



TIMBER POINT
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2026

TIMBER POINT FUNDS

Timber Point Global Allocations Fund
(the "Global Fund")
(CGHIX)

Timber Point Alternative Income Fund
(the "Income Fund")
(AIFX)

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or any state securities commission, nor has the SEC or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

| | Page |
|--|------|
| FUND SUMMARY | |
| | |
| Timber Point Global Allocations Fund | 2 |
| | |
| Timber Point Alternative Income Fund | 11 |
| | |
| INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, RISKS AND PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS | 20 |
| | |
| PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS | 22 |
| | |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS AND RISKS | 37 |
| | |
| MANAGEMENT | 39 |
| | |
| ADMINISTRATION | 41 |
| | |
| INVESTING IN THE FUNDS | 42 |
| | |
| PURCHASING SHARES | 44 |
| | |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS | 50 |
| | |
| OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION | 52 |
| | |
| FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS | 55 |
| | |
| PRIVACY NOTICE | 60 |
| | |

FUND SUMMARY – TIMBER POINT GLOBAL ALLOCATIONS FUND

Timber Point Funds

Investment Objective. The investment objective of the Timber Point Global Allocations Fund (the “Global Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek superior risk adjusted total returns by investing across a wide variety of global assets.

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 tables and examples below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment) None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

| | Institutional Class shares |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Management Fees | 0.90% |
| Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Shareholder Services Fee | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses | 1.12% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹ | <u>0.53%</u> |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ² | 2.70% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements | <u>(0.52)%</u> |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{2,3} | 2.18% |

1 *This number represents the combined total fees and operating expenses of the underlying funds (e.g., investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles) owned by the Fund and is not a direct expense incurred by the Fund or deducted from the Fund’s assets. Since the number does not represent a direct operating expense of the Fund, the operating expenses set forth in the Fund’s financial highlights do not include this figure.*

2 *Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expenses ratio to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights. The information in the Financial Highlights reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses or the Expense Limitation Agreement described below. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of its investments in investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles.*

3 *Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between Timber Point Capital Management LLC (“Timber Point” or, the “Adviser”) and the Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and to assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (but excluding interest, borrowing expenses, distribution fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1 Plans, shareholder services fees pursuant to a Shareholder Services Plan, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage fees and commissions, dividend expenses on short sales, litigation expenses, expenditures which are capitalized per generally accepted accounting principles and, other extraordinary expenses*

not incurred in the ordinary course of such Fund's business) to not more than 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund through January 31, 2027. This operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the Board of Trustees' consent. Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within three years from the date of the waiver or reimbursement, provided that the Fund can make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or reimbursement and at the time of recoupment.

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

This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. This Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, and the contractual agreement to limit expenses remains in effect only through January 31, 2027. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your cost would be:

| Period Invested | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Institutional Class Shares | \$221 | \$789 | \$1,384 | \$2,994 |

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. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 198% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy of the Fund. The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by utilizing an asset allocation strategy to invest in a global portfolio of uncorrelated assets that can include exposure through underlying vehicles to common stocks and other investments.

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of all issuers, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), mutual funds, closed-end funds, and private funds such as hedge funds, private equity funds, and fund-of-funds. The Fund, through underlying vehicles and securities in which it invests, may invest in non-U.S. companies (including those in emerging markets). The Fund may also invest directly in debt securities of any maturity or credit quality, including debt securities that are convertible into common or preferred stocks and high-yield bonds (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). High-yield bonds are securities rated at the time of purchase BB or Ba and below by credit rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Rating Service ("Standard & Poor's"). The Fund actively trades portfolio positions and, therefore, has a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund may also engage in short sales for either hedging or speculative purposes. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the

expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefor) later and at a lower price and profiting from the price decline.

Capital growth is expected to be realized from an increase in portfolio positions. Under normal conditions, the Fund invests in issuers located in at least five different countries, including the United States. Additionally, the Fund will normally invest between 40% and 70% of its total assets in foreign securities, including up to 15% of its total assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. Securities will be chosen using a proprietary fundamental investment process.

The Adviser may enter into foreign currency exchange transactions on behalf of the Fund with respect to the Fund's equity investments, to hedge against changes in the U.S. dollar value of dividend income the Fund expects to receive in the future and that is denominated in foreign currencies, or in the U.S. dollar value of securities held by the Fund denominated in foreign currencies. There is no limit on the amount of foreign currency exchange transactions that the Adviser may enter into on behalf of the Fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of some or all of the principal amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective.

- **General Risk** - There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its investment objective; you could lose money by investing in the Fund.
- **Market Risk** - Prices of equity securities and the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate and may decline significantly over short-term or long-term periods.
- **Equity Securities Risk** - Stock markets are volatile. The price of an equity security fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.
- **Convertible Securities Risk** - The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness.
- **Other Investment Companies Risk** - The main risk of investing in other investment companies (including open-end funds, closed-end funds, and ETFs) is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Because the Fund may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of that other investment company (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

- **Exchange-Traded Funds Risk** - Investments in ETFs carry security-specific risks and market risk. Also, if the area of the market representing the underlying index or benchmark does not perform as expected for any reason, the value of the investment in the ETF may decline. In addition, due to transactions via market prices rather than at net asset value, the performance of an ETF may not completely replicate the performance of the underlying index.
- **Short Position Risk** - The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short position if the price of the short position instrument increases in value between the date of the short position sale and the date on which an offsetting position is purchased. Short positions may be considered speculative transactions and involve special risks, including greater reliance on the Adviser's ability to anticipate accurately the future value of a security or instrument. The Fund's losses are potentially unlimited in a short position transaction.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities Risk** - Investments in foreign securities carry special risks, including foreign political instability, greater volatility, less liquidity, financial reporting inconsistencies, and adverse economic developments abroad, all of which may reduce the value of foreign securities. Many of these risks can be even greater when investing in countries with developing economies and securities markets, also known as "emerging markets."
- **Currency Risk** - The Fund is subject to currency risk because fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign securities.
- **Emerging Market Risk** - Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments, and can perform differently from the U.S. market. Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.
- **Private Investment Fund Risk** - Investments in private investment funds, such as hedge funds, private equity funds, and fund-of-funds, carry various risks, including that some fund products: use leverage and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss; are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors; may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information; are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds; often charge high fees; and in many cases the underlying investments are not transparent. For purposes of the Fund's liquidity risk management program, the Fund considers investments in private funds to be illiquid.
- **Smaller Capitalization Risk** - Smaller capitalization companies may have a narrower geographic and product/service focus and be less well-known to the investment community, resulting in more volatile share prices and a lack of market liquidity.

- **Large Capitalization Company Risk** - The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors.
- **Mid-Capitalization Company Risk** - The risk that the mid-cap companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets, and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies.
- **Interest Rate Risk** - The Fund's debt investments are subject to interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of a security will vary as interest rates fluctuate.
- **Credit Risk** - The Fund's debt investments are subject to credit risk. The value of a debt instrument is likely to fall if an issuer or borrower defaults on its obligation to pay principal or interest or if the instrument's credit rating is downgraded by a credit rating agency, which may cause the Fund to lose money. Credit risk also exists whenever the Fund enters into a foreign exchange or derivative contract, because the counterparty may not be able or may choose not to perform under the contract.
- **High-Yield or "Junk" Security Risk** - Investments in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") ("high-yield securities" also known as "junk securities") may be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than investments in higher-rated debt securities. High-yield securities are also generally considered to be subject to greater market risk than higher-rated securities. These securities may be considered speculative, and the value of these securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments, and can be difficult to resell.
- **Hedging Risk** - The Adviser, from time to time, employs various hedging techniques. The success of the Fund's hedging strategy will be subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Fund's hedging strategy will also be subject to the Adviser's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. For a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs.

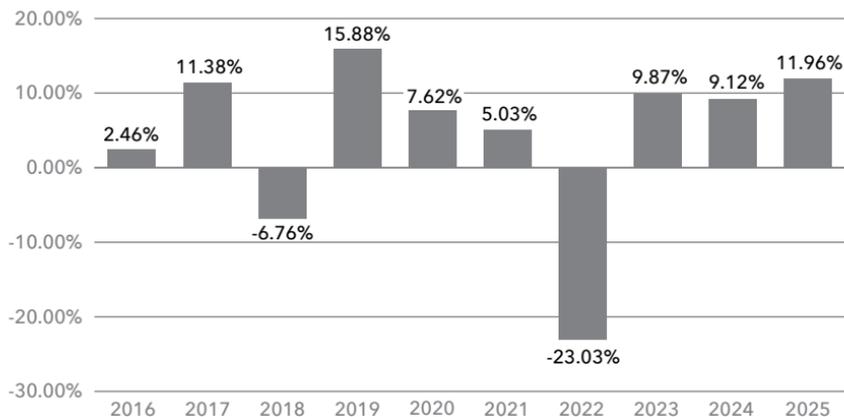
- **Managed Fund Risk** - The investment decisions of the Adviser may cause the Fund to underperform other investments or benchmark indices. The Fund may also underperform other mutual funds with similar investment strategies. As with any mutual fund investment, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goals.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk** - The risk that a high portfolio turnover rate has the potential to result in the realization by the Fund and distribution to shareholders of a greater amount of gains than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate, which may lead to a higher tax liability.

Performance. The Fund was reorganized on October 6, 2017, from a series of Northern Lights Fund Trust II, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Predecessor Fund"), to a series of 360 Funds, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Reorganization"). The Fund's performance may be different than the performance of the Predecessor Fund due to, among other things, differences in principal investment strategies, fees, and expenses. In addition, effective September 28, 2018, the Fund revised its principal investment strategy, and because of this revision, the Fund's performance may be different on and after September 28, 2018, than it was prior to that date. Effective September 28, 2018, the Fund's Class A shares and Class I shares were re-designated as the Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares, respectively. Effective May 29, 2020, the Fund's Investor Class shares were converted into Institutional Class shares.

In April 2020, Crow Point Partners, LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund since its inception, transferred its management of the Fund to the Adviser. Shareholders of the Fund approved a new investment advisory agreement with the Adviser on June 12, 2020. Mr. David Cleary became the sole portfolio manager of the Fund. The bar chart below shows the Fund's investment results during the management of the prior investment adviser for periods prior to April 2020.

The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Class I shares for each full calendar year since the Predecessor Fund's inception, as well as the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares after the Reorganization. The Average Annual Total Returns table shows how the Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling (877) 244-6235 and on the Adviser's website at www.timberpointcapital.com.

PERFORMANCE BAR CHART FOR INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES
(calendar year returns as of December 31)



During the periods shown in the bar chart, the best performance for a quarter was 11.75% (for the quarter ended December 31, 2020). The worst performance for a quarter was (16.79)% (for the quarter ended March 31, 2020).

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
(For the periods ended December 31, 2025)

| | One Year | Five Years | Ten Years |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| Institutional Class Return Before Taxes | 11.96% | 1.65% | 3.71% |
| Institutional Class Return After Taxes on Distributions | 11.86% | 1.45% | 3.09% |
| Institutional Class Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | 7.54% | 1.22% | 2.69% |
| Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond/MSCI ACWI Net Total Return USD 50/50 Index Blend (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | 15.25% | 5.36% | 7.60% |
| S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | 17.88% | 14.42% | 14.81% |

After-tax returns are based on the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes; actual after-tax returns depend on an individual investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan, this information is not applicable to your investment. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and translates into an assumed tax deduction that benefits the shareholder.

The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond/MSCI ACWI Net Total Return USD 50/50 Index Blend is a custom benchmark comprised of the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (50%) and the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return Index (50%). The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based fixed-income index. The MSCI ACWI Net Total Return Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets countries, covering approximately 85% of the global investable equity market.

The S&P 500® Total Return Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index of 500 of the largest capitalized U.S. domiciled companies. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends. Investors may not invest in the indexes directly; unlike the Fund's returns, the indexes do not reflect any fees or expenses.

Current performance of the Fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted above. Updated performance information may be obtained by calling (877) 244-6235.

Management. Timber Point is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers. David Cleary, President, Chief Investment Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, has served as a Portfolio Manager since October 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. The minimum initial investment in Institutional Class shares is \$1,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional Class shares. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone, website, or through a financial intermediary and will be paid by ACH, check, or wire transfer. The Fund may, at the Adviser's sole discretion, accept accounts with less than the minimum investment. You can purchase or redeem shares directly from the Fund on any business day the NYSE is open directly by calling the Fund at (877) 244-6235, where you may also obtain more information about purchasing or redeeming shares by mail, facsimile, or bank wire. The Fund has also authorized certain broker-dealers to accept purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a broker-dealer should contact their broker-dealer directly.

Tax Information. The Fund's distributions will generally be taxed to you as ordinary income or capital gains unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"). Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or IRAs may be taxed later upon a withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

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

Investment Objective. The investment objective of the Timber Point Alternative Income Fund (the "Income Fund" or the "Fund") is to seek superior risk-adjusted returns by investing in income-oriented securities.

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 tables and examples below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment) None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

| | Institutional Class shares |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Management Fees | 0.80% |
| Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Shareholder Services Fee | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses | 0.97% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹ | 0.37% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ² | 2.29% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements | (0.27)% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{2,3} | 2.02% |

1 This number represents the combined total fees and operating expenses of the underlying funds (e.g., investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles) owned by the Fund and is not a direct expense incurred by the Fund or deducted from the Fund's assets. Since the number does not represent a direct operating expense of the Fund, the operating expenses set forth in the Fund's financial highlights do not include this figure.

2 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights. The information in the Financial Highlights reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses or the Expense Limitation Agreement described below. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund because of its investments in investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles.

3 Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between Timber Point and the Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and to assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (but excluding interest, borrowing expenses, distribution fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1 Plans, shareholder services fees pursuant to a Shareholder Services Plan, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage fees and commissions, dividend expenses on short sales, litigation expenses, expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of

such Fund's business) to not more than 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund through January 31, 2027. This operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the Board of Trustees' consent. Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within three years from the date of the waiver or reimbursement, provided that the Fund can make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or reimbursement and at the time of recoupment.

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

This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. This Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, and the contractual agreement to limit expenses remains in effect only until January 31, 2027. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your cost would be:

| <u>Period Invested</u> | <u>1 Year</u> | <u>3 Years</u> | <u>5 Years</u> | <u>10 Years</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Institutional Class Shares | \$205 | \$690 | \$1,201 | \$2,605 |

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover 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. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 76% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy of the Fund. Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to obtain its investment objective by allocating assets among credit-related instruments such as corporate bonds, municipal bonds, mortgage and asset-backed securities, and floating-rate securities. The Fund is designed to generate more of its income and returns from assets with less yield-curve risk than traditional duration-sensitive bonds. The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity and any quality, including below investment grade debt (also known as "junk bonds"). The Fund is actively traded and, therefore, will have a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund may also invest in equity securities, including those of private funds, including private funds such as hedge funds and private equity funds, exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), ETFs, mutual funds, and publicly traded and non-publicly traded business development companies ("BDCs"). Investments in illiquid private funds, including illiquid hedge funds and private equity funds, will be limited to no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization.

The Fund may invest without limitation in investments tied economically to any country in the world, including emerging market countries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of some or all of the principal amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective.

- **Credit Risk** - The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty of a derivatives contract or repurchase agreement, is unable or unwilling (or is perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely payment of principal and/or interest, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- **Debt Securities Risk** - The issuer of a debt security may fail to pay interest or principal when due, and that changes in market interest rates may reduce the value of debt securities or reduce the Fund's returns. The Fund may invest in debt securities, principally below investment grade securities, but also including investment grade securities and other debt obligations. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of the Fund's investments in below investment grade securities may be particularly volatile.
- **Emerging Markets Risk** - Investing in securities of companies located in emerging market countries includes increased foreign investment risk. In addition, there are greater risks involved in investing in emerging markets, the economies of which tend to be more volatile than the economies of developed markets. Emerging market securities may be less liquid than those issued in more developed countries.
- **Equity Securities Risk** - Stock prices may fall over short or long periods of time. In addition, common stocks represent a share of ownership in a company, and rank after bonds and preferred stock in their claim on the company's assets in the event of bankruptcy.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund Risk** - ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track and may result in a loss. In addition, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company when the Fund invests in shares of another investment company.
- **Exchange-Traded Notes Risk** - ETNs in which the Fund may invest are subject to credit risk and the value of an ETN may vary and may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility, and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events. ETNs are debt securities whose returns are linked to a particular index.
- **Foreign Investment Risk** - Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities either directly or indirectly may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than the Fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to smaller markets, differing reporting, accounting and auditing standards, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockages and political changes or diplomatic developments. The costs of investing in many

foreign markets are higher than the U.S. and investments may be less liquid. These risks may be heightened for emerging markets securities. Recently, additional risks have arisen related to the high levels of debt of various European countries such as Greece, Italy, and Spain. One or more member states might exit the European Union, placing its currency and banking system in jeopardy. These problems, and related political and monetary efforts to address these problems, may increase the potential for market declines in one or more member states that can spread to global markets. These increased risks may persist and may result in greater volatility in the securities markets and the potential for impaired liquidity and valuation.

- **High Yield Securities Risk** - High yield securities or unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”) are more likely to default than higher rated securities. High yield securities are regarded as speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and to repay principal. The market value of these securities is more sensitive to corporate developments and economic conditions and can be volatile. Market conditions can diminish liquidity and make accurate valuations difficult to obtain.
- **Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk** - The Adviser may not be able to sell illiquid or restricted securities at the price it would like or may have to sell them at a loss. Securities of non-U.S. issuers, non-publicly traded securities, and emerging markets securities, in particular, are subject to illiquidity risk.
- **Interest Rate Risk** - Fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. The Fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the Fund with a shorter average portfolio duration.
- **Management Risk** - The Adviser may be incorrect in its assessment of the intrinsic value of the securities the Fund holds which may result in a decline in the value of Fund shares and failure to achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s portfolio managers use qualitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and models could affect the ability of the portfolio managers to implement strategies.
- **Mid-Cap Company Risk** - Investing in securities of mid-cap companies that could entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.
- **Municipal Securities Risk** - Changes in the financial health of a municipality may make it difficult for it to make interest and principal payments when due. Changes in the financial condition of one or more municipal issuers may affect the overall municipal securities market. High yield municipal securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”) are more likely to default than higher rated securities. High yield

municipal securities are regarded as speculative with respect to the municipality's capacity to pay interest and to repay principal.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund's high portfolio turnover will increase its transaction costs and may result in increased realization of net short-term capital gains (which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), higher taxable distributions, and lower after-tax performance.
- **Private Fund Risk** – The Fund may invest in private investment funds (whether liquid or illiquid), including "hedge funds," which pursue alternative investment strategies. Certain investment instruments and techniques that a private fund may use are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. Because of the speculative nature of a private fund's investments and trading strategies, the Fund may suffer a significant or complete loss of its invested capital in one or more private funds. A shareholder will also bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.
- **REIT Risk** – Investing in real estate investment trusts, or "REITs", involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses. Non-publicly traded REITs are subject to significant commissions, expenses, and offering and organizational costs that reduce the value of the Fund's investment. Non-publicly traded REITs are not liquid, and investments in non-publicly traded REITs may not be accessible for an extended period of time.
- **Securities Market Risk** – The value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. A general downturn in the securities market may cause multiple asset classes to decline in value simultaneously.
- **Small-Cap Company Risk** – Investing in the securities of small-cap companies either directly or indirectly through investments in ETFs or mutual funds (may pose greater market and liquidity risks than larger, more established companies, because of limited product lines and/or operating history, limited financial resources, limited trading markets, and the potential lack of management depth. In addition, the securities of such companies are typically more volatile than securities of larger capitalization companies.
- **Underlying Fund Risk** – Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory fees and other expenses, which will be paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments. ETF shares may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if

there is a limited market in such shares. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

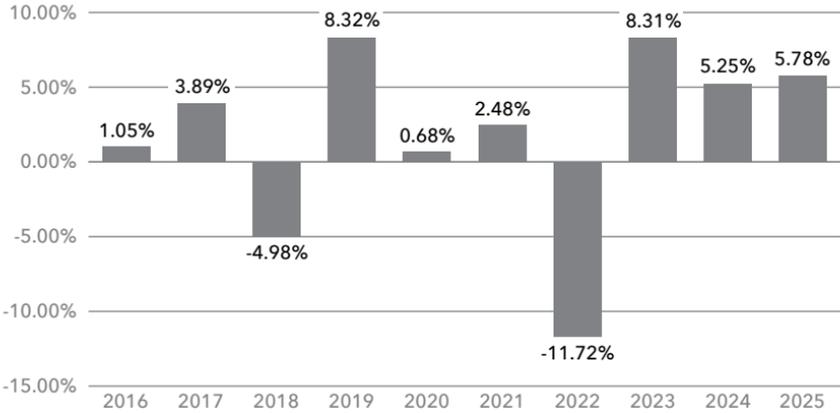
An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Performance. The Fund was reorganized on October 6, 2017 from a series of Northern Lights Fund Trust II, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Predecessor Fund"), to a series of 360 Funds, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Reorganization"). While the Fund is substantially similar to the Predecessor Fund and theoretically would have invested in the same portfolio of securities, the Fund's performance may be different than the performance of the Predecessor Fund due to, among other things, differences in fees and expenses. Effective January 28, 2019, the Fund's single share class was re-designated as Investor Class, and a new Institutional Class shares was added. Effective May 29, 2020, the Fund's Investor Class shares were converted to Institutional Class.

In April 2020, Crow Point Partners, LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund since its inception, transferred its management of the Fund to the Adviser. Shareholders of the Fund approved a new investment advisory agreement with the Adviser on June 12, 2020. The bar chart below shows the Fund's investment results during the management of the prior investment adviser for periods prior to April 2020.

The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Predecessor Fund's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Predecessor Fund's single share class period ended October 6, 2017, the Investor Class Shares for the period October 7, 2017 through May 29, 2020, as well as the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares beginning on May 29, 2020. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares over time to the performance of a broad-based securities market index. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling (877) 244-6235 and on the Adviser's website at www.timberpointcapital.com.

PERFORMANCE BAR CHART FOR INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES
(calendar year returns as of December 31)



During the periods shown in the bar chart, the best performance for a quarter was 6.28% (for the quarter ended December 31, 2023). The worst performance for a quarter was (9.80)% (for the quarter ended March 31, 2020).

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
(for periods ended December 31, 2024)

| | One Year | Five Years | Ten Years |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| Returns Before Taxes ¹ | 5.78% | 1.76% | 1.78% |
| Returns After Taxes on Distributions ¹ | 4.39% | 0.81% | 1.04% |
| Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ¹ | 3.65% | 0.96% | 1.06% |
| Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | 7.30% | (0.36)% | 2.01% |
| HFRX Absolute Return Index ² (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | 5.56% | 3.25% | 2.65% |

1 For the period before May 29, 2020, the performance shown is of the Predecessor Fund and the Investor Class Shares.

2 The HFRX Absolute Return Index is included because it shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index of funds with similar investment objectives.

After-tax returns are based on the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes; actual after-tax returns depend on an individual investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan, this information is not applicable to your investment. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and translates into an assumed tax deduction that benefits the shareholder.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of the U.S. investment-grade bond market. The index invests in a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed-income securities in the United States - including government, corporate, and international dollar-denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, all with maturities of more than one year.

The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index is a flagship measure of global investment-grade debt from twenty-four local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate, and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

The HFRX Absolute Return Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies, including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event-driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. As a component of the optimization process, the index selects constituents which characteristically exhibit lower volatilities and lower correlations to standard directional benchmarks of equity market and hedge fund industry performance. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends. Investors may not invest in the indexes directly; unlike the Fund's returns, the indexes do not reflect any fees or expenses.

Current performance of the Fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted above. Updated performance information may be obtained by calling (877) 244-6235.

Investment Adviser: Timber Point is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers: David Cleary, President, Chief Investment Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, has served as a Portfolio Manager since October 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. The minimum initial investment for all Institutional Class account types is \$1,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional Class shares. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the NYSE is open for trading. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone, website, or through a financial intermediary and will be paid by ACH, check, or wire transfer. The Fund may, at the Adviser's sole discretion, accept accounts

with less than the minimum investment. You can purchase or redeem shares directly from the Fund on any business day the NYSE is open directly by calling the Fund at (877) 244-6235, where you may also obtain more information about purchasing or redeeming shares by mail, facsimile, or bank wire. The Fund has also authorized certain broker-dealers to accept purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a broker-dealer should contact their broker-dealer directly.

Tax Information. The Fund's distributions will generally be taxed to you as ordinary income or capital gains unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or IRAs may be taxed later upon a withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

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

The Funds' Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies

Timber Point Global Allocations Fund

Investment Objective: The investment objective of the Fund is to seek superior risk-adjusted total returns by investing across a wide variety of global assets. The Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") upon 60 days written notice to shareholders and without a shareholder vote.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by utilizing an asset allocation strategy to invest in a global portfolio of uncorrelated assets that can include exposure through underlying vehicles to common stocks and other investments.

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of all issuers, ETFs, and actively managed open-end registered investment companies ("open-end funds"), as well as actively managed closed-end managed investment companies ("closed-end funds"). The Fund, through underlying vehicles and securities in which it invests, may invest in non-U.S. companies (including those in emerging markets). The Fund may also invest directly in debt securities. The Fund's investment portfolio is concentrated in a relatively small number of holdings. The Fund's investment strategies may result in a turnover rate as high as or greater than 100%.

The Fund may, but is not required to, effect short sales of securities. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefor) at a later date and at a lower price and profiting from the price decline.

Although the Fund is classified as "diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than other, more diversified investment portfolios.

Capital growth is expected to be realized from an increase in the value of the underlying equities that comprise the Fund. Under normal conditions, the Fund intends to invest in various classes of securities of issuers located in at least five different countries, including the United States. Additionally, the Fund will normally invest between 40% and 70% of its total assets in foreign securities, including up to 15% of its total assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund has the flexibility to invest up to 20% of its net assets in preferred securities and up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid private investment funds, including illiquid hedge funds and illiquid fund-of-funds. Securities will be chosen using a proprietary fundamental investment process.

As an alternative to investments in equity securities, the Fund may invest in debt securities that are convertible into common or preferred stocks or that the Adviser otherwise believes provide an investment return comparable to or more favorable than investment in equity securities.

The Fund will not invest in debt securities rated below B- or the equivalent by Moody's and Standard & Standard & Poor's. High yield bonds are securities rated at the time of purchase BB or Ba and below by credit rating agencies such as Moody's and Standard & Poor's. High yield debt securities are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." The Fund is not required to sell or otherwise dispose of any security that loses its rating or has its rating reduced after the Fund has purchased it. However, the Fund would not normally expect that junk bonds would exceed in the aggregate 5% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund intends to invest in debt securities of all maturity durations.

The Adviser may enter into foreign currency exchange transactions on behalf of the Fund with respect to the Fund's equity investments, in order to hedge against changes in the U.S. dollar value of dividend income the Fund expects to receive in the future and that is denominated in foreign currencies, or in the U.S. dollar value of securities held by the Fund denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange transactions include the purchase or sale of foreign currency on a spot (or cash) basis, contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies at a future date (forward contracts), the purchase and sale of foreign currency futures contracts, and the purchase of exchange-traded and over-the-counter call and put options on foreign currency futures contracts and on foreign currencies. There is no limit on the amount of foreign currency exchange transactions that the Adviser may enter into on behalf of the Fund.

Timber Point Alternative Income Fund

Investment Objective: The investment objective of the Fund is to seek superior risk-adjusted returns by investing in income-oriented securities. The Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental policy and may be changed without shareholder approval by the Fund's Board upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective under normal market conditions of providing shareholders with above-average total returns over a complete market cycle primarily through capital appreciation and income generation by allocating assets among credit-related instruments such as corporate bonds, municipal bonds, mortgage and asset-backed securities, and floating rate securities. The Fund considers "above-average total returns" to be returns that are uncorrelated to, and greater than, the Fund's primary benchmark, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index. The Fund may invest in investment grade as well as below investment grade securities (also known as "junk bonds"). The Fund may invest without regard to maturity. The Fund may also invest in equity securities, including those of private issuers, debt securities of private issuers, non-publicly traded REITs, ETNs, ETFs, mutual funds and publicly traded and non-publicly traded business development companies ("BDCs"). In regard to investments in equity securities, the Fund may invest without regard to market capitalization. Investments in illiquid private funds, including illiquid hedge funds, will be limited to no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund may invest directly and indirectly (through ETFs, ETNs, BDCs, and mutual funds) in securities of issuers of any credit quality. The Fund may invest without limitation in investments tied economically to any country in the world, including emerging market countries.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS

Timber Point Funds

The following describes the risks the Funds, except where noted, may bear indirectly through investments in Underlying Funds as well as directly through investments in other securities. All investments carry risks, and investment in a Fund is no exception. No investment strategy works all the time, and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. You may lose money on your investment in a Fund. To help you understand the risks of investing in a Fund, the principal risks of an investment in each Fund are generally set forth below:

Timber Point Global Allocations Fund

General Risk - There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its investment objective; investors may lose money by investing in the Fund. As with all mutual funds, an investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them because the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate, reflecting day-to-day changes in market conditions, interest rates, and numerous other factors.

Market Risk - Market risk, the risk that prices of securities will fluctuate because of the interplay of market forces, may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy or may affect the market as a whole. The Fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on an individual stock over a short-term or long-term period. Additionally, prices of equity securities generally fluctuate more than those of other securities, such as debt securities.

Equity Securities Risk - Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a portfolio investing in equities. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies the Fund invests in declines or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, they may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or generally adverse investor sentiment.

Convertible Securities Risk - A Fund may invest in convertible securities, including non-investment grade convertible securities. Convertible securities include fixed-income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants, or a combination of the features of several of these securities. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but

lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company, depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security's underlying common stock.

The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock.

Other Investment Companies Risk - The main risk of investing in other investment companies (including open-end funds, closed-end funds, and ETFs) is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Because the Fund may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of that other investment company (including management fees, administration fees and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund. As an investor in another investment company, the Fund would be subject to the risks of that investment company's portfolio. Investing in another investment company may also involve paying a premium above the value of that investment company's portfolio securities.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk - Investment in ETFs carries security-specific risk and market risk. Also, if the area of the market representing the underlying index or benchmark does not perform as expected for any reason, the value of the investment in the ETF may decline. In addition, due to transactions via market prices rather than at net asset value, the performance of an ETF may not completely replicate the performance of the underlying index. The Fund will indirectly pay its proportionate share of any fees and expenses paid by the ETF in which it invests in addition to the fees and expenses paid directly by the Fund, many of which may be duplicative. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund generally will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs.

Short Position Risk - A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own or have the right to acquire (or that it owns but does not wish to deliver) in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When a Fund makes a short sale, the broker-dealer through which the short sale is made must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the party purchasing the security. The Fund is required to make a margin deposit in connection with such short sales; the Fund may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities and will often be obligated to pay over any dividends and accrued interest on borrowed securities.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund covers its short position, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. The successful use of short selling may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the security sold short and the securities being hedged.

To the extent a Fund sells securities short, it will provide collateral to the broker-dealer and (except in the case of short sales "against the box") will maintain additional asset coverage in the form of cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities with its Custodian in a segregated account in an amount at least equal to the difference between the current market value of the securities sold short and any amounts required to be deposited as collateral with the selling broker (not including the proceeds of the short sale).

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities Risk – The Global Fund invests in foreign securities, and, from time to time, a significant percentage of the Fund's assets may be composed of foreign investments. Investing in securities of foreign companies and countries involves certain considerations and risks that are not typically associated with investing in U.S. government securities and securities of domestic companies. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than a domestic one, and foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. There may also be less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than exists in the United States. Interest and dividends paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may decrease the net return on such investments as compared to dividends and interest paid to a Fund by domestic companies or the U.S. government. There may be the possibility of expropriations, seizure, or nationalization of foreign deposits, confiscatory taxation, political, economic, or social instability, or diplomatic developments that could affect assets of a Fund held in foreign countries. Finally, the establishment of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions could adversely affect the payment of obligations.

To the extent a Fund's currency exchange transactions do not fully protect the Fund against adverse changes in currency exchange rates, decreases in the value of currencies of the foreign countries in which the Fund will invest relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding decrease in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in those currencies (and possibly a corresponding increase in the amount of securities required to be liquidated to meet distribution requirements). Conversely, increases in the value of currencies of the foreign countries in which a Fund invests relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding increase in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets (and possibly a corresponding decrease in the amount of securities to be liquidated).

Currency Risk - The Global Fund is subject to currency risk because fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. For example, an increase in the strength of the U.S. Dollar relative to a foreign currency will generally cause the U.S. Dollar value of an investment denominated in that currency to decline. Currency risk may be hedged or unhedged; however, currency hedging is not a principal investment strategy of the Fund. Unhedged currency exposure may result in gains or losses as a result of the change in the relationship between the U.S. Dollar and the respective foreign currency.

Emerging Market Risk - The Global Fund may invest in emerging market securities. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales; future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or the creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by a Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organized and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause a Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

Private Investment Fund Risk - Investments in private investment funds (whether liquid or illiquid), such as hedge funds and fund-of-funds, carry various risks, including that some fund products: use leverage and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss; are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors; may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information; are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds; often charge high fees; and in many cases the underlying investments are not transparent.

Smaller Capitalization Risk - As compared to companies with larger market capitalizations, smaller capitalization companies may target narrower geographic regions, have shallower market penetrations, offer less diverse product or service lines, lack management depth, and generally speaking, have fewer resources. There may also be less public information available about them. Moreover, the securities of such smaller companies are often less well known to the investment community and, therefore, have less market liquidity; as a result, their stock prices may be more volatile and react more strongly to changes in the marketplace. Generally, these risks increase as the size of a company's market capitalization falls.

Large Capitalization Risk - Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Capitalization Risk - Generally, mid-cap companies may have more potential for growth than large-cap companies. Investing in mid-cap companies, however, may involve greater risk than investing in large-cap companies. Mid-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification, and competitive strengths of large-cap companies, and, therefore, their securities may be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies, making them less liquid than other securities. Mid-cap company stocks may also be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. Because of this, if the Fund wants to sell a large quantity of a mid-cap company's stock, it may have to sell at a lower price than the Adviser might prefer, or it may have to sell in smaller than desired quantities over a period of time.

Interest Rate Risk - The Fund's debt investments are subject to interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of these investments will vary as interest rates fluctuate. Generally, debt securities will decrease in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates decline. The longer the effective maturity of the Fund's debt securities, the more sensitive their value will be to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk - The Fund's debt investments are subject to credit risk. The value of a debt instrument is based, in part, on the credit quality of the borrower, which depends on its ability to pay principal and interest when due. The value of a debt instrument is likely to fall if an issuer or borrower defaults on its obligation to pay principal or interest or if the instrument's credit rating is downgraded by a credit rating agency. The value of a debt instrument can also decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer or borrower; changes in specific market, economic, industry, political, and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of instrument or borrower; and changes in general market, economic, political and regulatory conditions. For certain types of instruments, the value of the instrument depends in part on the credit quality of the counterparty to the transaction. For other types of debt instruments, including collateralized instruments, the price of the debt instrument also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets

or collateral. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

Credit risk also exists whenever the Fund enters into a foreign exchange or derivative contract, because the counterparty may not be able or may choose not to perform under the contract. When the Fund invests in foreign currency contracts or other over-the-counter derivative instruments (including options), it is assuming a credit risk with regard to the party with which it trades and also bears the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from risks associated with transactions effected on an exchange, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily mark-to-market and settlement, segregation, and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, this default will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. In addition, to the extent the Fund or an Underlying Fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties. The Fund is neither restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty nor from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or a number of counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

High-Yield or “Junk” Security Risk - Investments in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by one or more NRSROs (“high yield securities” also known as “junk securities”) may be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than investments in higher-rated debt securities. High-yield securities are also generally considered to be highly speculative and subject to greater market risk than higher-rated securities. The capacity of issuers of high-yield securities to pay interest and repay principal is more likely to weaken than is that of issuers of higher-rated securities in times of deteriorating economic conditions or rising interest rates. In addition, high-yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic conditions than higher-rated securities. The market for high-yield securities may be less liquid than the market for higher-rated securities. This can adversely affect the Fund’s ability to buy or sell optimal quantities of high-yield securities at desired prices.

Hedging Risk - The Adviser, from time to time, employs various hedging techniques. The success of the Fund’s hedging strategy will be subject to the Adviser’s ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Fund’s hedging strategy will also be subject to the Adviser’s ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. For a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek to establish a

perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to the risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs.

Managed Fund Risk - The investment decisions of the Adviser may cause the Fund to underperform other investments or benchmark indices. The Fund may also underperform other mutual funds with similar investment strategies. The Adviser may be incorrect in an assessment of a particular industry or company, or the Adviser may not buy chosen securities at the lowest possible prices or sell securities at the highest possible prices. As with any mutual fund investment, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goals.

High Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk - The Fund's investment strategies may result in a turnover rate as high as or greater than 100%. This could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates (currently as high as 39.6%) and could increase brokerage commission costs. To the extent that the Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher turnover rate, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of capital gains, and this could cause you to pay higher taxes.

Timber Point Alternative Income Fund

Credit Risk - The price of a bond is affected by the issuer's or counterparty's credit quality. Changes in an entity's financial condition and general economic conditions can affect its ability to honor financial obligations and, therefore, its credit quality. Lower quality bonds are generally more sensitive to these changes than higher quality bonds. Even within securities considered investment grade, differences exist in credit quality, and some investment-grade debt securities may have speculative characteristics. A security's price may be adversely affected by the market's perception of the security's credit quality level, even if the issuer or counterparty has suffered no degradation in its ability to honor the obligation.

Debt Securities Risk - The risk that the issuer of a debt security may fail to pay interest or principal when due, and that changes in market interest rates may reduce the value of debt securities or reduce the Fund's returns. The Fund may invest in debt securities, principally below investment grade securities, but also including investment grade securities and other debt obligations. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of the Fund's investments in below investment grade securities may be particularly volatile. Such securities are regarded by the rating organizations as predominantly speculative with respect to the capacity to pay interest and repay the principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. Often, below investment grade securities are subject to greater sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes than higher-rated debt securities and can be more difficult to value, resulting in differences between the prices realized on their sales and the value at which they are carried on the books of the Fund.

Emerging Markets Risk – Emerging market securities bear various foreign investment risks discussed below. In addition, there are greater risks involved in investing in emerging markets compared to developed foreign markets. Specifically, the economic structures in emerging market countries are less diverse and mature than those in developed countries, and their political systems are less stable.

Investments in emerging market countries may be affected by national policies that restrict foreign investment. Emerging market countries may have less developed legal structures, and the small size of their securities markets and low trading volumes can make investments illiquid and more volatile than investments in developed countries. The Fund's investment in emerging market countries may be required to establish special custody or other arrangements before investing, which may result in additional risks and costs to the Fund.

Equity Securities Risk – The market price of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, fundamental changes to the business, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities also may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. Certain equity securities may decline in value even during periods when the prices of equity securities in general are rising, or may not perform as well as the market in general. In addition to these risks, preferred stock and convertible securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of preferred stock and convertible securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes, leading to greater volatility in the price of the security. The market value of convertible securities also tends to fall when prevailing interest rates rise.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk – ETFs are passive funds that track their related index and have the flexibility of trading like a security. They are managed by professionals and provide the investor with diversification, cost and tax efficiency, liquidity, and marginability. They are useful for hedging, have the ability to go long and short, and some provide quarterly dividends. Additionally, some ETFs are unit investment trusts (UITs), which are unmanaged portfolios overseen by trustees. ETFs generally have two markets. The primary market is where institutions swap "creation units" in block multiples of 50,000 shares for in-kind securities and cash in the form of dividends. The secondary market is where individual investors can trade as little as a single share during trading hours on the exchange. This is different from open-ended mutual funds that are traded after hours once the net asset value is calculated. ETFs share many similar risks with open-end and closed-end funds.

There is a risk that ETFs in which a Fund invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because the ETFs in which a Fund intends to principally invest may be granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although each Fund believes that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF, it will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time. To the extent a Fund invests in a sector product, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with that sector.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk – The Fund may invest in ETNs, which are debt securities with returns linked to a particular index. ETNs are typically linked to the performance of a commodities index that reflects the potential return on unleveraged investments in futures contracts of physical commodities, plus a specified rate of interest that could be earned on cash collateral. ETNs are subject to credit risk. The value of an ETN may vary and may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities markets or other relevant markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity or other reference asset. ETNs are also subject to the risk of being illiquid. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the unavailability of a secondary market. The tax rules are uncertain with respect to the treatment of income or gains arising in respect of ETNs. The Fund's investments in commodities-linked ETNs may be limited by these and other tax considerations, including the Fund's intention to qualify annually as a registered investment company under the Code.

Foreign Investment Risk – Investing in foreign securities, including depository receipts, or securities of U.S. entities with significant foreign operations, involves additional risks that can affect the Fund's performance. Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, may be less liquid, more volatile, and subject to less regulation than U.S. markets. There may be difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations, and it may take more time for transactions to clear and settle in foreign countries than in the U.S. Less information may be available about foreign issuers. The costs of buying and selling foreign securities, including tax, brokerage, and custody costs, generally are higher than those involving domestic transactions. The specific risks of investing in foreign securities include valuation risk and:

Currency Risk – The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations. If the local currency gains strength against the U.S. dollar, the value of the foreign security increases in U.S.

dollar terms. Conversely, if the local currency weakens against the U.S. dollar, the value of the foreign security declines in U.S. dollar terms. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, including depositary receipts, are also subject to currency risk based on their related investments. The Fund is permitted to hedge against foreign currency risk, but normally will not do so.

Political/Economic Risk - Changes in economic, tax or foreign investment policies, government stability, war or other political or economic actions may have an adverse effect on the Fund's foreign investments.

Regulatory Risk - Foreign companies often are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements common to U.S. companies.

There may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most publicly-traded U.S. companies, and foreign issuers are usually not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as stringent as those in the United States. In addition, the Fund may be subject to non-U.S. taxes, including potentially on a retroactive basis, on (i) capital gains it realizes or dividends or interest it receives on non-U.S. securities, (ii) transactions in those securities, and (iii) the repatriation of proceeds generated from the sale of those securities.

Recently, additional risks have arisen related to the high levels of debt of various European countries, such as Greece, Italy, and Spain. One or more member states might exit the European Union, placing its currency and banking system in jeopardy. These problems, and related political and monetary efforts to address these problems, may increase the potential for market declines in one or more member states that can spread to global markets. These increased risks may persist and may result in greater volatility in the securities markets and the potential for impaired liquidity and valuation.

High Yield Securities - A Fund may invest in high-yield securities. High-yield, high-risk bonds are securities that are generally rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies (BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's and Ba1 or lower by Moody's). Other terms used to describe such securities include "lower-rated bonds," "non-investment grade bonds," "below investment grade bonds," and "junk bonds." These securities are considered to be high-risk investments. The risks include the following:

Greater Risk of Loss. These securities are regarded as predominantly speculative. There is a greater risk that issuers of lower-rated securities will default than issuers of higher-rated securities. Issuers of lower-rated securities generally are less creditworthy and may be highly indebted, financially distressed, or bankrupt. These issuers are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes, or adverse industry developments. In addition, high-yield securities are frequently subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. If an issuer fails to pay principal or interest, a Fund would experience a decrease in income and a decline in the market value of its investments.

Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Changes. The income and market value of lower-rated securities may fluctuate more than higher-rated securities. Although non-investment grade securities tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than investment grade securities, non-investment grade securities are more sensitive to short-term corporate, economic, and market developments. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of the investments in lower-rated securities may be volatile. The default rate for high-yield bonds tends to be cyclical, with defaults rising in periods of economic downturn. For example, in 2000, 2001, and 2002, the default rate for high-yield securities was significantly higher than in the prior or subsequent years.

Valuation Difficulties. It is often more difficult to value lower-rated securities than higher-rated securities. If an issuer's financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information may be limited or unavailable. In addition, the lower-rated investments may be thinly traded, and there may be no established secondary market. Because of the lack of market pricing and current information for investments in lower-rated securities, the valuation of such investments is much more dependent on judgment than is the case with higher-rated securities.

Liquidity. There may be no established secondary or public market for investments in lower-rated securities. Such securities are frequently traded in markets that may be relatively less liquid than the market for higher-rated securities. In addition, relatively few institutional purchasers may hold a major portion of an issue of lower-rated securities at times. As a result, a Fund may be required to sell investments at substantial losses or retain them indefinitely when an issuer's financial condition is deteriorating.

Credit Quality. Credit quality of non-investment grade securities can change suddenly and unexpectedly, and even recently-issued credit ratings may not fully reflect the actual risks posed by a particular high-yield security.

New Legislation. Future legislation may have a possible negative impact on the market for high-yield, high-risk bonds. As an example, in the late 1980s, legislation required federally insured savings and loan associations to divest their investments in high-yield, high-risk bonds. New legislation, if enacted, could have a material negative effect on a Fund's investments in lower-rated securities.

High-yield, high-risk investments may include the following:

Straight fixed-income debt securities. These include bonds and other debt obligations that bear a fixed or variable rate of interest payable at regular intervals and have a fixed or resettable maturity date. The particular terms of such securities vary and may include features such as call provisions and sinking funds.

Zero-coupon debt securities. These bear no interest obligation but are issued at a discount from their value at maturity. When held to maturity, their entire return equals the difference between their issue price and their maturity value.

Zero fixed-coupon debt securities. These are zero-coupon debt securities that convert on a specified date to interest-bearing debt securities.

Pay-in-kind bonds. These are bonds that allow the issuer, at its option, to make current interest payments on the bonds either in cash or in additional bonds. These are bonds sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act"), usually to a relatively small number of institutional investors.

Convertible Securities. These are bonds or preferred stock that may be converted to common stock.

Preferred Stock. These are stocks that generally pay a dividend at a specified rate and have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and in liquidation.

Loan Participations and Assignments. These are participations in, or assignments of all or a portion of loans to corporations or to governments, including governments of less developed countries ("LDCs").

Securities issued in connection with Reorganizations and Corporate Restructurings. In connection with the reorganizing or restructuring of an issuer, an issuer may issue common stock or other securities to holders of its debt securities. A Fund may hold such common stock and other securities even if it does not invest in such securities.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk - Illiquid investments may be difficult to resell at approximately the price they are valued in the ordinary course of business within seven days. When investments cannot be sold readily at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a much lower price, may not be able to sell the investment at all, or may be forced to forego other investment opportunities, all of which may adversely impact the Fund's returns. Illiquid investments also may be subject to valuation risk. Restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities) may be subject to legal restraints on resale and, therefore, are typically less liquid than other securities. The prices received from selling restricted securities in privately negotiated transactions may be less than those originally paid by the Fund. Investors in restricted securities may not benefit from the same investor protections as publicly traded securities.

Interest Rate Risk - Fixed income security prices generally rise when interest rates decline and decline when interest rates rise. The extent to which a fixed-income security's price changes with changes in interest rates is referred to as interest rate duration, which can be measured mathematically or empirically. A longer-maturity investment generally has a longer interest rate duration because the investment's

fixed rate is locked in for a longer period of time. The longer the duration of a fixed-income security, the more a change in interest rates affects the fixed-income security's price. Short-term and long-term interest rates may not move the same amount and may not move in the same direction.

Management Risk - The Fund's ability to identify and invest in attractive opportunities is dependent upon the Adviser. If one or more key individuals leave, the Adviser or may not be able to hire qualified replacements or may require extended time to do so. This situation could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. The Fund's portfolio managers use quantitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and models could affect the ability of the portfolio managers to implement strategies. By necessity, these analyses and models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most recent information about a company or a security.

Mid-Cap Company Risk - Investments in securities of mid-cap companies entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources, and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.

Municipal Securities Risk - Changes in the financial health of a municipality may make it difficult for it to make interest and principal payments when due. Changes in the financial condition of one or more municipal issuers may affect the overall municipal securities market. The municipal securities market could be significantly affected by adverse political and legislative changes or litigation at the federal or state level, as well as uncertainties related to taxation or the rights of municipal security holders. Changes in market conditions may directly impact the liquidity and valuation of municipal securities, which may, in turn, adversely affect the yield and value of the Fund's municipal securities investments. High-yield municipal securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") are more likely to default than higher-rated securities. High-yield municipal securities are regarded as speculative with respect to the municipality's capacity to pay interest and to repay principal.

Portfolio Turnover Risk - The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (i.e., 100% or more) will result in increased transaction costs for the Fund in the form of increased dealer spreads and brokerage commissions. Greater transaction costs may reduce Fund performance. High portfolio turnover also may result in the increased realization of net short-term capital gains (which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), higher taxable distributions, and lower the Fund's after-tax performance.

REIT Risk - Investing in real estate investment trusts, or "REITs", involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage

REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses. Non-publicly traded REITs are subject to significant commissions, expenses, and offering and organizational costs that reduce the value of the Fund's investment. Non-publicly traded REITs are not liquid, and investments in non-publicly traded REITs may not be accessible for an extended period of time.

Securities Market Risk - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. A general downturn in the securities market may cause multiple asset classes to decline in value simultaneously, although equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities. Despite gains in some markets after steep declines during certain periods of 2008-2009, negative conditions and price declines may return unexpectedly and dramatically. In addition, the Fund could experience a loss when selling securities in order to meet unusually large or frequent redemption requests in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities sold.

Stock Market Risk - is the risk that the value of equity securities may decline. Stock prices change daily, sometimes rapidly, in response to company activity and general economic and market conditions. Certain stocks may decline in value even during periods when the prices of equity securities in general are rising, or may not perform as well as the market in general. Stock prices may also experience greater volatility during periods of challenging market conditions, such as the one that the market recently experienced. Additional stock market risk may be introduced when a particular equity security is traded on a foreign market. For more details on the related risks involved in foreign markets, see Foreign Investment Risk above.

Bond Market - includes the risk that the value and liquidity of debt securities may be reduced under certain circumstances. Bond prices can change daily, sometimes rapidly, in response to issuer activity and general economic and credit market conditions. Bond prices can be volatile, and there can be severe limitations in the ability to value or sell certain bonds, including those that are of higher credit quality, during periods of reduced credit market liquidity, such as the one that the market recently experienced.

Small-Cap Company Risk - Investing in securities of small-cap companies may involve greater risks than investing in larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets, and financial resources. Their securities may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume than securities of larger, more established companies. In addition, smaller companies are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than are larger companies. Consequently, the prices of small company stocks tend to rise and fall in value more than other stocks. Although investing in small-cap companies may offer potential for above-average returns, the companies may not succeed, and their stock prices could decline significantly. Investments in small-cap companies may also be subject to valuation risk.

Underlying Fund Risk - Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory fees and other expenses, which will be paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments. To the extent that the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, its performance will be affected by the performance of those Underlying Funds. Also, an investor in the Fund may receive taxable gains from portfolio transactions by an Underlying Fund, as well as taxable gains from transactions in shares of the Underlying Fund by the Fund. ETF shares may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such shares. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

Temporary Investments. In response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, a Fund may invest 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities, and repurchase agreements. While a Fund is in a defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that a 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' advisory fees and operational fees. A Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Cybersecurity. The computer systems, networks, and devices used by a Fund and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons, and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by a Fund and its service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

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

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

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk – Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread diseases, including pandemics and epidemics (for example, the novel coronavirus COVID-19), have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets and have recently led, and may continue to

lead, to increased market volatility and significant market losses. Such natural disasters and health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks and result in significant breakdowns, delays, shutdowns, social isolation, and other disruptions to important global, local, and regional supply chains affected, with potential corresponding results on the operating performance of a Fund and its investments. A climate of uncertainty and panic, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may adversely affect global, regional, and local economies and reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of performing due diligence and modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. Under these circumstances, a Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective, which may adversely impact Fund performance. Further, such events can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, significantly disrupt the operations of individual companies (including, but not limited to, the Funds' investment adviser, third-party service providers, and counterparties), sectors, industries, markets, securities and commodity exchanges, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments. These factors can cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, changes in the availability of and the margin requirements for certain instruments, and can impact the ability of a Fund to complete redemptions and otherwise affect Fund performance and Fund trading in the secondary market. A widespread crisis would also affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. How long such events will last and whether they will continue or recur cannot be predicted. Impacts from these could have a significant impact on a Fund's performance, resulting in losses to your investment.

Regulation as a Commodity Pool Operator. The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has filed with the National Futures Association, a notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission promulgated thereunder, with respect to the Fund's operations. Accordingly, the Funds are not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure. A description of the Funds' policies regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling (877) 244-6235.

Investment Adviser. Timber Point, located at 4 Westchester Park Drive, Suite 100, White Plains, NY 10604, serves as investment adviser to each Fund. Subject to the authority of the Board, Timber Point is responsible for the overall management of each Fund's business affairs. Timber Point was established in 2020 and serves primarily individual investors, financial advisers, and registered investment companies. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the 1940 Act. As of December 31, 2025, Timber Point had approximately \$58.1 million in assets under management.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement each Fund pays the Adviser, monthly, an annual advisory fee based on the Fund's average daily net assets. The Global Fund's management fee is 0.90% and the Income Fund's management fee is 0.80%. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Global Fund paid an investment advisory fee to the Adviser at an annual rate of 0.56% of the average daily net assets of the Fund after waivers and reimbursements. For the same period, the Income Fund paid an investment advisory fee to the Adviser at an annual rate of 0.74% of the average daily net assets of the Fund after waivers and reimbursements. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's Annual Financial Statements and Other Information for the period ended September 30, 2025.

Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement, the Adviser has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of each Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (but excluding interest, borrowing expenses, distribution fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1 Plans, shareholder services fees pursuant to a Shareholder Services Plan, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage fees and commissions, dividend expenses on short sales, litigation expenses, expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of such Fund's business) to not more than 1.50% for each Fund through January 31, 2027, subject thereafter to annual renewal of the agreement by the Board.

Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within three years from the date of the waiver or reimbursement, provided that the Fund can make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or reimbursement and at the time of repayment. Before January 31, 2027, the agreement cannot be terminated without the approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

Portfolio Managers

David Cleary

President, Chief Investment Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer of Timber Point

David Cleary is the President, Chief Investment Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer of Timber Point. Previously, he was a principal and portfolio manager at Crow Point Partners, LLC. Mr. Cleary spent 23 years at Lazard Asset Management (“Lazard”) where he held a series of senior portfolio management roles over multi-asset and global fixed income strategies. Mr. Cleary additionally served as the firm’s global head of fixed income, a \$26 billion platform. Prior to Lazard, Mr. Cleary worked at UBS and IBJ Schroder, mostly in fixed-income asset management roles. He began working in the asset management field in 1987 upon his graduation from Cornell University, with a BS in Business Management and Applied Economics. Mr. Cleary is a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Patrick Mullin

Partner and Managing Director of Timber Point

Patrick Mullin is a Partner and Managing Director at Timber Point. Mr. Mullin is the Founder and Chief Investment Officer of Ardara Capital, a small and mid capitalization hedge fund founded in 2011. From 2013 through 2017, Mr. Mullin served as a consultant to DeepDive Automated Research, a financial technology company, where he fostered important client and strategic relationships. Prior to Ardara Capital, Mr. Mullin spent 10 years at Lazard, where he was the Portfolio Manager for the \$3 billion AUM U.S. Small Cap Product in addition to his analytical coverage of the energy, technology, and healthcare industries. Mr. Mullin is a graduate of Trinity College, has an M.B.A. from the Kenan-Flagler School at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and holds a Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

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

Board. The Funds are a series of the 360 Funds (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 24, 2005. The Board supervises the operations of the Funds according to applicable state and federal law and is responsible for the overall management of the Funds’ business affairs.

Custodian. Fifth Third Bank (the “Custodian”) serves as the custodian of the Funds’ securities.

Fund Administration and Distribution. M3Sixty Administration, LLC (“M3Sixty” or the “Administrator”) serves as the Funds’ administrator, providing the Funds with administrative, accounting, and compliance services. In addition, M3Sixty serves as the transfer agent and dividend-disbursing agent of the Funds. As indicated below under the caption “Investing in the Funds,” M3Sixty will handle your orders to purchase and redeem shares of the Funds and will disburse dividends paid by the Funds.

Distribution of Shares. Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the Funds’ principal underwriter. The Distributor may sell the Funds’ shares to or through qualified securities dealers or other approved entities.

Certain Expenses. In addition to the investment advisory fees, the Funds pay all expenses not assumed by the Adviser, including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of its independent accountants and of its legal counsel; the costs of printing and mailing to shareholders annual and semi-annual financial statements, proxy statements, prospectuses, statements of additional information, and supplements thereto; the costs of printing registration statements; bank transaction charges and custodian’s fees; any proxy solicitors’ fees and expenses; filing fees; any federal, state, or local income or other taxes; any interest; any membership fees of the Investment Company Institute and similar organizations; fidelity bond and Trustees’ liability insurance premiums; and any extraordinary expenses, such as indemnification payments or damages awarded in litigation or settlements made.

Minimum Initial Investment. The Funds' shares are sold and redeemed at net asset value. Shares may be purchased by any account managed by the Adviser, any other institutional investor, or any broker-dealer authorized to sell shares in the Funds.

The minimum investment for Institutional Class shares is \$1,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional Class shares. A Fund may, at the Adviser's sole discretion, accept accounts with less than the minimum investment.

Determining the Fund's Net Asset Value. The price at which you purchase or redeem shares is based on the next calculation of net asset value after an order is accepted in good form. An order is considered to be in good form if it includes a complete application and payment in full of the purchase amount. A Fund's net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets, less liabilities (including Fund expenses, which are accrued daily), by the total number of outstanding shares of the Fund. The net asset value per share of a Fund is normally determined at the time regular trading closes on the NYSE, currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except when the NYSE closes earlier. A Fund does not calculate net asset value on business holidays when the NYSE is closed.

The valuation of portfolio securities is determined in accordance with procedures established by, and under the direction of, the Board. In determining the value of a Fund's total assets, portfolio securities are generally calculated at market value by quotations from the primary market in which they are traded. Instruments with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. A Fund normally uses pricing services to obtain market quotations. Securities and assets for which representative market quotations are not readily available or that cannot be accurately valued using a Fund's normal pricing procedures are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under policies approved by the Trustees. Fair value pricing may be used, for example, in situations where (i) a portfolio security, such as a small-cap stock, is so thinly traded that there have been no transactions for that stock over an extended period of time or the validity of a market quotation received is questionable; (ii) the exchange on which the portfolio security is principally traded closes early; (iii) trading of the particular portfolio security is halted; (iv) the security is a restricted security not registered under federal securities laws purchased through a private placement not eligible for resale; or (v) the security is purchased on a foreign exchange.

The SEC has adopted Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, which establishes an updated regulatory framework for registered investment company fair valuation practices. The rule became effective on September 8, 2022. Under the rule, a greater number of the Funds' securities may be subject to fair value pricing. The Funds' fair value policies and procedures and valuation practices were updated to comply with Rule 2a-5. Specifically, the Board designated the Adviser as the Funds' "Valuation Designee" to make fair value determinations. The Adviser acts through its Rule 2a-5 Committee (the "Valuation Committee") in accordance with the Trust's and the Adviser's policies and procedures (collectively, the "Valuation Procedures"). While fair value determinations will be based upon all available factors that the Valuation Committee

deems relevant at the time of the determination, fair value represents only a good faith approximation of the value of an asset or liability. The fair value of one or more assets or liabilities may not, in retrospect, be the price at which those assets or liabilities could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used in determining the Fund's net asset value. As a result, the Fund's sale or redemption of its shares at net asset value, at a time when a holding or holdings are valued by the Valuation Committee at fair value, may have the effect of diluting or increasing the economic interest of existing shareholders and may affect the amount of revenue received by the Advisor with respect to services for which it receives an asset-based fee. For more information on the Trust's fair value procedures, please see the section titled *Net Asset Value* in the SAI.

Other Matters. Purchases and redemptions of shares by the same shareholder on the same day will be netted for a Fund. All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven (7) days after tender. A Fund may suspend redemption, if permitted by the 1940 Act, for any period during which the NYSE is closed or during which trading is restricted by the SEC, or if the SEC declares that an emergency exists. Redemptions may also be suspended during other periods permitted by the SEC for the protection of a Fund's shareholders. Additionally, during drastic economic and market changes, telephone redemption privileges may be difficult to implement. Also, if the Trustees determine that it would be detrimental to the best interest of a Fund's remaining shareholders to make payment in cash, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds in whole or in part by a distribution-in-kind of readily marketable securities.

Opening a New Account. To open an account with a Fund, take the following steps:

1. Complete an Account Application. Be sure to indicate the type of account you wish to open and the amount of money you wish to invest. The application must contain your name, date of birth, address, and Social Security Number (“SSN”) or Taxpayer Identification Number (“TIN”). If you have applied for a SSN or TIN prior to completing your account application but you have not received your number, please indicate this on the application and include a copy of the form applying for the SSN or TIN. Taxes are not withheld from distributions to U.S. investors if certain Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) requirements regarding the SSN or TIN are met.
2. Write a check or prepare a money order from a U.S. financial institution and payable in U.S. dollars. For regular mail orders, mail your completed application along with your check or money order made payable to the “[Name of Fund]” to:

360 Funds
[Name of Fund]
c/o M3Sixty Administration, LLC
4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway
Suite 100
Fairway, Kansas 66205

If checks are returned due to insufficient funds or other reasons, the purchase order will not be accepted. A Fund will charge the prospective investor a \$20 fee for canceled checks and may redeem shares of the Fund already owned by the prospective investor or another identically registered account for such fee. The prospective investor will also be responsible for any losses or expenses incurred by a Fund or the Administrator in connection with any canceled check.

Bank Wire Purchases. Purchases may also be made through bank wire orders. To establish a new account or add to an existing account by wire, please call (877) 244-6235 for instructions.

Additional Investments. You may add to your account by mail or wire at any time by purchasing shares at the then-current public offering price. Before adding funds by bank wire, please call a Fund at (877) 244-6235 and follow the above directions for bank wire purchases. Please note that in most circumstances, there will be a bank charge for wire purchases. Mail orders should include, if possible, the “Invest by Mail” stub that is attached to your confirmation statement. Otherwise, please identify your account in a letter accompanying your purchase payment.

Automatic Investment Plan. Shareholders who have met a Fund’s minimum investment criteria may participate in the Fund’s automatic investment plan. The automatic investment plan enables shareholders to make regular monthly or quarterly investments in a Fund through automatic charges to shareholders’ checking accounts. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, a Fund will automatically charge the shareholder’s checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum for Institutional Class shares of a Fund), which will automatically be invested in the type

of shares that the shareholder holds in his or her account, at the public offering price on or about the 21st day of the month. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by notifying the Fund in writing.

Important Information about Procedures for Opening a New Account. Under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA Patriot Act of 2001), a Fund is required to obtain, verify, and record information to enable the Fund to form a reasonable belief as to the identity of each customer who opens an account. Consequently, when an investor opens an account, a Fund will ask for, among other things, the investor's name, street address, date of birth (for an individual), SSN or other tax identification number (or proof that the investor has filed for such a number), and other information that will allow the Fund to identify the investor. The Fund may also ask to see the investor's driver's license or other identifying documents. An investor's account application will not be considered "complete," and, therefore, an account will not be opened, and the investor's money will not be invested until the Fund receives this required information. In addition, if after opening the investor's account, the Fund is unable to verify the investor's identity after reasonable efforts, as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion, the Fund may (i) restrict redemptions and further investments until the investor's identity is verified; and (ii) close the investor's account without notice and return the investor's redemption proceeds to the investor. If a Fund closes an investor's account because the Fund was unable to verify the investor's identity, the Fund will value the account in accordance with the Fund's next net asset value calculated after the investor's account is closed. In that case, the investor's redemption proceeds may be worth more or less than the investor's original investment. A Fund will not be responsible for any losses incurred due to the Fund's inability to verify the identity of any investor opening an account.

Other Information. In connection with all purchases of Fund Shares, we observe the following policies and procedures:

- We price direct purchases based on the next public offering price (net asset value) computed after your order is received. Direct purchase orders received by M3Sixty as the Funds' transfer agent by the close of the regular session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) are confirmed at that day's public offering price. Purchase orders received by dealers prior to the close of the regular session of the NYSE on any business day and transmitted to M3Sixty on that day are confirmed at the public offering price determined as of the close of the regular session of trading on the NYSE on that day.
- We do not accept third-party checks for any investments.
- We may open accounts for less than the minimum investment or change minimum investment requirements at any time.
- We may refuse to accept any purchase request for any reason or no reason.
- We mail you confirmations of all your purchases or redemptions of Fund shares.
- Certificates representing shares are not issued.

Shareholder Services Plan. The Fund has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan (the “Shareholder Services Plan”) on behalf of its Institutional Class shares that allows it to make payments to financial intermediaries and other service providers for shareholder servicing and maintenance of shareholder accounts that are held in omnibus or networked accounts or a similar arrangement with a financial intermediary. These shareholder servicing and maintenance fees may not exceed 0.15% per year of the Fund’s average daily net assets for the Institutional Class’s shares and may not be used to pay for any services related to the distribution and sale of such shares.

Exchanging Shares

Shares of a Fund generally may be exchanged for shares of any other Fund managed by the Adviser. Shares of a Fund also may be acquired in exchange for shares of any other Fund managed by the Adviser. You may make exchanges only between identically registered accounts (name(s), address, and TIN).

If an exchange results in opening a new account, you are subject to the applicable minimum investment requirement. All exchanges are also subject to the eligibility requirements of the Fund into which you are exchanging. The exchange privilege may be exercised only in those states where shares of the Fund may be legally sold. A Fund may also discontinue or modify the exchange privilege on a prospective basis at any time upon notice to shareholders in accordance with applicable law. For federal income tax purposes, an exchange of Fund shares for shares of another Fund is treated as a sale on which gain or loss may be recognized.

If a shareholder no longer meets the eligibility requirements for the shareholder’s current share class, a Fund may, upon notice to the shareholder, convert the shareholder into a share class of the same Fund for which the shareholder is eligible.

Through Your Broker or other Financial Professional

Call your broker or other financial professional. Your broker or other financial professional can assist you in all the steps necessary to exchange shares. Your broker or financial professional may charge you for their services.

By Mail

Write a letter to request an exchange specifying the name of the fund from which you are exchanging, the registered account name(s) and address, the account number, the dollar amount or number of shares to be exchanged, and the fund into which you are exchanging.

The request must be signed by all of the owners of the shares, including the capacity in which they are signing, if appropriate.

Mail your request to:
M3Sixty Administration, LLC
4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway
Suite 100
Fairway, Kansas 66205

By Telephone

If you have authorized this service, you may exchange by telephone by calling (877) 244-6235.

If you make a telephone exchange request, you must furnish the name of the fund from which you are exchanging, the name and address of record of the registered owner, the account number and TIN, the dollar amount or number of shares to be exchanged, the fund into which you are exchanging, and the name of the person making the request.

Redeeming Shares

Regular Mail Redemptions. Regular mail redemption requests should be addressed to:

360 Funds
[Name of Fund]
c/o M3Sixty Administration, LLC
4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway
Suite 100
Fairway, Kansas 66205

Regular mail redemption requests should include the following:

- (1) Your letter of instruction specifying the Fund, account number, and number of shares (or the dollar amount) to be redeemed. This request must be signed by all registered shareholders in the exact names in which they are registered;
- (2) Any required signature guarantees (see "Signature Guarantees" below); and
- (3) Other supporting legal documents, if required in the case of estates, trusts, guardianships, custodianships, corporations, pension or profit-sharing plans, and other entities.

Except as provided below, your redemption proceeds normally will be sent to you within seven days after receipt of your redemption request. However, a Fund may delay forwarding a redemption check for recently purchased shares while it determines whether the purchase payment will be honored. Such delay (which may take up to 15 calendar days from the date of purchase) may be reduced or avoided if the purchase is made by certified check or wire transfer. In all cases, the net asset value, next determined after receipt of the request for redemption, will be used in processing the redemption request.

A Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests through cash holdings or cash equivalents and anticipates using these types of holdings on a regular basis. A Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds for shares redeemed within the following days after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form: (i) for payment by check, the Fund typically expects to mail the check within two

business days; and (ii) for payment by wire or automated clearing house (“ACH”), the Fund typically expects to process the payment within two business days. Payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days as permitted under the 1940 Act. Under unusual circumstances, as permitted by the SEC, a Fund may suspend the right of redemption or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than seven days. When shares are purchased by check, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares will not be paid until the purchase check has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days.

To the extent cash holdings or cash equivalents are not available to meet redemption requests, a Fund will meet redemption requests by either (i) rebalancing its overweight securities or (ii) selling portfolio assets. In addition, if a Fund determines that it would be detrimental to the best interest of the Fund’s remaining shareholders to make payment in cash, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds in whole or in part by a distribution-in-kind of readily marketable securities.

Telephone and Bank Wire Redemptions. Unless you specifically decline the telephone transaction privileges on your account application, you may redeem shares of a Fund by calling (877) 244-6235. A Fund may rely upon confirmation of redemption requests transmitted via facsimile (Fax# (816) 817-3267). The confirmation instructions must include the following:

- (1) Name of Fund;
- (2) Shareholder name(s) and account number;
- (3) Number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed;
- (4) Instructions for transmittal of redemption funds to the shareholder; and
- (5) Shareholder(s) signature(s) as it/they appear(s) on the application then on file with the Fund.

You can choose to have redemption proceeds mailed to you at your address of record, your financial institution, or to any other authorized person, or you can have the proceeds sent by wire transfer to your financial institution (\$5,000 minimum). A Fund, in its discretion, may choose to pass through to redeeming shareholders any charges imposed by the Fund’s custodian for wire redemptions. If this cost is passed through to redeeming shareholders by a Fund, the charge will be deducted automatically from your account by redemption of shares in your account. Your bank or brokerage firm may also impose a charge for processing the wire. If the wire transfer of funds is impossible or impractical, the redemption proceeds will be sent by mail to the designated account.

Redemption proceeds will only be sent to the financial institution account or person named in your Fund shares Application currently on file with the Fund. Telephone redemption privileges authorize a Fund to act on telephone instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be the investor and reasonably believed by the Fund to be genuine. A Fund will not be liable for any losses due to fraudulent or

unauthorized instructions, nor for following telephone instructions, provided that the Fund follows reasonable procedures to ensure instructions are genuine.

Minimum Account Size. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining small accounts, a Fund reserves the right to liquidate a shareholder's account if, as a result of redemptions or transfers (but not required IRA distributions), the account's balance falls below the minimum initial investment required for your type of account (see "Minimum Initial Investment" above). The Fund will notify you if your account falls below the required minimum. If your account is not increased to the required level after a thirty (30) day cure period, then the Fund may, at its discretion, liquidate the account.

Redemptions In Kind. A Fund typically expects to satisfy requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents or selling portfolio assets. On a less regular basis, and if the Adviser believes it is in the best interest of a Fund and its shareholders not to sell portfolio assets, the Fund may satisfy redemption requests by using short-term borrowing from the Fund's custodian to the extent such arrangements are in place with the custodian. These methods will normally be used during both regular and stressed market conditions. In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, a Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a "redemption in kind." While the Funds do not intend, under normal circumstances, to redeem their shares by payment in kind, it is possible that conditions may arise in the future which would, in the opinion of the Trustees, make it undesirable for a Fund to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such a case, the Trustees may authorize payment to be made in readily marketable portfolio securities of the Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the Fund's net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving them may incur brokerage costs when these securities are sold and will be subject to market risk until such securities are sold. An irrevocable election has been filed under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, wherein the Fund must pay redemptions in cash, rather than in kind, to any shareholder of record of the Fund who redeems during any 90-day period, the lesser of (a) \$250,000 or (b) 1% of the Fund's net asset value at the beginning of such period. Redemption requests in excess of this limit may be satisfied in cash or in kind at the Fund's election.

Signature Guarantees. To protect your account and the Funds from fraud, signature guarantees may be required to be sure that you are the person who has authorized a change in registration or standing instructions for your account. Signature guarantees are generally required for (i) change of registration requests; (ii) requests to establish or to change exchange privileges or telephone and bank wire redemption service other than through your initial account application; (iii) transactions where proceeds from redemptions, dividends or distributions are sent to an address or financial institution differing from the address or financial institution of record; and (iv) redemption requests in excess of \$50,000. Signature guarantees are acceptable from a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, a savings and loan institution, credit union (if authorized under state law), registered broker-dealer, securities exchange, or association clearing agency, and must appear on the written request for change of registration, establishment or change in exchange privileges or redemption request.

Purchases and Redemptions through Securities Firms. The Funds have authorized one or more brokers to accept purchase and redemption orders on their behalf, and such brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to accept orders on behalf of a Fund. In addition, orders will be deemed to have been received by a Fund when an authorized broker, or broker-authorized designee, accepts the purchase order or receives the redemption order. Orders will be priced at the next calculation of the Fund's net asset value after the authorized broker or broker-authorized designee receives the orders. Investors may also be charged a fee by a broker or agent if shares are purchased through a broker or agent. A Fund is not responsible for ensuring that a broker carries out its obligations. You should look to the broker through whom you wish to invest for specific instructions on how to purchase or redeem shares of a Fund.

Telephone Purchases by Securities Firms. Brokerage firms that are Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") members may telephone M3Sixty at (877) 244-6235 and buy shares for investors who have investments in a Fund through the brokerage firm's account with the Fund. By electing telephone purchase privileges, FINRA member firms, on behalf of themselves and their clients, agree that neither the Funds nor M3Sixty shall be liable for following telephone instructions reasonably believed to be genuine. To be sure telephone instructions are genuine, a Fund and its agents send written confirmations of transactions to the broker that initiated the telephone purchase. As a result of these and other policies, the FINRA member firms may bear the risk of any loss in the event of such a transaction. However, if M3Sixty fails to follow these established procedures, it may be liable. A Fund may modify or terminate these telephone privileges at any time.

Disruptive Trading and Market Timing. The Funds are not intended for or suitable for market timers, and market timers are discouraged from becoming investors. The ability of new shareholders to establish an account, or for existing shareholders to add to their accounts is subject to modification or limitation if a Fund determines, in its sole opinion, that the shareholder or potential shareholder has engaged in frequent purchases or redemptions that may be indicative of market timing or otherwise disruptive trading ("Disruptive Trading") which can have harmful effects for other shareholders. These risks and harmful effects include:

- an adverse effect on portfolio management, as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion, such as causing a Fund to maintain a higher level of cash than would otherwise be the case, or causing a Fund to liquidate investments prematurely; and
- reducing returns to long-term shareholders through increased brokerage and administrative expenses.

To protect shareholders from Disruptive Trading, the Board of Trustees has approved certain market timing policies and procedures. Under these market timing policies and procedures, a Fund may monitor trading activity by shareholders and take specific steps to prevent Disruptive Trading. In general, a Fund considers frequent roundtrip transactions in a shareholder account to constitute Disruptive Trading. A

“roundtrip transaction” is one where a shareholder buys and then sells, or sells and then buys, shares within 30 days. While there is no specific limit on roundtrip transactions, a Fund reserves the right to: (i) refuse any purchase order; and/or (ii) restrict or terminate purchase privileges for shareholders or former shareholders, particularly in cases where the Fund determines that the shareholder or potential shareholder has engaged in more than one roundtrip transaction in the Fund within any rolling 30-day period.

In determining the frequency of roundtrip transactions, a Fund does not include purchases pursuant to dollar cost averaging or other similar programs, and a Fund will not count systematic withdrawals and/or automatic purchases, mandatory retirement distributions, and transactions initiated by a plan sponsor. A Fund will calculate roundtrip transactions at the shareholder level and may contact a shareholder to request an explanation of any activity that the Fund suspects as Disruptive Trading.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Fund may also take action if a shareholder’s trading activity (evaluated based on round-trip trading or otherwise) is deemed Disruptive Trading by the Fund, even if applicable shares are held longer than 30 days. In addition, a Fund may, without prior notice, take whatever action it deems appropriate to comply with or take advantage of any state or federal regulatory requirement.

A Fund cannot guarantee that its policies and procedures regarding market timing will be effective in detecting and deterring all Disruptive Trading.

Redemption Fee. A Fund will redeem your shares at the net asset value next determined after your redemption request is received in proper form. There are no redemption fees charged by the Funds.

If a shareholder uses the services of a broker-dealer for the redemption, there may be a charge by the broker-dealer to the shareholder for such services. Each Fund reserves the right to impose or change redemption fees. If redemption fees are imposed in the future, each Fund reserves the right to waive such redemption fees.

Note: Each Fund has the right to suspend or postpone redemptions of shares for any period: (i) during which the NYSE or exchange is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (ii) during which trading on the NYSE or exchange is restricted; or (iii) during which (as determined by the SEC or other regulatory authority by rule or regulation) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or valuation of portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC or other regulatory authority.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s SAI.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Timber Point Funds

Distributions, Dividends, and Taxes. The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. taxpayers. Additional tax information appears in the SAI. Shareholders should rely on their own tax advisors for advice about the particular federal, state, and local tax consequences to them of investing in the Funds.

A Fund will distribute all or substantially all of its income and gains to its shareholders every year. Dividends paid by a Fund derived from net investment income, if any, will generally be paid annually, and capital gain distributions, if any, will be made at least annually. Absent instructions to pay distributions in cash, distributions will be reinvested automatically in additional shares (or fractions thereof) of the Fund. Although a Fund will not be taxed on the amounts it distributes, shareholders will generally be taxed on distributions, regardless of whether distributions are paid by the Fund in cash or are reinvested in additional Fund shares.

A particular dividend distribution generally will be taxable as qualified dividend income, long-term capital gain, or ordinary income. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by U.S. corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations, provided the foreign corporation is not a passive foreign investment company. Any distribution resulting from such qualified dividend income received by a Fund will be designated as qualified dividend income. If a Fund designates a dividend distribution as qualified dividend income, it generally will be taxable to individual shareholders at the long-term capital gains tax rate provided certain holding period requirements are met. If a Fund designates a dividend distribution as a capital gains distribution, it generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the shareholders have held their Fund shares. Short-term capital gains may be realized, and any distribution resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal tax purposes. All taxable dividends paid by a Fund other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gain distributions will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders.

Taxable distributions paid by a Fund to corporate shareholders will be taxed at corporate tax rates. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction ("DRD") for a portion of the dividends paid and designated by the Fund as qualifying for the DRD.

If a Fund declares a dividend in October, November, or December but pays it in January, it will be taxable to shareholders as if the dividend had been received in the year it was declared. Every year, each shareholder will receive a statement detailing the tax status of any Fund distributions for that year. Distributions may be subject to state and local taxes, as well as federal taxes.

In general, a shareholder who sells or redeems shares will realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the Fund shares. An exchange of shares may be treated as a sale and may be subject to tax.

As with all mutual funds, a Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the fourth lowest rate for taxpayers filing as unmarried individuals (presently 24%) for all taxable distributions payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification numbers or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors to ensure that distributions and sale of Fund shares are treated appropriately on their income tax returns.

Cost Basis Reporting. Federal law requires that mutual fund companies report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on a Fund's shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any regulated investment company and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012. The Funds have chosen Average Cost as its default tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Fund will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. A Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than a Fund's standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate IRS regulations or consult your tax adviser with regard to your personal circumstances.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current IRS cost basis tax reporting regulations, a Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. A Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." A Fund and its service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

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The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past 5 years. The financial highlights for the fiscal years ended prior to September 30, 2024, were audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd. The financial highlights for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024 and 2025, were audited by Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Annual Financial Statements and Other Information, which is available on the Adviser's website at www.timberpointcapital.com and may be obtained at no charge by calling the Funds. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The Total Returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned [or lost] on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The following tables set forth the per share operating performance data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding, total return, ratios to average net assets and other supplemental data for each of the years indicated.

Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year

Investment Operations:

- Net investment income (loss)⁽¹⁾
- Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments
 - Total from investment operations

Distributions:

- From net investment income
 - Total distributions

Net Asset Value, End of Year

Total Return⁽²⁾

Ratios/Supplemental Data

- Net assets, end of year (in 000's)

Ratios of expenses to average net assets⁽³⁾:

- Before fees waived and expenses reimbursed
- After fees waived and expenses reimbursed

Ratios of expenses to average net assets (excluding dividends on securities sold short and interest on margin account)⁽³⁾:

- Before fees waived and expenses reimbursed
- After fees waived and expenses reimbursed

Ratios of net investment income (loss) to average net assets⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Portfolio turnover rate

(a) Amounts for the years ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022 are consolidated.

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

(2) Total Return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends, if any. Total returns shown exclude the effect of applicable redemption fees.

| Institutional Class | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| For the Year Ended September 30, 2025 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2023 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2022 ^(a) | For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 ^(a) |
| \$ 9.81 | \$ 8.11 | \$ 8.16 | \$ 10.25 | \$ 9.11 |
| 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.04 | (0.04) |
| 0.90 | 1.72 | (0.06) | (2.13) | 1.24 |
| 0.95 | 1.76 | 0.04 | (2.09) | 1.20 |
| (0.07) | (0.06) | (0.09) | — | (0.06) |
| (0.07) | (0.06) | (0.09) | — | (0.06) |
| \$ 10.69 | \$ 9.81 | \$ 8.11 | \$ 8.16 | \$ 10.25 |
| 9.73% | 21.78% | 0.49% | (20.39)% | 13.20% |
| \$ 27,060 | \$ 19,878 | \$ 15,686 | 21,544 | \$ 35,239 |
| 2.04% | 2.23% | 2.32% | 2.00% | 1.79% |
| 1.62% | 1.59% | 1.47% | 1.55% | 1.58% |
| 2.04% | 2.23% | 2.32% | 1.95% | 1.72% |
| 1.62% | 1.59% | 1.47% | 1.50% | 1.50% |
| 0.54% | 0.45% | 1.17% | 0.39% | (0.42)% |
| 198% | 187% | 257% | 351% | 374% |

(3) The ratios of expenses and net investment income (loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(4) Recognition of net investment income (loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing and declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year

Investment Operations:

- Net investment income⁽¹⁾
- Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments
- Total from investment operations

Distributions:

- From net investment income
- Total distributions

Net Asset Value, End of Year

Total Return⁽²⁾

Ratios/Supplemental Data

- Net assets, end of year (in 000's)

Ratios of expenses to average net assets⁽³⁾:

- Before fees waived and expenses reimbursed
- After fees waived and expenses reimbursed

Ratios of expenses to average net assets (excluding dividends on securities sold short and interest on margin account)⁽³⁾:

- Before fees waived and expenses reimbursed
- After fees waived and expenses reimbursed

Ratios of net investment income to average net assets⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Portfolio turnover rate

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

(2) Total Return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends.

| Institutional Class | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| For the Year Ended September 30, 2025 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2023 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2022 | For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 |
| \$ 8.26 | \$ 7.45 | \$ 7.40 | \$ 8.56 | \$ 8.32 |
| 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.18 |
| <u>0.03</u> | <u>0.78</u> | <u>0.02</u> | <u>(1.15)</u> | <u>0.26</u> |
| <u>0.33</u> | <u>0.99</u> | <u>0.23</u> | <u>(1.01)</u> | <u>0.44</u> |
| <u>(0.21)</u> | <u>(0.18)</u> | <u>(0.18)</u> | <u>(0.15)</u> | <u>(0.20)</u> |
| <u>(0.21)</u> | <u>(0.18)</u> | <u>(0.18)</u> | <u>(0.15)</u> | <u>(0.20)</u> |
| <u>\$ 8.38</u> | <u>\$ 8.26</u> | <u>\$ 7.45</u> | <u>\$ 7.40</u> | <u>\$ 8.56</u> |
| 4.09% | 13.42% | 3.22% | (12.03)% | 5.30% |
| \$ 26,334 | \$ 18,830 | \$ 13,810 | \$ 12,710 | \$ 17,419 |
| 1.89% | 2.33% | 2.40% | 2.33% | 2.28% |
| 1.82% | 1.82% | 1.70% | 1.73% | 1.78% |
| 1.89% | 2.33% | 2.40% | 2.30% | 2.25% |
| 1.82% | 1.82% | 1.70% | 1.70% | 1.75% |
| 3.66% | 2.74% | 2.75% | 1.75% | 2.09% |
| 76% | 122% | 130% | 348% | 194% |

(3) The ratios of expenses to average net assets and net investment income to average net assets do not reflect the expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(4) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing and declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

FACTS

WHAT DOES 360 FUNDS DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number
- Assets
- Retirement Assets
- Transaction History
- Checking Account Information
- Purchase History
- Account Balances
- Account Transactions
- Wire Transfer Instructions

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share your personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information, the reasons 360 Funds chooses to share, and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information

Does 360 Funds share?

Can you limit this sharing?

For our everyday business purposes - Such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus

Yes

No

| | | |
|---|----|----------------|
| For our marketing purposes - to offer our products and services to you | No | We don't share |
| For joint marketing with other financial companies | No | We don't share |
| For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and experiences | No | We don't share |
| For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your creditworthiness | No | We don't share |
| For nonaffiliates to market to you | No | We don't share |

Questions?

Call (877) 244-6235

Who we are

Who is providing this notice? 360 Funds
M3Sixty Administration, LLC (Administrator)
Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC (Distributor)

What we do

How does 360 Funds protect my personal information?

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.

Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.

How does 360 Funds collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example, when you

- Open an account
- Provide account information
- Give us your contact information
- Make deposits or withdrawals from your account
- Make a wire transfer
- Tell us where to send the money
- Tell us who receives the money
- Show your government-issued ID
- Show your driver's license

We also collect your personal information from other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?

Federal law gives you the right to limit only

- Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your creditworthiness
- Affiliates from using your information to market to you
- Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you

State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions

Affiliates

Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

- *M3Sixty Administration, LLC and Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC could each be deemed to be an affiliate.*

Nonaffiliates

Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies

- *360 Funds does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.*

Joint marketing

A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

- *360 Funds does not jointly market.*

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THE TIMBER POINT FUNDS

An SAI about the Funds has been filed with the SEC. The SAI (which is incorporated in its entirety by reference in this Prospectus) contains additional information about the Funds.

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in each Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In each Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. The Funds' SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, and other information, including the Funds' financial statements, are available on the Adviser's website www.timberpointcapital.com.

To request a free copy of the SAI, a Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, the Funds' financial statements, and other information about the Funds, or to make inquiries about a Fund, write a Fund c/o M3Sixty Administration, LLC, 4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 100, Fairway, Kansas 66205 or call a Fund at (877) 244-6235.

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

Investment Company Act File Number: 811-21726

PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2026



TIMBER POINT
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT