



**Supplement dated November 20, 2023
to the
Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information
both dated January 31, 2023
Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund**

Effective November 8, 2023 (the “Effective Date”), Mark Brennan no longer serves as a Portfolio Manager to the Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund (the “Fund”). Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, all references to Mark Brennan as a Portfolio Manager in the Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information are deleted in their entirety. Nick Scullion and Eric Bright continue to serve as portfolio managers to the Fund and are jointly responsible for the Fund’s day-to-day management.

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Please retain this supplement with your Statutory Prospectus and SAI.



Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund

Investor Class

CFGVX

**Supplement dated February 2, 2023, to the Statutory Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated January 31, 2023**

With regard to the Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund, the Investor Class (CFGVX) is not yet available for purchase.

* * * * *

Please retain this supplement with your Statutory Prospectus and SAI.



**CROMWELL FORESIGHT GLOBAL
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND**

**Investor Class Shares (CFGVX)
Institutional Class Shares (CFGIX)**

Prospectus

January 31, 2023

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund

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Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The **Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund's** (the "Fund") investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Investor Class	Institutional Class
	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management Fees	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.60%	0.60%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>0.28%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.98%	1.73%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	-0.40%	-0.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	1.58%	1.33%

⁽¹⁾ Because the Fund is new, these expenses are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement, Cromwell Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"), has agreed to waive its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of taxes, leverage, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 1.30% and 1.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares, respectively, through at least January 31, 2025. The operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees"). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for up to 36 months from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 that you then redeem or hold 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 on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years
Investor Class	\$161	\$542
Institutional Class	\$135	\$465

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of sustainable infrastructure companies. The Fund will invest directly in the shares of companies (including listed investment trusts, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), ETFs or units of master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) that, in each case, invest in infrastructure companies and are publicly-traded (listed) on stock exchanges in developed markets, meaning North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific (specifically Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong); and that own and operate real infrastructure or sustainable assets anywhere in the world. Such companies’ revenue streams are typically directly or indirectly supported by long-term government or public sector contracts and government supported initiatives.

The Fund considers a company to be an infrastructure company if it derives at least 50% of its revenue or profits from the ownership or operation of infrastructure assets, such as the physical structures, networks and systems of transportation, energy, water and sewage, medical facilities, government facilities and communication assets.

The Fund defines “sustainable companies” as companies which, through both their business operations and the impact of their products or services, have a positive environmental and/or social effect on their stakeholders. The Fund’s sustainability criteria states that the Fund will only invest in the shares of a company if the Sub-Adviser, in its discretion, considers that the company delivers a net social or environmental benefit. In determining whether a company delivers a net social or environmental gain, the Sub-Adviser will assess company shares based on the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact for business which cover areas including human rights, labor rights, environmental safeguards and combating bribery and corruption. The Sub-Adviser utilizes its own company research and the portfolio manager’s judgment to determine if a company is contributing positively to sustainable development. The Sub-Adviser may but is not obligated to consider external research from third-party providers.

The sustainable infrastructure companies in which the Fund invests will typically own and operate assets in the following infrastructure subsectors: renewable energy generation (e.g., offshore wind, onshore wind, solar energy, and hydro-electricity), core economic infrastructure (e.g., schools, hospitals and transport), property with infrastructure characteristics (e.g., social housing and medical facilities) and digital infrastructure (e.g., data centers and communications towers).

As a “global” Fund, under normal market conditions, the Fund will provide exposure to investments that are economically tied to at least three different countries, not including the U.S. Under normal circumstances, at least 40%, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case at least 30%, of the Fund’s net assets will provide exposure to investments that are economically tied to countries other than the U.S, including depositary receipts. The Fund considers a company to be located outside the U.S. when the company’s primary listing location or headquarters is outside of the U.S. No more than 50% of the Fund by value will be invested in shares of companies that have a primary listing in a single country.

The Fund may also invest in cash for liquidity and cash flow purposes and to pay Fund expenses and redemptions.

Sustainability considerations play an important role in the Sub-Adviser's stock selection process. The Sub-Adviser uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative measurements when determining when a company meets the sustainability criteria. From a qualitative perspective, the Sub-Adviser's due diligence process involves an initial framework driven approach assessing whether a company aligns with the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact ("UNGC") combined with a qualitative assessment on whether the company's strategy, economic activity, and fundamental purpose help to deliver environmental or social benefits. This is assessed on an ongoing basis through continued monitoring and engagement with the company. Ongoing engagement with holdings includes discussions to improve climate-related practices, change sustainability outcomes, and improve disclosures. Furthermore, the Sub-Adviser will undertake continued engagement with the company to ensure that the business model, sustainability strategy, investment strategy, and risk policies continue to align with the initial assessment. From a quantitative perspective, the Sub-Adviser may, but is not obligated to, assess, interpret and evaluate data and analysis provided by external research providers as part of its process. This is an important pillar upon which assessments of the continued compliance of securities to the Fund's sustainability criteria is measured.

The Sub-Adviser continuously tracks the operational performance of the Fund's holdings with a specific focus on impact metrics, ESG performance, and progress against targets and goals. For this purpose, impact metrics include carbon footprint as a proportion of enterprise value, the proportion of a company's activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, violations of the UN Global Compact Principles, and board gender diversity. The Sub-Adviser has developed a data-driven proprietary monitoring system which evaluates holdings across multiple metrics and key performance indicators to enable the identification of relative weaknesses and evaluation of progress over the holding period. This engagement forms part of the ongoing monitoring process. If the Sub-Adviser believes that after initial due diligence, ongoing monitoring, and engagement a security no longer meets the threshold required to match the Fund's sustainability criteria, the Sub-Adviser will not make any further investments in the company and, in an orderly fashion, will seek to sell its investment from such a company in a controlled and orderly manner.

The Sub-Adviser's process in conducting its sustainability assessment involves:

- (1) Summarizing the overall due diligence findings related to sustainability of a company's operations.
- (2) Reviewing assessments of each company's compliance with the ten principles of the UNGC.
- (3) Assessing each asset / sector impact on the environment and society.
- (4) Conducting a review of each company's strategy, sustainability integration and performance.
- (5) Identifying topics during due diligence for specific focus, key performance indicators, and engagement with management.
- (6) Summarizing the process and findings.

The process above includes quantitative and qualitative inputs with the overall goal to identify companies that meet the sustainable investment criteria of complying with the ten UNGC principles and delivering a net environmental and/or social benefit.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- *Infrastructure Companies Risk.* Infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Some of the specific risks that infrastructure companies may be particularly affected by, or subject to, include the following: regulatory risk, technology risk, regional or geographic risk, natural disasters risk, through-put risk, project risk, strategic asset risk, operation risk, customer risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk and financing risk.

In particular, the operations of infrastructure projects are exposed to unplanned interruptions caused by significant catastrophic events, such as cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, floods, explosion, fire, terrorist attack, major plant breakdown, pipeline or electricity line rupture or other disasters. Operational disruption, as well as supply disruption, could adversely impact the cash flows available from these assets.

Further, national and local environmental laws and regulations affect the operations of infrastructure projects. Standards are set by these laws, and regulations are imposed regarding certain aspects of health and environmental quality, and they provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards, and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to remediate and rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are, or were, conducted. These laws and regulations may have a detrimental impact on the financial performance of infrastructure projects.

- *Industrial Sector Risk.* The industrial sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, rapid technological developments, international political and economic developments, environmental issues, tariffs and trade barriers, and tax and governmental regulatory policies. As the demand for, or prices of, industrials increase, the value of the Fund's investments generally would be expected to also increase. Conversely, declines in the demand for, or prices of, industrials generally would be expected to contribute to declines in the value of such securities. Such declines may occur quickly and without warning and may negatively impact the value of the Fund and your investment.
- *Listed Investment Trusts Risk.* Listed investment trusts are investment vehicles organized as trusts that issue a fixed number of shares in an initial public offering, after which their shares trade at market value on an exchange. The net asset value of an investment trust fluctuates due to the valuation changes of the investment securities or assets held by the investment trust (assets denominated in foreign currencies are also subject to the exchange rate fluctuations subject to hedging strategy). However, because the shares of a listed investment trust trade at market value on an exchange, such shares can trade below their net asset value (known as a discount) or above net asset value (known as a premium). Current market uncertainty has pushed investment trusts to the widest discounts in years, and there is a risk that such discounts may continue to widen after the Fund has made an investment. Investment trusts that trade at a discount are not typically able to issue new shares to invest in new assets or securities and may not succeed in conducting accretive investment activity for growth.

- *Sustainable Investment Risk:* The Fund follows a sustainable investment approach by investing in companies that demonstrate a focus on long-term sustainability in their overall strategy and business practices. In pursuing such a strategy, the Fund may forgo opportunities to gain exposure to certain companies, industries or sectors, and may be overweight or underweight in certain industries or sectors relative to its benchmark index, which may cause the Fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those sectors. In addition, since sustainable investing takes into consideration factors beyond traditional financial analysis, the Fund may have fewer investment opportunities available to it than it would have if it did not take into account sustainable criteria for investments. Sustainability-related information provided by issuers and third parties, upon which the portfolio managers may rely, continues to develop, and may be incomplete, inaccurate, use different methodologies, or be applied differently across companies and industries. The Sub-Adviser's criteria of sustainable investing will vary from other managers. Further, the regulatory landscape for sustainable investing in the United States is still developing and future rules and regulations may require the Fund to adapt its investment process. There is also a risk that the companies identified through the investment process may fail to adhere to sustainable business practices, which may result in the Fund choosing to sell a security when it might otherwise be disadvantageous to do so. Further, investors may differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics of a security. As a result, the Fund may invest in securities that do not reflect the beliefs of any particular investor. There is no guarantee that sustainable investments will outperform the broader market on either an absolute or relative basis. There is also no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser will successfully implement strategies or make investments in companies that result in favorable ESG outcomes while enhancing long-term shareholder value and achieving financial returns.
- *Foreign Securities Risk.* Investments in foreign securities may be riskier than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, less liquid trading markets and political and economic developments in foreign countries, may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities may also subject the Fund's investments to changes in currency rates.
- *Risk of Focusing Investment on Region or Country:* Investing a significant portion of assets in one country or region makes the Fund more dependent upon the political and economic circumstances of that particular country or region.

Asia/Pacific Investment Risk. Investments in countries in the Asian/Pacific region will be impacted by the market conditions, legislative or regulatory changes, competition, or political, economic and other developments in Asia or the Pacific. Investments in China, New Zealand, Australia and Singapore may subject the Fund to certain additional risks, including exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), trading halts, imposition of tariffs, limitations on repatriation and differing legal standards.

Eurozone Investment Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (EMU) is comprised of the European Union (EU) members that have adopted the euro currency. By adopting the euro as its currency, a member state relinquishes control of its own monetary policies and is subject to fiscal and monetary controls. EMU members could voluntarily abandon or be forced out of the euro. Such events could impact the

market values of Eurozone and various other securities and currencies, cause redenomination of certain securities into less valuable local currencies and create more volatile and illiquid markets. Certain countries and regions in the EU are experiencing significant financial difficulties. Some of these countries may be dependent on assistance from other European governments and institutions or agencies. One or more countries could depart from the EU, which could weaken the EU and, by extension, its remaining members. For example, the United Kingdom's departure, described in more detail below. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

United Kingdom Investment Risk. Commonly known as "Brexit," the United Kingdom's exit from the EU may result in substantial volatility in foreign exchange markets and may lead to a sustained weakness in the British pound's exchange rate against the United States dollar, the euro and other currencies, which may impact Fund returns. Brexit may destabilize some or all of the other EU member countries and/or the Eurozone. These developments could result in losses to the Fund, as there may be negative effects on the value of the Fund's investments and/or on the Fund's ability to enter into certain transactions or value certain investments, and these developments may make it more difficult for the Fund to exit certain investments at an advantageous time or price.

- *REIT Investment Risk.* The Fund's investments in REITs will, among other things, be subject to many of the same risks as a direct investment in real estate. The stock prices of companies in the real estate industry, including REITs, are typically sensitive to changes in real estate values, property taxes, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use, and rents, as well as the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer.
- *Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.* The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly. The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments (*i.e.*, premium) and may sell shares of ETFs at prices below such net asset value (*i.e.*, discount), and the Fund will likely incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments. Additionally, supply and demand for shares of an ETF or market disruptions may cause the market price of the ETF to deviate from the value of the ETF's investments, which may lead to widening of the bid-ask spread quoted throughout the day and may be exacerbated in less liquid or volatile markets.
- *Other Investment Companies Risk.* Investing in other investment companies subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment companies themselves, including the possibility that the value

of the underlying securities held by an investment company could decrease or an investment company's portfolio becomes illiquid. Additionally, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. To the extent that the Fund invests in other investment companies, investors in the Fund will bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

- *Master Limited Partnership Risk.* Investment in securities of an MLP involves risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations. Accordingly, those MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. Investment in those MLPs may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other investment opportunities. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns.
- *MLP Tax Risk.* 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.
- *Non-Diversified Fund Risk.* The Fund is non-diversified and therefore a greater percentage of holdings may be focused in a small number of issuers or a single issuer, which can place the Fund at greater risk. Notwithstanding the Fund's status as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, which imposes its own diversification requirements that are less restrictive than the requirements applicable to "diversified" investment companies under the 1940 Act.
- *New Fund Risk.* The Fund is new with no operating history, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- *Equity Securities Risk.* Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in a portfolio manager's ability to anticipate such changes that can adversely affect the value of the Fund's holdings.

- *Management Risk.* The investment strategies, practices and risk analysis used by the Sub-Adviser may not produce the desired results.
- *Market Risk.* Market prices of investments held by the Fund may fall rapidly or unpredictably due to a variety of factors, including economic, political, or market conditions, or other factors including terrorism, war, natural disasters and the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, including epidemics or pandemics such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or in response to events that affect particular industries or companies.
- *Recent Market Events Risk.* U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent months and years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic which has resulted in public health issues, business interruptions, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, layoffs, rising unemployment claims, changed travel and social behaviors, and reduced consumer spending. The effects of COVID-19 may lead to a substantial economic downturn or recession in the U.S. and global economies, the recovery from which is uncertain and may last for an extended period of time. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, on national and global economies, individual companies and the financial markets continues to be unpredictable, may result in a high degree of uncertainty for potentially extended periods of time and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.
- *Newer Adviser Risk.* The Fund's adviser is a newly organized investment adviser and has been managing assets since March 2022.

PERFORMANCE

When the Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown here. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.thecromwellfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-855-625-7333.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Adviser

Cromwell Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") is the Fund's investment adviser.

Sub-Adviser

Foresight Group LLP (the "Sub-Adviser") is the Fund's investment sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers

The following portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund:

Nick Scullion, CFA®

Lead Portfolio Manager, Foresight;

Portfolio Manager of the Fund since inception, December 2022.

Mark Brennan

Portfolio Manager, Foresight;

Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund since inception, December 2022.

Eric Bright, CFA®
Portfolio Manager, Foresight;
Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund since inception, December 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares by mail addressed to **Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund**, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by telephone at 1-855-625-7333 (toll free), on any day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading, or through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) approved by the Fund (an “Authorized Intermediary”). You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are permitted if you have previously established these options for your account. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through an Authorized Intermediary should contact the Authorized Intermediary directly.

Minimum Investment Amounts

	<u>Initial Investment</u>	<u>Subsequent Investments</u>
<u>Investor Class</u>		
Regular Accounts	\$2,000	\$100
Individual Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
<u>Institutional Class</u>		
Regular Accounts	\$100,000	\$100
Individual Retirement Accounts	\$25,000	\$100

TAX INFORMATION

A portion of the Fund’s distributions may be taxed as ordinary income unless you are investing through a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. It is anticipated that the majority of the Fund’s distributions may also be taxable as long-term capital gains. You may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from such tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your Financial Professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your Financial Professional or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Investment Strategies, Related Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund will invest primarily in the securities and instruments as described in the summary section of the Fund's Prospectus. This section contains additional information about the Fund's investment strategies and the investment techniques utilized by the Sub-Adviser in managing the Fund, and additional information about the Fund's expenses and performance.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon at least 60-day prior written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of sustainable infrastructure companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, but shareholders would be given at least 60 days' written notice before any such change.

The Fund will invest directly in the shares of companies (including listed investment trusts, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), ETFs or units of master limited partnerships ("MLPs") that, in each case, invest in infrastructure companies and are publicly-traded (listed) on stock exchanges in developed markets, meaning North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific (specifically Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong); and that own and operate real infrastructure or sustainable assets anywhere in the world. Such companies' revenue streams are typically directly or indirectly supported by long-term government or public sector contracts and government supported initiatives.

The Fund's investment in infrastructure-related companies organized as MLPs may include up to 20% of its net assets in MLPs that are not taxed as regular corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The MLPs in which the Fund invests are publicly traded partnerships or limited liability companies engaged, among other things, in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production and mining of minerals and natural resources. MLPs are partnerships the interests of which are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are able to trade on public securities exchanges like shares of a corporation.

The Fund considers a company to be an infrastructure company if it derives at least 50% of its revenue or profits from the ownership or operation of infrastructure assets, such as the physical structures, networks and systems of transportation, energy, water and sewage, medical facilities, government facilities and communication assets.

The Fund defines "sustainable companies" as companies which, through both their business operations and the impact of their products or services, have a positive environmental and/or social effect on their stakeholders. The Fund's sustainability criteria states that the Fund will only invest in the shares of a company if the Sub-Adviser, in its discretion, considers that the company delivers a net social or environmental benefit. In determining whether a company delivers a net social or environmental gain, the Sub-Adviser will assess company shares based on the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact for business which cover areas including human rights, labor rights, environmental safeguards and combating bribery and corruption. The Sub-Adviser utilizes its own company research and the portfolio manager's judgment to determine if a company is contributing positively to sustainable

development. The Sub-Adviser may but is not obligated to consider external research from third-party providers.

The sustainable infrastructure companies in which the Fund invests will typically own and operate assets in the following infrastructure subsectors: renewable energy generation (e.g., offshore wind, onshore wind, solar energy, and hydro-electricity), core economic infrastructure (e.g., schools, hospitals and transport), property with infrastructure characteristics (e.g., social housing and medical facilities) and digital infrastructure (e.g., data centers and communications towers).

As a “global” Fund, under normal market conditions, the Fund will provide exposure to investments that are economically tied to at least three different countries, not including the U.S. Under normal circumstances, at least 40%, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case at least 30%, of the Fund’s net assets will provide exposure to investments that are economically tied to countries other than the U.S, including depositary receipts. The Fund considers a company to be located outside the U.S. when the company’s primary listing location or headquarters is outside of the U.S. No more than 50% of the Fund by value will be invested in shares of companies that have a primary listing in a single country.

The Fund may also invest in cash for liquidity and cash flow purposes and to pay Fund expenses and redemptions.

Sustainability considerations play an important role in the Sub-Adviser’s stock selection process. The Sub-Adviser uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative measurements when determining when a company meets the sustainability criteria. From a qualitative perspective, the Sub-Adviser’s due diligence process involves an initial framework driven approach assessing whether a company aligns with the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact (“UNGC”) combined with a qualitative assessment on whether the company’s strategy, economic activity, and fundamental purpose help to deliver environmental or social benefits. This is assessed on an ongoing basis through continued monitoring and engagement with the company. Ongoing engagement with holdings includes discussions to improve climate-related practices, change sustainability outcomes, and improve disclosures. Furthermore, the Sub-Adviser will undertake continued engagement with the company to ensure that the business model, sustainability strategy, investment strategy, and risk policies continue to align with the initial assessment. From a quantitative perspective, the Sub-Adviser may, but is not obligated to, assess, interpret and evaluate data and analysis provided by external research providers as part of its process. This is an important pillar upon which assessments of the continued compliance of securities to the Fund’s sustainability criteria is measured.

The Sub-Adviser continuously tracks the operational performance of the Fund’s holdings with a specific focus on impact metrics, ESG performance, and progress against targets and goals. For this purpose, impact metrics include carbon footprint as a proportion of enterprise value, the proportion of a company’s activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, violations of the UN Global Compact Principles, and board gender diversity. The Sub-Adviser has developed a data-driven proprietary monitoring system which evaluates holdings across multiple metrics and key performance indicators to enable the identification of relative weaknesses and evaluation of progress over the holding period. This engagement forms part of the ongoing monitoring process. If the Sub-Adviser believes that after initial due diligence, ongoing monitoring, and engagement a security no longer meets the threshold required to match the Fund’s sustainability criteria, the Sub-Adviser will not make any further investments in the company and, in an orderly fashion, will seek to sell its investment from such a company in a controlled and orderly manner.

The Sub-Adviser maintains a database used to monitor companies on a standalone basis, within their sector, and relative to peers and industry leaders. Those data points include:

- security information,
- external third-party ESG ratings,
- environmental data (such as portfolio weighted carbon footprint, emissions reduction initiatives, and waste reduction policies)
- social, including UNGC Principles (such as Human Rights Policies, Policy Against Child Labor, Modern Slavery Statement), human capital (such as employee engagement surveys and whistleblowing policies), community impact, product responsibility (such as health and safety policies and training policies)
- governance, including Board performance and compensation for executives.

The Sub-Adviser's process in conducting its sustainability assessment involves:

1. **Sustainability overview** — Prepare a summary of overall due diligence findings related to sustainability and overview of company operations.
2. **United Nations Global Compact Assessment overview** — Review evidence-based assessment of each company's compliance with the ten principles of the UNGC following company due diligence meetings, regulatory filings, and review of policies and procedures.
3. **Net Social and/or Environmental Benefit overview** — Assess each asset / sector impact on the environment and society. Each asset / sector is given a rating of "positive," "neutral," or "negative." Evidence for each assessment is provided and the weight of the asset is included in the assessment. Percentage weightings of each asset type / sector are used to determine net benefit.
4. **Qualitative Review overview** — Conduct a holistic review of each company's own strategy, sustainability integration and performance on a standalone basis, within their sector and relative to peers and industry leaders.
5. **Future Areas to Re-assess overview** — Identify topics during due diligence for specific focus, key performance indicators, and engagement with management.
6. **Conclusion overview** — Summarize the process and findings.

The process above includes quantitative and qualitative inputs with the overall goal to identify companies that meet the sustainable investment criteria of complying with the ten UNGC principles and delivering a net environmental and/or social benefit. Key performance indicators for individual companies may include specific goals (e.g., a company may commit to signing up to the UNGC and that would be a specific and measurable KPI with a quantitative, binary outcome). Some KPIs require more assessment and context.

The Fund may have significant investments in securities of companies within the same economic sector, such as the Industrials Sector. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in a small group of issuers or in any one issuer compared to a diversified fund can.

Additional Information about the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

Other Important Information About the Fund and Its Investment Strategies and Risks

In addition to the principal investment strategies described in this Prospectus, the Fund may also make other types of investments, and, therefore, may be subject to other risks.

Temporary Defensive Measures, Cash or Similar Investments

From time to time, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in money market securities, cash, or cash equivalents as a temporary defensive measure in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. The Fund may also invest in cash for liquidity and cash flow purposes and to pay Fund expenses and redemptions. These temporary defensive measures may be inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies. The Fund may not be able to achieve its stated investment objective while taking these defensive measures. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' management fees and operational expenses.

Principal Risks

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time that you are willing to leave your money invested and the amount of risk that you are willing to take. In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** Information about the Fund's objective, principal investment strategies, investment practices and principal risks appears at the beginning of this Prospectus. Additional information about the investment practices of the Fund and risks pertinent to these practices is included in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The information below describes in greater detail the other risks pertinent to the Fund. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Infrastructure Companies Risk. Infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Some of the specific risks that infrastructure companies may be particularly affected by, or subject to, include the following: regulatory risk, technology risk, regional or geographic risk, natural disasters risk, through-put risk, project risk, strategic asset risk, operation risk, customer risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk and financing risk.

In particular, the operations of infrastructure projects are exposed to unplanned interruptions caused by significant catastrophic events, such as cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, floods, explosion, fire, terrorist attack, major plant breakdown, pipeline or electricity line rupture or other disaster. Operational disruption, as well as supply disruption, could adversely impact the cash flows available from these assets.

Further, national and local environmental laws and regulations affect the operations of infrastructure projects. Standards are set by these laws and regulations are imposed regarding certain aspects of health and environmental quality, and they provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards, and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to remediate and rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are, or were, conducted. These laws and regulations may have a detrimental impact on the financial performance of infrastructure projects.

Other factors that may affect the operations of infrastructure companies include difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets, inexperience with and potential losses resulting from a developing deregulatory environment, increased susceptibility to terrorist acts or political actions, and general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure assets.

Industrial Sector Risk. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this sector rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Listed Investment Trusts Risk. Listed investment trusts are investment vehicles organized as trusts that issue a fixed number of shares in an initial public offering, after which their shares trade at market value on an exchange. The net asset value of an investment trust fluctuates due to the valuation changes of the investment securities or assets held by the investment trust (assets denominated in foreign currencies are also subject to the exchange rate fluctuations subject to hedging strategy). However, because the shares of a listed investment trust trade at market value on an exchange, such shares can trade below their net asset value (known as a discount) or above net asset value (known as a premium). The more an investment trust falls out of favor and the less demand there is for its shares, the lower the price those selling shares of the trust may have to accept in order to liquidate their position; conversely, purchasers of shares may take advantage of such discount. Current market uncertainty has pushed investment trusts to the widest discounts in years, and there is a risk that such discounts may continue to widen after the Fund has made an investment. Investment trusts that trade at a discount are not typically able to issue new shares to invest in new assets or securities and may not succeed in conducting accretive investment activity for growth. In addition to these risks, when the Fund invests in a listed investment trust it is subject to the risks described herein with respect to investments in other investment companies generally, including that shareholders of the Fund will indirectly bear their proportionate share of fees and expenses of the investment trust, as well as commissions in connection with its purchase and sale of shares.

Sustainable Considerations Risk: The Fund follows a sustainable investment approach by investing in companies that demonstrate a focus on long-term sustainability in their overall strategy and business practices. In pursuing such a strategy, the Fund may forgo opportunities to gain exposure to certain companies, industries or sectors, and may be overweight or underweight in certain industries or sectors relative to its benchmark index, which may cause the Fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those sectors. In addition, since sustainable investing takes into consideration factors beyond traditional financial analysis, the Fund may have fewer investment opportunities available to it than it would have if it did not take into account sustainable criteria for investments. Sustainability-related information provided by issuers and third parties, upon which the portfolio managers may rely, continues to develop, and may be incomplete, inaccurate, use different methodologies, or be applied differently across companies and industries. The Sub-Adviser's criteria of sustainable investing will vary from other managers. Further, the regulatory landscape for sustainable investing in the United States is still developing and future rules and regulations may require the Fund to adapt its investment process. There is also a risk that the companies identified through the investment process may fail to adhere to sustainable business practices, which may result in the Fund choosing to sell a security when it might otherwise be disadvantageous to do so. Further, investors may differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics of a security. As a result, the Fund may invest in securities that do not reflect the beliefs of any particular investor. There is no guarantee that sustainable investments will outperform the broader market on either an absolute or relative basis. There is also no guarantee that the

Sub-Adviser will successfully implement strategies or make investments in companies that result in favorable ESG outcomes while enhancing long-term shareholder value and achieving financial returns.

Foreign Securities Risk. Generally, foreign securities are issued by companies organized outside the U.S. and are traded primarily in markets outside the U.S., but foreign debt securities may be traded on bond markets or over-the-counter markets in the U.S. Foreign securities may be more difficult to sell than U.S. securities. Investments in foreign securities may involve difficulties in receiving or interpreting financial and economic information, possible imposition of taxes, higher brokerage and custodian fees, possible currency exchange controls or other government restrictions, including possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits or assets. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. There may also be difficulty in invoking legal protections across borders.

Risk of Focusing Investment on Region or Country. Investing a significant portion of assets in one country or region makes the International Fund more dependent upon the political and economic circumstances of that particular country or region.

Eurozone Investment Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (EMU) is comprised of the European Union (EU) members that have adopted the euro currency. By adopting the euro as its currency, a member state relinquishes control of its own monetary policies and is subject to fiscal and monetary controls. EMU members could voluntarily abandon or be forced out of the euro. Such events could impact the market values of Eurozone and various other securities and currencies, cause redenomination of certain securities into less valuable local currencies and create more volatile and illiquid markets. As a result, European countries are significantly affected by fiscal and monetary controls implemented by the EMU. The euro currency may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the various economies that comprise the EMU and Europe generally. Certain countries and regions in the EU are experiencing significant financial difficulties. Some of these countries may be dependent on assistance from other European governments and institutions or agencies. Assistance may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms or reaching a certain level of performance. Failure to reach those objectives or an insufficient level of assistance could result in an economic downturn that could significantly affect the value of investments in those and other European countries. One or more countries could depart from the EU, which could weaken the EU and, by extension, its remaining members. For example, the United Kingdom's departure, described in more detail below. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Asia/Pacific Investment Risk. Investments in countries in the Asian/Pacific region will be impacted by the market conditions, legislative or regulatory changes, competition, or political, economic and other developments in Asia or the Pacific. Investments in China, New Zealand, Australia and Singapore may subject the Fund to certain additional risks, including exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), trading halts, imposition of tariffs, limitations on repatriation and differing legal standards. Hong Kong is one of the most significant global financial centers. Since 1997, when Great Britain transferred control of Hong Kong to the Chinese mainland government, Hong Kong has been a special administrative district of China but is governed by a regulatory scheme called the "Basic Law" designed to preserve autonomy in most matters (excluding defense and foreign affairs) until 2047. China has contractually

committed that it will not alter Hong Kong's autonomy before 2047. Currently, Hong Kong is undergoing a period of political and social unrest relating to extradition treaties proposed in 2019. If China were to exercise authority to impose changes in Hong Kong, Hong Kong's economy and shares of companies trading on Hong Kong's securities markets would be adversely affected.

United Kingdom Investment Risk. Commonly known as "Brexit," the United Kingdom's exit from the EU may result in substantial volatility in foreign exchange markets and may lead to a sustained weakness in the British pound's exchange rate against the United States dollar, the euro and other currencies, which may impact fund returns. Brexit may destabilize some or all of the other EU member countries and/or the Eurozone. These developments could result in losses to the International Fund, as there may be negative effects on the value of the Fund's investments and/or on the Fund's ability to enter into certain transactions or value certain investments, and these developments may make it more difficult for the International Fund to exit certain investments at an advantageous time or price. Such events could result from, among other things, increased uncertainty and volatility in the United Kingdom, the EU and other financial markets; fluctuations in asset values; fluctuations in exchange rates; decreased liquidity of investments located, traded or listed within the United Kingdom, the EU or elsewhere; changes in the willingness or ability of financial and other counterparties to enter into transactions or the price and terms on which other counterparties are willing to transact; and/or changes in legal and regulatory regimes to which fund investments are or become subject.

REIT Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in REITs will, among other things, be subject to many of the same risks as a direct investment in real estate. The stock prices of companies in the real estate industry, including REITs, are typically sensitive to changes in real estate values, property taxes, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use, and rents, as well as the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer.

In general, real estate values are affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. REITs also depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders and are subject to the risk of failing to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). Qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that an entity in which the Fund invests with the expectation that it will be taxed as a REIT will, in fact, qualify as a REIT. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be taxed as a corporation, and thus, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. Dividends paid by REITs may not receive preferential tax treatment afforded other dividends.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk. To the extent the Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, the Fund may invest in shares of ETFs. ETFs are investment companies that trade like stocks. The price of an ETF is derived from and based upon the securities held by the ETF. However, like stocks, shares of ETFs are not traded at NAV, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of an ETF is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of a traditional common stock, except that the pricing mechanism for an ETF is based on a basket of securities. Thus, the risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's

investment in ETFs. ETFs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly. The Fund may from time to time invest in ETFs, primarily as a means of gaining exposure for its portfolio to the market without investing in individual securities, particularly in the context of managing cash flows into the Fund.

The Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which allows a fund to invest in other funds, including ETFs, in excess of the limits imposed by Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions specified in the Rule.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including open-end funds and ETFs. See “Exchange-Traded Funds Risk” above.

The Fund may purchase the securities of another investment company to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular asset class. The Fund might also purchase shares of another investment company to gain exposure to the securities in the investment company’s portfolio at times when the Fund may not be able to buy those securities directly. Any investment in another investment company would be consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and investment program.

The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investment directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund’s performance. In addition, because ETFs trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual NAV of their portfolio securities and their shares may have greater volatility because of the potential lack of liquidity.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Investments in securities of an MLP involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP’s general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner’s right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations. Accordingly, those MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. Investment in those MLPs may restrict the Fund’s ability to take advantage of other investment opportunities. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns.

In addition, the use of capital to seek to increase incentive distribution payments to the general partner may conflict with the interests of limited partners. Generally, incentive distribution payments involve the general partner receiving an increasing progressive share of MLP distributions. Although limited partners will receive an increased total distribution if the general partner achieves its incentive benchmarks, the percentage of the increased distribution received by the limited partners generally decreases at each benchmark level. As a result, any increased risk associated with the management of the MLP for the purpose of increasing distributions may not correspond with the incremental benefit received by the limited partners.

MLP Tax Risk. Much of the benefit that the Fund may derive from its investment in equity securities of MLPs is a result of MLPs generally being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner of a

partnership, in computing its U.S. federal income tax liability, must include its allocable share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and tax credits. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax, excise tax or other form of tax on its taxable income (currently at a rate of 21% for federal corporate income tax). 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 Fund as: dividend income, to the extent it is from the MLP's earnings and profits; return of capital, to the extent the MLP's distributions are not paid from its earnings and profits and to the extent of (and in reduction of) the Fund's basis in its MLP interest; or gain from the sale of the Fund's MLP interest to the extent the distribution exceeds the MLP's earnings and profits and the Fund's basis in its MLP interest. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced, which could cause a material decrease in the NAV of the Fund's shares.

To the extent that the Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP classified as a partnership, the Fund will be required to include in its taxable income the Fund's allocable share of the income, gains, losses and deductions recognized by each such MLP and take into account its allocable share of the MLP's tax credits, regardless of whether the MLP distributes cash to the Fund. The portion of an MLP's distributions to the Fund, which is not derived from the MLP's earnings and profits, generally will not be taxable unless the cash amount (or, in certain cases, the value of marketable securities) distributed exceeds the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. Distributions received by the Fund from an MLP will reduce the Fund's adjusted basis in its interest in the MLP, but not below zero. A reduced basis generally will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes on the sale of its interest in the MLP. Cash distributions from an MLP to the Fund (and, in certain cases, the value of marketable securities distributed by an MLP to the Fund) in excess of the Fund's basis in the MLP generally will be taxable to the Fund as capital gain. The 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. The 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 the 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 the Fund could increase the Fund's current tax liability. If the percentage of the income allocated to the Fund that is offset by tax deductions declines, or the Fund's portfolio turnover increases, the Fund could incur increased tax liabilities and the portion of the distributions paid by the Fund that is treated as tax-deferred return of capital would be reduced and the portion treated as taxable dividend income would be increased. This generally would result in lower after-tax distributions to shareholders. If the amount of a Fund distribution to U.S. Shareholders exceeds the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of, and in reduction of, U.S. Shareholder's tax basis in the shares, and thereafter as capital gain. Any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if such U.S. Shareholder has held the applicable shares for more than one year. The portion of the distribution received by the U.S. Shareholder from the Fund that constitutes a return of

capital will decrease the U.S. Shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares (but not below zero), which will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the U.S. Shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares.

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

The portion of the distributions received by the 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. The Fund's tax liability will not be known until the 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 the Fund's NAV. The payment of corporate income taxes imposed on the Fund will decrease cash available for distribution to shareholders.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Funds that are non-diversified can invest a greater percentage of their assets in a single issuer or a group of issuers, and, as a result, may be subject to greater credit, market, and other risks than a diversified fund. The poor performance by a single issuer may have a greater impact on the performance of a non-diversified fund than a diversified fund. A non-diversified fund's shares tend to be more volatile than shares of a diversified fund and are more susceptible to the risks of focusing investments in a small number of issuers or industries, and the risks of a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence. Notwithstanding the Fund's status as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, which imposes its own diversification requirements that are less restrictive than the requirements applicable to "diversified" investment companies under the 1940 Act. The Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company may limit its pursuit of its investment strategy and its investment strategy could limit its ability to so qualify.

New Fund Risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. Liquidation of the Fund can be initiated without shareholder approval by the Board of Trustees if it determines that liquidation is in the best interest of shareholders. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares.

Equity Securities Risk. Publicly held corporations may raise needed cash by issuing or selling equity securities to investors. When the Fund buys the equity securities of a corporation it becomes a part owner of the issuing corporation. Equity securities may be bought on domestic stock exchanges, foreign stock

exchanges, or in the over-the-counter market. There are many different types of equity securities, including (without limitation) common stocks, preferred stocks, ADRs, and real estate investment trusts.

Investors buy equity securities to make money through dividend payments and/or selling them for more than they paid. The risks involved with investing in equity securities include (without limitation):

- Changing economic conditions: Equity securities may fluctuate as a result of general economic conditions, including changes in interest rates.
- Industry and company conditions: Certain industries or individual companies may come in and out of favor with investors. In addition, changing technology and competition may make the equity securities of a company or industry more volatile.
- Security selection: A portfolio manager may not be able to consistently select equity securities that appreciate in value or anticipate changes that can adversely affect the value of the Fund's holdings. Investments in smaller and mid-size companies may be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

Management Risk. The investment strategies, practices and risk analysis used by the Sub-Adviser may not produce the desired results. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Sub-Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment in the Fund may vary with the effectiveness of the Sub-Adviser's research, analysis and asset allocation among portfolio securities. If the Sub-Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

Various techniques can be used to increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices or other factors that affect security values. These practices can be used in an attempt to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the Fund's portfolio of investments. If the Sub-Adviser judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of the Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Market Risk: The value of the securities in which the Fund invests may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the financial markets, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the Fund makes. Also, there is the risk that the price(s) of one or more of the securities or other instruments in the Fund's portfolio will fall or will fail to rise. Many factors can adversely affect a security's performance, including both general financial market conditions and factors related to a specific company, government, industry, country, or geographic region. Extraordinary events, including extreme economic or political conditions, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, and other factors can lead to volatility in local, regional, or global markets, which can result in market losses that may be substantial. The impact of one of these types of events may be more pronounced in certain regions, sectors, industries, or asset classes in which the Fund invests, or it may be pervasive across the global financial markets. The timing and occurrence of future market disruptions cannot be predicted, nor can the impact that government interventions, if any, adopted in response to such disruptions may have on the investment strategies of the Fund or the markets in which the Fund invests.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced volatility in recent months and years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors, including the impact of the

coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic, which has at times resulted in a public health crisis, business interruptions, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, layoffs, rising unemployment claims, changed travel and social behaviors and reduced consumer spending. The effects of COVID-19 may lead to a substantial economic downturn or recession in the U.S. and global economies, the recovery from which is uncertain and may last for an extended period of time. Uncertainties regarding interest rates, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions have also contributed to market volatility. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. In particular, a rise in protectionist trade policies, slowing global economic growth, risks associated with epidemic and pandemic diseases, risks associated with the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, the risk of trade disputes, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. Continuing market volatility as a result of recent market conditions or other events may have adverse effects on your account.

Newer Adviser Risk. The Adviser registered with the SEC in July 2021 and has managed mutual funds since March 2022. Mutual funds and their advisers are subject to restrictions and limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing a mutual fund from which to judge the newly-formed Adviser and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI and on the Fund's website at www.thecromwellfunds.com.

Management of the Fund

The Adviser

The Fund has entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Adviser, Cromwell Investment Advisors, LLC, located at 810 Gleneagles Court, Suite 106, Baltimore, Maryland 21286. Cromwell registered as an investment adviser with the SEC in July 2021 and is dedicated to managing mutual funds.

The Adviser has overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund. For its services, the Fund will pay the Adviser a management fee that is calculated at an annual rate of 0.85% of its average daily net assets, to be paid monthly.

The Adviser is authorized to delegate certain of its duties with respect to the Fund to one or more sub-advisers. The Adviser has engaged Foresight Group LLP ("Foresight" or the "Sub-Adviser") pursuant to this authority and has delegated day-to-day management of the Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies to the Sub-Adviser. The Adviser is also responsible for determining the portion of the Fund's assets to be managed by any given sub-adviser and reallocating those assets as necessary from time to time.

The Adviser retains overall responsibility for the management and investment of the assets of the Fund. In this capacity, the Adviser develops the overall investment strategy for the Fund and plays an active role in overseeing, monitoring and reviewing the Sub-Adviser in the performance of its duties. The Adviser monitors the investment performance of the Sub-Adviser and also evaluates the portfolio management

teams to determine whether its investment activities remain consistent with the Fund's investment objectives, strategies and policies. The Adviser supervises all compliance functions related to the operation of the Fund and the Sub-Adviser's management of the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser also monitors changes that may impact the Sub-Adviser's overall business and regularly performs due diligence reviews of the Sub-Adviser. In addition, the Adviser obtains detailed, comprehensive information concerning the Sub-Adviser's performance and Fund operations and provides regular reports on these matters to the Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Board of Trustees").

Discussions regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements for the Fund will be available in the Fund's first semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ending June 30, 2023.

Manager-of-Managers Arrangement

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. This requirement also applies to the appointment of sub-advisers to the Fund. The Trust and the Adviser will apply for exemptive relief from the SEC (the "Order"), which will permit the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the independent members of the Board, to hire, and to modify any existing or future sub-advisory agreement with, unaffiliated sub-advisers and affiliated sub-advisers, including sub-advisers that are wholly-owned subsidiaries (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Adviser or its parent company and sub-advisers that are partially-owned by, or otherwise affiliated with, the Adviser or its parent company (the "Manager-of-Managers Structure"). The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing a Fund's sub-advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement, subject to oversight by the Board. Assuming the Order is granted, it will also provide relief from certain disclosure obligations with regard to sub-advisory fees. With this relief, the Fund may elect to disclose the aggregate fees payable to the Adviser and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with Adviser or its parent company, other than wholly-owned sub-advisers. The Order will be subject to various conditions, including that the Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the exemptive order within 90 days of hiring a new sub-adviser. The Fund may also rely on any other current or future laws, rules or regulatory guidance from the SEC or its staff applicable to the Manager-of-Managers Structure. The sole initial shareholder of the Fund has approved the operation of the Fund under a Manager-of-Managers Structure with respect to any affiliated or unaffiliated sub-adviser, including in the manner that is permitted by the Order.

The Manager-of-Managers Structure will enable the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Fund under the Manager-of-Managers Structure will not permit management fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to the Sub-Adviser or material changes to sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change. There is no assurance the Order will be granted.

The Adviser and its affiliates may have other relationships, including significant financial relationships, with current or potential sub-advisers or their affiliates, which may create a conflict of interest. However, in making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser considers the sub-adviser's investment process, risk management, and historical performance with the goal of retaining sub-advisers for the Fund that the Adviser believes are skilled and can deliver appropriate risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle. The Adviser does

not consider any other relationship it or its affiliates may have with a sub-adviser or its affiliates, and the Adviser discloses to the Board the nature of any material relationships it has with a sub-adviser or its affiliates when making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement.

The Sub-Adviser

The Fund's Sub-Adviser is Foresight Group LLP. Foresight is located at The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SG, United Kingdom. Foresight was founded in 1984 and is a leading listed infrastructure and private equity investment manager with a long-established focus on ESG and sustainability-led strategies. Foresight Group Holdings Ltd listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange in February 2021 and operates from 13 offices across seven countries in Europe and Australia. As of December 31, 2022, Foresight had assets under management of approximately \$14.88 billion.

Subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Sub-Adviser is responsible for managing the Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies and for making decisions with respect to and placing orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities. The Sub-Adviser also maintains related records for the Fund. For its services, the Adviser will pay the Sub-Adviser a management fee. The management fee paid to the Sub-Adviser is paid by the Adviser and not the Fund.

Similarly Managed Account Historical Performance

The following table sets forth historical performance information for three UCITS Funds (Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) managed by the Sub-Adviser that have substantially similar investment objectives, policies, strategies, risks and investment restrictions, and are subject to the same sustainability criteria, as the Fund (the "Composite"). A UCITS Fund is an investment fund that invests in liquid assets and can be distributed publicly to retail investors across the EU. The Composite includes all accounts managed or advised by the Sub-Adviser with substantially similar investment objectives, policies and strategies as the Fund.

The Composite's performance is provided to illustrate the past performance of the Sub-Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts as measured against a broad based securities market index, and does not represent the historical performances of the Fund. The UCITS Funds that are included in the Composite are separate and distinct from the Fund; the performance of the Composite is not intended as a substitute for the Fund's performance and should not be considered a prediction of the future performance of the Fund or of the Sub-Adviser. The Fund's performance will vary significantly from the performance of the Composite.

The Composite returns are presented after the deduction of all fees and expenses, including investment advisory fees, brokerage commissions and execution costs. The Composite does not reflect any sales loads or placement fees; as such fees are not assessed on the UCITS Funds that are included in the Composite. The UCITS Funds in the Composite have different fees, expenses and cash flows than the Fund, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund in relation to the Composite. The actual fees and expenses of the UCITS Funds that are included in the Composite are lower than the anticipated operating expenses of the Fund and, accordingly, the performance results for the Composite would have been lower using the Fund's expense structure.

The UCITS Funds that are included in the Composite are not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act or Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. If the UCITS Funds that are included in the Composite had been registered under the 1940 Act, their performance may have been adversely affected.

Investors should be aware that the method for computing historical performance information for the Composite differs from the SEC's method for computing the historical performance of the Fund. Composite performance was calculated using an equally weighted basket of each account, with each account being included in the Composite at the inception of the account.

Annual Returns

Period	Composite Total Returns	S&P Global Infrastructure Index
06/03/2019-12/31/2019	20.36%	10.83%
01/01/2020-12/31/2020	31.97%	-5.80%
01/01/2021-12/31/2021	-3.07%	11.75%
01/01/2022-06/30/2022	-14.45%	-0.52%
06/03/2019-06/30/2022	31.72%	16.08%

Composite Average Annual Returns as of December 31, 2021

	1 Year	Since Inception June 3, 2019
Composite Returns	11.75%	26.28%
S&P Global Infrastructure Index	-3.07%	8.70%

Composite performance is reported in U.S. dollars. Within the Composite, accounts are denominated in Sterling, Euros and U.S. dollars. Composite performance will differ from account performance due to the translation of returns into U.S. dollars.

Portfolio Managers

Nick Scullion is the lead manager of the Fund, and Mark Brennan and Eric Bright, CFA® are co-managers of the Fund. The portfolio managers are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Scullion and Mr. Brennan are partners of the Sub-Adviser, having joined in 2017, and have acted of managers of the strategy since inception in 2019. Both Mr. Scullion and Mr. Brennan joined Foresight Group to launch its public equities capability, and have served as portfolio managers on a UK fund since its inception in December 2017. Mr. Bright is a Senior Investment Manager who joined the Sub-Adviser in 2019. He has co-managed the strategy since 2021. Previous to joining Foresight Group, Mr. Bright worked at Reyker Securities for over five years managing discretionary portfolios and a listed real asset strategy.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities in the Fund.

Fund Expenses

The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividends or interest expenses on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses, extraordinary expenses, shareholder servicing fees and any other class-specific expenses) to 1.30% and 1.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares, respectively, through at least January 31, 2025. The operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only

by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for up to 36 months from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Shareholder Information

Choosing a Share Class

Below is information about the manner in which the Fund offers shares.

The Fund offers Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares. The different classes represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and may have different share prices as outlined below. Each class of shares has different expenses and distribution arrangements to provide for different investment needs. You should always discuss the suitability of your investment with your broker-dealer or financial professional.

	Investor Class	Institutional Class
Initial sales charge	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 12 months of purchase)	None	None
Ongoing distribution and/or shareholder service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Conversion feature ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes
Purchase maximum	None	None

⁽¹⁾ See the section titled "Shareholder Information - Converting Shares" for more information on the voluntary and/or automatic conversions that apply to each share class and the impact such conversion may have on the fees and expenses of your shares.

Investor Class Shares. Investor Class shares of the Fund are retail shares that are subject to a Rule 12b-1 distribution fee of 0.25% on an annual basis. Investment minimums may be waived for wrap fee programs.

Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class shares of the Fund are offered for sale at NAV, without the imposition of a sales charge. Institutional Class shares also pay lower annual expenses than the Fund's Investor Class shares. Investment minimums may be waived for wrap fee programs. Institutional Class shares are available to the following:

- certain IRAs if the amounts invested represent rollover distributions from investments by any of the retirement plans invested in the Fund;
- certain financial institutions, endowments, foundations, government entities or corporations investing on their own behalf;
- existing Institutional Class shareholders;
- Trustees of the Trust, former Fund trustees, employees of affiliates of the Fund and the Adviser and other individuals who are affiliated with the Fund (this also applies to any spouse, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and in-laws of those mentioned) and Adviser affiliate employee benefit plans; and

- wrap fee programs of certain broker-dealers. Please consult your financial representative to determine if your wrap fee program is subject to additional or different conditions or fees.

Share Price

The price of a Fund's shares is the Fund's NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets, less its liabilities, by the number of its shares outstanding. In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. The NAV for the Fund is calculated at the close of regular trading on the NYSE which is generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. The NAV will not be calculated on days on which the NYSE is closed for trading. If the NYSE closes early, the Fund will calculate its NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. If an emergency exists as permitted by the SEC, the NAV may be calculated at a different time.

Each equity security owned by the Fund, including shares of closed-end funds, that is listed on a national securities exchange, except portfolio securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ"), is valued at its last sale price on that exchange at the close of that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. If a security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price on the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Portfolio securities listed on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"), which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security is valued at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and asked prices at the close of the exchange on such day the latest sales price on the "composite market" for the day such security is being valued. The composite market is defined as the consolidation of the trade information provided by national securities and foreign exchanges and over-the-counter ("OTC") markets as published by an approved independent pricing service ("Pricing Service").

Exchange traded options are valued at the composite price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes. If there are no trades for the option on a given business day composite option pricing calculates the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded. Option contracts on securities, currencies and other financial instruments traded in the OTC market with less than 180 days remaining until their expiration are valued at the evaluated price provided by the broker-dealer with which the option was traded. Option contracts on securities, currencies and other financial instruments traded in the OTC market with 180 days or more remaining until their expiration are valued at the prices provided by a recognized independent broker-dealer.

Debt securities, including short-term instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the mean in accordance with prices supplied by a Pricing Service. Pricing Services may use various valuation methodologies such as the mean between the bid and ask prices, matrix pricing method or other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. When the price of a debt security is not available from a Pricing Service, the most recent quotation obtained from one or more broker-dealers known to follow the issue will be obtained. Quotations will be valued at the mean between the bid and the offer. Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Any discount or premium is accreted or amortized using the constant yield method until maturity.

Money market funds, demand notes and repurchase agreements are valued at cost. If cost does not represent current market value, the securities will be priced at fair value.

If market quotations are not readily available, any security or other asset will be valued at its fair value as determined under fair value pricing procedures adopted by the Adviser. These fair value pricing

procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market or world events cause the Sub-Adviser to believe that the security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that Fund shares are accurately priced. The Board has designated the Adviser as its "valuation designee" under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight.

When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, it is possible that the fair value determined for a particular security may be materially different (higher or lower) from the price of the security quoted or published by others or the value when trading resumes or is realized upon its sale. Therefore, if a shareholder purchases or redeems Fund shares when it holds securities priced at a fair value, the number of shares purchased or redeemed may be higher or lower than it would be if the Fund were using market value pricing. The Sub-Adviser anticipates that the Fund's portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are unavailable or considered unreliable.

In the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time the Fund's NAV is calculated (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. or other markets) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor's ability to seek to profit by estimating the Fund's NAV in advance of the time the NAV is calculated. In the event the Fund holds portfolio securities that trade in foreign markets or that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the Fund's NAV may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

How to Purchase Shares

All purchase requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent, or by an Authorized Intermediary before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed at that day's NAV per share, plus any applicable sales charges. Purchase requests received by the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share, plus any applicable sales charges. An "Authorized Intermediary" is a financial intermediary that has made arrangements with the Fund to receive purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. For additional information about purchasing shares through financial intermediaries, see "Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary" below.

Each account application (an "Account Application") to purchase Fund shares is subject to acceptance by the Fund and is not binding until so accepted. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order if, in its discretion, it is in the Fund's best interest to do so. For example, a purchase order may be refused if it appears to be so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Purchases may also be rejected from persons believed to be "market timers." See "Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions" below. A service fee, currently \$25, as well as any loss sustained by the Fund, will be deducted from a shareholder's account for any payment that is returned to the Transfer Agent unpaid. Written notice of a rejected purchase order will be provided to the investor within one or two business days under normal circumstances. The Fund and the Transfer Agent are not responsible for any losses, liability, cost or expense resulting from rejecting any purchase order. Your order will not be accepted until a completed Account Application is received by the Fund or the Transfer Agent.

Minimum Investment Amounts

	<u>Initial Investment</u>	<u>Subsequent Investments</u>
<u>Investor Class</u>		
Regular Accounts	\$2,000	\$100
Individual Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
<u>Institutional Class</u>		
Regular Accounts	\$100,000	\$100
Individual Retirement Accounts	\$25,000	\$100

A Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment or minimum subsequent investment amounts in its sole discretion. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days' written notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of initial or subsequent investments. The minimum investment may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. Certain intermediaries also may have investment minimums which may differ from a Fund's minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries' discretion. Investment minimums may be waived for wrap fee programs. For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with investment minimums.

Purchase Requests Must Be Received in Good Order. Your share price will be the next calculated NAV per share, after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund and share class;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or, for subsequent investments, an investment stub; and
- a check payable to **Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund**

The Fund reserves the right to change the requirements of "good order." Shareholders will be given advance notice if the requirements of "good order" change.

The offering and sale of shares of the Fund have not been registered outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

Investing by Telephone. If you accepted telephone options (on the Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing), and your account has been open for at least 7 business days, you may purchase additional shares by telephoning the Fund at 1-855-625-7333 (toll free). You must also have submitted a voided check or a savings deposit slip to have banking information established on your account. This option allows shareholders to move money from their bank accounts to their Fund accounts upon request. Only bank accounts held at U.S. financial institutions that are Automated Clearing House ("ACH") members may be used for telephone transactions. The minimum telephone purchase amount is \$100 once an initial investment has been made. If your order is received prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), shares will be purchased in your account at the NAV, plus any applicable sales charges, determined on the day that your order is placed. During periods of high market

activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Purchase by Mail. To purchase Fund shares by mail, complete and sign the Account Application and mail it, together with your check made payable to **Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund** to one of the addresses below. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it together with the Invest by Mail form from your most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form, include the Fund name and your name, address, and account number on a separate piece of paper and mail it with your check made payable to the Fund to:

Regular Mail

Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable
Infrastructure Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable
Infrastructure Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices. All purchases by check must be in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. financial institution. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third-party checks, Treasury checks, credit-card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. The Fund is unable to accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment.

The Transfer Agent will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to other shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

Purchase by Wire Transfer. If you are making your first investment in the Fund through a wire purchase, the Transfer Agent must have received a completed Account Application before you wire funds. You may mail or use an overnight service to deliver your Account Application to the Transfer Agent at one of the above addresses. Upon receipt of your completed Account Application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you. Once your account has been established, you may instruct your financial institution to send the wire transfer. Prior to sending the wire transfer, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free) to advise it of the wire transfer and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your financial institution must include the name of the Fund, your name and your account number so that monies may be correctly applied. Your financial institution should transmit immediately available funds by wire to:

Wire to:	U.S. Bank National Association 777 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
ABA Number:	075000022
Credit:	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account:	112-952-137

Further Credit: Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable Infrastructure Fund
(Shareholder Name/Account Registration)
(Shareholder Account Number)

Wired funds must be received prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund and U.S. Bank National Association are not responsible for the consequences of delays from the banking or Federal Reserve wire systems or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Subsequent Investments. The minimum subsequent investment for Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares is \$100. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days' notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of subsequent investments. You may add to your account at any time by purchasing shares by mail, by telephone or by wire transfer. You must call to notify the Fund at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free) before wiring. An Invest by Mail form, which is attached to your confirmation statement, should accompany any subsequent investments made through the mail. All purchase requests must include your shareholder account number.

Automatic Investment Plan. For your convenience, the Fund offers an Automatic Investment Plan (the "AIP"). Under the AIP, after your initial investment, you may authorize the Fund to withdraw automatically from your personal checking or savings account an amount that you wish to invest, which must be at least \$100, on a monthly basis. In order to participate in the AIP, your financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, complete the appropriate section in the Account Application. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent five days prior to the effective date of the request. A fee (currently \$25) will be charged if your bank does not honor an AIP draft for any reason.

Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a financial intermediary. If you are purchasing shares through a financial intermediary, you must follow the procedures established by your financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary is responsible for sending your purchase order and wiring payment to the Transfer Agent. Your financial intermediary holds the shares in your name and receives all confirmations of purchases and sales. Financial intermediaries placing orders for themselves or on behalf of their customers should call the Fund at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free) or follow the instructions listed in the sections above entitled "Investing by Telephone," "Purchase by Mail" and "Purchase by Wire."

If you place an order for the Fund's shares through a financial intermediary that is not an Authorized Intermediary in accordance with such financial intermediary's procedures, and the financial intermediary then transmits your order to the Transfer Agent in accordance with the Transfer Agent's instructions, your purchase will be processed at the NAV, next calculated after the Transfer Agent receives your order. The financial intermediary must promise to send to the Transfer Agent immediately available funds in the amount of the purchase price in accordance with the Transfer Agent's procedures. If payment is not received within the time specified, the Transfer Agent may rescind the transaction and the financial intermediary will be held liable for any resulting fees or losses.

In the case of Authorized Intermediaries that have made satisfactory payment or redemption arrangements with the Fund, orders will be processed at the NAV, next calculated after receipt in good order by the Authorized Intermediary, consistent with applicable laws and regulations. An order is deemed to be received when the Fund or an Authorized Intermediary accepts the order.

For more information about your financial intermediary's rules and procedures, whether your financial intermediary is an Authorized Intermediary, and whether your financial intermediary imposes cut-off times for the receipt of orders that are earlier than the cut-off times established by the Fund, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

Brokerage Platforms. Institutional Class shares may be available on certain brokerage platforms. An investor transacting in Institutional Class shares through a broker that is acting as an agent for the investor may be required by such broker to pay a separate commission and/or other forms of compensation to their broker. Such broker commissions are not reflected in the Fund's fee table or expense examples.

Anti-Money Laundering Program. The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "AML Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA PATRIOT Act") and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. To ensure compliance with this law, the Account Application asks for, among other things, the following information for all "customers" seeking to open an "account" (as those terms are defined in rules adopted pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act):

- full name;
- date of birth (individuals only);
- Social Security or taxpayer identification number; and
- permanent street address (a post office box number alone is not acceptable).

If you are opening an account in the name of a legal entity (e.g., a partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners of the legal entity. Accounts opened by entities, such as corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts, will require additional documentation.

If any information listed above is missing, your Account Application will be returned, and your account will not be opened. In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act and other applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, the Transfer Agent will verify the information on your application as part of the AML Program. The Fund reserves the right to request additional clarifying information and may close your account if clarifying information is not received by the Fund within a reasonable time of the request or if the Fund cannot form a reasonable belief as to the true identity of a customer. In the rare event that we are unable to verify your identity, the Fund reserves the right to redeem your account at the current day's NAV. If you require additional assistance when completing your application, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free).

How to Redeem Shares

In general, orders to sell or "redeem" shares may be placed either directly with the Fund or through an Authorized Intermediary. However, if you originally purchased your shares through an Authorized Intermediary, your redemption order must be placed with an Authorized Intermediary. Your Authorized Intermediary is responsible for sending your order to the Transfer Agent and for crediting your account with the proceeds. You may redeem all or part of your Fund shares on any business day that the Fund calculates its NAV. To redeem shares directly through the Fund, you must contact the Fund either by mail or by telephone to place a redemption request. Shares of the Fund are redeemed at the next calculated NAV after the Fund has received your redemption request in good order. Your redemption request must be received in good order (as discussed under "Payment of Redemption Proceeds," below) prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) by the Transfer Agent or your

Authorized Intermediary. Redemption requests received by the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be treated as though received on the next business day.

Shareholders who hold their shares in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account must indicate on their written redemption request whether to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to 10% withholding. Shares held in IRA or other retirement plan accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free). Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds. You may redeem your Fund shares at the NAV per share next determined after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your redemption request in good order. Your redemption request will not be processed on days on which the NYSE is closed. All requests received by the Fund in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will usually be sent one to three business days following the receipt of your redemption request.

A redemption request will be deemed in “good order” if it includes:

- the shareholder’s name;
- the name of the Fund and share class you are redeeming from;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- the signatures of all shareholders on the account (for written redemption requests, with signature(s) guaranteed if applicable).

The Fund reserves the right to change the requirements of “good order.” Shareholders will be given advance notice if the requirements of “good order” change. For more information about your financial intermediary’s requirements for redemption requests in “good order”, please contact your financial intermediary.

You may receive proceeds of your sale by a check sent to the address of record, electronically via the ACH network using the bank instructions previously established for your account, or federal wire transfer to your pre-established bank account. The Fund typically expects that it will take one to three business days following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds, regardless of whether the redemption proceeds are paid by check, ACH transfer or wire. Please note that wires are subject to a \$15 fee. There is no charge to have proceeds sent via ACH; however, funds are typically credited to your bank within two to three business days after redemption. Proceeds will be sent within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request, unless the Fund has suspended your right of redemption or postponed the payment date as permitted under the federal securities laws.

The Fund typically expects it will hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. The Fund may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the Fund. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

If the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for recently purchased shares that you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 12 calendar days from the purchase date. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to sell Fund shares or receive proceeds.

Specifically, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days as determined by the SEC: (1) during any period in which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted, (2) during any period in which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets or (3) during such other periods as the SEC prescribes for the protection of shareholders. Your ability to redeem shares by telephone may be delayed or restricted after you change your address online or by telephone. You may change your address at any time by a written request, addressed to the Transfer Agent. Confirmation of an address change will be sent to both your old and new address. Redemption proceeds will be sent to the address of record. The Fund is not responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail.

The Fund may delay paying redemption proceeds for up to 7 calendar days after receiving a request if an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund.

Redemption in-Kind. The Fund generally pays redemption proceeds in cash. However, the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has filed a notice of election pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, under which the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has reserved the right for the Fund to redeem in-kind under certain circumstances, meaning that redemption proceeds are paid in liquid securities with a market value equal to the redemption price. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges when converting the securities to cash. These securities received in-kind remain subject to general market risks until sold. For federal income tax purposes, redemptions in-kind are taxed in the same manner to a redeeming shareholder as redemptions made in cash. In addition, sales of such in-kind securities may generate taxable gains.

Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of the Fund's net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used in circumstances as described above, and may also be used in stressed market conditions. The Fund has in place a line of credit that may be used to meet redemption requests during stressed market conditions.

Redemption in-kind proceeds are limited to securities that are traded on a public securities market or for which quoted bid prices are available. In the unlikely event that the Fund redeems shares in-kind, the procedures utilized by the Fund to determine the securities to be distributed to redeeming shareholders will generally be representative of a shareholder's interest in the Fund's portfolio securities. However, the Fund may also redeem in-kind using individual securities as circumstances dictate.

Signature Guarantees. The Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee for some redemption requests. Signature guarantees can be obtained from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP"), but not from a notary public. A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is being changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- when a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days; or
- for all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial intermediary source.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee or other acceptable signature verification in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Redemption by Mail. You may execute most redemption requests by furnishing an unconditional written request to the Fund to redeem your shares at the current NAV per share. Redemption requests in writing should be sent to the Transfer Agent at:

Regular Mail

Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable
Infrastructure Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Cromwell Foresight Global Sustainable
Infrastructure Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Telephone Redemption. If you accepted telephone options (on the Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing), you may redeem shares in amounts of \$100,000 or less by instructing the Fund by telephone at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free). A signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial intermediary source may be required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges on an existing account. Telephone redemptions cannot be made if you have notified the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 days before the redemption request. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it may not be cancelled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person.

Wire Redemption. Wire transfers may be arranged to redeem shares. The Transfer Agent charges a fee, currently \$15, per wire redemption against your account on dollar-specific trades and from proceeds on complete redemptions and share-specific trades. There is no such charge to have proceeds sent via ACH.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP"). The Fund offers a SWP through which you or your representatives may request that a redemption in a specific dollar amount be sent to you each month, calendar quarter or year. You may choose to have a check sent to the address of record, or proceeds may be sent to a pre-designated bank account via the ACH network. To start this program, your account must have a value of at least \$2,000. The minimum amount that may be withdrawn each month, quarter or year is \$100. The SWP may be terminated or modified by a shareholder or the Fund at any time. You may terminate your participation in the SWP at any time in writing or by telephoning the Transfer Agent no later than five days before the next scheduled withdrawal. A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares and may result in a taxable capital gain or loss for federal income tax

purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the amounts credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the SWP section of the Account Application. Please call 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free) for additional information regarding the SWP.

The Fund's Right to Redeem an Account. The Fund reserves the right to redeem the shares of any shareholder whose account balance is less than \$1,000, other than as a result of a decline in the NAV. The Fund will provide you with written notice at least 30 days prior to redeeming your account. Redemption of a shareholder's account by the Fund may result in a taxable capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes.

Converting Shares

Share class conversions are based on the relevant NAVs of the applicable share classes at the time of the conversion and no sales load or other charge is imposed. The Fund expects all share class conversions to be made on a tax-free basis. The Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate the share class conversion feature. When a conversion occurs, reinvested dividends and capital gains convert with the shares that are converting.

Investors who hold Institutional Class shares of the Fund through a fee-based program, but who subsequently become ineligible to participate in the program or withdraw from the program, may be subject to conversion of their Institutional Class shares by their program provider to another class of shares of the Fund having expenses (including Rule 12b-1 fees) that may be higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class shares. Investors should contact their program provider to obtain information about their eligibility for the provider's program and the class of shares they would receive upon such a conversion.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Fund is intended for long-term investors. Short-term market timers who engage in frequent purchases and redemptions may disrupt the Fund's investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all of the Fund's shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to discourage excessive short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing, as determined by the Board of Trustees, when the Sub-Adviser determines that current market prices are not readily available. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, they cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity will occur. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its abilities and in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted herein, the Fund applies all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

Monitoring Trading Practices. The Fund monitors selected trades in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Fund believes that you have engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask you to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in your accounts. In making such judgments, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of its shareholders. The Fund uses a variety of techniques to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. These techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. To minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order (but not a redemption request), in whole or in part, for any reason (including, without limitation, purchases by persons whose trading activity in Fund shares is believed by the Adviser to be harmful to the Fund) and without prior notice. The Fund may decide to restrict

purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect Fund performance or whether the shareholder has conducted four round trip transactions within a 12-month period.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions that the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through Authorized Intermediaries that use non-disclosed or omnibus accounts, the Fund may not always detect frequent trading. However, the Fund will work with Authorized Intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the Fund has entered into information-sharing agreements with its Authorized Intermediaries pursuant to which the Authorized Intermediaries are required to provide to the Fund, at the Fund's request, certain information relating to their customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. The Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Authorized Intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders who are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of the Fund's policies. However, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from Authorized Intermediaries and cannot ensure that it will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a result, the Fund's ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in non-disclosed and omnibus accounts may be limited.

Fair Value Pricing. The Fund employs fair value pricing selectively to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies. The Adviser has developed procedures which utilize fair value pricing when reliable market quotations are not readily available or the Fund's Pricing Service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Sub-Adviser, does not represent the security's fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Sub-Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable. Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on judgment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which a Fund determines its NAV per share. More detailed information regarding fair value pricing can be found in this Prospectus under the heading "Share Price."

Other Fund Policies

Telephone Transactions. If you accepted telephone privileges on the Account Application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund has taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it may not be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail your requests to the Fund at one of the addresses previously listed in "How to Purchase Shares – Purchase by Mail" or "How to Redeem Shares – Redemption by Mail" above. Neither the Fund nor the Transfer Agent are liable for any loss incurred due to failure to complete a telephone transaction prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

Telephone transactions must be received by or prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call-waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The Fund is not responsible for delays due to communications or transmission outages, subject to applicable law.

Neither the Fund nor any of its service providers is liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine, subject to applicable law. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the Fund uses reasonable procedures, such as requesting:

- that you correctly state your Fund account number;
- the name in which your account is registered; or
- the Social Security or taxpayer identification number under which the account is registered.

Policies of Authorized Intermediaries. An Authorized Intermediary or its designee may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, an Authorized Intermediary may charge transaction fees, set higher or lower minimum investments or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Please contact your Authorized Intermediary for details.

Closure of the Fund. The Adviser retains the right to close the Fund (or partially close the Fund) to new purchases if it is determined to be in the best interest of shareholders. Based on market and Fund conditions, the Adviser may decide to close the Fund to new investors, all investors or certain classes of investors (such as fund supermarkets) at any time. If the Fund is closed to new purchases it will continue to honor redemption requests, unless the right to redeem shares has been temporarily suspended as permitted by federal law.

Householding. In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses, supplements and certain other shareholder documents you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders the Fund reasonably believes are from the same family or household. If you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 1-855-625-7333 to request individual copies of documents; if your shares are held through a Financial Intermediary, please contact them directly. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, the Fund will begin sending individual copies within 30 days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property. It is important that the Fund maintains a correct address for each shareholder. An incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Fund will attempt to locate the shareholder or rightful owner of the account. If the Fund is unable to locate the shareholder, then it will determine whether the shareholder's account can legally be considered abandoned. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to the state government of your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your state's abandoned property laws. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The shareholder's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Please proactively contact the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-855-625-7333 at least annually to ensure your account remains in active status.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive notifications that, due to inactivity, your mutual fund account assets may be delivered to the Texas Comptroller. Please contact the Transfer Agent if you wish to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

IRA Accounts. IRA accounts held by the Transfer Agent will be charged a \$15 annual maintenance fee.

Distribution of Fund Shares

The Distributor

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of Fund shares. The offering of the Fund shares is continuous, and the Distributor distributes shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any certain number of shares. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

Distribution and Shareholder Service (Rule 12b-1) Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Shareholder Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 (the “Plan”) under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay the Distributor, or other such entities as approved by the Board of Trustees, Rule 12b-1 distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its shares and services provided to shareholders. The maximum amount of the Rule 12b-1 fee authorized is 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Investors Class shares, annually. The Distributor may pay any or all amounts received under the Plan to other persons, including the Adviser, for any distribution or service activity. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets attributable to Investor Class shares on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment in Fund shares and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund may pay fees to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisers or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Adviser, for recordkeeping, sub-administration, sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services (collectively, “sub-TA services”) associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus and networked accounts, retirement plans, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents in lieu of the transfer agent providing such services.

The Adviser, out of its own resources and legitimate profits and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments to certain intermediaries. These payments, sometimes referred to as revenue sharing, are in addition to sub-TA fees paid by the Fund, if any. Revenue sharing payments may be made to intermediaries for sub-TA services or distribution-related services, such as marketing support; access to third party platforms; access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary; inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, and in other sales programs. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder’s fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold. From time to time, and in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, the Adviser may also provide non-cash compensation to representatives of various intermediaries who sell Fund shares or provide services to Fund shareholders.

Distributions and Taxes

Distributions

The Fund will make distributions of net investment income dividends at least annually, typically in December. These payments could be treated as returns of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Fund normally declares and pays out net realized capital gain distributions, if any, annually in December. The Fund may make additional distributions if it deems a distribution to be desirable at other times during the year. You may also change your elections any time by giving the Fund written notice at least 10 days before the scheduled payment date.

All distributions will be reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) to receive distributions of net capital gain in cash, while reinvesting net investment income distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) to receive all distributions in cash; or (3) to reinvest net capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares while receiving distributions of net investment income in cash. Most investors have their dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares, and the Fund will do this automatically unless you request otherwise. If you wish to change your distribution option, write to or call the Transfer Agent or your Financial Professional in advance of the payment date of the distribution. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the Transfer Agent receives the request.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service is unable to deliver your check, or if the check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV per share and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

Changes in income tax laws, potentially with retroactive effect, could impact the Fund's investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund. Some of the changes could affect the timing, amount and tax treatment of the Fund's distributions made to shareholders. Please consult your tax advisor before investing.

The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, provided that it complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and the timing and amount of its distributions. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will satisfy all requirements to be taxed as a RIC.

Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income (which includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends, net short-term capital gain), if any, are generally taxable to the Fund's shareholders as ordinary income. For a non-corporate shareholder, to the extent that the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income are attributable to and reported as "qualified dividend" income, such income may be subject to tax at the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gain, if certain holding period requirements have been satisfied by the shareholder. For a corporate shareholder, a portion of the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund receives dividends directly or indirectly from U.S. corporations, reports the amount distributed as eligible for the deduction and the corporate shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its shares. To the extent

that the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income are attributable to net short-term capital gain, such distributions will be treated as ordinary income and generally cannot be offset by a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (net long-term capital gain less net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable as a long-term capital gain regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gain are not eligible for qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your distributions (of investment company taxable income or net capital gain) in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a net investment income ("NII") tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income, or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals, and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

Shareholders who sell or redeem shares generally will have a capital gain or loss from the sale or redemption. The amount of the gain or loss and the applicable rate of federal income tax will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount received from the sale or redemption (including in-kind redemptions) and how long the shares were held by a shareholder. Gain or loss realized upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and, if held for one year or less, as a short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares held for six months or less, however, is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. If you purchase Fund shares (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after selling or redeeming other Fund shares at a loss, all or part of that loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the new shares.

The Fund may elect to pass through to you your pro rata share of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund if more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of foreign stocks and securities. The Fund will notify you if it is eligible to and makes such an election.

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012, when those shareholders subsequently sell or redeem those shares. The Fund will determine cost basis using the average cost method unless you elect in writing any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method. Please see the SAI for more information regarding cost basis reporting.

The federal income tax status of all distributions made by the Fund for the preceding year will be annually reported to shareholders. Distributions made by the Fund may also be subject to state and local taxes. Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

Derivative Actions

Pursuant to the Trust's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"), and subject to the limitations disclosed in the Declaration of Trust, a Fund shareholder may only bring a derivative action if (i) the complaining shareholder was a shareholder of the Trust or the affected series or class, as applicable, at the time of the action; (ii) the shareholder was a shareholder of the Trust or the affected series or class, as applicable, as of the time of the demand; and (iii) prior to the commencement of such derivative action, the complaining shareholders have made a written demand to the Board of Trustees requesting that they cause the Trust or affected series or class, as applicable, to file the action itself. The Declaration of Trust details information, certifications, undertakings, and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. The Declaration of Trust also requires that, in order to bring a derivative action, the complaining shareholders must be joined in the action by shareholders representing no less than a majority of the then outstanding shares of the affected series or class to which such action relates if it does not relate to all series and classes. The Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisors in considering the merits of the request and may require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. The provision requiring at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, applicable series or class to join in the request to bring the derivative action and the provision requiring an undertaking by the requesting shareholders to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any advisors retained by the Board in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action, do not apply to claims brought under federal securities laws.

If the demand for derivative action has been considered by the Trustees, and after considering the merits of the claim, the Trustees have determined that maintaining a suit would not be in the best interests of the Trust or the affected series or class, as applicable, the complaining shareholders will be barred from commencing the derivative action (this provision does not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws). The Trust will inform the complaining shareholders of any decision reached within five business days of reaching its decision.

Financial Highlights

Financial information is not available because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects non-public personal information about you from the following sources:

- information the Fund receives about you on applications or other forms;
- information you give the Fund orally; and/or
- information about your transactions with the Fund or others.

The Fund does not disclose any non-public personal information about its shareholders or former shareholders without the shareholder's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. The Fund may share information with affiliated parties and unaffiliated third parties with whom it has contracts for servicing the Fund. The Fund will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out its assigned responsibility. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. The Fund maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your non-public personal information and requires third parties to treat your non-public personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary governs how your non-public personal information is shared with unaffiliated third parties.

Investment Adviser

Cromwell Investment Advisors, LLC
810 Gleneagles Court, Suite 106
Baltimore, Maryland 21286

Sub-Adviser

Foresight Group LLP
The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street
London SE1 9SG, United Kingdom

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

BBD, LLP
1835 Market Street, 3rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Legal Counsel

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young LLP
2005 Market Street, Suite 2600
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association
Custody Operations
1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

CROMWELL FORESIGHT GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. The current SAI on file with the SEC is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the Fund's SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio holdings. The Fund's annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's prior fiscal year.

You may obtain a free copy of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund at 1-855-625-7333 (toll-free), by visiting www.thecromwellfunds.com or by writing to:

**CROMWELL FORESIGHT GLOBAL
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND**
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act of 1940 file number is 811-23724.)