



In a continuing effort to keep you informed, we thought you'd like to know that as of October 31, 2018 Otter Creek Advisors does not anticipate declaring a capital gain distribution this year for holders of the Otter Creek Long/Short Opportunity Fund (OTTRX).

Record Date: 12/14/2018  
Ex Date: 12/17/2018  
Payable Date: 12/17/2018

Please note that this information is preliminary, and subject to revision. All estimates are subject to change due to fund share purchases and redemption activity through the funds record date.

The Funds are releasing this information at this time to serve the best interests of the shareholders, by assisting them in evaluating the impact of capital gains on their tax liability. Final distribution rates will be published on the Fund's scheduled declaration date. To receive a distribution, you must be a registered shareholder of the Fund on the record date.

This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a particular point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon by the reader as research, tax, or investment advice regarding the fund or any stock in particular. Please consult your tax/financial advisor for further information.

For more information please read our prospectus at: <http://ottercreekfunds.com/media/pdfs/Prospectus.pdf>

The Otter Creek Long/Short Opportunity Fund is distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC

**Mutual fund investing involves risk; Principal loss is possible. The Fund is non-diversified meaning it may concentrate its assets in fewer individual holdings than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund is more exposed to individual stock volatility than a diversified fund. Investments in debt securities typically decrease when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher rated securities. Investments in Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of including credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in foreign securities involve political, economic, and currency risks, greater volatility, and differences in accounting methods. The Fund may use certain types of exchange traded funds or investment derivatives. Derivatives involve risks different from, and in certain cases, greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. Derivatives may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when most advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. ETF investments involve additional risks such as the market price trading at a discount to its net asset value, an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange in which they trade, which may impact a fund's ability to sell its shares. Short sales of securities involves the risk that losses may exceed the original amount invested. Investments in Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) which concentrate investments in the natural resource sector and are subject to the risks of energy prices and demand and the volatility of commodity investments. Damage to facilities and infrastructure of MLPs may significantly affect the value of an investment and may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their business. MLPs are subject to significant regulation and may be adversely affected by changes in the regulatory environment. Investments in IPOs are subject to market and liquidity risks and a such investments may have a magnified impact on the performance of the Fund. To qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code ("Code"), the Fund must meet certain income source, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation and would become (or remain) subject to corporate income tax. The resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund's distributions.**