

Penn Capital Mid Cap Core Fund

Investment Strategy

The investment seeks to provide capital appreciation. The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. Mid-capitalization companies are defined for this purpose as companies with market capitalizations at the time of purchase between the lesser of \$2 billion or the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the Bloomberg US 2500 Index, and the greater of \$20 billion or the market capitalization of the largest company included in the Bloomberg US 2500 Index.

Fund Facts

Ticker	PSMPX
Fund Size \$ (m)	31.5
Inception Date	11/30/2015
Share Class	Inst
Expense Ratio % (net)	1.06
Expense Ratio % (gross)	1.49
Turnover Ratio % (annual)	38
Distribution Frequency	Annually

Portfolio Manager

Eric J. Green
Chief Investment Officer – Senior Portfolio Manager, Senior Partner

Trailing Returns (%)

	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Inception (11/30/2015)
PSMPX	3.62	3.62	-13.91	14.60	4.61	7.19
BBG 2500 Index	3.24	3.24	-10.60	19.97	6.44	8.34
Russell 2500 Index	3.39	3.39	-10.39	19.42	6.65	8.45

Performance is annualized for multi-year periods. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal values may fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than that shown. All returns assume reinvestment of all dividend and capital gain distributions. To obtain performance current to the most recent month-end please call 844-302-PENN (7366) or visit www.penncapitalfunds.com.** The total annual operating expenses of the Fund are 1.49% and net expenses are 1.06% for the Institutional share class. The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and extraordinary and other non-routine expenses) do not exceed 1.06% for InstitutionalClass shares. This agreement is in effect until December 31, 2023. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund of fees waived for a period of three years from the date of the waiver or payment to the extent it does not exceed expense limits. Performance would have been lower without fee waivers in effect.

Calendar Year Returns (%)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
PSMPX	-20.75	18.42	9.17	30.83	-9.98	19.97	16.98
BBG 2500 Index	-18.67	18.62	19.57	26.93	-9.90	16.86	18.03

Modern Portfolio Statistics (Last 5 Years %)

Calculation Benchmark: BBG 2500 Index

	Return	Alpha	Beta	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Up Capture	Down Capture	R2
PSMPX	4.61	-1.41	0.92	22.26	0.25	89.85	94.24	93.93
BBG 2500 Index	6.44	—	1.00	23.48	0.32	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sector Allocation (%)

	PSMPX	BBG 2500
Comm Services	4.66	2.54
Cons Cyclical	18.63	13.08
Cons Defensive	1.59	3.58
Energy	10.06	6.42
Financials	11.77	14.14
Healthcare	10.12	12.33
Industrials	17.18	15.44
Materials	9.18	4.99
Real Estate	5.36	9.54
Technology	9.35	14.53
Utilities	0.00	3.40

Portfolio Metrics

	PSMPX	BBG 2500
Number of Holdings	56	2,369
Wtd Avg Market Cap \$(m)	9,009	6,661
Wtd Avg Enterprise Value \$(m)	13,491	9,119
Return on Equity %	18.6	12.8
Price to Earnings Ratio	13.83	2.44
Price to Free Cash Flow Ratio	16.22	36.50
Price to Book Ratio	2.06	0.45

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Capital Structure Specialists

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Top 10 Positions (%)

Weatherford International PLC Ordinary Shares - New	3.29
United Rentals Inc	2.57
Diamondback Energy Inc	2.53
Kirby Corp	2.37
Allegro Microsystems Inc Ordinary Shares	2.31
Nexstar Media Group Inc	2.31
Steel Dynamics Inc	2.25
Texas Capital Bancshares Inc	2.12
Transocean Ltd	2.12
SeaWorld Entertainment Inc	2.06

Portfolio Construction

Maximum # of Securities	90
Maximum Security Weighting	5%
Sector Weighting vs BBG 2500	+/- 5%
Maximum Cash	5%
Maximum Purchase Market Cap	Index*
Minimum Purchase Market Cap	Index*

BEFORE INVESTING YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, RISKS, CHARGES AND EXPENSES. THIS AND OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED BY CALLING (844) 302-PENN (7366) OR BY VISITING WWW.PENNCAPITALFUNDS.COM. PLEASE READ THE PROSPECTUS CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU INVEST.

Description of Terms and Index: Enterprise Value: Firm's total value, calculated as total market capitalization plus total debt minus cash. Return on Equity: Percentage a company earns on its equity, calculated by dividing net income by shareholders' equity. Return on Invested Income: Firm efficiency at allocating capital to profitable investments, calculated as net income minus dividend, divided by invested capital (debt plus equity). Price/Earnings Ratio: Indicator of stock valuation, calculated by dividing shareholders' equity by net income. Price/Book Ratio: Indicator of stock valuation, calculated by dividing shareholders' equity by book value. Price/Free Cash Flow Ratio: Indicator of stock valuation, calculated by dividing shareholders' equity by free cash flow. Turnover ratio is the percentage of the portfolio's holdings that have been replaced in a given year. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Fund Risks: The Fund is subject to the following risks, among others: ETF risk, which is the risk that the fund is subject to the same risks as the underlying securities in which the ETF invests as well as entails higher expenses than if invested into the underlying ETF directly; foreign securities and ADRs, which involve certain risks such as currency volatility, political and social instability and reduced market liquidity. Investments in REITs may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting a single project or market segment than more broadly diversified investments. The fund may invest in convertible securities, which tend to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tend to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to greater market risks and fluctuations in value than large capitalization companies. Leveraged companies tend to be more sensitive to issuer, political, market and economic developments than the market as a whole. Alpha is the excess return of an investment to its benchmark, adjusted for systematic (beta) risk. Beta gauges the volatility of an investment's returns relative to a market index or benchmark, which is considered to represent the market's volatility as a whole. Standard deviation is a measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. Sharpe ratio is the average return earned in excess of the risk-free rate per unit of volatility or total risk. Upside capture ratio measures a fund's performance in up markets relative to its benchmark, calculated by dividing the fund's upside return by the benchmark's upside return. Downside capture ratio measures a fund's performance in down markets relative to its benchmark, calculated by dividing the fund's downside return by the benchmark's downside return. R-squared measures the relationship between a portfolio and its benchmark.

*The largest/smallest market cap of the Bloomberg 2500 Index. Allocations and holdings are subject to change at any time. Top 10 positions are based on the most recent holdings data available. The Russell 2500 Index is composed of the bottom 500 stocks in the Russell 1000 Index and all the stocks in the Russell 2000 Index. The Bloomberg 2500 Index is a float market-cap-weighted benchmark of the lower 2,500 companies in capitalization of the Bloomberg US 3000 Index.