in a Trust, guaranteeing prompt payment of interest and principal, when due, in respect of such bonds. See “The Trusts--Objective and Bond Selection” in the prospectus. The premium for any insurance policy or policies obtained by an issuer of bonds has been paid by such issuer, and any such policy or policies are non-cancelable and will continue in force so long as the bonds so insured are outstanding and the Preinsured Bond Insurer remains in business. If the provider of an original issuance insurance policy is unable to meet its obligations under such policy or if the rating assigned to the claims-paying ability of any such insurer deteriorates, the Preinsured Bond Insurers have no obligation to insure any issue adversely affected by either of the above described events.

ACA Financial Guaranty Corporation (“ACA Financial Guaranty”). ACA Financial Guaranty is organized and domiciled in the State of Maryland.

As of December 31, 2016, ACA Financial Guaranty had total admitted assets of \$309.3 million and total liabilities of \$267.2 million, resulting in a surplus as regards policyholders of \$42.1 million.

The information relating to ACA Financial Guaranty contained above has been furnished by ACA Financial Guaranty or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Ambac Assurance Corporation (“Ambac Assurance”). Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (“Ambac”), headquartered in New York City, is a holding company incorporated in the state of Delaware on April 29, 1991. Ambac’s activities are divided into two business segments: (i) financial guarantee and (ii) financial services. Ambac provides financial guarantee insurance for public and structured finance obligations through its principal operating subsidiary, Ambac Assurance. As a holding company, Ambac is largely dependent on dividends from Ambac Assurance to pay principal and interest on its indebtedness and to pay its operating expenses.

On November 8, 2010, Ambac announced that it has filed for a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. On May 1, 2013, Ambac emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection when the Second Modified Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization became effective. Upon emergence Ambac had no outstanding debt at the holding company and approximately \$5 billion of net operating loss carry-forwards, of which \$4.0 billion remain at December 31, 2016.

The deterioration of the financial condition of Ambac Assurance and Ambac UK has prevented these companies from being able to write new business. An inability to write new business has and will continue to negatively impact Ambac's future operations and financial results. Ambac Assurance's ability to pay dividends and, as a result, Ambac's liquidity, have been significantly restricted by the deterioration of Ambac Assurance's financial condition, by the rehabilitation of the Segregated Account and by the terms of the Settlement Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2010 (the "Settlement Agreement"), by and among Ambac Assurance, Ambac Credit Products LLC ("ACP"), Ambac and certain counterparties to credit default swaps with ACP that were guaranteed by Ambac Assurance. Ambac Assurance is also restricted in its ability to pay dividends pursuant to the terms of its Auction Market Preferred Shares. It is highly unlikely that Ambac Assurance will be able to make dividend payments to Ambac for the foreseeable future. Ambac Assurance and its subsidiaries have been working toward reducing uncertainties within its insured portfolio through active monitoring and management of key exposures such as Puerto Rico, asset-backed securities (including residential mortgage-backed ("RMBS") and student loans) and municipal entities with stressed financial conditions. Additionally, Ambac Assurance and its subsidiaries are actively prosecuting legal claims (including RMBS related lawsuits), managing the regulatory framework and other aspects of the Segregated Account, seeking to optimize capital allocation in a challenging environment that includes long duration obligations and attempting to retain key employees. Ambac Assurance is subject to insurance regulatory requirements of the States of Wisconsin and New York, and the other jurisdictions in which it is licensed to conduct business.

Following the Company's emergence from bankruptcy on May 1, 2013, the consolidated financial statements reflect the application of fresh start reporting ("Fresh Start"), incorporating, among other things, the discharge of debt obligations, issuance of new common stock and fair value adjustments.

Ambac Assurance's statutory policyholder surplus and qualified statutory capital (defined as the sum of policyholders surplus and mandatory contingency reserves) were \$624.8 million and \$1,015.7 million at December 31, 2015, respectively, as compared to \$100.0 million and \$268.4 million at December 31, 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, total stockholders' equity was \$1.97 billion; at December 31, 2015, total stockholders' equity was \$1.95 billion.

The information relating to Ambac Assurance contained above has been furnished by Ambac Assurance or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Assured Guaranty Corp. ("Assured Guaranty") and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("Assured Municipal") (formerly Financial Security Assurance Inc. ("FSA")). Assured Guaranty, a subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Ltd. ("Assured"), is organized in the State of Maryland and provides financial guaranty insurance to both the municipal and structured finance sectors. Assured Municipal, also a subsidiary of Assured, is a separately capitalized company organized in the State of New York and provides municipal bond insurance.

In January 2009, Assured Guaranty finalized an agreement with CIFG Assurance North America, Inc. to assume a diversified portfolio of financial guaranty contracts totaling approximately \$13.3 billion of net par outstanding. Assured Guaranty received \$75.6 million, which included \$85.7 million of upfront premiums net of ceding commissions and approximately \$12.2 million of future installments related to this transaction.

On July 1, 2009, Assured completed the purchase of Financial Security Assurance Holdings Ltd., the parent of financial guaranty insurance company, FSA, from Dexia Holdings Inc. Effective November 9, 2009, FSA was renamed Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. In certain states, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. may operate under its prior name, Financial Security Assurance Inc.

On January 17, 2013, Moody's downgraded the insurance financial strength ("IFS") ratings of Assured Guaranty to A3 from Aa3 and of Assured Municipal to A2 from Aa3, both with a stable outlook. The January 17, 2013 downgrade reflects Moody's reassessment of the business franchise, expected future profitability and financial flexibility of Assured Guaranty and Assured Municipal. 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. The March 18, 2014 upgrade reflects S&P's view that the competitive position of Assured Guaranty and Assured Municipal remains strong relative to its peers' in the bond insurance industry. 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.

Assured's net income for 2016 was \$881 million compared with \$1,056 million in 2015. The decrease was due primarily to lower fair value gains on credit derivatives in 2016 compared with 2015. This was offset in part by lower losses, loss and loss adjustment expenses, and higher premium accelerations. As of December 31, 2016, Assured Guaranty had total assets of \$5.22 billion and total liabilities of \$2.82 billion, resulting in total shareholder equity of \$2.40 billion. As of December 31, 2016, Assured Municipal had total assets of \$8.45 billion and total liabilities of \$4.43 billion, resulting in total shareholder equity of \$4.02 billion. 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.

The information contained above relating to Assured Guaranty and Assured Municipal and their parent company, Assured, is based upon publicly available information, or upon information that has been provided by the ratings agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

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.

Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corp ("BHAC"). BHAC is a bond insurance company created by Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. ("Berkshire") in December 2007 and is licensed to write financial guarantee insurance in 49 states.

As of January 24, 2016, Moody's affirmed its Aa1 IFS rating for BHAC with a stable outlook. 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. On September 17, 2016, S&P affirmed its AA+ financial strength rating of BHAC, with a stable outlook.

As of December 31, 2016, Berkshire had total assets of \$620.85 billion and total liabilities of \$334.49 billion, resulting in total shareholder equity of \$286.35 billion.

The information relating to BHAC and its affiliates contained above has been furnished by BHAC or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Build America Mutual Assurance Company ("BAM"). BAM is a New York domiciled mutual insurance company owned by the issuers of municipal bonds who use BAM to insure their debt obligations. BAM officially launched on July 23, 2012 and began writing policies in September of 2012.

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. The AA rating was reaffirmed on June 25, 2018, and again on June 27, 2019, and maintains a stable outlook.

As of December 31, 2016 BAM had total net admitted assets of \$496.6 million and total liabilities of \$65.2 million, resulting in a surplus as regards policyholders of \$431.4 million.

The information relating to BAM contained above has been furnished by BAM or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

CIFG Assurance North America, Inc. ("CIFG"). CIFG Holding, Inc. is the holding company for the CIFG group of financial guaranty insurance and reinsurance companies ("CIFG Group"), including CIFG Assurance North America, Inc., a New York corporation and its subsidiaries. The CIFG Group is actively managing the runoff of a portfolio of insured structured finance, municipal and infrastructure risks. On September 29, 2010, CIFG and CIFG Guaranty entered into a merger agreement which resulted in CIFG Guaranty merging into CIFG (together with related transactions, the "CIFG Merger").

As of September 30, 2012, CIFG had net admitted assets of \$742.3 million and total liabilities of \$385.5 million. CIFG's statutory surplus as of September 30, 2012 is approximately \$356.7 million, a decrease of approximately \$227.8 million from approximately \$584.5 million at December 31, 2011. This decrease is primarily attributable to unpaid losses and loss adjustment expense reserves established for student loans of approximately \$252.3 million, which is partially offset by other income statement balances resulting in a net loss of approximately \$227.0 million and an increase in contingency reserves of approximately \$3.5 million.

CIFG was acquired by Assured Guaranty Corp. on July 1, 2016. After the merger was effectuated on or about July 5, 2016, all insurance policies issued by CIFG became direct obligations of Assured Guaranty Corp.

The information relating to CIFG and its affiliates contained above has been furnished by CIFG or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"). FGIC, a wholly owned subsidiary of FGIC Corporation, is a New York stock insurance corporation regulated by the New York State Department of Financial Services (the "NYSDFS"). The Company previously issued financial guaranty insurance policies insuring public finance, structured finance and other obligations, but it is no longer engaged in the business of writing new insurance policies. The Company is currently responsible for administering its outstanding policies in accordance with its Rehabilitation Plan, any NYSDFS Guidelines and applicable law.

Due to losses suffered because of deterioration in the U.S. housing and mortgage markets and the global credit markets during the financial crises from late 2007 to early 2009, on August 4, 2010, FGIC Corporation announced that it had filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the Southern District of New York. None of FGIC Corporation's subsidiaries or affiliates, including FGIC, are part of the Chapter 11 filing. On June 28, 2012, the Supreme Court of the State of New York issued an order pursuant to Article 74 of the Insurance Law placing FGIC in rehabilitation. On June 11, 2013, the Rehabilitation Court approved the First Amended Plan of Rehabilitation for FGIC, dated June 4, 2013. The Rehabilitation Plan became effective on August 19, 2013, whereupon FGIC's rehabilitation proceeding terminated.

As of December 31, 2016, FGIC had net admitted assets of approximately \$2.48 billion and total liabilities of approximately \$2.41 billion.

The information relating to FGIC and its affiliates contained above has been furnished by FGIC or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Municipal Assurance Corporation ("MAC"). MAC is a New York domiciled corporation providing municipal bond insurance for municipal and infrastructure bonds. MAC currently guarantees only public finance transactions. MAC is an Assured Guaranty company owned jointly by its affiliates Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. and Assured Guaranty Corp. MAC is part of the Assured Guaranty Group.

On July 17, 2013, S&P assigned MAC a long-term financial strength and counterparty credit rating of AA- to MAC with a stable outlook. 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. This rating was reaffirmed by S&P on June 20, 2016.

As of June 30, 2014, MAC had a total net admitted assets of \$1,519,869,768 and total liabilities of \$999,277,625 resulting in a surplus as regards policyholders of \$520,592,143.

The information relating to MAC contained above is based upon publicly available information or upon information that has been provided by the ratings agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation (“National Guarantee”) (formerly MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois (“MBIA Illinois”) and MBIA Insurance Corporation (“MBIA Corp.”)). MBIA, Inc., a Connecticut corporation, conducts its financial guarantee business through its wholly-owned subsidiaries MBIA Insurance Corporation MBIA Corp., which writes global structured finance and non-U.S. public finance financial guarantee insurance, and National Guarantee, which writes U.S. public finance guarantees.

On February 18, 2009, MBIA, Inc. announced the restructuring of its financial guaranty insurance operations following the approval of the New York and Illinois insurance regulators. The restructuring involved the segregation of its financial guaranty insurance operations into two separately capitalized sister companies, with National Guarantee assuming the risk associated with its U.S. municipal exposures, and with MBIA Corp. insuring the remainder of the portfolio, including all international and structured finance exposures. Business ceded to MBIA Corp. from FGIC in 2008 has been assigned to National Guarantee. To provide additional protection for its municipal bond policyholders, National Guarantee has also issued second-to-pay policies for the benefit of the policyholders covered by the reinsurance and assignment. The second-to-pay policies, which are a direct obligation of National Guarantee, will be held by The Bank of New York Mellon as insurance trustee. These policies provide that if MBIA Corp. or FGIC, as applicable, do not pay valid claims of their policyholders, the policyholders will then be able to make a claim directly against National Guarantee under the second-to-pay policies. On March 19, 2009, MBIA Illinois formally changed its name to National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation. Effective December 1, 2009, National Guarantee was redomesticated to the State of New York and is subject to insurance regulations and supervision of the State of New York. 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 Public Finance Guarantee Corporation may operate under its prior name, MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois.

On May 21, 2013, Moody's upgraded the IFS 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 21, 2014, Moody's upgraded its IFS rating of National Guarantee to A3 from Baa1, with a stable outlook. On July 2, 2014, Moody's affirmed its A3 IFS rating of National Guarantee but downgraded the outlook on the rating from stable to negative. On May 20, 2016, Moody's affirmed its A3 IFS rating of National Guarantee with a negative outlook.

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 December 1, 2017, S&P affirmed its A financial strength rating of National Guarantee with a stable outlook. Immediately thereafter, at the request of National Guarantee, S&P withdrew its rating.

On May 21, 2013, Moody's upgraded the IFS rating of MBIA Corp. to B3 from Caa2, with a positive outlook. On May 27, 2014, Moody's upgraded its IFS rating of MBIA Corp. to B2 from B3, with a stable outlook. On March 3, 2015, Moody's affirmed its B2 IFS rating of MBIA Corp. but downgraded the outlook on the rating from stable to negative. On January 19, 2016, Moody's downgraded its IFS rating of MBIA Corp. to B3 from B2 and placed the rating on review for further downgrade. On May 20, 2016, Moody's downgraded its IFS rating of MBIA Corp. to

Caa1 from B3, with a negative outlook. On December 2, 2016, Moody's affirmed its Caa1 IFS rating of MBIA Corp. and upgraded the outlook on the rating from negative to developing.

On June 26, 2014, S&P issued a B financial strength rating for MBIA Corp. with a stable outlook. On June 15, 2016, S&P downgraded its financial strength rating of MBIA Corp. to CCC from B, with a negative outlook. On June 26, 2017, S&P affirmed its CCC financial strength rating of MBIA Corp. and upgraded its outlook from negative to stable. On December 1, 2017, S&P affirmed its CCC financial strength rating of MBIA Corp. with a stable outlook. Immediately thereafter, at the request of MBIA Corp., S&P withdrew its rating.

On March 18, 2014, S&P raised its counterparty credit rating of MBIA, Inc., to A- from BBB with a stable outlook. On June 26, 2017, S&P lowered its counterparty credit rating of MBIA, Inc., to BBB, with a stable outlook. S&P's downgrade of MBIA, Inc., reflects its structural subordination to National Guarantee. On December 1, 2017, S&P affirmed its BBB issuer credit rating of MBIA, Inc., with a stable outlook. Immediately thereafter, at the request of MBIA, Inc., S&P withdrew its rating.

On May 21, 2013, Moody's upgraded its senior unsecured debt rating of MBIA, Inc., to Ba3 from Caa1, with a positive outlook. On May 21, 2014, Moody's upgraded its senior unsecured debt rating of MBIA, Inc., to Ba1 from Ba3, with a stable outlook. On July 2, 2014, Moody's downgraded its outlook on the Ba1 rating from stable to negative. On May 20, 2016, Moody's affirmed its Ba1 senior unsecured debt rating of MBIA, Inc., with a negative outlook.

As of December 31, 2016, National Guarantee had total net admitted assets of \$4.35 billion and total liabilities of \$1.6 billion, resulting in a surplus as regard policyholders of \$2.73 billion.

As of December 31, 2016, MBIA, Inc. and its subsidiaries had total assets of \$11.13 billion and total liabilities of \$7.89 billion. MBIA, Inc.'s total shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2016 was \$3.22 billion, decreasing from \$3.72 billion as of December 31, 2015.

The information relating to MBIA and its affiliates contained above has been furnished by MBIA or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Syncora Guarantee Inc. ("Syncora Guarantee") (formerly XL Capital Assurance Inc. ("XLCA")). Syncora Guarantee, a wholly owned subsidiary of Syncora Holdings Ltd. ("Syncora Holdings"), is a New York domiciled financial guarantee insurance company which provides credit enhancement and protection products to the public finance and structured finance markets throughout the United States and internationally.

In February 2008, Moody's downgraded the IFS ratings of XLCA to A3 from Aaa. On June 20, 2008, Moody's downgraded the IFS rating of XLCA from A3 to B2, reflecting XLCA's severely impaired financial flexibility and proximity to minimum regulatory capital requirements relative to Moody's estimates of expected case losses. On October 24, 2008, Moody's downgraded the IFS rating of Syncora Guarantee from B2 to Caa1. On November 18, 2008, S&P lowered its IFS rating of Syncora Guarantee to B from BBB- with developing expectations. S&P's November 18, 2008 downgrade resulted from the Syncora Guarantee's delay in implementing its restructuring plan and slow progress in its negotiations with counterparties of its CDO of ABS exposure. On January 29, 2009, S&P lowered the issuer credit and financial strength ratings of Syncora Guarantee to CC from B, with a negative outlook. S&P's January 29, 2009 downgrade resulted from S&P's recent update to its distressed exchange criteria. On March 9, 2009, Moody's downgraded the IFS rating of Syncora Guarantee from Caa1 to Ca, with a developing outlook, as a result of the large loss reserve and credit impairment charges taken by Syncora Guarantee on its mortgage-related exposures during the fourth quarter, which have resulted in a \$2.4 billion statutory deficit at Syncora Guarantee as of December 31, 2008. On April 27, 2009, S&P revised the financial strength and financial enhancement ratings of Syncora Guarantee to R from CC (an issuer rated "R" by S&P is under regulatory supervision because of its financial condition). Also on April 27, 2009, S&P revised the counterparty credit rating of Syncora Guarantee to D from CC (an issuer rated "D" by S&P has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligation when it became due). S&P's April 27, 2009 rating actions resulted from Syncora Guarantee's announcement that pursuant

to an order of the New York Insurance Department (“NYID”), the company must suspend any and all claims payments until it has restored its policyholders’ surplus to a level greater than or equal to \$65 million, the minimum the state requires. On July 28, 2010, S&P withdrew the D counterparty credit rating and the R financial strength and financial enhancement ratings of Syncora Guarantee. S&P’s July 28, 2010 ratings actions resulted from S&P’s belief that there is not sufficient information to judge Syncora Guarantee’s claims paying ability.

On July 20, 2010, Syncora Holdings announced that Syncora Guarantee has completed its remediation plan sufficient to meet its minimum statutory policyholder surplus requirements and address previously announced short and medium term liquidity issues. Also on July 20, 2010, Syncora Holdings announced that the NYID had approved Syncora Guarantee’s plan for the payment of accrued and unpaid claims and for the payment of new claims as they become due in the ordinary course of business, resulting in the recommencement of claim payments by Syncora Guaranty on regularly scheduled payment dates occurring on or after July 21, 2010.

As of December 31, 2016, Syncora Guarantee had total assets of \$1.27 billion and total liabilities of \$71 million, and a policyholders’ surplus of \$1.18 billion.

The information relating to Syncora Guarantee and its affiliates contained above has been furnished by Syncora Guarantee or the rating agencies. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

Reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, which may include the companies listed above, that file electronically with the SEC available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Portfolio Administration

The Trustee is empowered to sell, for the purpose of redeeming Units tendered by any Unitholder, and for the payment of expenses for which funds may not be available, such of the bonds designated by the Supervisor as the Trustee in its sole discretion may deem necessary. The Supervisor, in designating such bonds, will consider a variety of factors including (a) interest rates, (b) market value and (c) marketability. The Sponsor, in connection with the Quality Trusts and Investment Grade Municipal Trusts, may direct the Trustee to dispose of bonds if the Supervisor determines that there exists any default in payment of principal or interest, institution of certain legal proceedings, default under other documents adversely affecting debt service, default in payment of principal or interest or other obligations of the same issuer, decline in projected income pledged for debt service on revenue bonds or decline in price or occurrence of other market or credit factors, including advance refunding (*i.e.*, the issuance of refunding securities and the deposit of the proceeds thereof in trust or escrow to retire the refunded securities on their respective redemption dates), so that in the opinion of the Supervisor the retention of such bonds would be detrimental to the interest of the Unitholders. In connection with the Insured Trusts to the extent that bonds are sold which are current in payment of principal and interest in order to meet redemption requests and defaulted bonds are retained in the portfolio in order to preserve the related insurance protection applicable to said bonds, the overall quality of the bonds remaining in such Trust’s portfolio will tend to diminish. Except as described in this section and in certain other unusual circumstances for which it is determined by the Trustee to be in the best interests of the Unitholders or if there is no alternative, the Trustee is not empowered to sell bonds from an Insured Trust which are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default and for which value has been attributed for the insurance obtained by such Insured Trust. Because of restrictions on the Trustee under certain circumstances, the Sponsor may seek a full or partial suspension of the right of Unitholders to redeem their Units in an Insured Trust. See “Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units”. The Sponsor is empowered, but not obligated, to direct the Trustee to dispose of bonds in the event of an advanced refunding.

The 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.

The Sponsor will generally instruct the Trustee to reject any offer made by an issuer of any of the bonds to issue new obligations in exchange or substitution for any bond pursuant to a refunding or refinancing plan, except that the Sponsor may instruct the Trustee to accept or reject such an offer or to take any other action with respect thereto as the Sponsor may deem proper if (1) the issuer is in default with respect to such bond or (2) in the written opinion of the Sponsor the issuer will probably default with respect to such bond in the reasonably foreseeable future. Any obligation so received in exchange or substitution will be held by the Trustee subject to the terms and conditions of the Trust Agreement to the same extent as bonds originally deposited thereunder. Within five days after the deposit of obligations in exchange or substitution for underlying bonds, the Trustee is required to give notice thereof to each Unitholder of the Trust thereby affected, identifying the bonds eliminated and the bonds substituted therefor. Except as stated herein and under “Trust Administration--Replacement Bonds” regarding the substitution of Replacement Bonds for Failed Bonds, the acquisition by a Trust of any securities other than the bonds initially deposited is not permitted.

If any default in the payment of principal or interest on any bonds occurs and no provision for payment is made therefor within 30 days, the Trustee is required to notify the Sponsor thereof. If the Sponsor fails to instruct the Trustee to sell or to hold such bonds within 30 days after notification by the Trustee to the Sponsor of such default, the Trustee may in its discretion sell the defaulted bond and not be liable for any depreciation or loss thereby incurred.

Sponsor Information

Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the 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 June 30, 2019, the total stockholders’ equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$93,716,910.81 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$1,197.8 billion as of June 30, 2019. (This paragraph relates only to the Sponsor and not to the Trust or to any other Series thereof. The information is included herein only for the purpose of informing investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request.)

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.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust Agreement or become incapable of acting or shall become bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (i) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Trusts as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

Trustee Information

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. 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.

The duties of the Trustee are primarily ministerial in nature. It did not participate in the selection of bonds for the portfolios of any of the Trusts. In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall keep proper books of record and account of all transactions at its office for the Trusts. Such records shall include the name and address of every Unitholder of the Trusts. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by any Unitholder at all reasonable times during the usual business hours. The Trustee shall make such annual or other reports as may from time to time be required under any applicable state or Federal statute, rule or regulation. The Trustee is required to keep a certified copy or duplicate original of the Trust Agreement on file in its office available for inspection at all reasonable times during the usual business hours by any Unitholder, together with a current list of the bonds held in the Trusts.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee or any successor trustee may resign and be discharged of the trusts created by the Trust Agreement by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the Sponsor. The Trustee or successor trustee must mail a copy of the notice of resignation to all Unitholders then of record, not less than 60 days before the date specified in such notice when such resignation is to take effect. The Sponsor upon receiving notice of such resignation is obligated to appoint a successor trustee promptly. If, upon such resignation, no successor trustee has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within 30 days after notification, the retiring Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor trustee as provided in the Trust Agreement at any time with or without cause. Notice of such removal and appointment shall be mailed to each Unitholder by the Sponsor. Upon execution of a written acceptance of such appointment by such successor trustee, all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original trustee shall vest in the successor. The resignation or removal of a Trustee becomes effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor trustee. Any corporation into which a Trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which a Trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor trustee. The Trustee must be a banking corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state and having at all times an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000.

Taxation

The prospectus contains a discussion of certain material U.S. federal income tax issues concerning your Trust and the purchase, ownership and disposition of Trust Units. The discussion below supplements the prospectus discussion and is qualified in its entirety by the prospectus discussion. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of Trust Units, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

The federal income tax summary below and in the prospectus is based in part on the advice of counsel to your Trust. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in these discussions. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the assets to be held by your Trust.

Your Trust intends to elect and to qualify annually as a “regulated investment company” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and to comply with applicable distribution requirements so that it will not pay federal income tax on income and capital gains distributed to its Unitholders.

In addition, your Trust intends to hold a sufficient amount of its assets in bonds that are exempt from U.S. federal income taxation under Section 103 of the Code so as to qualify to distribute exempt-interest dividends to you. Such exempt-interest dividends are not subject to regular U.S. federal income tax, but may be subject to the alternative minimum tax.

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, your Trust must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from qualified publicly traded partnerships; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Trust's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Trust's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or two or more issuers which the Trust controls (by owning 20% or more of the issuer's outstanding voting securities) and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses but excludes net capital gain, if any) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income each taxable year. Complying with these requirements may result in the capital gains impact on Unitholders described in more detail in the next paragraph.

As a regulated investment company, your Trust generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), if any, and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes to Unitholders. Your Trust intends to distribute to its Unitholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain, if any. If your Trust retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. In addition, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax. In order to avoid this excise tax, your Trust must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed or taxed during those years. To prevent application of the excise tax, your Trust intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. However, there is no assurance that your Trust will make sufficient distributions to eliminate all tax liabilities in all periods. Your Trust may make taxable distributions even during periods in which the Trust's Unit price has declined. At certain times your Trust may recognize capital gains from securities sold to generate cash to satisfy Unitholder redemption requests. In order to satisfy the capital gains distribution requirement, your Trust may report a portion of other income earned during the year, or "reclassify" previously distributed income, including tax-exempt income, as taxable net capital gain, thereby avoiding the need to sell additional securities to generate the necessary funds to meet the distribution requirement. Further, if your Trust retains any net capital gain, the Trust may report the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to Unitholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the tax paid by the Trust against their federal income tax liabilities if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by your Trust in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by your Trust during January of the following calendar year. These distributions will be taxable to Unitholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

If your Trust failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Trust would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its Unitholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to Unitholders as ordinary dividend income.

Investors in the Trust may be subject to 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 (including the federal alternative minimum tax), state, local, and foreign tax consequences that may affect them as a result of an investment in the Trust. The Trust does not expect to seek any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service or opinions from tax counsel.

Termination of the Trust Agreement

A Trust may be terminated at any time by consent of Unitholders of 75% of the Units of such Trust then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of such Trust, as shown by any semi-annual evaluation, 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 not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Underwriters, including the Sponsor, so that the net worth of such Trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the principal amount of the bonds initially deposited in such Trust. If a Trust is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units by the Underwriters, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser. The Trust Agreement provides that each Trust shall terminate upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of the last bond held in such Trust, but in no event shall it continue beyond the end of the year preceding the fiftieth anniversary of the Trust Agreement in the case of an IM-IT, an IM-IT Laddered Series, an Investment Grade Municipal, an Investment Grade Municipal Limited Maturity Trust, a 10-20 Year Trust an IM-IT Discount, a U.S. Territorial IM-IT, a High Grade Tax-Exempt Bond, 20+ Year Series, a Long-Term State or a National Quality Trust, or beyond the end of the year preceding the twentieth anniversary of the Trust Agreement in the case of a Strategic Municipal Trust Intermediate Series, an IM-IT Limited Maturity Trust, an IM-IT Intermediate Trust, a State Intermediate Trust, a State Intermediate Laddered Maturity Trust, an IM-IT Short Intermediate Trust, an Investment Grade Municipal Intermediate Trust, an Investment Grade Municipal 7-13 Year Trust, and a Quality Municipals Income Trust Limited Maturity Series. In the event of termination of any Trust, written notice thereof will be sent by the Trustee to each Unitholder of such Trust at his address appearing on the registration books of a Trust maintained by the Trustee. Within a reasonable time thereafter the Trustee shall liquidate any bond then held in such Trust and shall deduct from the funds of such Trust any accrued costs, expenses or indemnities provided by the Trust Agreement, including estimated compensation of the Trustee and costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to provide for payment of any applicable taxes or other government charges. The sale of bonds in the Trust upon termination may result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at such time. For this reason, among others, the amount realized by a Unitholder upon termination may be less than the principal amount or par amount of bonds represented by the Units held by such Unitholder. The Trustee shall then distribute to each Unitholder his share of the balance of the Interest and Principal Accounts. With such distribution the Unitholder shall be furnished a final distribution statement of the amount distributable. At such time as the Trustee in its sole discretion shall determine that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it shall make distribution thereof to Unitholders in the same manner.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with final distributions to Unitholders of an Insured Trust, it should be noted that because the portfolio insurance obtained by an Insured Trust, if any, is applicable only while bonds so insured are held by such Trust, the price to be received by such Trust upon the disposition of any such bond which is in default, by reason of nonpayment of principal or interest, will not reflect any value based on such insurance. Therefore, in connection with any liquidation, it shall not be necessary for the Trustee to, and the Trustee does not currently intend to, dispose of any bond or bonds if retention of such bond or bonds, until due, shall be deemed to be in the best interest of Unitholders, including, but not limited to, situations in which a bond or bonds so insured have deteriorated market prices resulting from a significant risk of default. Since the Preinsured Bonds

will reflect the value of the related insurance, it is the present intention of the Sponsor not to direct the Trustee to hold any of such Preinsured Bonds after the date of termination. All proceeds received, less applicable expenses, from insurance on defaulted bonds not disposed of at the date of termination will ultimately be distributed to Unitholders of record as of such date of termination as soon as practicable after the date such defaulted bond or bonds become due and applicable insurance proceeds have been received by the Trustee.

Description of Ratings

Standard & Poor's, A Division of S&P Global. A Standard & Poor's long-term debt obligation credit rating is a current opinion of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt obligation. This opinion of creditworthiness may take into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation.

The long-term debt obligation credit ratings are not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold the debt obligation, inasmuch as they do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

The long-term debt obligation credit ratings are based on current information furnished by the obligor or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any credit rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. Credit ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

The long-term debt obligation credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

- I. Likelihood of payment--capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation.
- II. Nature of and provisions of the obligation.
- III. Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

The credit rating definitions are expressed in terms of default risk. As such, they pertain to senior obligations of an entity. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation applies when an entity has both senior and subordinate obligations, secured and unsecured obligations or operating company and holding company obligations.) Accordingly, in the case of junior debt, the rating may not conform exactly with the category definition.

AAA--An obligation rated "AAA" has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA--An obligation rated "AA" differs from the highest-rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A--An obligation rated "A" is somewhat more susceptible to adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB--An obligation rated "BBB" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Obligations rated "BB," "B," "CCC," "CC" and "C" are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. "BB" indicates the least degree of speculation and "C" the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR--This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Moody’s Investors Service. Moody’s municipal ratings are opinions of the investment quality of issuers and issues in the U.S. municipal and tax-exempt markets. As such, these ratings incorporate Moody’s assessment of the default probability and loss severity of these issuers and issues. The default and loss content for Moody’s municipal long-term rating scale differs from Moody’s general long-term rating scale.

Municipal ratings are based upon the analysis of five primary factors relating to municipal finance: market position, financial position, debt levels, governance, and covenants. Each of the factors is evaluated individually and for its effect on the other factors in the context of the municipality’s ability to repay its debt.

Aaa--Issuers or issues rated Aaa demonstrate the strongest creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Aa--Issuers or issues rated Aa demonstrate very strong creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

A--Issuers or issues rated A present above-average creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Baa--Issuers or issues rated Baa represent average creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Obligations rated “Ba,” “B,” “Caa,” “Ca” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “Ba” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating category from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the issuer or obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Fitch Ratings. Long-Term Ratings Scales. Fitch rated entities in a number of sectors, including financial and non-financial corporations, sovereigns and insurance companies, are generally assigned Issuer Default Ratings (“IDRs”). IDRs opine on an entity’s relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations. The “threshold” default risk addressed by the IDR is generally that of the financial obligations whose non-payment would best reflect the uncured failure of that entity. As such, IDRs also address relative vulnerability to bankruptcy, administrative receivership or similar concepts, although the agency recognizes that issuers may also make pre-emptive and therefore voluntary use of such mechanisms.

In aggregate, IDRs provide an ordinal ranking of issuers based on the agency’s view of their relative vulnerability to default, rather than a prediction of a specific percentage likelihood of default. For historical information on the default experience of Fitch-rated issuers, please consult the transition and default performance studies available from the Fitch Ratings website.

- The ratings do not predict a specific percentage of default likelihood over any given time period;
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer’s securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change;
- The ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer’s securities or stock;
- The ratings do not opine on the possible loss severity on an obligation should an issuer default;

- The ratings do not opine on the suitability of an issuer as a counterparty to trade credit;
- The ratings do not opine on any quality related to an issuer's business, operational or financial profile other than the agency's opinion on its relative vulnerability to default;

AAA--'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA--'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A--'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB--'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

Obligations rated "BB," "B," "CCC," "CC" and "C" are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. "BB" indicates the least degree of speculation and "C" the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' Long-Term IDR category, or to Long-Term IDR categories below 'B'.

Equivalent Taxable Estimated Current Return Tables

The following table shows the approximate taxable estimated current returns for single and joint return filers that are equivalent to tax-exempt estimated current returns under current federal taxes using the published marginal federal tax rates currently scheduled to be in effect in 2019. This table illustrates the amount of return an investor would need in a taxable investment to earn an after-tax return equal to that of a tax-exempt investment. The table does not reflect any state or local taxes, the effect of limitations (if any) on the amount of allowable itemized deductions or credits, any alternative minimum taxes or any taxes other than federal personal income taxes. This information is based on present law as of the date of publication and does not account for any proposed changes in tax rates. See "Federal Tax Status" for a more detailed discussion of federal tax rules applicable to an investment in the Trust.

FEDERAL

Taxable Income			Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return							
Single Return	Joint Return	Tax Rate	3 ½%	4%	4 ½%	5%	5 ½%	6%	6 ½%	
			Equivalent Taxable Estimated Current Return							
\$ 0-9,700	\$ 0-19,400	10%	3.89%	4.44%	5.00%	5.56%	6.11%	6.67%	7.22%	
9,701-39,475	19,401-78,950	12	3.98	4.55	5.11	5.68	6.25	6.82	7.39	
39,476-84,200	78,951-168,400	22	4.49	5.13	5.77	6.41	7.05	7.69	8.33	
84,201-160,725	168,401-321,450	24	4.61	5.26	5.92	6.58	7.24	7.89	8.55	
160,726-204,100	321,451-408,200	32	5.15	5.88	6.62	7.35	8.09	8.82	9.56	
204,101-510,300	408,201-612,350	35	5.38	6.15	6.92	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	
Over 510,301	Over 612,351	37	5.56	6.35	7.14	7.94	8.73	9.52	10.32	

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trusts and returns over specified periods on other similar Invesco sponsored unit investment trusts with inflation rates and with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CDs and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trusts. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trusts are described more fully in the prospectus.

Estimated Cash Flows to Unitholders

The table below sets forth the per Unit estimated monthly distributions of interest and principal to Unitholders. The table assumes no changes in expenses, no changes in the current interest rates, no exchanges, redemptions, sales or prepayments of the underlying bonds prior to maturity or expected retirement date and the receipt of principal upon maturity or expected retirement date. To the extent the foregoing assumptions change actual distributions will vary.

IM-IT 707

Monthly

Distribution Dates (Each Month)				Estimated Interest Distribution	Estimated Principal Distribution	Estimated Total Distribution
August	2019			\$ 1.36		\$ 1.36
September	2019	- July	2026	2.91		2.91
August	2026			2.89	\$ 18.41	21.30
September	2026	- July	2027	2.86		2.86
August	2027			2.83	44.20	47.03
September	2027			2.75		2.75
October	2027			2.69	87.48	90.17
November	2027			2.53		2.53
December	2027			2.48	36.83	39.31
January	2028	- March	2028	2.38		2.38
April	2028			2.31	69.98	72.29
May	2028			2.15		2.15
June	2028			2.04	116.94	118.98
July	2028	- November	2028	1.79		1.79
December	2028			1.66	36.84	38.50
January	2029			1.52	121.54	123.06
February	2029	- March	2029	1.25		1.25
April	2029			1.10	174.96	176.06
May	2029			.72	39.59	40.31
June	2029			.55	41.44	41.99
July	2029			.52		.52
August	2029			.48	41.44	41.92
September	2029			.12	128.91	129.03
October	2029			.00	41.39	41.39