

RECURRENT

INVESTMENT ADVISORS

PROSPECTUS

October 24, 2017

Recurrent Natural Resources Fund

Class I – Ticker: RNRGX

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

Class I – Ticker: RMLPX

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This Prospectus provides important information about the Recurrent Natural Resources Fund and the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”) 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: Recurrent Natural Resources Fund

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. More information about how to purchase shares of the Fund is available in the section entitled **HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES** beginning on page 25 of this Prospectus.

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 ⁽¹⁾	
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.10%
Other Expenses	1.24%
Total Other Expenses	1.34%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.24%
Expense Waiver ⁽²⁾	(0.99)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver	1.25%

(1) Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

(2) The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund's fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund until at least November 1, 2018 to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after expense waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund may invest; borrowing costs, such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short; taxes; and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) will not exceed 1.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees on 60 days' written notice to the advisor. 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.

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years
I	\$127	\$605

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.

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 publicly traded equity and debt securities of U.S. natural resource-related companies. Natural resource-related companies are companies operating in the United States in a capacity related to the supply, production, distribution, refining, transportation and consumption of natural resources. The Fund will consider a company a natural resource-related company if the company is categorized within the following industries (according to Global Industry Classification Standards (GICS) classifications): Chemicals, Construction Materials, Containers & Packaging, Energy Equipment & Services, Metals & Mining, Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels, and Paper & Forest Products and include the following:

- *Energy Companies* – companies across the energy supply chain spectrum, including upstream, midstream and downstream energy companies (i.e., companies engaged in exploration and production; gathering, transporting and processing, and marketing and distribution, respectively), of various energy sources such as natural gas, crude oil, refined products, coal and electricity, as well as companies that provide services to oil and gas companies.
- *Basic Materials* – companies involved in producing, processing, transporting or distributing chemical, industrial metals, precious metals, construction materials, agricultural, paper and forest products.

- *Industrial Companies* – industrial, containers and packaging, consumer, manufacturing and engineering and construction companies involved in the production, processing, distributing and transporting of natural resources.
- *Infrastructure Companies* – companies which manufacture, install, own, operate or service assets that enable the connectivity of the supply and demand of natural resources.
- *Transportation and Logistics Companies* – companies that provide solutions for transportation and logistics to the U.S. manufacturing industry.

Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC's, the Fund's investment advisor ("Recurrent" or the "Advisor") investment process incorporates macroeconomic and commodity supply/demand factors with fundamental company analysis to select the Fund's investments and determine the weighting of each investment. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities of or other natural resource-related master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization size including a company's first offering of stock to the public in an initial public offering ("IPO").

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities, preferred stock and convertible securities, provided that such securities are rated, at the time of investment, at least B3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., B- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or a comparable rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or with respect to up to 10% of its total assets in debt securities, preferred shares and convertible securities, have lower ratings or are unrated at the time of investment. These debt securities are commonly referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk bonds" and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of its obligations, and involve higher default risk than investment-grade bonds. The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. The Fund may, when market signals warrant, go defensive, 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. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance.

- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs.
- *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.
- *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 MLP companies that engage in transportation, storage, processing, distribution or marketing of such energy infrastructure commodities.
- *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, the value of an investment may fluctuate more widely than it would in a fund that is diversified across industries and sectors.
- *Credit Risk.* The risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations.
- *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 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.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. 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.
- *Fixed Income Risk.* When the Fund invests in fixed income securities or derivatives, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities or derivatives owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities or durations will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

- *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 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.
- *High Yield Risk.* Investment in or exposure to high yield (lower rated) debt instruments (also known as "junk bonds") may involve greater levels of interest rate, credit, liquidity and valuation risk than for higher rated instruments. High yield debt instruments are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and, therefore, such instruments generally involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher rated debt instruments.
- *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 exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- *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.
- *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.
- *Market Risk.* Overall equity market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.
- *Market Events Risk.* Financial markets are subject to periods of volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty, such as what was experienced in and around 2008. 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, may take steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at 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. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve may also reduce market support activities. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, 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.
- *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. 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.
- *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 the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax, excise tax or another 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 reduce 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. Therefore, if any MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other forms 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 ("NAV") of the Fund's shares.
- *Natural Resources Sector Focus Risk.* The Fund focuses its investments in the natural resources sector which is comprised of natural resources, 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 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.

- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is newly-formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. In addition, the Adviser is newly formed and has not previously managed a mutual fund.
- **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.
- **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. 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.

Performance: Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting www.recurrentadvisors.com or by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773).

Investment Advisor: Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC serves as investment advisor 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 October 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 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.

FUND SUMMARY: Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

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 and hold shares of the Fund. More information about how to purchase shares of the Fund is available in the section entitled **HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES** beginning on page 25 of this Prospectus.

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 ⁽¹⁾	
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.10%
Other Expenses	1.74%
Total Other Expenses	1.84%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.74%
Expense Waiver ⁽²⁾	(1.49)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver	1.25%

(1) Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

(2) The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund's fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund until at least November 1, 2018 to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after expense waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund may invest; borrowing costs, such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short; taxes; and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) will not exceed 1.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees on 60 days' written notice to the advisor. 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.

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years
I	\$127	\$709

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.

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 advisor ("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 up to 20% of its net assets in non-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, go defensive, investing all or a substantial portion of Fund assets in cash and/or cash equivalents

Given its intent to maintain a significant share of its portfolio in MLPs, the Fund expects to be treated as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, instead of a regulated investment company (RIC), which is the normal tax status of mutual funds. Accordingly, unlike traditional open-end mutual funds and most closed-end mutual funds, the Fund is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the rates applicable to corporations (currently a maximum rate of 35%) as well as state and local income and franchise taxes. These Fund-level tax liabilities are in addition to the tax liabilities that will generally apply to shareholders of the Fund on dividends received from the Fund and gains recognized on sales of Fund shares.

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. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance.

- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs.
- *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.* 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, the value of an investment may 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 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.
- *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 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.
- *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.
- *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) is 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.
- *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.
- *Equity Risk.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. 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.
- *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 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 exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- *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.

- *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.
- *Market Risk.* Overall equity market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.
- *Market Events Risk.* Financial markets are subject to periods of volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty, such as what was experienced in and around 2008. 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, may take steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at 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. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve may also reduce market support activities. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, 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.
- *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. 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.
- *New Fund Risk.* The Fund is newly-formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. In addition, the Adviser is newly formed and has not previously managed a mutual fund.
- *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.
- *Tax Risks.* Tax risks associated with investments in the Fund include but are not limited to the following:
 - *Fund Structure Risk.* Unlike most open-end (and closed-end) mutual funds - which are structured as RICs for U.S. federal income tax purposes - and unlike entities treated as partnerships for tax purposes, the Fund will be taxable as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes and state tax purposes. This means the Fund generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the tax rates applicable to corporations (currently a maximum rate of 35%), will not benefit from current favorable federal income tax rates on long-term capital gains, and will be subject to state and local income taxes by reason of its investments in equity securities of MLPs. Fund income and losses will not be passed through to shareholders. The Fund's ability to meet its investment objective will depend largely on the amount of the distributions it receives from MLPs (in relation to the taxable income, gains, losses, and deductions allocated to it). The Fund will have no control over the distributions it receives, because the MLPs have the ability to modify their distribution policies from time to time without input from or the approval of the Fund. In addition, changes in tax laws, rates or regulations, or future interpretations of such laws or regulations, could adversely affect the Fund or the MLPs in which the Fund invests. Legislation could also negatively impact the amount and tax characterization of dividends received by the Fund's shareholders.
 - *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 ("NAV") of the Fund's shares.

- *Tax Estimation/NAV Risk.* In calculating the Fund's daily net asset value ("NAV"), the Fund will, among other things, account for its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances. The Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability balance, at the then effective statutory U.S. federal income tax rate (currently 35%) plus an estimated state and local income tax rate, for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by the Fund on interests of MLPs considered to be return of capital and for any net operating gains. Any deferred tax liability balance will reduce the Fund's NAV. The Fund may also accrue a deferred tax asset balance, which reflects an estimate of the Fund's future tax benefit associated with net operating losses and unrealized losses. Any deferred tax asset balance will increase the Fund's NAV. The Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by MLPs, which may not be provided to the Fund on a timely basis, to estimate current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining its NAV. The daily estimate of the Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances used to calculate the Fund's NAV could vary dramatically from the Fund's actual tax liability or benefit, and, as a result, the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability or benefit may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV.

Performance: Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting www.recurrentadvisors.com or by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773).

Investment Advisor: Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC serves as investment advisor 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 October 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: Unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan, dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, will generally be taxable to you and generally will constitute qualified dividend income, which, for individuals (provided they meet certain holding period and other requirements) is currently taxable at capital gains tax rates.

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 PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

This section provides more detailed information about the investment objectives, principal investment strategies and certain risks of investing in the Recurrent Natural Resources Fund and the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”). Those Funds for which an investment risk is principal are noted in parenthesis. This section also provides information regarding the Funds’ disclosure of portfolio holdings. The investment objectives and the investment strategies of each Fund are non-fundamental, which means that they may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that each Fund will achieve its investment objective.

More About MLPs

An MLP is an entity receiving partnership taxation treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) the partnership interests or “units” of which are traded on securities exchanges like shares of corporate stock. To qualify as an MLP for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an entity 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 Funds may also invest in privately placed securities of publicly traded MLPs.

Recurrent Natural Resources Fund

Investment Objective: The Recurrent Natural Resources Fund seeks total return.

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 publicly traded equity and debt securities of U.S. natural resource-related companies. Natural resource-related companies are companies operating in the United States in a capacity related to the supply, production, distribution, refining, transportation and consumption of natural resources. The Fund will consider a company a natural resource-related company if the company is categorized within the following industries (according to Global Industry Classification Standards (GICS) classifications): Chemicals, Construction Materials, Containers & Packaging, Energy Equipment & Services, Metals & Mining, Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels, and Paper & Forest Products and include the following:

- *Energy Companies* – companies across the energy supply chain spectrum, including upstream, midstream and downstream energy companies (*i.e.*, companies engaged in exploration and production; gathering, transporting and processing, and marketing and distribution, respectively), of various energy sources such as natural gas, crude oil, refined products, coal and electricity, as well as companies that provide services to oil and gas companies.
- *Basic Materials* – companies involved in producing, processing, transporting or distributing chemical, industrial metals, precious metals, construction materials, agricultural, paper and forest products.
- *Industrial Companies* – industrial, Containers and Packaging, Consumer, and Manufacturing and engineering and construction companies involved in the production, processing, distributing and transporting of natural resources.
- *Infrastructure Companies* – companies which manufacture, install, own, operate or service assets that enable the connectivity of the supply and demand of natural resources.
- *Transportation and Logistics Companies* – companies that provide solutions for transportation and logistics to the U.S. manufacturing industry.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities of energy or other natural resource-related MLPs. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization size including a company's first offering of stock to the public in an initial public offering ("IPO"). In addition, the Advisor may utilize derivatives on stocks, indices, interest rates, debt securities or currencies to seek to enhance the Fund's return and attempt to limit downside risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks or indices, such as futures, options, swaps and forward contracts.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities, preferred stock and convertible securities of energy renaissance companies, provided that such securities are rated, at the time of investment, at least B3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., B- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or a comparable rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or with respect to up to 10% of its total assets in debt securities, preferred shares and convertible securities, have lower ratings or are unrated at the time of investment. These debt securities are commonly referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk bonds" and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of its obligations, and involve higher default risk than investment-grade bonds. The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration.

The Advisor's investment process incorporates macroeconomic and commodity supply/demand factors with fundamental company analysis to select the Fund's investments and determine the weighting of each investment. Applying its proprietary valuation analysis, the Advisor determines target high and low end values for each investment in the portfolio. Based on those targets, the Advisor seeks to take advantage of changing dynamics in the energy, energy infrastructure, industrial, consumer, manufacturing and transportation and logistics sectors to build a portfolio which, in the Advisor's view, present the best opportunities for income and appreciation.

The Advisor may sell all or a portion of a position of the Fund's portfolio holding when in its opinion one or more of the following occurs, among other reasons: (1) the issuer's fundamentals deteriorate; (2) the parameters established for the security's profits or losses are realized; (3) the issuer's source of growth has changed adversely, (4) the Advisor identifies more attractive investment opportunities for the Fund; or (5) the Fund requires cash to meet redemption requests.

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

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

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

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.

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

The Fund is treated as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, unlike traditional open-end (and most closed-end) mutual funds, the Fund is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the rates applicable to corporations (currently a maximum rate of 35%) as well as state and local corporate income and franchise taxes.

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 we will consider the commodity price environment when making investment decisions, we emphasize that we do not use commodity views to drive investment decision making, and believe that commodity-driven "bets" generally lead to inferior long-term performance. We believe 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 our core EV/IC methodology, we will use our 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, each 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; however, the ability to be fully defensive is an integral part of achieving the Fund's investment objective.

Principal Risk Factors

- **Active Trading Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

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.** *(Both Funds)*

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.** *(Both Funds)*

When a fund's investments are concentrated in a particular industry or sector of the economy, they are not as diversified as the investments of most mutual funds and are far less diversified than the broad securities markets. This means that concentrated funds tend to be more volatile than other mutual funds, and the values of their investments tend to go up and down more rapidly. In addition, a fund that invests in a particular industry or sector is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector. From time to time, a small number of companies may represent a large portion of a single industry or a group of related industries as a whole.

- **Credit Risk.** *(Recurrent Natural Resources Fund only)*

If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by a Fund fails to pay amounts due when required by the terms of the security, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security's credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment in the Fund could decline. If a Fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment

transactions), the Fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparty. In particular, the number of municipal insurers is relatively small, and, as a result, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal insurer may affect the overall municipal market. In addition, a Fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the Fund's interests or to enforce its rights. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which a Fund invests.

Each Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities (securities rated below the Baa/BBB categories or unrated securities of comparable quality), or "junk bonds". These securities have a higher risk of issuer default because, among other reasons, issuers of junk bonds often have more debt in relation to total capitalization than issuers of investment grade securities. These securities are considered speculative, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher rated securities and may involve major risk of exposure to adverse conditions and negative sentiments. They may be in default or in danger of default as to principal and interest.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

There is risk to a 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 a Fund, the investment advisor, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Funds or their service providers may adversely impact a Fund or its shareholders.

- **Derivatives Risk.**

Each Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is typically based on the value of a security, commodity or index. These instruments include options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, swap agreements, including total return swap agreements, and similar instruments. Derivatives may also include customized baskets or options (which may incorporate other securities directly and also various derivatives including common stock, options, and futures) structured as agreed upon by a counterparty, as well as specially structured types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities whose value is often linked to commercial and residential mortgage portfolios. A Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments, and certain derivatives may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested.

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase a Fund's return may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the Fund's performance. When used for hedging purposes, no assurance can be given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security against which it is being hedged. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments are relatively new, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes and there can be no assurance that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the Advisor or that such techniques will be utilized by the Advisor.

The market value of derivative instruments and securities may be more volatile than that of other instruments, and each type of derivative instrument may have its own special risks, including the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates, and indices. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund. The value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indices they are designed to closely track.

Derivatives are subject to a number of other risks, including liquidity risk (the possibility that the derivative may be difficult to purchase or sell and the Advisor may be unable to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price), leverage risk (the possibility that adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in loss of an amount substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative), interest rate risk (some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations), and counterparty risk (the risk that a counterparty may be unable to perform according to a contract, and that any deterioration in a counterparty's creditworthiness could adversely affect the instrument). In addition, because derivative products are highly specialized, investment techniques and risk analyses employed with respect to investments in derivatives are different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Finally, a Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments. Derivative instruments are also subject to the risk that the market value of an instrument will change to the detriment of a Fund. If the Advisor inaccurately forecast the values of securities, interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives, a Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, but they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other investments held by a Fund. Each Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because regulations require funds to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions.

The SAI provides a more detailed description of the types of derivative instruments in which the Funds may invest and their associated risks.

- **Energy Infrastructure Industry Focus Risks.** *(Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund)*

The Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure 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. 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.
- 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, such as the way in which certain MLP assets are constructed, maintained and operated and the prices MLPs may charge for their services. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Natural Resources Risk. The Fund's investments in natural resources issuers (including MLPs) is 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 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.
- 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.** *(Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund)*

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 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.

- **Equity Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. 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.

- **Fixed Income Risk.** *(Recurrent Natural Resources Fund)*

Fixed income securities held by a Fund are subject to interest rate risk, call risk, prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, which are more fully described below. In addition, current market conditions may pose heightened risks for fixed income securities. Current interest rates are at or near historic lows. The Federal Reserve Board raised the federal funds rate in December of 2015 and in December of 2016, and may continue to do so. Thus, there is a risk that interest rates will rise. Future increases in interest rates could result in less liquidity and greater volatility of fixed income securities. A Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause a Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance. Moreover, new regulations applicable to and changing business practices of financial intermediaries that make markets in fixed income securities may result in those financial intermediaries restricting their market making activities for certain fixed income securities, which may reduce the liquidity and increase the volatility for such fixed income securities.

- Call Risk. During periods of declining interest rates, a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. A Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in its income.
- Credit Risk. Fixed income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.
- Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities could lose value because of interest rate changes. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise. Fixed income securities with longer maturities or durations sometimes offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price shifts as a result of interest rate changes than fixed income securities with shorter maturities. Investments in fixed income securities with longer maturities or durations may result in greater fluctuations in the value of the Fund. The Funds have no policy limiting the maturity or duration of the fixed income securities it purchases.
- Liquidity Risk. Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed income securities that have not received any credit ratings, have received ratings below investment grade or are not widely held. These features make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, a Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on its performance. Infrequent trading of securities may also lead to an increase in their price volatility. Liquidity risk also refers to the possibility that a Fund may not be able to sell a security or close out an investment contract when it wants to. If this happens, a Fund will be required to hold the security or keep the position open, and it could incur losses.
- Prepayment and Extension Risk. Many types of fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a fixed income security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Fixed income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a fixed income security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. On the other hand, rising interest rates could cause prepayments of the obligations to decrease, extending the life of mortgage- and asset-backed securities with lower payment rates. This is known as extension risk and may increase the Fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.
- Variable and Floating Rate Securities. Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline.

- **Futures Contract Risk.**

Futures contracts are subject to the same risks as the underlying investments that they represent, but also may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying investments. Investments in futures contracts involve additional costs, may be more volatile than other investments and may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed. In connection with a Fund's use of futures contracts, if the value of investments is incorrectly forecasted, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into the contract. Because the futures utilized by a Fund are standardized and exchange traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures). A Fund could be unable to recover assets held at the futures clearing broker, even assets directly traceable to the Fund from the futures clearing broker in the event of a bankruptcy of the broker. A futures clearing broker is required to segregate customer funds pursuant to the Commodities Exchange Act and the regulations of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). However, in the unlikely event of the broker's bankruptcy, there is no equivalent of the Securities Investors Protection Corporation insurance as is applicable in the case of securities broker dealers' bankruptcies.

- **Geographic and Sector Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

If a 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 affecting that state, region or sector may affect the value of a Fund's investments more than if its investments were not so concentrated in such geographic region or economic sector.

- **High Yield Risk.** *(Recurrent Natural Resources Fund)*

Investment in or exposure to high yield (lower rated) debt instruments (also known as "junk bonds") may involve greater levels of interest rate, credit, liquidity and valuation risk than for higher rated instruments. High yield debt instruments are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and, therefore, such instruments generally involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher rated debt instruments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the liquidity and value of these securities. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Fund could lose its entire investment.

- **IPO Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

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.** *(Both Funds)*

There is risk that a 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 or close derivative positions 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 a Fund would like or difficult to value. A 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, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

- **Leveraging Risk.**

The use of leverage, such as that embedded in options, may magnify a Fund's gains or losses. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

- **Management Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

The net asset value of each Fund changes daily based on the performance of the securities and derivatives in which it invests. The Advisor's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities and derivatives in which a Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, the Advisor may have conflicts of interest that could interfere with its management of a Fund's portfolio. For example, the Advisor or its affiliates may manage other investment funds or have other clients that may be similar to, or overlap with, the investment objective and strategy of a Fund, creating potential conflicts of interest when making decisions regarding which investments may be appropriate for the Fund and other clients. Further information regarding conflicts of interest is available in the SAI.

- **Market Capitalization Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

Investing in larger-sized companies subjects a 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 Funds 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.

- **Market Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

Overall equity market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which a Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities markets. When the value of a Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

- **Market Events Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

Financial markets are subject to periods of volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty, such as what was experienced in and around 2008. 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, may take steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at 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. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve may also reduce market support activities. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, 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.

- **Master Limited Partnership Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

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. 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. As a partnership, an MLP has no tax liability at the entity level. 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 rate. 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.

- **Natural Resources Sector Focus Risk.** *(Recurrent Natural Resources Fund)*

The Fund focuses its investments in the natural resources sector which is comprised of natural resources, 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 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.

- **New Fund Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

Each Fund is newly-formed. Investors bear the risk that a Fund may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. In addition, the Adviser is newly formed and has not previously managed a mutual fund.

- **Non-Diversification Risk.** *(Both Funds)*

Each 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 a Fund has the risk that changes in the value of a single security may have a significant effect on the Fund's value.

- **Options Risk.**

Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. A Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If a Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect a Fund's performance. To the extent that a Fund invests in over-the-counter options, a Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

- **RIC Qualification Risk.** *(Recurrent Natural Resources Fund)*

The Recurrent Natural Resources 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. 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.

- **Tax Risks**

There are several tax considerations with respect to the Funds' investments in MLPs, including those listed below:

- **Fund Structure Risk.** *(Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund)*

Unlike open-end mutual funds that are structured as regulated investment companies for U.S. federal income tax purposes and unlike entities treated as partnerships for tax purposes, the Fund will be taxable as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This means the Fund generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the tax rates applicable to corporations (currently a maximum rate of 35%) and will be subject to state and local income taxes by reason of its investments in equity securities of MLPs. Fund income and losses will not be passed through to shareholders. The Fund's ability to meet its investment objective will depend largely on the amount of the distributions it receives from the MLPs (in relation to the taxable income, gains, losses, and deductions allocated to it). The Fund will have no control over the distributions it receives because the MLPs have the ability to modify their distribution policies from time to time without input from or approval of the Fund. The Advisor may not be able to identify investments that generate sufficient appreciation and income or tax losses and deductions for the Fund to meet its investment objective, after payment by the Fund of federal, state and local income taxes.

The Fund currently anticipates making distributions to its shareholders at a rate that is approximately equal to the distribution rate the Fund receives from the MLPs in which it invests, without offset for the expenses of the Fund. Consequently, the Fund may maintain cash reserves, borrow or may be required to sell certain investments at times when it would not otherwise be desirable to do so in order to pay the expenses of the Fund. Such sales could result in the Fund's recognition of taxable income and gains, could result in the imposition of U.S. federal, state and local corporate income taxes on the Fund, and may increase the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, which would result in a greater portion of distributions to Fund shareholders being treated as dividends. This practice also could require the Fund to sell an investment at a price lower than the price at which it is valued, or lower than the price the Fund could have obtained if it were able to sell the investment at a more advantageous time. Unlike the MLP investments in which it invests, the Fund is not a pass-through vehicle. Consequently, the tax characterization of the distributions paid by the Fund, as dividend income or return of capital, may differ greatly from those of the underlying MLPs. Decisions as to the rate (as a percentage of net assets) of cash distributions to be paid by the Fund are made by the Advisor and the Fund's management under policies adopted by the Board of Trustees, and reviewed and ratified by the Board of Trustees. The Fund is not required to make such distributions. As a result, the Fund could in the future decide not to make such distributions or not to make distributions to its shareholders at a rate that is approximately equal to the distribution rate the Fund receives from the MLPs in which it invests.

Changes in tax laws or regulations, or future interpretations of such laws or regulations, may adversely affect the Fund or the MLPs in which the Fund invests. Legislation could also negatively impact the amount and tax characterization of dividends received by the Fund's shareholders. The tax benefits of depreciation, depletion and amortization deductions realized by MLPs effectively defer the income of the MLPs and, in turn, the taxable income of the Fund. Without these benefits, the Fund would be subject to current U.S. federal, state and local corporate or other taxable entity income taxes on a greater proportion of its allocable share of the income and gains of MLPs in which it invests, and the Fund's ability to pay distributions treated as return-of-capital distributions or as capital gains would be reduced. Imposing a tax on pass-through entities and/or eliminating the use of pass-through taxation entirely could result in three levels of tax – at the MLP level, the Fund level and the shareholder level.

Distributions treated as dividends paid by the Fund to shareholders generally will be taxable as ordinary income, but may qualify as "qualified dividend income." Under federal income tax law, qualified dividend income received by individuals and other noncorporate shareholders is taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains. For a dividend to constitute qualified dividend income, the shareholder must hold the shares paying the dividend for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the Fund distribution goes ex-dividend.

The investment strategy of investing primarily in MLPs and being taxed as a "C" corporation, rather than electing to be taxed as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a relatively new and untested investment strategy for open-end registered investment companies such as the Fund. This strategy involves complicated and in some cases unsettled accounting, tax and net asset and share valuation aspects that cause the Fund to differ significantly from most other open-end registered investment companies. This strategy may therefore result in unexpected and potentially significant accounting, tax and valuation consequences for the Fund and for its shareholders. In addition, accounting, tax and valuation practices in this area are still developing, and there may not always be a clear consensus among industry participants as to the most appropriate approach. The Fund therefore may change these practices over time, which, in turn, could have significant adverse consequences on the Fund and its shareholders.

- MLP Tax Risk. *(Both Funds)*

Much of the benefit that the Funds may derive from their 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, excise tax or other form of tax on its taxable income (currently at a maximum rate of 35%). 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 taxed to the Funds 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) a Fund's basis in its MLP interest; or gain from the sale of a Fund's MLP interest to the extent the distribution exceeds the MLP's earnings and profits and a Fund's basis in its MLP interest. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by a Fund were treated as corporations or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to a Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced, which could cause a material decrease in the NAV of a Fund's shares.

To the extent that a Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP classified as a partnership, a Fund will be required to include in its taxable income a 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 a Fund. The portion of an MLP's distributions to a Fund, which is not derived from the MLP's earnings and profits, generally will not be taxable unless the cash amount (or, in certain cases, the value of marketable securities) distributed exceeds a Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. Distributions received by a Fund from an MLP will reduce a 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 a Fund for tax purposes on the sale of its interest in the MLP. Cash distributions from an MLP to a Fund (and, in certain cases, the value of marketable securities distributed by an MLP to a Fund) in excess of a Fund's basis in the MLP generally will be taxable to a Fund as capital gain. A Fund will not benefit from current favorable federal income tax rates on long-term capital gains because it will be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

Historically, energy and certain other MLPs have been able to offset a significant portion of their taxable income with tax deductions. A Fund will incur a current income tax liability on the portion of its share of the income and gain from each MLP investment that is not offset by its share of the MLPs' tax deductions, by its share of the MLPs' tax credits or by a Fund's net operating loss carryforwards, if any. 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 a Fund could increase a Fund's current tax liability. If the percentage of the income allocated to a Fund that is offset by tax deductions declines, or a Fund's portfolio turnover increases, a Fund could incur increased tax liabilities and the portion of the distributions paid by a 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 distributions to shareholders. If the amount of a Fund distribution to U.S. Shareholders exceeds a 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, 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 a Fund from investments in MLPs in a given year generally will reduce a Fund's taxable income (and earnings and profits), but those deductions may be recaptured in a Fund's taxable income (and earnings and profits) in subsequent years when the MLPs dispose of their assets or when a Fund disposes of its interests in the MLPs. When deductions are recaptured, distributions to a Fund's shareholders may be taxable, even though the shareholders at the time of the distribution might not have held shares in a Fund at the time the deductions were taken by a Fund, and even though a Fund's shareholders at the time of the distribution will not have corresponding economic gain on their shares at the time of the distribution.

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

○ Tax-Related and Financial Reporting Risk. (*Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund*)

The Fund is structured as a "C" corporation and as such, unlike traditional mutual funds, the Fund generally will be subject to U.S. federal and state and local income tax on its taxable income. Deferred income tax liability and/or asset balances represent an estimate of the Fund's potential tax liability and/or asset balances if it were to incur a net operating loss and/or if it were to recognize the unrealized gains in the portfolio. An estimate of deferred tax liability and/or asset balances is dependent upon the Fund's net investment income and unrealized gains on investments and such expenses may vary greatly from year to year depending on the nature of the Fund's investments, the performance of those investments and general market conditions. Therefore, any estimate of deferred income tax liability and/or asset balances cannot be reliably predicted from year to year.

The Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset balances are estimated using estimates of effective tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years such balances are realized. The Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by MLPs regarding the tax characterization of the distributions made by such MLPs, which may not be provided to the Fund on a timely basis, to estimate the Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset balances for purposes

of financial statement reporting and determining its NAV. The Fund's estimates regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances are made in good faith; however, the daily estimate of the Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset balances used to calculate the Fund's NAV could vary dramatically from the Fund's actual tax liability, and, as a result, the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV. From time to time, the Fund may modify its estimates or assumptions regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances as new information becomes available. Modifications of the Fund's estimates or assumptions regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset balances and any applicable valuation allowance, changes in generally accepted accounting principles or related guidance or interpretations thereof, limitations imposed on net operating losses (if any) and changes in applicable tax law could result in increases or decreases in the Fund's NAV, which could be material. Unexpected significant decreases in cash distributions from the Fund's MLP investments or significant declines in the fair value of its investments may change the Fund's assessment regarding the recoverability of its deferred tax assets and may result in a valuation allowance. If a valuation allowance is required to reduce any deferred tax asset in the future, it could have a material impact on the Fund's NAV and results of operations with respect to the Fund's shareholders in the period it is recorded, even though the shareholders at such time might not have held shares in the Fund at the time the deferred tax asset had been established.

○ Tax Estimation/NAV Risk. *(Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund only)*

In calculating the Fund's daily net asset value ("NAV"), the Fund will, among other things, account for its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances. The Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability balance, at the then effective statutory U.S. federal income tax rate (currently 35%) plus an estimated state and local income tax rate, for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by the Fund on interests of MLPs considered to be return of capital and for any net operating gains. Any deferred tax liability balance will reduce the Fund's NAV. The Fund may also accrue a deferred tax asset balance, which reflects an estimate of the Fund's future tax benefit associated with net operating losses and unrealized losses. Any deferred tax asset balance will increase the Fund's NAV. The Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by MLPs, which may not be provided to the Fund on a timely basis, to estimate current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining its NAV. The daily estimate of the Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances used to calculate the Fund's NAV could vary dramatically from the Fund's actual tax liability or benefit, and, as a result, the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability or benefit may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV.

From time to time, the Fund may modify its estimates or assumptions regarding its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances as new information becomes available, which modifications in estimates or assumptions may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV. Shareholders who redeem their shares at a NAV that is based on estimates of the Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances may benefit at the expense of remaining shareholders (or remaining shareholders may benefit at the expense of redeeming shareholders) if the estimates are later revised or ultimately differ from the Fund's actual tax liability and/or asset balances.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

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

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 advisor for the Funds. The Advisor is a newly-formed investment advisor registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and as of the date of this Prospectus, serves only as investment advisor to the Funds. Subject to the supervision of the Funds’ Board of Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for managing the Funds’ investments, executing transactions and providing related administrative services and facilities under an Investment Advisory Agreement between the Funds and the Advisor.

The Advisor has entered into an advisory agreement with each Fund, whereby the Advisor is entitled to receive an annual fee equal to a percentage of each Fund’s average daily net assets as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fee
Recurrent Natural Resources Fund	0.90%
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund	0.90%

In addition to investment advisory fees, each 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.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce each Fund’s fees and/or to make payments to limit Fund expenses until at least November 1, 2018. so that the total annual operating expenses (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund may invest (“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 each Fund do not exceed the following expense ratios:

Fund	Class I
Recurrent Natural Resources Fund	1.25%
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund	1.25%

Waivers and expense payments may be recouped by the Advisor from the Funds, to the extent that overall expenses fall below specified limits, within three years of when the amounts were waived or recouped.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the investment advisory agreement will be available in the Funds’ first semi-annual or annual shareholder report.

Portfolio Managers

Mark Laskin, CFA is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Recurrent Natural Resources Fund, and co-portfolio manager of the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund. Mr. Laskin joined Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC in 2017 and has over 17 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 and co-portfolio manager of the Recurrent Natural Resources Fund. Mr. Olsen joined Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC in 2017 and has over 10 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 Funds’ 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 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 a Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets less 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, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account, on a per class basis, the expenses and fees of a 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 a Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.

Generally, each 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 prices 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.

If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Advisor in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and evaluated by the Board as to the reliability of the fair value method used. In these cases, a Fund's NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair value rather than their market price. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is 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 delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more officers from each of the (i) Fund's management, (ii) administrator, and (iii) Advisor. The team may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

The Funds may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the fair market value of a Fund's securities. In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for a Fund. In computing the NAV, a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 net asset value, or from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

With respect to any portion of a Fund's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund's net asset value is calculated based upon the net asset values 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 each 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 a 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.

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. 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 a Fund by sending a completed application form (the “Application”) to the following address:

Regular/Express/Overnight Mail
[Fund Name]
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha, Nebraska 68130

The USA PATRIOT Act requires financial institutions, including the Funds, 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 a Fund in verifying your identity. Until such verification is made, a Fund may temporarily limit additional share purchases. In addition, a Fund may limit additional share purchases or close an account if it is unable to verify a shareholder’s identity. As required by law, each 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 any 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 a Fund. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund’s behalf. A 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund, please call the Funds 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. Each 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.

Automatic Investment Plan: You may participate in any Fund’s Automatic Investment Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in the respective Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. You may elect to make subsequent investments by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Funds at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) for more information about the respective Fund’s Automatic Investment Plan.

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 any Fund. Each 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.

Each 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 either the Recurrent Natural Resources Fund or the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund. The Funds will not accept payment in cash, including cashier's checks or money orders. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept third party checks, U.S. Treasury checks, credit card checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares.

Note: Gemini Fund Services, LLC, the Funds' transfer agent, will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by a Fund, for any check returned to the transfer agent for insufficient funds.

When Order is Processed: All shares will be purchased at the NAV per share (plus applicable sales charges, if any) next determined after the respective Fund receives your application or request in good order. All requests received in good order by each 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.

Good Order: When making a purchase request, make sure your request is in good order.

"Good order" means your purchase request includes:

- the name of a Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- a completed purchase application or investment stub; and
- check payable to the "Recurrent Natural Resources Fund" or "Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund."

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

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

Redeeming Shares: If you hold shares directly through an account with a 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/Overnight Mail

[Fund Name]

c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha, Nebraska 68130

Redemptions by Telephone: The telephone redemption privilege is automatically available to all new accounts except retirement accounts. If you do not want the telephone redemption privilege, you must indicate this in the appropriate area on your account application or you must write to the applicable Fund and instruct it to remove this privilege from your account. The proceeds, which are equal to number of shares times NAV less any applicable deferred sales charges or redemption fees, will be sent by mail to the address designated on your account or sent electronically, via ACH or wire, directly to your existing account in a bank or brokerage firm in the United States as designated on your application. To redeem by telephone, call the Funds at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773). The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or electronically within three business days after receipt of your telephone instructions. IRA accounts are not redeemable by telephone.

Each Fund reserves the right to suspend the telephone redemption privileges with respect to your account if the name(s) or the address on the account has been changed within the previous 30 days. Neither a Fund, its transfer agent, nor its respective affiliates will be liable for complying with telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine or for any loss, damage, cost or expenses in acting on such telephone instructions and you will be required to bear the risk of any such loss. Each Fund or the transfer agent, or both, will employ reasonable procedures to determine that telephone instructions are genuine. If a Fund and/or the transfer agent do not employ these procedures, they may be liable to you for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. These procedures may include, among others, requiring forms of personal identification prior to acting upon telephone instructions, providing written confirmation of the transactions and/or tape recording telephone instructions.

Redemptions through Broker: If shares of a 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. Each 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.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan: If your individual account, IRA or other qualified plan account has a current account value of at least \$10,000, you may participate in any Fund's Automatic Withdrawal Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money to your bank account from the respective Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers. You may elect to make subsequent withdrawals by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established bank account. Please contact the Funds at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) for more information about the respective Fund's Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

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 Funds' ability to redeem in kind in order to meet shareholder redemption requests. Each 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 a 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 a 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 will not be sent until the check used for your purchase has cleared your bank.

Good Order: Your redemption request will be processed if it is in "good order." To be in good order, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The request should be in writing, unless redeeming by telephone, indicating the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed;
- The request must identify your account number;
- The request should be signed by you and any other person listed on the account, exactly as the shares are registered; and
- If you request that the redemption proceeds be sent to a person, bank or an address other than that of record or paid to someone other than the record owner(s), or if the address was changed within the last 30 days, or if the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$50,000, the signature(s) on the request must be medallion signature guaranteed by an eligible signature guarantor.

When You Need Medallion Signature Guarantees: If you wish to change the bank or brokerage account that you have designated on your account, you may do so at any time by writing to the respective Fund with your signature guaranteed. A medallion signature guarantee assures that a signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account transfers. You will need your signature guaranteed if:

- you request a redemption to be made payable to a person not on record with the applicable Fund;
- you request that a redemption be mailed to an address other than that on record with the applicable Fund;
- the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$50,000;
- any redemption is transmitted by federal wire transfer to a bank other than the bank of record; or
- your address was changed within 30 days of your redemption request.

Signatures may be guaranteed by any eligible guarantor institution (including banks, brokers and dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations). Further documentation will be required to change the designated account if shares are held by a corporation, fiduciary or other organization. *A notary public cannot guarantee signatures.*

Retirement Plans: If you own an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your redemption request whether a Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding.

Low Balances: If at any time your account balance falls below \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts), a 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, a 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.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Funds discourage and do not accommodate market timing. Frequent trading into and out of a Fund can harm the respective 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. Each Fund is designed for long-term investors and is not intended for market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Accordingly, the Funds' 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. Each 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, each Fund seeks to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of the respective 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 a 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.

Each 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 a 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 adviser) from opening new accounts with a Fund or any Funds.

Although each 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 a Fund will be able to identify or limit these activities. Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of a Fund. While each Fund will encourage financial intermediaries to apply the respective Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers who invest indirectly in the respective Fund, each 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, a 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 a 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 a Fund have agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker to the Fund upon request. If a 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.

Recurrent Natural Resources Fund

Net investment income generally consists of interest income and dividends received on investments, less expenses. Dividends from net investment income are generally made at least annually. Capital gain distributions from net profits from the sale of securities are generally made at least annually. A dividend or capital gain distribution paid on shares purchased shortly before that dividend or capital gain distribution was declared will be subject to income taxes.

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. If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if a check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserve the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

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

[Fund Name]
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha, Nebraska 68130

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

The Fund currently anticipates distributing 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. If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if a check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserve the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

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

[Fund Name]
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha, Nebraska 68130

Taxes: The following information is a general summary for U.S. taxpayers. You should rely on your own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, state and local tax consequences regarding your investment in the Funds. Each Fund will distribute substantially all of its income and capital gains to its shareholders every year. In turn, shareholders will be taxed on distributions they receive, unless the shares are held by certain types of tax-exempt organizations or through tax-advantaged accounts (such as 401(k) plan accounts or individual retirement accounts).

A shareholder subject to U.S. federal income tax will be subject to tax on Fund income dividends and capital gain distributions whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional Fund shares. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions will be taxable to the shareholder as either ordinary income or capital gains. Such dividends and distributions also may be subject to state or local taxes.

Recurrent Natural Resources Fund

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. You should consult your tax adviser for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

The Recurrent Natural Resources 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 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 a 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).

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 (or relevant broker or financial adviser) are required to compute and report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information when such shares are sold or exchanged. The Fund has elected to use the average cost method, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different IRS-accepted cost basis method, or choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale or exchange. If your account is held by your broker or other financial adviser, they may select a different cost basis method. In these cases, please contact your broker or other financial adviser to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting requirements apply to them.

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 Funds to withhold a percentage of dividends or redemption or exchange proceeds. The current backup withholding rate is 28%.

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 regulated investment companies such as the Fund, however, certain categories of dividends are exempt from the 30% withholding tax. These generally include dividends attributable to the Funds' net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss), dividends attributable to the Funds' interest income from U.S. obligors and dividends attributable to net short-term capital gains of the Funds.

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 a 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.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisers 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 adviser regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

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. You should consult your tax adviser for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

Because the MLP & Infrastructure Fund will not qualify for the favorable tax treatment applicable to a RIC, the Fund will be liable for federal corporate income taxes on its net income and gain (currently, at a maximum rate of 35%) and also for state and local corporate income taxes and franchise taxes. In addition to those corporate-level taxes, there will also generally be individual-level income taxes applicable to dividends received from the Fund and gains recognized on the sale of Fund shares.

Distributions by the Fund that are attributable to the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits will generally be taxable to you as dividend income, and, if you are an individual investor, that income will be qualified dividend income, which is taxable at capital gains rates, provided that you meet certain holding period requirements. For the capital gains 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.

In the case of shares of the Fund that are owned by a corporation, the dividends from the Fund will generally qualify for the dividends-received deduction in the hands of such a shareholder, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met.

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.

The Fund (or relevant broker or financial adviser) are required to compute and report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information when such shares are sold or exchanged. The Fund has elected to use the average cost method, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different IRS-accepted cost basis method, or choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale or exchange. If your account is held by your broker or other financial adviser, they may select a different cost basis method. In these cases, please contact your broker or other financial adviser to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting requirements apply to them.

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 Funds to withhold a percentage of dividends or redemption or exchange proceeds. The current backup withholding rate is 28%.

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).

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.

In contrast, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in a 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.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisers 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 adviser regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Distributor: Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, located at 17605 Wright Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68130 (the “Distributor”), is the distributor for the shares of each Fund. Northern Lights Distributors, LLC is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). Shares of each 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 a 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, each Fund mails only one copy of the Prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Funds at 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) on days the respective Fund is open for business or contact your financial institution. Each Fund will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations, no financial highlights are available for the Funds at this time. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

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 1-402-895-1600
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What we do

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

Definitions

Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust has no affiliates.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<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>
Joint marketing	<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 Natural Resources Fund
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund**

Advisor	Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC 3801 Kirby Drive, Suite 654 Houston, TX 77098	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	RSM US LLP One South Wacker Drive, Suite 800 Chicago, IL 60606
Custodian	MUFG Union Bank, N.A. 350 California Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	Legal Counsel	Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP One Logan Square, Suite 2000 Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996
Distributor	Northern Lights Distributors, LLC 17605 Wright Street Omaha, NE 68130	Transfer Agent	Gemini Fund Services, LLC 17605 Wright Street, Suite 2 Omaha, NE 68130

Additional information about the Funds is included in the Funds' SAI. The SAI is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Funds' policies and management. Additional information about the Funds' investments will also be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Funds' annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during its last fiscal year.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI and the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, or other information about the Funds, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Funds, please call 1-832-241-5900. The SAI, Annual and Semi-Annual Reports (when available) and other information relating to the Funds can be found, free of charge, at www.recurrentadvisors.com. You may also write to:

[Fund Name]
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha, Nebraska 68130

You may review and obtain copies of each Fund's information at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Please call 1-202-551-8090 for information relating to the operation of the Public Reference Room. Reports and other information about the Funds 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, or by writing the Public Reference Section, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

Investment Company Act File # 811-22718