

RECURRENT

INVESTMENT ADVISORS

PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2026

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

Class I – Ticker: RMLPX

www.recurrentadvisors.com

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This Prospectus provides important information about the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund (the “Fund”) that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks total return including substantial current income from a portfolio of MLP and energy infrastructure investments.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below. More information about how to purchase shares of the Fund is available in the section entitled **HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES** beginning on page 20 of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.90%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.13%

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates any applicable fee waiver and/or expense limitation arrangements for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
I	\$115	\$359	\$622	\$1,375

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Fund’s Portfolio Turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in energy infrastructure and master limited partnership (“MLP”) investments. The Fund’s investments may include, but are not limited to:

- MLPs structured as limited partnerships or limited liability companies;
- MLPs that are taxed as “C” corporations;
- institutional units (“I-Units”) issued by MLP affiliates;
- taxable “C” corporations that hold significant interests in MLPs;
- companies providing infrastructure to the energy industry;
- other equity securities, including pooled investment vehicles, exchange-traded notes, and exchange-traded funds, that provide exposure to MLPs.

Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (“Recurrent” or the “Advisor”) focuses its investments on energy infrastructure, which own and operate assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting (including marine), transmitting, terminal operation, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal or electricity, or that provide energy related equipment or services. The Advisor’s investment process is strongly focused on company-level valuation analysis for determining security selection in the Fund. The Fund’s investments may be of any capitalization size including a company’s first offering of stock to the public in an initial public offering (IPO).

The Fund may invest 20% of its net assets in sectors outside of energy infrastructure investments, including, without limitation, securities of corporations that operate in the energy sector or that hold energy assets. The Fund may, when market signals warrant, take a defensive position, investing all or a substantial portion of Fund assets in cash and/or cash equivalents.

The Fund is non-diversified and may invest a larger percentage of its assets in fewer issuers than diversified mutual funds.

Principal Investment Risks: As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed to achieve its investment objective; is not a deposit with a bank; is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency; and is subject to investment risks. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. Each risk summarized below is a principal risk of investing in the Fund and different risks may be more significant at different times depending upon market conditions or other factors.

The Fund may be subject to the risks described below through its own direct investments and indirectly through investments in underlying funds.

- *Energy Sector Focus Risk.* The Fund focuses its investments in the energy sector which is comprised of energy, industrial, consumer, infrastructure and logistics companies, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The energy markets have experienced significant volatility in recent periods, including a historic drop in crude oil and natural gas prices in April 2020 attributable to the significant decrease in demand for oil and other energy commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as price competition among key oil-producing countries. The low price environment caused financial hardship for energy companies and led to energy companies defaulting on debt and filing for bankruptcy. The energy sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, energy sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves may also affect the profitability of energy companies. Within the past several years, global oil prices have experienced significant volatility, including a period where an oil-price futures contract fell into negative territory for the first time in history. Reduced production and continued oil price volatility may adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments in MLPs and energy infrastructure companies.
- *Master Limited Partnership Risk.* An investment in MLP units involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. Holders of MLP units are also exposed to the risk that they will be required to repay amounts to the MLP that are wrongfully distributed to them. In addition, there are certain tax risks associated with an investment in MLP units and conflicts of interest exist between common unit holders of MLPs and the general partner, including those arising from incentive distribution payments. The MLP market may be adversely impacted by negative investor perceptions, such as reaction to reduced distributions. Risks of MLPs include the following: a decrease in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities or a decrease in the volume of such commodities available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution may adversely impact the financial performance of MLPs or MLP-related securities. In addition, investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs. The amount of cash that any MLP has available to pay its unit holders in the form of distributions/dividends depends on the amount of cash flow generated from such company's operations. Cash flow from operations will vary from quarter to quarter and is largely dependent on factors affecting the MLP's operations and factors affecting the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors in general.
- *Energy Infrastructure Industry Focus Risks.* A substantial percentage of the Fund invests primarily in the energy infrastructure industry. As a result, the Fund will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental or regulatory occurrences affecting the energy infrastructure industry. Risks associated with investments in MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry include but are not limited to the following:
 - *Acquisition Risk.* Energy infrastructure companies owned by the Fund may depend on their ability to make acquisitions that increase adjusted operating surplus per unit in order to increase distributions to unit holders.
 - *Catastrophic Event Risk.* MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry are subject to many dangers inherent in the production, exploration, management, transportation, processing and distribution of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum and petroleum products and other hydrocarbons. Any occurrence of a catastrophic event, such as a terrorist attack, could bring about a limitation, suspension or discontinuation of the operations of MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry.
 - *Commodity Price Risk.* MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry may be affected by fluctuations in the prices of energy commodities. Fluctuations in energy infrastructure commodity prices would directly impact companies that own such energy infrastructure commodities and could indirectly impact companies that engage in transportation, storage, processing, distribution or marketing of such energy infrastructure commodities.

- *Depletion Risk.* Energy infrastructure companies engaged in the exploration, development, management, gathering or production of energy commodities face the risk that commodity reserves are depleted over time. Such companies seek to increase their reserves through expansion of their current businesses, acquisitions, further development of their existing sources of energy infrastructure commodities or exploration of new sources of energy infrastructure commodities or by entering into long-term contracts for additional reserves; however, there are risks associated with each of these potential strategies.
- *Environmental and Regulatory Risk.* Companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry are subject to significant regulation of their operations by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Additionally, voluntary initiatives and mandatory controls have been adopted or are being studied and evaluated, both in the United States and worldwide, to address current potentially hazardous environmental issues, including hydraulic fracturing and related waste disposal and geological concerns, as well as those that may develop in the future. The Fund cannot predict whether regulatory agencies will take any action to adopt new regulations or provide guidance that will adversely impact the energy infrastructure industry. In addition, the status of several initiatives aimed at addressing climate change that were introduced during the Biden administration remain unclear. The current presidential administration could significantly impact the regulation of United States financial markets and dramatically alter existing trade, tax, energy and infrastructure policies, among others. It is not possible to predict what, if any, changes will be made or their potential effect on the economy, securities markets, or financial stability of the United States, or on the energy, natural resources, real estate markets, among others. Additionally, actions taken may impact different sectors of the energy and natural resources markets in disparate ways or may impact specific issuers in a given sector in differing ways. The Advisor cannot predict the effects of changing regulations or policies on the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund may be affected by federal, state, and local governmental action in ways that are not foreseeable. There is a possibility that such actions could have a significant adverse effect on the Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective. At any time after the date of this Prospectus, federal, state or local legislation or regulation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets or may change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Rising interest rates could increase the cost of capital thereby increasing operating costs and reducing the ability of MLPs and other companies operating in the energy industry to carry out acquisitions or expansions in a cost-effective manner. Rising interest rates may also impact the price of energy infrastructure securities as the yields on alternative investments increase.
- *Natural Resources Risk.* The Fund's investments in natural resources issuers (including MLPs) are susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The natural resources sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the natural resources sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; domestic and global competition, extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, natural resource sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation and liability for environmental damage, and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other natural resources reserves may also affect the profitability of natural resources companies.
- *Supply and Demand Risk.* Companies in the energy infrastructure industry may be impacted by the levels of supply and demand for energy infrastructure commodities. For example, the demand for oil and other energy commodities was adversely impacted by the market disruption and slowdown in economic activity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Future pandemics could lead to reduced production and price volatility.
- *Weather Risk.* Weather plays a role in the seasonality of some energy infrastructure companies' cash flows, and extreme weather conditions could adversely affect performance and cash flows of those companies.
- *Cash Flow Risk.* The Fund expects that a substantial portion of the investment income it receives may be derived from its investments in MLPs. The amount and tax characterization of cash available for distribution by an MLP depends upon the amount of cash generated by such entity's operations. Cash available for distribution by MLPs may vary widely from quarter to quarter and will be affected by various factors affecting the entity's operations. In addition to the risks described herein, operating costs, capital expenditures, acquisition costs, construction costs, exploration costs and borrowing costs may reduce the amount of cash that an MLP has available for distribution in a given period. A reduction in an MLP's cash flow may cause investor turnover and negatively impact the overall MLP market.

- *Market Risk.* Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recession, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, tariffs, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the equities markets or adverse investor sentiment and political events affect the securities markets. Markets also tend to move in cycles with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, imposition of tariffs, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

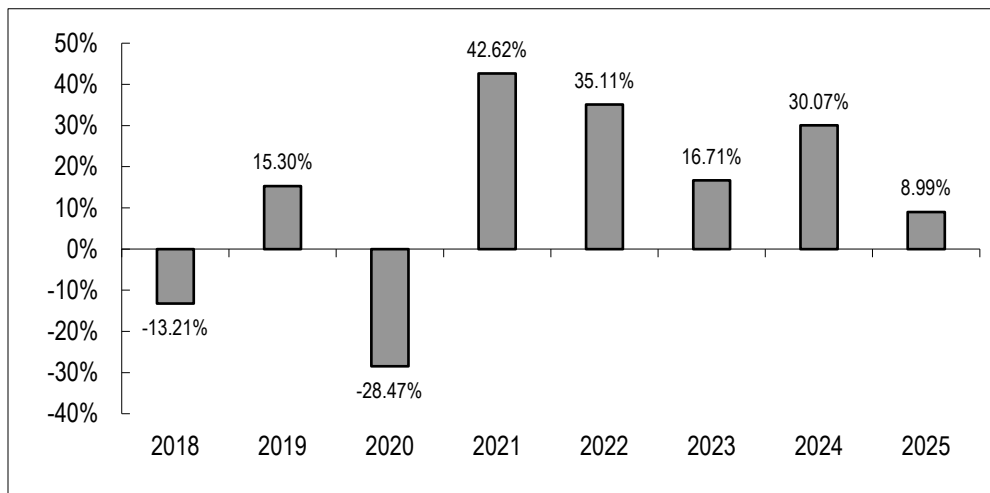
- *Management Risk.* The risk that investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies. The Advisor's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.
- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs that may result in lower investment returns. Active trading of securities may also increase the Fund's realized capital gains and losses, which may affect the taxes you pay as a Fund shareholder.
- *Concentration Risk.* Because the Fund may focus on one or more industries or sectors of the economy, its performance depends in large part on the performance of those sectors or industries. As a result, an adverse economic, business, regulator or political development affecting that industry may cause the value of an investment to fluctuate more widely than it would in a fund that is diversified across industries and sectors.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the investment advisor, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries ("Service Providers") to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders.
- *Equity Risk.* Equity securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or changing economic, political or market conditions. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- *Gap Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.
- *Geographic and Sector Risk.* The risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same geographic region or economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that region or sector may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so concentrated.

- *IPO Risk.* The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.
- *Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds in a timely manner because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, legal restrictions impairing its ability to sell particular securities at an advantageous market price or other reasons. Certain portfolio securities may be less liquid than others, which may make them difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like, and the Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity. In addition, less liquid securities may be more difficult to value, and markets may become less liquid when there are fewer interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. Recently, dealers have generally been less willing to make markets for fixed income securities. All of these risks may increase during periods of market turmoil, such as that experienced in 2020 with COVID-19, and could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance.
- *Market Capitalization Risk.* Investing in larger-sized companies subjects the Fund to the risk that larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and that they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes. Because the Fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile than the Fund that invests only in large companies. Small and medium-sized companies typically have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures.
- *Market Events Risk.* There has been increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty in the financial markets during the past several years, including what was experienced in 2020. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took steps to support financial markets, including by lowering interest rates to historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. When the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve reduce market support activities, including by increasing interest rates, such reductions could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries may also contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these influences on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- *MLP Tax Risk.* Historically, MLPs have been able to offset a significant portion of their taxable income with tax deductions, including depreciation and amortization expense deductions. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax, excise tax or other form of tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and could cause any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced which could cause a material decrease in the net asset value per share of the Fund's shares.
- *Non-Diversification Risk.* The Fund is non-diversified, and thus may invest its assets in a smaller number of companies or instruments than many other funds. As a result, an investment in the Fund has the risk that changes in the value of a single security may have a significant effect on the Fund's value. The Fund may be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by any single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence.
- *Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The Fund may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. A higher portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

- RIC Qualification Risk.** The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), which means that the Fund must meet certain income source, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s MLP investments may make it more difficult for the Fund to meet these requirements. The asset diversification requirements include a requirement that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of our total assets is invested in the securities (including debt securities) of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund anticipates that the MLPs in which it invests will be qualified publicly traded partnerships, which include MLPs that satisfy a qualifying income test described below and in the Fund’s SAI. If the Fund’s MLP investments exceed this 25% limitation, which could occur, for example, if the Fund’s investment in an MLP affiliate were re-characterized as an investment in an MLP, then the Fund would not satisfy the diversification requirements and could fail to qualify as a RIC. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation and would become (or remain) subject to corporate income tax. The resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on the Fund and its shareholders. In such case, distributions to shareholders generally would be eligible (i) for treatment as qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders, and (ii) for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied. In such circumstances, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special treatment.
- Volatility Risk.** The Fund’s investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund’s portfolio may fluctuate due events or factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund’s portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund’s net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund’s returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund’s Class I shares for each calendar year since the Fund’s inception. The performance table includes a comparison of the performance of the Fund’s shares to the performance of a broad-based securities market index, which serves as the Fund’s regulatory index, as well against another index that the Advisor believes better represents the Fund’s investment strategy. The Fund does not seek to track the regulatory index. You should be aware that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.recurrentadvisors.com or by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773).

Performance Bar Chart for the Calendar Year Ended December 31st:



Highest Quarter:	06/30/2020	39.80%
Lowest Quarter:	03/31/2020	-54.01%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the year ended December 31, 2025)

Class I Shares	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception⁽¹⁾
Return before taxes	8.99%	26.10%	10.99%
Return after taxes on Distributions	7.60%	24.75%	10.08%
Return after taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.29%	21.42%	8.77%
Alerian MLP Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.76%	25.96%	10.02%
S&P 500 Total Return Index⁽³⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.58%

(1) The Fund's Class I shares commenced operations on November 2, 2017.

(2) The Alerian MLP Index is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy master limited partnerships calculated by Standard & Poor's using a float-adjusted market capitalization methodology. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing.

(3) The S&P 500 Total Return Index is an unmanaged free-float capitalization-weighted index which measures the performance of 500 large-cap common stocks actively traded in the United States. The index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that serves as the Fund's regulatory benchmark to allow investors to compare the Fund's performance to a broad-based index that provides a broad measure of market performance. Investors cannot directly invest in an index. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing.

After-tax returns were calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers: The Fund is jointly managed by Mark Laskin and Brad Olsen, each a Portfolio Manager and Principal of Recurrent. Messrs. Laskin and Olsen have managed the Fund since its inception in November 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading by written request, by telephone at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773), or through your broker. Redemptions will be paid by automated clearing house funds ("ACH"), check or wire transfer. The Fund or its Advisor may waive any of the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts.

Class	Minimum Investment	
	Initial	Subsequent
I	\$2,500	\$500

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are generally taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies, including the Advisor, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

This section provides more detailed information about the investment objective, principal investment strategies and certain risks of investing in the Fund, and information about additional investment strategies that the Fund may employ in pursuing its investment objective. The Fund may also make other types of investments to the extent permitted by applicable law. For further information about investment strategies, please see the Fund's SAI. This section also provides information regarding the Fund's disclosure of portfolio holdings. The investment objective and the investment strategies of the Fund are non-fundamental, which means that they may be changed without shareholder approval. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

More About MLPs

An MLP is an entity that, if it satisfies a qualifying income test described below and in the Fund's SAI, is classified as a partnership under the Code; the partnership interests or "units" of which are traded on securities exchanges like shares of corporate stock. To be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an MLP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources such as interest, dividends, income and gain from mineral or natural resources activities, income and gain from the transportation or storage of certain fuels, and, in certain circumstances, income and gain from commodities or futures, forwards and options with respect to commodities. For this purpose, mineral or natural resources activities include exploration, development, production, mining, refining, marketing and transportation (including pipelines) of oil and gas, minerals, geothermal energy, fertilizer, timber or industrial source carbon dioxide.

A typical MLP consists of a general partner and limited partners; however, some entities receiving partnership taxation treatment under the Code are established as limited liability companies (LLCs). The general partner of an MLP manages the partnership, has an ownership stake in the partnership and in some cases the general partners are eligible to receive an incentive distribution. The limited partners provide capital to the partnership, receive common units of the partnership, have a limited role in the operation and management of the partnership and are entitled to receive cash distributions with respect to their units. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors. Due to their partnership structure, MLPs generally do not pay income taxes. Thus, unlike investors in corporate securities, direct MLP investors are generally not subject to double taxation (*i.e.*, corporate level tax and tax on corporate dividends).

The Advisor believes that MLPs may be attractive investments for several reasons, including: higher yields relative to most common equity and investment grade debt, generally low correlation to other asset classes, cash flows that remain relatively stable regardless of broader market conditions, and the potential for deferred taxation for taxable investors.

MLPs are generally publicly traded, are regulated by the SEC and must make public filings like any publicly traded corporation. The Fund may also invest in privately placed securities of publicly traded MLPs.

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks total return including substantial current income from a portfolio of MLP and energy infrastructure investments. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in energy infrastructure and MLP investments. The Fund's investments may include, but are not limited to:

- MLPs structured as limited partnerships or limited liability companies;
- MLPs that are taxed as "C" corporations;
- institutional units ("I-Units") issued by MLP affiliates;
- taxable "C" corporations that hold significant interests in MLPs; and
- companies providing infrastructure to the energy industry.

The Advisor focuses its investments on energy infrastructure and MLPs, which own and operate assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting (including marine), transmitting, terminal operation, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal or electricity, or that provide energy related equipment or services. The Fund's investments may be of any capitalization size including a company's first offering of stock to the public in an IPO.

Many of the companies in which the Fund invests operate oil, gas or petroleum facilities, or other facilities within the energy sector. The Fund intends to concentrate its investments in the energy sector, with a focus on "midstream" energy infrastructure. Midstream companies are generally engaged in the treatment, gathering, compression, processing, transportation, transmission, fractionation, storage and terminalling of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products or coal. Midstream companies may also operate ancillary businesses including marketing of energy products and logistical services. The Fund may also invest in "upstream" and "downstream" MLPs. Upstream MLPs are primarily engaged in the exploration, recovery, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. Downstream MLPs are primarily engaged in the processing, treatment, and refining of natural gas liquids and crude oil. The MLPs in which the Fund invests may also engage in owning, managing and transporting alternative energy assets, including alternative fuels such as ethanol, hydrogen and biodiesel.

The Fund may invest 20% of its net assets in sectors outside of energy infrastructure investments, including, without limitation, securities of corporations that operate in the energy sector or that hold energy assets. The Fund may, when market signals warrant, take a defensive position, investing all or a substantial portion of Fund assets in cash and/or cash equivalents.

The Fund may invest in other equity securities, including pooled investment vehicles, exchange-traded notes, and exchange-traded funds that provide exposure to MLPs.

Although the Fund will generally invest substantially all of its assets in accordance with its investment objective and principal investment strategies, the Fund may hold cash or short-term cash equivalents, such as money market instruments, money market funds or treasury funds, for cash management purposes. The percentage of the Fund's assets invested in cash and short-term cash equivalents may vary and will depend on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of Fund shares.

The Fund is non-diversified and may invest a larger percentage of its assets in fewer issuers than diversified mutual funds.

The Advisor's investment process is strongly focused on company-level valuation analysis for determining security selection in the Fund. The Advisor uses detailed financial models of the midstream MLPs and energy infrastructure companies in the North American midstream universe to evaluate several factors: 1) a midstream company's historical return profile (as measured by returns on invested capital or ROIC); 2) a midstream company's prospective returns based on the publicly available information regarding future capital expenditure and financing plans. With a view of a company's past and expected future return performance, we form a view of a company's "justified" multiple of invested capital.

Generally, we believe a company's return profile should be reflected in its multiple of "enterprise value to invested capital" or EV/IC. By this methodology, companies with returns higher than their costs of capital should trade at higher EV/IC multiples, while companies with lower returns should trade at lower multiples.

While the Advisor will consider the commodity price environment when making investment decisions, the Advisor emphasizes that it will not use commodity views to drive investment decision making and believe that commodity-driven "bets" generally lead to inferior long-term performance. The Advisor believes that commodity exposure will generally be reflected in more volatile and often lower returns on capital, which will in turn be reflected in market valuation. Both more and less stable companies can present attractive opportunities for investment, depending on how their valuations compare to what is "justified" by their historical return profile.

In addition to the Advisor's core EV/IC methodology, the Advisor will use its financial analysis tools to consider other company valuation metrics, such as EV/EBITDA, cash flow yields, as well as financial attributes such as balance sheet strength, business mix, commodity price exposure.

Temporary Defensive Position

In response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities, money market instruments and cash. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include: shares of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. While the Fund is in a temporary defensive position, the opportunity to achieve upside return may be limited.

Principal and Other Investment Risks:

As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed to achieve its investment objective; is not a deposit with a bank; is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency; and is subject to investment risks. The Advisor cannot guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objectives. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in the Fund. Additional information regarding the principal and certain other risks of investing in the Fund is provided below. The risks which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of perceived importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Fund's performance. The Fund's SAI, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, includes more information about the Fund and its investments and risks. The risks described in this Prospectus (and in the SAI) are not intended to include every potential risk of investing in the Fund. The Fund could be subject to additional risks because the types of investments it makes may change over time.

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risk Factors" in the Fund's summary along with additional risk information. The Fund may be subject to the risks described below through its own direct investments and indirectly through investments in underlying funds.

- **Active Trading Risk.** A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transaction and brokerage costs associated with the turnover which may reduce the Fund's return, unless the securities traded can be bought and sold without corresponding commission costs. Active trading of securities may also increase the Fund's realized capital gains and losses, which may affect the taxes you pay as a Fund shareholder.
- **Cash Flow Risk.** The Fund expects that a substantial portion of the investment income it receives may be derived from its investments in MLPs. The amount and tax characterization of cash available for distribution by an MLP depends upon the amount of cash generated by such entity's operations. Cash available for distribution by MLPs may vary widely from quarter to quarter and will be affected by various factors affecting the entity's operations. In addition to the risks described herein, operating costs, capital expenditures, acquisition costs, construction costs, exploration costs and borrowing costs may reduce the amount of cash that an MLP has available for distribution in a given period.
- **Concentration Risk.** If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development affecting that sector may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so concentrated.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund or its Service Providers to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund, or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders. Because information technology ("IT") systems and digital data underlie most of the Fund's operations, Service Providers are exposed to the risk that their operations and data may be compromised as a result of internal and external cyber-failures, breaches or attacks ("Cyber Risk"). This could occur as a result of malicious or criminal cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include actions taken to: (i) steal or corrupt data maintained online or digitally, (ii) gain unauthorized access to or release confidential information, (iii) shut down the Fund or Service Provider website through denial-of-service attacks, or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Events arising from human error, faulty or inadequately implemented policies and procedures or other systems failures unrelated to any external cyber-threat may have effects similar to those caused by deliberate cyber-attacks.

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its Service Providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Fund and its Service Providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. The Fund and the Advisor have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third-party Service Providers.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value; impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund and its Service Providers to transact business; prevention of Fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests; counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

- **Energy Infrastructure Industry Focus Risks.** The Fund primarily invests in companies engaged in the energy infrastructure industry. As a result, a downturn in the energy infrastructure industry could have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment strategy that is broadly diversified across many sectors and industries. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy infrastructure industry may lag behind the performance of other industries or sectors or the broader market as a whole. There are several risks associated with investments in the energy infrastructure industry, including the following:
 - **Acquisition Risk.** MLPs owned by the Fund may depend on their ability to make acquisitions that increase adjusted operating surplus per unit in order to increase distributions to unit holders. The ability of such MLPs to make future acquisitions is dependent on their ability to identify suitable targets, negotiate favorable purchase contracts, obtain acceptable financing and outbid competing potential acquirers. To the extent that MLPs are unable to make future acquisitions, or such future acquisitions fail to increase the adjusted operating surplus per unit, their growth and ability to make distributions to unit holders will be limited.

- Catastrophic Event Risk. The energy infrastructure industry is subject to many dangers inherent in the production, exploration, management, transportation, processing and distribution of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum and petroleum products and other hydrocarbons. These dangers include leaks, fires, explosions, damage to facilities and equipment resulting from natural disasters, inadvertent damage to facilities and equipment and terrorist acts. Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, the U.S. government has issued warnings that energy assets, specifically U.S. pipeline infrastructure, may be targeted in future terrorist attacks. These dangers give rise to risks of substantial losses as a result of loss or destruction of commodity reserves; damage to or destruction of property, facilities and equipment; pollution and environmental damage; and personal injury or loss of life. Any occurrence of such catastrophic events could bring about a limitation, suspension or discontinuation of the operations of companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry. Companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry may not be fully insured against all risks inherent in their business operations and therefore accidents and catastrophic events could adversely affect such companies' financial conditions and ability to pay distributions to shareholders.
- Commodity Price Risk. The energy infrastructure industry may be affected by fluctuations in the prices of energy commodities, including, for example, natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil and coal, in the short- and long-term. Fluctuations in energy commodity prices would directly impact companies that own such energy commodities and could indirectly impact energy infrastructure companies that engage in transportation, storage, processing, distribution or marketing of such energy infrastructure commodities. Fluctuations in energy commodity prices can result from changes in general economic conditions or political circumstances (especially of key energy-consuming countries); market conditions; weather patterns; domestic production levels; volume of imports; energy conservation; domestic and foreign governmental regulation; international politics; policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"); taxation; tariffs; and the availability and costs of local, intrastate and interstate transportation methods. OPEC and other oil-producing countries may agree to reduce production as they did in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. An extended period of reduced production and continued price volatility may significantly lengthen the time the energy sector would need to recover after a stabilization of prices. Energy infrastructure companies, as part of the energy industry, may also be impacted by the perception that the performance of energy industry companies is directly linked to commodity prices. High commodity prices may drive further energy conservation efforts and a slowing economy may adversely impact energy consumption which may adversely affect the performance of energy infrastructure and other companies operating in the energy industry. Low commodity prices may have the effect of reducing investment, exploration and production activities associated with such commodities and may adversely affect the performance of MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry.
- Depletion Risk. Energy infrastructure companies engaged in the exploration, development, management, gathering or production of energy commodities face the risk that commodity reserves are depleted over time. Such companies seek to increase their reserves through expansion of their current businesses, acquisitions, further development of their existing sources of energy commodities or exploration of new sources of energy infrastructure commodities or by entering into long-term contracts for additional reserves; however, there are risks associated with each of these potential strategies. If such companies fail to acquire additional reserves in a cost-effective manner and at a rate at least equal to the rate at which their existing reserves decline, their financial performance may suffer. Additionally, failure to replenish reserves could reduce the amount and affect the tax characterization of the distributions paid by such companies.
- Developing Industries Risk. Some energy infrastructure companies are focused on developing new technologies and are strongly influenced by technological changes. Product development efforts by such companies may not result in viable commercial products. These companies may bear high research and development costs, which can limit their ability to maintain operations during periods of organizational growth or instability. Some energy infrastructure companies in which the fund invests may be in the early stages of operations and may have limited operating histories and smaller market capitalizations on average than companies in other sectors. As a result of these and other factors, the value of investments in such issuers may be considerably more volatile than that in more established segments of the economy.
- Environmental and Regulatory Risk. Companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry are subject to significant regulation of nearly every aspect of their operations by federal, state and local governmental agencies, including (i) the way in which certain MLP assets are constructed, maintained and operated and the prices MLPs may charge for their services (ii) how and where wells are drilled, (iii) how services are provided, and (iv) environmental and safety controls. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the financial performance of energy companies. Additionally, voluntary initiatives and mandatory controls have been adopted or are being discussed both in the United States and worldwide to address current potentially hazardous environmental issues as well as those that may develop in the future. Regulations can change over time in scope and intensity. Changes in existing, or new, environmental restrictions may force energy infrastructure industry companies to incur significant expenses, or otherwise curtail or alter their underlying business operations, which could materially and adversely affect the value of these companies' securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, many state and federal environmental laws provide for civil as well as regulatory remediation, thus adding to the potential exposure energy infrastructure companies may face. The U.S.

regulatory landscape has been impacted by the change in administration. The Fund cannot predict whether regulatory agencies will take any action to adopt new regulations or provide guidance that will adversely impact the energy infrastructure industry. The current presidential administration could significantly impact the regulation of United States financial markets and dramatically alter existing trade, tax, energy and infrastructure policies, among others. It is not possible to predict what, if any, changes will be made or their potential effect on the economy, securities markets, or financial stability of the United States, or on the energy, natural resources, real estate and other markets. Additionally, actions taken may impact different sectors of the energy and natural resources markets in disparate ways or may impact specific issuers in a given sector in differing ways. The Advisor cannot predict the effects of changing regulations or policies on the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund may be affected by governmental action in ways that are not foreseeable. There is a possibility that such actions could have a significant adverse effect on the Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective. At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. The Advisor cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new federal, state, or local governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Regulations currently exist that generally involve emissions into the air, effluents into the water, use of water, wetlands preservation, waste disposal, endangered species and noise regulation, among others. Additionally, federal and state regulatory agencies are continually monitoring and taking actions with respect to the environmental effects of the energy industry's exploration and developmental processes, which could spur further regulations and/or restrictions on the current operations of certain companies in which the Fund may invest. Voluntary initiatives and mandatory controls have also been adopted or are being discussed both in the United States and worldwide to reduce emissions of "greenhouse gases" such as carbon dioxide, a by-product of burning fossil fuels, and methane, the major constituent of natural gas, which many scientists and policymakers believe contribute to global climate change. These measures and future measures could result in increased costs to certain companies in which the Fund may invest to operate and maintain facilities and administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program and may reduce demand for fuels that generate greenhouse gases and that are managed or produced by companies in which the Fund may invest.

- Inflation Risk. Many companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry may have fixed income streams and, therefore, be unable to pay higher dividends. The market value of energy infrastructure companies may decline in value in times of higher inflation rates. The prices that an energy infrastructure company is able to charge users of its assets may not be linked to inflation. In this case, changes in the rate of inflation may affect the forecasted profitability of the energy infrastructure company.
- Interest Rate Risk. Rising interest rates could increase the costs of capital thereby increasing operating costs and reducing the ability of companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry to carry out acquisitions or expansions in a cost-effective manner. As a result, rising interest rates could negatively affect the financial performance of companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry in which the Fund invests. Rising interest rates may also impact the price of the securities of companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry as the yields on alternative investments increase.

Infrastructure assets can be highly leveraged. As such, movements in the level of interest rates may affect the returns from these assets more significantly than other assets in some instances. The structure and nature of the debt encumbering an infrastructure asset may therefore be an important element to consider in assessing the interest risk of the infrastructure asset. In particular, the type of facilities, maturity profile, rates being paid, fixed versus variable components and covenants in place (including the manner in which they affect returns to equity holders) are crucial factors in assessing any interest rate risk. Due to the nature of infrastructure assets, the impact of interest rate fluctuations may be greater for infrastructure companies than for the economy as a whole in the country in which the interest rate fluctuation occurs.

- Natural Resources Risk. The Fund's investments in natural resources issuers (including MLPs) are susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The natural resources sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the natural resources sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; domestic and global competition, extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, natural resource sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation and liability for environmental damage, and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other natural resources reserves may also affect the profitability of natural resources companies.
- Regional or Geographic Risk. This risk arises where an energy infrastructure company's assets are not movable. Should an event that somehow impairs the performance of an energy infrastructure company's assets occur in the geographic location where the issuer operates those assets, the performance of the issuer may be adversely affected.

- **Supply and Demand Risk.** Companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry may be impacted by the levels of supply and demand for energy commodities. Companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry could be adversely affected by reductions in the supply of or demand for energy infrastructure commodities. The volume of production of energy infrastructure commodities and the volume of energy infrastructure commodities available for transportation, storage, processing or distribution could be affected by a variety of factors, including depletion of resources; depressed commodity prices; catastrophic events; labor relations; increased environmental or other governmental regulation; equipment malfunctions and maintenance difficulties; import volumes; international politics, policies of OPEC; and increased competition from alternative energy sources. Alternatively, a decline in demand for energy infrastructure commodities could result from factors such as adverse economic conditions (especially in key energy-consuming countries); increased taxation; increased environmental or other governmental regulation; increased fuel economy; increased energy conservation or use of alternative energy sources; legislation intended to promote the use of alternative energy sources; or increased commodity prices. For example, the demand for oil and other energy commodities was adversely impacted by the market disruption and slowdown in economic activity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Future pandemics could lead to reduced production and price volatility.
- **Weather Risk.** Weather plays a role in the seasonality of some energy infrastructure companies' cash flows. Companies in the propane sector, for example, rely on the winter season to generate almost all of their earnings. In an unusually warm winter season, propane infrastructure companies experience decreased demand for their product. Although most companies can reasonably predict seasonal weather demand based on normal weather patterns, extreme weather conditions, such as hurricanes, can adversely affect performance and cash flows.
- **Energy Sector Focus Risk.** The Fund concentrates its investments in the energy sector which is comprised of energy, energy industrial, energy infrastructure and energy logistics companies, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The energy markets have experienced significant volatility in recent periods, including a historic drop in crude oil and natural gas prices in April 2020 attributable to the significant decrease in demand for oil and other energy commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as price competition among key oil-producing countries. The low-price environment caused financial hardship for energy companies and led to energy companies defaulting on debt and filing for bankruptcy. The energy sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors. The energy sectors are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, energy sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Infrastructure companies may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their businesses and the substances they handle. Changes in existing laws, regulations or enforcement policies governing the energy sector could significantly increase compliance costs. Certain companies could, from time to time, be held responsible for implementing remediation measures, the cost of which may not be recoverable from insurance. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves may also affect the profitability of energy companies. Within the past several years, global oil prices have experience significant volatility, including a period where an oil-price futures contract fell into negative territory for the first time in history. Reduced production and continued oil price volatility may adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments in MLPs and energy infrastructure companies.
- **Equity Risk.** Equity securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change, and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or changing economic, political or market conditions. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- **Gap Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. For example, the price of a stock can drop from its closing price one night to its opening price the next morning. The difference between the two prices is the gap. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.
- **Geographic and Sector Risk.** If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers within the same state, geographic region or economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that state, region or sector may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if its investments were not so concentrated in such geographic region or economic sector.
- **IPO Risk.** The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.

- **Liquidity Risk.** There is risk that the Fund may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time periods described in this Prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, legal restrictions impairing its ability to sell particular securities. Certain portfolio securities may be less liquid than others, which may make them difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like or difficult to value. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity. Any of these events could have a negative effect on fund management or performance. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, Rule 144A securities, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. All of these risks may increase during periods of market turmoil, such as that experienced in 2020 with COVID-19 and could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance.
- **Management Risk.** The risk that investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies. The net asset value of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of the securities in which it invests. The Advisor's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.** Investing in larger-sized companies subjects the Fund to the risk that larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and that they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes. Because the Fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large companies. Small and medium-sized companies typically have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures.
- **Market Events Risk.** There has been increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty in the financial markets during the past several years, including what was experienced in 2020. These conditions are an inevitable part of investing in capital markets and may continue, recur, worsen or spread. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took steps to support financial markets, including by lowering interest rates to historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. When U.S. government and the Federal Reserve reduce market support activities, including by increasing interest rates, such reductions could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries may also contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these influences on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, business and school closings, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (the "UK") exited from the EU (commonly referred to as "Brexit"). There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict. Brexit may cause greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence, and increased likelihood of a recession in the UK. Market factors, such as the demand for particular portfolio securities, may cause the price of certain portfolio securities to fall while the price of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

Political turmoil within the U.S. and abroad may also impact the Fund. Although the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the U.S. could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of the Fund's investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. In recent years, the U.S. renegotiated many of its global trade relationships and imposed or threatened to impose significant import tariffs. These actions could lead to price volatility and overall declines in U.S. and global investment markets. The current contentious domestic political environment, as well as political and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad, such as presidential elections in the U.S. or abroad may adversely affect the U.S. regulatory landscape, the general market environment and/or investor sentiment, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund's investments and operations.

Market Risk. Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the equities markets or adverse investor sentiment and political events affect the securities markets. Markets also tend to move in cycles with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. The Fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security. Even when securities markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by the Fund will increase in value along with the broader market. Market factors, such as the demand for particular portfolio securities, may cause the price of certain portfolio securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

- **Master Limited Partnership Risk.** An investment in MLP units involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. Holders of MLP units are also exposed to the risk that they will be required to repay amounts to the MLP that are wrongfully distributed to them. In addition, there are certain tax risks associated with an investment in MLP units and conflicts of interest exist between common unit holders of MLPs and the general partner, including those arising from incentive distribution payments. Additional risks of MLPs include the following: a decrease in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities or a decrease in the volume of such commodities available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution may adversely impact the financial performance of MLPs or MLP-related securities. To maintain or grow their revenues, these companies need to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions, or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. The financial performance of MLPs may be adversely affected if an MLP, or the companies to whom it provides the service, are unable to cost-effectively acquire additional reserves sufficient to replace the natural decline. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the financial performance of MLPs. Volatility of commodity prices, which may lead to a reduction in production or supply, may also negatively impact the performance of MLPs. MLPs are also subject to risks that are specific to the industry they serve. MLPs that provide crude oil, refined product, natural gas liquids and natural gas services are subject to supply and demand fluctuations in the markets they serve which will be impacted by a wide range of factors, including fluctuating commodity prices, weather, increased conservation or use of alternative fuel sources, increased governmental or environmental regulation, depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, and economic conditions, among others. To be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, an MLP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources such

as interest, dividends, income and gain from mineral or natural resources activities, income and gain from the transportation or storage of certain fuels, and, in certain circumstances, income and gain from commodities or futures, forwards and options with respect to commodities. If, as a result of a change in current law or a change in an MLP's business, an MLP were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, such an MLP would be obligated to pay federal income tax on its income at the corporate tax rates. If an MLP were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP would be reduced. Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs. The amount of cash that any MLP has available to pay its unit holders in the form of distributions/dividends depends on the amount of cash flow generated from such company's operations. Cash flow from operations will vary from quarter to quarter and is largely dependent on factors affecting the MLP's operations and factors affecting the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors in general. Holders of MLP units are also exposed to the risk that they will be required to repay amounts to the MLP that are wrongfully distributed to them.

- **MLP Tax Risk.** Much of the benefit that the Fund may derive from its investment in equity securities of MLPs is a result of MLPs generally being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner of a partnership, in computing its U.S. federal income tax liability, must include its allocable share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and tax credits. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax (currently at a rate of 21%), excise tax or other form of tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. In addition, it could cause such distributions paid by the MLP to be treated by the Fund as: dividend income, to the extent it is from the MLP's earnings and profits; return of capital, to the extent the MLP's distributions are not paid from its earnings and profits and to the extent of (and in reduction of) the Fund's basis in its MLP interest; or gain from the sale of the Fund's MLP interest to the extent the distribution exceeds the MLP's earnings and profits and the Fund's basis in its MLP interest. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced, which could cause a material decrease in the net asset value of the Fund's shares.

To the extent that the Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP classified as a partnership, the Fund will be required to include in its taxable income the Fund's allocable share of the income, gains, losses and deductions recognized by each such MLP and take into account its allocable share of the MLP's tax credits, regardless of whether the MLP distributes cash to the Fund. The portion of an MLP's distributions to the Fund, which is not derived from the MLP's taxable income, generally will not be taxable unless the cash amount (or, in certain cases, the value of marketable securities) distributed exceeds the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. Distributions received by the Fund from an MLP will reduce the Fund's adjusted basis in its interest in the MLP, but not below zero. A reduced basis generally will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes on the sale of its interest in the MLP. Cash distributions from an MLP to the Fund (and, in certain cases, the value of marketable securities distributed by an MLP to the Fund) in excess of the Fund's basis in the MLP generally will result in capital gain for the Fund as capital gain.

Historically, energy and certain other MLPs have been able to offset a significant portion of their taxable income with tax deductions. The percentage of an MLP's income that is offset by the MLP's tax deductions will fluctuate over time. For example, new acquisitions of depreciable property by MLPs tend to generate accelerated depreciation and other tax deductions, and therefore a decline in acquisition activity by such MLPs owned by the Fund could increase the Fund's current tax liability. If the percentage of the income allocated to the Fund that is offset by tax deductions declines, or the Fund's portfolio turnover increases, the Fund could recognize increased taxable income and the portion of the distributions paid by the Fund that is treated as tax-deferred return of capital would be reduced and the portion treated as taxable dividend income would be increased. This generally would result in lower after-tax returns for shareholders. If the amount of the Fund distribution to a U.S. shareholder exceeds the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of, and in reduction of, such U.S. shareholder's tax basis in the shares, and thereafter as capital gain. Any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if such U.S. shareholder has held the applicable shares for more than one year. The portion of the distribution received by the U.S. shareholder from the Fund that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the U.S. shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares (but not below zero), which will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the U.S. shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares.

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

- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is non-diversified, and thus may invest its assets in a smaller number of companies or instruments than many other funds. As a result, an investment in the Fund has the risk that changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect on the Fund's value. The Fund may be more susceptible than a diversified fund to the adverse effects of a single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.
- **RIC Qualification Risk.** The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code, which means that the Fund must meet certain income source, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The Fund's MLP investments may make it more difficult for the Fund to meet these requirements. The asset diversification requirements include a requirement that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of our total assets is invested in the securities (including debt securities) of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund anticipates that the MLPs in which it invests will be qualified publicly traded partnerships, which include MLPs that satisfy a qualifying income test described above and in the Fund's SAI. If the Fund's MLP investments exceed this 25% limitation, which could occur, for example, if the Fund's investment in an MLP affiliate were re-characterized as an investment in an MLP, then the Fund would not satisfy the diversification requirements and could fail to qualify as a RIC. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation and would become (or remain) subject to corporate income tax. The resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on the Fund and its shareholders. In such case, distributions to shareholders generally would be eligible (i) for treatment as qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders, and (ii) for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied. In such circumstances, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special treatment.
- **Volatility Risk.** The Fund's investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund's policies regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Fund's SAI. Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773).

The Fund's top ten portfolio holdings for each calendar quarter are posted on the Fund's website, www.recurrentfunds.com no later than ten business days after the end of each calendar quarter. This posted information generally remains accessible until the Fund posts the information for the next calendar quarter to the Fund's website.

Investment by Other Investment Companies

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is a registered investment company, and the acquisition of the Fund's shares by other investment companies is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) thereof. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act allows a registered investment company to invest in Fund shares beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain conditions, including that a registered investment company enters into an Investment Agreement with the Trust regarding the terms of the investment. Any investment company considering purchasing shares of the Fund in amounts that would cause it to exceed the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) should contact the Fund.

Changes of Investment Policies

In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund adopted a non-fundamental investment policy that it will, under normal market conditions, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in energy infrastructure and master limited partnership ("MLP") investments. This requirement is applied at the time of investment. The 80% investment policy of the Fund may be changed at any time by the Board of Trustees. Shareholders will be given written notice at least 60 days prior to any change by the Fund of its 80% investment policy.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC (“Recurrent” or the “Advisor”), a Texas limited liability company with principal offices at 3801 Kirby Drive, Suite 654, Houston, TX 77098, serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Advisor is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and as of October 31, 2025, the Advisor had approximately \$1.4 billion in assets under management. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund is the only series of the Trust for which it serves as investment advisor. Subject to the supervision of the Fund’s Board of Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for managing the Fund’s investments, executing transactions and providing related administrative services and facilities under an Investment Advisory Agreement between the Fund and the Advisor.

The Advisor has entered into an advisory agreement with the Fund, whereby the Advisor is entitled to receive an annual fee equal to 0.90% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

In addition to investment advisory fees, the Fund pays other expenses including costs incurred in connection with the maintenance of its securities law registration, printing and mailing prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information to shareholders, certain financial accounting services, taxes or governmental fees, custodial, transfer and shareholder servicing agent costs, expenses of outside counsel and independent accountants, preparation of shareholder reports and expenses of trustee and shareholders meetings. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the aggregate fee paid to the Advisor was 0.90% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund’s fees and/or to make payments to limit Fund expenses until at least March 1, 2027, so that the total annual operating expenses (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; acquired fund fees and expenses; borrowing costs, such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short; taxes; and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) of the Fund does not exceed the following expense ratio:

Fund	Class I
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund	1.25%

These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years on a rolling three year basis (within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits as well as any expense limitation that was in effect at the time the reimbursement was made.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the investment advisory agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund’s October 31, 2025, annual financial statements.

Portfolio Managers

Mark Laskin, CFA is the co-portfolio manager of the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund. Mr. Laskin joined Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC in 2017 and has over 23 years of portfolio management experience. Prior to joining Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC, Mr. Laskin was the Chief Investment Officer at BP Capital Fund Advisors from 2013-2017, and was the Lead Portfolio Manager of the BP Capital TwinLine Energy Fund. He served as a portfolio manager for Invesco and Morgan Stanley Investment Management (MSIM) from 2000 to 2013. During his tenure with MSIM, Mr. Laskin served as Director of Equity Research and managed the Morgan Stanley Natural Resources Development Securities Fund. He earned a B.A. from Swarthmore College and an M.B.A. in Finance from The Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania.

Brad Olsen is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund. Mr. Olsen joined Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC in 2017 and has over 16 years of portfolio management experience. Prior to joining Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC, Mr. Olsen was the Lead Portfolio Manager of BP Capital Fund Advisors’ BP Capital TwinLine MLP Fund. Mr. Olsen led Midstream research for Tudor, Pickering and Holt & Co. (TPH & Co.), worked in investment roles at Eagle Global Advisors and Millennium International, and Strome Investment Management. He began his career at UBS Investment Bank. He earned his B.A. in Philosophy, Political Science, and Slavic Studies from Rice University.

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers’ ownership of securities in the Fund.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The net asset value (“NAV”) and offering price (NAV plus any applicable sales charges) of each class of shares is determined at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business. NAV is computed by determining, on a per class basis, the aggregate market value of all assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President’s Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account, on a per class basis, the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for a share class for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of shares, received by the Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.

Generally, the Fund’s securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security’s primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers’ Automated Quotation System (“NASDAQ”) National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

In accordance with procedures approved by the Board (“Valuation Procedures”), if market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has appointed the Fund’s Advisor as its valuation designee (the “Valuation Designee”) for all fair value determinations and responsibilities, other than overseeing pricing service providers used by the Trust, including the Fund. This designation is subject to Board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements designed to facilitate the Board’s ability effectively to oversee the designee’s fair value determinations. The Valuation Designee may also enlist third party consultants such as a valuation specialist at a public accounting firm, a valuation consultant or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist the Valuation Designee in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board shall be responsible for reviewing and approving fair value methodologies utilized by the Valuation Designee, approval of which shall be based upon whether the Valuation Designee followed the valuation procedures approved by the Board.

The Fund may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the fair market value of the Fund’s securities. In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Fund. In computing the NAV, the Fund values foreign securities held by the Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the NYSE. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Advisor may need to price the security using the Fund’s fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund’s portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund’s NAV by short term traders. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other mutual funds to determine NAV, or from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

With respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund’s NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs of those open-end management investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

Class I Shares:

Class I shares of the Fund are sold at NAV without an initial sales charge and are not subject to 12b-1 distribution fees. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of the Fund. Class I shares require a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$500.

Class I shares are available to certain institutional investors, and directly to certain individual investors as set forth below:

- Institutional Investors may include, but are not limited to, corporations, retirement plans, foundations/endowments and investors who purchase through a wrap account offered through a selling group member that enters into a wrap fee program agreement with the Distributor.
- Individual Investors include trustees, officers and employees of the Trust and its affiliates, and immediate family members of all such persons.
- Clients of Advisor or purchases referred through the Advisor.
- To investors on certain brokerage platforms.

For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with eligibility requirements such as investor type and investment minimums. An investor transacting through a broker acting as an agent for the investor may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. There is no investment minimum on reinvested distributions, and the Fund may change investment minimums at any time. The Fund and the Advisor may each waive investment minimums at their individual discretion. Class I shares may not be available for purchase in all states.

Purchasing Shares: You may purchase shares of the Fund by sending a completed application form (the “Application”) to the following address:

Regular/Express Mail
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Overnight Mail
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

The USA PATRIOT Act requires financial institutions, including the Fund, to adopt certain policies and programs to prevent money-laundering activities, including procedures to verify the identity of customers opening new accounts. As requested on the Application, you should supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing a P.O. Box will not be accepted. This information will assist the Fund in verifying your identity. Until such verification is made, the Fund may temporarily limit additional share purchases. In addition, the Fund may limit additional share purchases or close an account if it is unable to verify a shareholder’s identity. As required by law, the Fund may employ various procedures, such as comparing the information to fraud databases or requesting additional information or documentation from you, to ensure that the information supplied by you is correct.

Purchase through Brokers: You may invest in the Fund through brokers or agents who have entered into selling agreements with the Fund’s distributor. The brokers and agents are authorized to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Fund. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund’s behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or its designee receives the order. The broker or agent may set their own initial and subsequent investment minimums. You may be charged a fee if you use a broker or agent to buy or redeem shares of the Fund. Finally, various servicing agents use procedures and impose restrictions that may be in addition to, or different from those applicable to investors purchasing shares directly from the Fund. You should carefully read the program materials provided to you by your servicing agent.

Purchase by Wire: If you wish to wire money to make an investment in the Fund, please call the Fund at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) for wiring instructions and to notify the respective Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. The Fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the respective Fund’s designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds.

Automated Clearing House (ACH) Purchase: Shareholders may purchase shares of the Fund through the Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) network from a U.S. domestic bank or other U.S. domestic financial institution. All payments must be made in U.S. dollars.

Initial and Subsequent Purchases by ACH

ACH may be used for both initial and subsequent investments. To establish ACH instructions, shareholders must provide the required banking information on the Account Application (or other documentation acceptable to the Fund or its transfer agent).

Bank Account Requirements

The designated bank account must be maintained at a U.S. domestic financial institution. The name(s) and registration on the bank account must exactly match the name(s) and registration on the Fund account. The bank account must be owned and controlled by the shareholder(s). ACH transfers initiated from a third-party bank account will not be accepted.

Redemption Proceeds and Security Procedures

For shareholder protection, the Fund generally will not transmit redemption proceeds electronically to a bank account of record that has been added or changed within the last 30 calendar days. In such cases, redemption proceeds may be paid only if the shareholder either (i) submits a written request with a Medallion Signature Guarantee (“MSG”) (as described in the “Medallion Signature Guarantee” section) or (ii) requests payment by check mailed to the address of record. The Fund or its transfer agent may impose additional verification or security procedures from time to time.

Right to Reject / Good Order

The Fund and its transfer agent reserve the right to reject any ACH purchase request that is not received in “good order.” A request is in “good order” when all required information, authorizations, and documentation have been received in proper form and are acceptable to the Fund or its transfer agent.

Payment for Shares and Good Funds Policy

The Fund accepts payment for shares by check, Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) transfer, or wire transfer. All purchase orders are subject to acceptance by the Fund and will be executed at the next net asset value (“NAV”) calculated after the order is received in good order.

Payments made by check or ACH may be subject to a collection period to ensure that funds have cleared and are received in “good funds.” The Fund and its Transfer Agent reserve the right to delay the disbursement of redemption or exchange proceeds from shares purchased by check or ACH for up to 10 calendar days (or longer, if necessary) to allow the payment to clear.

During this period, the proceeds of newly purchased shares are not available for redemption or exchange. This policy does not apply to purchases made by wire transfer, which are generally considered good funds upon receipt.

If a check or ACH payment does not clear, the purchase order will be cancelled, and the investor will be responsible for any resulting loss incurred by the Fund or its Transfer Agent, as well as any applicable fees.

Online Account Access and Electronic Services

The Fund, through its transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”), may make available to existing shareholders certain electronic services and online account access (“Online Services”) through its website (the “Website”). These Online Services may include, but are not limited to, the ability to access account information, conduct transactions, and consent to the electronic delivery of Fund documents.

1. Establishing Online Access

Existing shareholders may establish online access by completing the secure enrollment process on the Website. You will be required to verify your identity and accept the terms and conditions of the online user agreement, which may be amended from time to time.

New accounts may not be established via the Website and must be opened by submitting a completed application by mail.

2. Customer Identification Program Notice

Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. While your identity was verified when your account was opened, we may be required to request additional information or documentation to re-verify your identity during the course of your relationship with the Fund or prior to enabling certain online services.

3. Online Transactions

All online transaction requests are subject to the terms of this Prospectus. To receive the net asset value (NAV) for the current business day, transaction requests must be received in good order by the Fund (or its authorized agent) prior to the close of the NYSE (typically 4:00 PM Eastern Time). Requests received after this time will receive the next business day's NAV.

- **Purchases:** Subsequent purchases may be made online via ACH. Please be advised that proceeds from the redemption of shares recently purchased by ACH may be held for up to 10 business days to ensure the purchase has cleared.
- **Redemptions:** For risk management purposes, online redemptions are generally limited \$100,000 per account, per day. This limit may be lower if your Fund requires a Medallion Signature Guarantee (MSG) at a threshold below this amount, as the most restrictive limit will apply. All redemption requests exceeding your applicable online limit must be submitted in writing and must include a valid MSG if required.

4. Limitation of Liability

Your use of the Fund's Online Services is at your own risk. The Fund and its service providers (including the Transfer Agent) cannot guarantee the security or uninterrupted availability of the Website. Access may be delayed, limited, or unavailable for reasons including, but not limited to, periods of peak demand, market volatility, systems maintenance, or failures of hardware, software, or network connections.

It is your responsibility to maintain an alternative method for placing transactions (such as by telephone or mail). Neither the Fund, its transfer agent, distributor, nor its affiliates will be held liable for any losses, damages, costs, or expenses arising from any delay, error, or failure to process your transaction request, or for any unauthorized access to your account, due to system unavailability, technical failures, security breaches, or any other cause or circumstance beyond the reasonable control of the Fund or its agents.

Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"): Shareholders may purchase shares through an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), which provides for regular, periodic purchases in accordance with the shareholder's instructions and the transfer agent's procedures. With the shareholder's authorization, the transfer agent will process AIP purchases in the amount and frequency selected by the shareholder. There is no minimum investment amount required to participate in the AIP. Shareholders may change or terminate AIP instructions at any time by contacting the transfer agent. Only bank accounts maintained at U.S. financial institutions may be used. The Fund and/or the transfer agent may modify, suspend, or terminate the AIP at any time.

Minimum and Additional Investment Amounts: The minimum initial investment for Class I shares is \$2,500. The minimum additional investment for Class I shares is \$500. There is no minimum investment requirement when you are buying shares by reinvesting dividends and distributions from the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to waive or change any investment minimum requirement. These minimum investment requirements do not apply to investors who purchase shares through certain advisory programs offered by financial intermediaries. Investors purchasing shares through these programs should consult their financial intermediary for information about any minimum investment requirements.

The Fund, however, reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to reject any application to purchase shares. Applications will not be accepted unless they are accompanied by a check drawn on a U.S. bank, thrift institutions, or credit union in U.S. funds for the full amount of the shares to be purchased. After you open an account, you may purchase additional shares by sending a check together with written instructions stating the name(s) on the account and the account number, to the above address. Make all checks payable to the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund. The Fund will not accept payment in Cash equivalents, including, but not limited to, cash, cashier's checks, bank official checks, certified checks, bank money orders, third party checks (except for properly endorsed IRA transfer and rollover checks), as well as counter checks, starter checks, traveler's checks, money orders, credit card checks, and payments drawn on non-U.S. financial institutions, will generally not be accepted for the purchase of fund shares. Redemptions of Shares of the Fund purchased by check may be subject to a hold period until the check has been cleared by the issuing bank. To avoid such holding periods, Shares may be purchased through a broker or by wire, as described in this section.

Returned Check/NSF Fee: If your check or electronic payment does not clear, you will be responsible for any loss or expense incurred by the Fund. A \$25 fee will be charged to defray bank charges and processing costs associated with the returned payment. The Fund reserves the right to redeem shares from your account to cover any unpaid amounts.

When Order is Processed: All shares will be purchased at the NAV per share (plus applicable sales charges, if any) next determined after the Fund receives your application or request in good order. All requests received in good order by the Fund before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be processed on that same day. Requests received after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be processed on the next business day.

Purchase Requests in Good Order:

A purchase request will be considered to be in “good order” only if it includes all of the following:

- A completed and signed account application (for new accounts).
- The exact dollar amount of the investment.
- For existing accounts, the account number and the name(s) exactly as registered on the account.
- Payment in U.S. dollars, payable to the Fund.
- Any documentation reasonably required by the Fund or its transfer agent to verify the identity or authority of the purchaser, if applicable.

Requests that are incomplete, unclear, or submitted without the required documentation may be delayed or rejected. The Fund and its transfer agent are not responsible for delays or losses due to requests that are not received in good order.

Retirement Plans: You may purchase shares of the Fund for your individual retirement plans. Please call the Fund at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) for the most current listing and appropriate disclosure documentation on how to open a retirement account.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property

Unclaimed property laws may require the Fund or its transfer agent to transfer the assets of accounts that are considered abandoned, inactive, or lost (due to returned mail) to the appropriate state authority. An account may be deemed unclaimed if the shareholder has not initiated any contact or transaction within a time period specified by applicable state law.

Before any transfer to the state is made, the Fund or its transfer agent will send a due diligence notice to the shareholder, if legislatively required.

In some cases, this process is referred to as escheatment, and shareholders may be required to reclaim the assets from the applicable state’s unclaimed property office. Some states may also require the liquidation of shares prior to escheatment, and shareholders may only be entitled to receive the cash value at the time of sale.

For retirement accounts, such escheatment may be treated as a taxable distribution, and federal and/or state income tax withholding may apply.

To help avoid escheatment, shareholders should maintain current contact information and periodically initiate contact with the Fund or its transfer agent. Examples of shareholder-initiated contact include written correspondence, telephone inquiries, or initiating a transaction in the account.

In accordance with Texas law, residents of the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. A Texas Designation of Representative Form is available for making such an election.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

Redeeming Shares: If you hold shares directly through an account with the Fund, you may redeem all or any portion of the shares credited to your account by submitting a written request for redemption to:

Regular/Express Mail
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Overnight Mail
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Redemptions by Telephone: You may purchase, exchange, or redeem Fund shares by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773). Telephone transaction privileges are automatically available for new accounts unless you decline them on your account application or later revoke them by written instruction to the Fund or its Transfer Agent.

Telephone instructions, if received in good order before the applicable cut-off time, will be processed at the Fund's next determined net asset value ("NAV"). Redemption proceeds will be sent promptly to your address of record by check or to your bank account of record by ACH or wire transfer. Telephone redemptions are generally limited to \$50,000 per account. Requests for amounts above this limit must be submitted in writing and must include a Medallion Signature Guarantee.

During periods of heavy market activity or other unusual conditions, you may experience difficulty reaching the Fund or its Transfer Agent. Please allow additional time to place your transaction. The Fund or its Transfer Agent will not be held liable for any loss if you are unable to reach them to confirm a telephone transaction.

The Fund and its Transfer Agent use reasonable procedures to verify the authenticity of telephone instructions. These may include requiring an account number, a personal identification number (PIN) if applicable, recording of calls, and/or written confirmations. If these procedures are followed, neither the Fund nor its Transfer Agent will be responsible for any loss, liability, cost, or expense arising from unauthorized or fraudulent telephone instructions.

If you own an IRA, you will be asked to make an election regarding federal income tax withholding at the time of a redemption.

For your protection, telephone redemptions may be restricted for 30 days following a change of address or banking information. The Fund may also require a signature guarantee or other documentation for certain transactions.

For your protection, telephone redemptions may be restricted for 30 days following a change of address or banking information. The Fund may also require a signature guarantee or other documentation for certain transactions.

The Fund reserves the right to modify, suspend, or terminate the telephone transaction privilege at any time, with or without notice.

Redemptions through Broker: If shares of the Fund are held by a broker-dealer, financial institution or other servicing agent, you must contact that servicing agent to redeem shares of the applicable Fund. The servicing agent may charge a fee for this service.

Redemptions by Wire: You may request that your redemption proceeds be wired directly to your bank account. The Fund's transfer agent imposes a \$15 fee for each wire redemption and deducts the fee directly from your account. Your bank may also impose a fee for the incoming wire.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan: Shareholders may redeem shares through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP"), which provides for regular, periodic redemptions in accordance with the shareholder's instructions and the transfer agent's procedures. With the shareholder's authorization, the transfer agent will process SWP redemptions in the amount and frequency selected by the shareholder. Shareholders may change or terminate SWP instructions at any time by contacting the transfer agent. The Fund and/or the transfer agent may modify, suspend, or terminate the SWP at any time.

Sources of Redemption Payments and Redemptions in Kind: It is expected that payment of redemption proceeds will normally be made from uninvested cash or short-term investments, or proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities. It is possible that stressed market conditions or large shareholder redemptions may result in the need for utilization of the Fund's ability to redeem in kind in order to meet shareholder redemption requests. The Fund reserves the right to honor requests for redemption or repurchase orders made by a shareholder during any 90-day period by making payment in whole or in part in portfolio securities ("redemption in kind") if the amount of such a request is large enough to affect operations (if the request is greater than the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the respective Fund's net assets at the beginning of the 90-day period). The securities will be chosen by the Fund and valued using the same procedures as used in calculating the Fund's NAV. A shareholder may incur transaction expenses in converting these securities to cash.

When Redemptions are Sent: Once the Fund receives your redemption request in “good order” as described below, it will issue a check based on the next determined NAV following your redemption request. The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or by wire within three business days after receipt of a request in “good order.” If you purchase shares using a check and soon after request a redemption, your redemption proceeds, which are payable at the next determined NAV following the receipt of your redemption request in “good order”, as described below, will not be sent until the check used for your purchase has cleared your bank.

Redemption Requests in Good Order: A redemption request will be considered to be in “good order” only if it includes all of the following:

- The name of the Fund and the account number
- The exact dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed
- The name(s) of the registered account owner(s), exactly as they appear on the account
- Signature(s) of all registered owner(s)
- Any required signature guarantee or medallion signature guarantee, if applicable
- Any documentation reasonably required by the Fund or its transfer agent to verify the identity or authority of the person(s) requesting the redemption

Redemption requests that are incomplete, unclear, unsigned, or submitted without the required documentation or signature guarantees may be delayed or rejected. The Fund and its transfer agent are not responsible for processing delays or losses resulting from requests not received in good order.

Medallion Signature Guarantee Requirements: To protect shareholders and the Fund from potential fraud, the Fund and/or its transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”) may require a signature guarantee, including a Medallion Signature Guarantee (“MSG”), in certain circumstances. An MSG is a stamped certification from an eligible guarantor institution that verifies the authenticity of a signature and the authority and capacity of the person signing.

The Fund and/or the Transfer Agent may require an MSG in situations including, but not limited to, the following:

- The redemption amount exceeds \$50,000 (or such other threshold as may be established by the Fund and/or the Transfer Agent);
- Proceeds are requested to be mailed to an address or sent to a bank account that was changed or added within the past 30 calendar days;
- Proceeds are requested to be made payable to a person or entity other than the registered account owner;
- Proceeds are requested to be sent to a financial institution account that is not in the shareholder’s name;
- The account registration or ownership is being changed;
- Instructions are submitted by mail with alternate delivery instructions, special handling, or other non-standard processing; or
- Any other circumstance in which the Fund or the Transfer Agent reasonably determines that additional documentation or verification is appropriate.

An MSG must be obtained from an eligible guarantor institution that participates in a recognized Medallion Signature Guarantee program (STAMP, SEMP, or MSP). These institutions typically include banks, savings associations, credit unions, and broker-dealers. A notary seal is not an acceptable substitute for an MSG.

Shareholders should contact the Transfer Agent in advance if they are unsure whether an MSG will be required. The Fund and/or the Transfer Agent reserves the right, in its discretion, to waive or require an MSG and to reject any signature guarantee that it deems unacceptable.

Federal and State Income Tax Withholding (IRAs and Other Retirement Accounts): Distributions from IRAs and other retirement accounts may be subject to federal income tax withholding and, where applicable, state income tax withholding. Federal income tax generally will be withheld from IRA distributions unless you elect otherwise on the applicable request form. If you do not make a withholding election, withholding will be applied in accordance with applicable law and IRS rules. State income tax withholding may also apply depending on your state of residence and applicable state law. Withholding is not a determination of your actual tax liability.

Low Balances: If at any time your account balance falls below \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts), the Fund may notify you that, unless the account is brought up to at least \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts) within 30 days of the notice, your account could be closed. After the notice period, the Fund may redeem all of your shares and close your account by sending you a check to the address of record. Your account will not be closed if the account balance drops below \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts) due to a decline in NAV.

Account Statements and Transaction Confirmations: You will receive periodic account statements summarizing all account activity, including purchases, redemptions, exchanges, and any reinvested dividends or capital gains. Additionally, a transaction confirmation will be sent for each financial transaction that occurs in your account, except for those taking place on a recurring basis, such as through an automatic investment plan or for dividend and capital gain distributions. For recurring transactions, the details will appear on your periodic account statement, serving as confirmation for such activity.

It is your responsibility to carefully review all transaction confirmations and account statements for accuracy immediately upon receipt. You must contact the Fund or its Transfer Agent in writing or by telephone promptly within 60 days of the date of the statement or confirmation that first reflects the disputed item. If you fail to provide timely notification within this 60-day period, you will be deemed to have ratified all account activity set forth therein, and the Fund and its agents will not be liable for any losses that may result from your failure to report the issue.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Fund discourages and does not accommodate market timing. Frequent trading into and out of the Fund can harm the Fund's shareholders by disrupting that Fund's investment strategies, increasing Fund expenses, decreasing tax efficiency and diluting the value of shares held by long-term shareholders. The Fund is designed for long-term investors and is not intended for market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Accordingly, the Fund's Board has approved policies that seek to curb these disruptive activities while recognizing that shareholders may have a legitimate need to adjust their Fund investments as their financial needs or circumstances change. The Fund currently uses several methods to reduce the risk of market timing. These methods include:

- Committing staff to review, on a continuing basis, recent trading activity in order to identify trading activity that may be contrary to the Fund's "Market Timing Trading Policy";
- Rejecting or limiting specific purchase requests; and
- Rejecting purchase requests from certain investors.

Though these methods involve judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application, the Fund seeks to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of the Fund's shareholders.

Based on the frequency of redemptions in your account, the Advisor or transfer agent may in its sole discretion determine that your trading activity is detrimental to the Fund as described in the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy and elect to (i) reject or limit the amount, number, frequency or method for requesting future purchases into the Fund and/or (ii) reject or limit the amount, number, frequency or method for requesting future exchanges or redemptions out of the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to reject or restrict purchase requests for any reason, particularly when the shareholder's trading activity suggests that the shareholder may be engaged in market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Neither the Fund nor the Advisor will be liable for any losses resulting from rejected purchase orders. The Advisor may also bar an investor who has violated these policies (and the investor's financial advisor) from opening new accounts with the Fund.

Although the Fund attempts to limit disruptive trading activities, some investors use a variety of strategies to hide their identities and their trading practices. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify or limit these activities. Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of the Fund. While the Fund will encourage financial intermediaries to apply the respective Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers who invest indirectly in the Fund, the Fund is limited in its ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the respective Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy with respect to customers of financial intermediaries. For example, should it occur, the Fund may not be able to detect market timing that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the omnibus accounts used by those intermediaries for aggregated purchases, exchanges and redemptions on behalf of all their customers. More specifically, unless the financial intermediaries have the ability to apply the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers through such methods as implementing short-term trading limitations or restrictions and monitoring trading activity for what might be market timing, the Fund may not be able to determine whether trading by customers of financial intermediaries is contrary to the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy. Brokers maintaining omnibus accounts with the Fund have agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker to the Fund upon request. If the Fund or its transfer agent or shareholder servicing agent suspects there is market timing activity in the account, the Fund will seek full cooperation from the service provider maintaining the account to identify the underlying participant. At the request of the Advisor, the service providers may take immediate action to stop any further short-term trading by such participants.

TAX STATUS, DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends and Distributions: Income dividends are derived from net investment income (*i.e.*, interest and other income, less any related expenses) the Fund earns from its portfolio securities and other investments. Capital gain distributions are derived from gains realized when the Fund sells a portfolio security. Long-term capital gains are derived from gains realized when the Fund sells a portfolio security it has owned for more than one year, and short-term capital gains are derived from gains realized when a portfolio security was owned for one year or less. The Fund must report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for shares purchased and sold. The Fund has chosen average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing NAVs, and the entire position is not sold at one time. Shareholders may, however, choose a method other than the Fund's standing method at the time of their purchase or upon sale of covered shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to them by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

You may change the manner in which your dividends are paid at any time by writing to:

<i>Regular/Express Mail</i>	<i>Overnight Mail</i>
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund	Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC	c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707	225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246	Cincinnati, OH 45246

The Fund currently anticipates distributions to its shareholders quarterly at a rate that is approximately equal to the distribution rate the Fund receives from the energy infrastructure companies in which it invests, including income, if any.

All distributions of the Fund are reinvested in additional shares, unless you elect to receive distributions in cash. For federal and state income tax purposes, distributions are treated the same whether they are received in cash or reinvested. Shares become entitled to receive distributions on the day after the shares are issued.

Uncashed checks/ Automatic Div Cap Gain Reinvestment:

If you elect to receive your dividend and capital gain distributions via check, ACH or wire, and the distribution amount is \$50 or less, then the amount will be automatically reinvested as additional shares into your account.

For non-retirement and non-educational accounts, any dividend and capital gain distributions sent by check which are not cashed within 180 days will be reinvested into your account at the current day's NAV. When reinvested, those amounts are subject to market risk like any other investment. Your distribution option will automatically be converted to having all dividends and capital gain distributions reinvested into your account as additional shares if any of the following occur:

1. Postal or other delivery service is unable to deliver mail or checks to the address of record thereby designating your account as "lost";
2. Dividends and capital gain distributions checks are not cashed within 180 days; or
3. Bank account of record is no longer valid.

For non-retirement and non-educational accounts, redemption proceeds sent by check which are not cashed within 180 days will be reinvested into your account at the current day's NAV. When reinvested, redemption proceeds are subject to market risk like any other investment.

You may change the manner in which your dividends are paid at any time by writing to:

<i>Regular/Express Mail</i>	<i>Overnight Mail</i>
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund	Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC	c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707	225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246	Cincinnati, OH 45246

Taxes

The following is a summary of certain United States tax considerations relevant under current law, which may be subject to change in the future. Except where otherwise indicated, the summary assumes you are a U.S. citizen or resident or otherwise subject to U.S. federal income tax. If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds shares of the Fund, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and activities of the partnership. You should consult your tax advisor for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation. Additional information about taxes is available in the Fund's SAI.

The Fund contemplates distributing as dividends each year substantially all of its taxable income, including its net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). Except as otherwise noted below, you will generally be subject to federal income tax on Fund distributions to you regardless of whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Fund distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income, except as discussed below.

Distributions attributable to the net capital gain of the Fund generally are taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals, estates and trusts is currently 23.8% (which includes a 3.8% Medicare tax on certain investment company taxable income (e.g., ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) if such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceed certain threshold amounts).

Distributions of "qualifying dividends" will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of the Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or "qualified" foreign corporations ("qualifying dividends"), then all distributions paid by the Fund to individual shareholders will be taxed at long-term capital gain rates. But if less than 95% of the gross income of the Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of qualifying dividends, then distributions paid by the Fund to individual shareholders will be qualifying dividends only to the extent they are derived from qualifying dividends earned by the Fund. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the Fund's ex-dividend date (and the Fund will need to have met a similar holding period requirement with respect to the shares of the corporation paying the qualifying dividend). The amount of the Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities (if any), a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in debt securities or non-qualified foreign corporations.

Distributions from the Fund will generally be taxable to you in the taxable year in which they are paid, with one exception. Distributions declared by the Fund in October, November or December and paid in January of the following year are taxed as though they were paid on December 31. You will be notified annually of the tax status of distributions to you.

A portion of distributions attributable to investments in U.S. corporations paid by the Fund to shareholders who are corporations may also qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of such dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities (if any), by a high portfolio turnover rate or by investments in debt securities.

You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price will reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution, but you will be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of capital. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

You will generally recognize taxable gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on a sale, exchange or redemption of your shares based on the difference between your tax basis in the shares and the amount you receive for them. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Fund shares for over twelve months at the time you dispose of them.

Any loss realized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends that were received on the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a disposition of shares of the Fund may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

The Fund is required to report cost basis information to the IRS and to shareholders on Form 1099-B for redemptions of "covered shares," which are generally shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012. The Fund's default cost basis calculation method is Average Cost. This method will be applied to your account unless you affirmatively elect a different IRS-accepted method, such as First-In, First-Out (FIFO) or Specific Share Identification. You may make this election for future transactions by providing written instructions, contacting Shareholder Services at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773), or through your online account portal, where available.

Please note that, in accordance with IRS regulations, the cost basis method elected for the first redemption of covered shares cannot be changed after the settlement of the redemption. The cost basis method you select may have significant tax implications. The Fund is not authorized to provide tax advice. We strongly recommend you consult your tax advisor to determine which method is most suitable for your individual circumstances.

One major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on, and sales, exchanges and redemptions of, shares held in an IRA (or other tax qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless such shares were acquired with borrowed funds.

If you (i) fail to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required; (ii) are subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly include on your return payments of taxable interest or dividends; or (iii) fail to certify that you are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so or that you are an "exempt recipient," the IRS may, in certain cases, require the Fund to withhold a percentage of dividends or redemption or exchange proceeds. The current backup withholding rate is 24%.

Generally, nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors are subject to 30% withholding tax on dividends paid by a U.S. corporation, although the rate may be reduced for an investor that is a qualified resident of a foreign country with an applicable tax treaty with the United States (provided that the shareholder furnishes the Fund with a properly completed Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, to establish entitlement for these treaty benefits). In the case of a regulated investment company such as the Fund, however, certain categories of dividends are exempt from the 30% withholding tax. These generally include dividends attributable to the Fund's net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss), dividends attributable to the Fund's interest income from U.S. obligors and dividends attributable to net short-term capital gains of the Fund.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale, exchange or redemption of shares in the Fund, except that a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a calendar year will be taxable on such gains and on capital gain dividends from the Fund.

In contrast, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in the Fund is effectively connected with that trade or business, then the foreign investor's income from the Fund will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident.

The Fund will also generally be required to withhold 30% tax on certain payments to foreign entities that do not provide a Form W-8BEN-E that evidences their compliance with, or exemption from, specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. While withholding described in this paragraph would have applied also to payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares on or after January 1, 2019, proposed Treasury regulations eliminate such withholding on payments of gross proceeds entirely. Taxpayers generally may rely on these proposed Treasury regulations until final Treasury regulations are issued.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Fund.

You may also be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales, exchanges and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to any portions of the Fund's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on U.S. government securities or interest on securities of the particular state or localities within the state in which you live. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Distributor: Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Ste. 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022 (the "Distributor"), is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. Northern Lights Distributors, LLC is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

Additional Compensation to Financial Intermediaries: The Advisor, the Distributor and their affiliates may, at their own expense and out of their own legitimate profits, provide additional cash payments to financial intermediaries in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares, including affiliates of the Advisor. Financial intermediaries include brokers, dealers, financial planners, banks, insurance companies, retirement or 401(k) plan administrators and others. These payments are generally made to financial intermediaries that promote the sale of Fund shares, provide shareholder or administrative services, or marketing support. Marketing support may include access to sales meetings, sales representatives and financial intermediary management representatives, inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or other sales programs. These payments also may be made as an expense reimbursement in cases where the financial intermediary provides shareholder services to Fund shareholders. The level of payments made to financial intermediaries in any given year will vary.

To the extent permitted by Securities and Exchange Commission and FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Advisor, the Distributor and their affiliates may, from time to time, provide promotional incentives to certain investment firms. Such incentives may, at the Advisor's, the Distributor's or their affiliates' discretion, be limited to investment firms who allow their individual selling representatives to participate in such additional commissions.

Householding: To reduce expenses, the Fund mails only one copy of the Prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report (or, if applicable, each notice of electronic accessibility thereof) to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Fund at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) on days the Fund is open for business or contact your financial institution. The Fund will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for each period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment if all dividends and distributions). This information for the years ended October 31, 2025, 2024, 2023, and 2022, has been derived from the financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements and related notes, are included in the Fund's most recent N-CSR filing for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, which is available upon request and incorporated by reference in the SAI. The information for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, has been derived from financial statements audited by the Fund's prior auditor.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout Each Year

	Class I				
	For the Year Ended October 31, 2025	For the Year Ended October 31, 2024	For the Year Ended October 31, 2023	For the Year Ended October 31, 2022	For the Year Ended October 31, 2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 24.22	\$ 19.32	\$ 19.21	\$ 15.54	\$ 8.92
Activity from investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.82	0.67	0.73	0.51	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments ⁽²⁾	1.20	5.53	0.68	4.46	7.57
Total from investment operations	2.02	6.20	1.41	4.97	7.92
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(1.09)	(0.65)	(0.40)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Net realized gain	(0.54)	(0.65)	(0.65)	—	—
Return of capital	(0.21)	—	(0.25)	(1.12)	(1.12)
Total distributions	(1.84)	(1.30)	(1.30)	(1.30)	(1.30)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 24.40	\$ 24.22	\$ 19.32	\$ 19.21	\$ 15.54
Total return ⁽³⁾	8.48%	32.87%	7.85%	33.76%	91.87%
Net assets, at end of year (000's)	\$ 1,180,638	\$ 1,005,260	\$ 630,765	\$ 391,497	\$ 221,659
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	1.13%	1.10%	1.10%	1.15%	1.25%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	1.13%	1.10%	1.10%	1.23% ⁽⁵⁾	1.25% ⁽⁵⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	3.33%	3.00%	3.88%	2.93%	2.59%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	12%	15%	7%	10%	22%

(1) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year.

(2) Net realized and unrealized gain on investments per share are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with aggregate gains in the Statement of Operations due to the share transactions for the period.

(3) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Total returns may be impacted by fee waivers/recapture.

(4) Does not include the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests, if any.

(5) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of the recapture by Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Advisor") of waived/reimbursed fees from prior periods.

PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS	WHAT DOES TWO ROADS SHARED TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	<p>THE TYPES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION WE COLLECT, AND SHARE DEPENDS ON THE PRODUCT OR SERVICE THAT YOU HAVE WITH US. THIS INFORMATION CAN INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and income • Account transactions and transaction history • Investment experience and purchase history <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reason Two Roads Shared Trust chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Two Roads Shared Trust share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	NO	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates to market to you	NO	We do not share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We do not share

Questions?	Call 1-631-490-4300
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What we do

<p>How does Two Roads Shared Trust protect my personal information?</p>	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
<p>How does Two Roads Shared Trust collect my personal information?</p>	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account or give us contact information • provide account information or give us your income information • make deposits or withdrawals from your account <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies.</p>
<p>Why can't I limit all sharing?</p>	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing</p>

Definitions

<p>Affiliates</p>	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust has no affiliates.</i>
<p>Nonaffiliates</p>	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust does not share with nonaffiliates, so they can market to you.</i>
<p>Joint marketing</p>	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliates financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust does not jointly market.</i>

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

Advisor	Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC 3801 Kirby Drive, Suite 654 Houston, TX 77098	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Deloitte & Touche LLP 695 Town Center Drive, Suite 100 Costa Mesa CA, 92626
Custodian	U.S. Bank, N.A. 1555 North River Center Drive Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212	Legal Counsel	Blank Rome LLP 1271 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020
Distributor	Northern Lights Distributors, LLC 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100 Elkhorn, NE 68022	Transfer Agent	Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246

Additional information about the Fund is included in the Fund's SAI dated March 1, 2026, financial statements, and annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The SAI includes information about the Fund's policies and management. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI and financial statements included in the Fund's most recent Form N-CSR filing for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, including the notes thereto and report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, are incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus).

To obtain a free copy of the SAI, the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund, such as the Fund's financial statements, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Fund, please call 1-833-732-8773. The SAI, annual and semi-annual reports and other information relating to the Fund, such as the Fund's financial statements, can be found, free of charge, at www.recurrentadvisors.com.

You may also write to:

Regular/Express Mail
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Overnight Mail
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.