Traditional fixed income has enjoyed an environment of falling interest rates over the past 30 years.

Today, the combination of low yields and potential rising rates creates a very challenging fixed income environment. Traditional fixed income typically loses value as interest rates rise.

Price Impact of a 1% Rise in Interest Rates*

Source: JP Morgan. *Data as of 9/30/2015. Change in bond price is calculated using both duration and convexity according to the following formula: New Price = (Price + (Price * -Duration * Change in Interest Rates)) + (0.5 * Price * Convexity * (Change in Interest Rates)^2). Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investors cannot directly invest in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Deer Park attempts to provide:
- High cash flow
- Attractive performance in all interest rate environments
- Low correlation to traditional fixed income and equity indices
1. Experienced Team

Deer Park Road Management, LLC (“Deer Park”) is an SEC registered investment advisor founded in 2003 by Michael Craig-Sheckman. The firm has approximately $1.9 billion in assets under management and is responsible for managing the Fund’s investment portfolio.

Mr. Craig-Sheckman, the founder and lead portfolio manager at Deer Park, was a Senior Portfolio Manager for Millennium Partners headquartered in New York from 1993 - 2010. Millennium Partners is one of the largest and most recognized hedge funds in the world.

In 2008, Mr. Craig-Scheckman launched the STS Partners Fund (“STS”), Deer Park’s flagship investment fund, which now has approximately $1.5 billion of assets under management and has an annualized rate of return of approximately 28% since its inception in May 2008. Deer Park has received numerous awards and worldwide recognition for the performance of STS.

Mr. Burg, along with Mr. Craig-Scheckman, is responsible for the management of the Firm’s portfolios and portfolio risk management.

Mr. Burg has over 14 years’ experience in the MBS/ABS sector, and joined Deer Park in October 2010. Prior to joining Deer Park, he was a Principal at General Capital Partners and Pursuit Partners, a $550 million fixed income hedge fund where his focus was on analyzing ABS opportunities. Prior to this position, Mr. Burg founded Clayton IPS’s pricing division (now MountainView IPS), a world-wide leader of valuation for difficult to price assets.

Deer Park’s deep investment team has combined over 70 years of investment experience

Sam Barron-Fox, Portfolio Manager
Mr. Barron-Fox has been trading and analyzing MBS, ABS and fixed income securities for 12 years. Previously, he was a portfolio manager at Bear Stearns Asset Management and the Horizon Fund.

Hao Li, CFA, Associate Portfolio Manager
Prior to Deer Park, Mr. Li managed the pricing of a $1bn non-agency MBS portfolio and a $3bn consumer ABS portfolio at J.P. Morgan. Previously he was at Millennium Partners in New York and HSBC in Shanghai, China.

Rick Fontano, Associate Portfolio Manager
Rick Fontana brings more than 12 years of experience to Deer Park. Previously, he was a Vice President at TD Securities, focusing on CMBS, Credit, and RMBS, and a Vice President for Pursuit Partners, a private equity hedge fund.
2. Investment Strategy

Investment Philosophy

- **Deep Value**
  - Focus on undervalued, deeply discounted, high-yielding MBS/ABS
  - *Objective:* Limit downside risk

- **High Cash Flow**
  - Create a portfolio of high cash flow bonds that seeks to generate approximately 6-8% cash flow per year
  - *Objective:* Provide liquidity and pricing stability throughout market cycles

- **Short Duration**
  - Shorter-term portfolio that seeks an effective duration of 2-6 years
  - *Objective:* Reduce pricing volatility and interest rate risk

- **Buy and Hold**
  - Typically hold bonds to term, but will trade out of a security if market conditions dictate
  - *Objective:* Protects from having to liquidate a security in a market decline

- **Interest Rates**
  - Portfolio construction typically minimizes the impact of changes in interest rates, however, the portfolio may be positioned to take advantage of rates moving either up or down
  - *Objective:* Reduce pricing volatility and interest rate risk

The Fund invests in deeply discounted, high cash flow fixed income securities believed to be significantly undervalued

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.
The investment process, a product of Deer Park’s combined 70+ years experience, consists of 5 primary elements:

**Deal Flow**
- Extensive dealer network developed over two decades
- Sees 200-400 bonds per day, bids on 25-50, success ratio: 1 out of 25 bids

**Proprietary Valuation Process**
- Valuations of MBS/ABS are based on future assumptions – Often participant opinions of those assumptions vary widely creating inefficiency and opportunity
- Deer Park looks for bonds believed to be attractively priced and have:
  - high cash flow
  - short duration
  - diversification across the MBS/ABS spectrum
  - high degree of optionality, i.e., potential additional upside gain, minimal additional downside risk
  - seasoned (i.e., older) bonds with extensive payment histories

**Trading**
- Most securities are held to term – but adjustments are made opportunistically to take advantage of current market conditions

**Portfolio Management & Monitoring**
- The portfolio is constructed and monitored to meet certain cash flow, duration and diversification requirements

**Risk Management**
- Continuous and extensive risk management and risk mitigation techniques
3. Performance

Deer Park currently manages a sleeve of the Sandalwood Opportunity Fund using substantially the same strategy used in the Deer Park Total Return Credit Fund. Please see page 10 of the Fund prospectus for historical performance information of this sleeve.

Past performance does not guarantee future results and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

4. The Need for Alternative Fixed Income

Adding alternative fixed income to a traditional fixed income portfolio may help reduce risk and increase total return

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100% Barclays U.S. Aggregate</th>
<th>90% Barclays U.S. Aggregate 10% iBoxx Non-Agency RMBS</th>
<th>80% Barclays U.S. Aggregate 20% iBoxx Non-Agency RMBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annualized Return</td>
<td>2.24%</td>
<td>Annualized Return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatility</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
<td>Volatility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Drawdown</td>
<td>-3.67%</td>
<td>Maximum Drawdown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: 2012 - September 30, 2015. The iBoxx US Non-Agency RMBS Index references approximately 350 “senior” bonds from a portfolio of 22,000 RMBS issued between 2005 and 2007. It provides historical and ongoing data to assess the returns of the US non-agency RMBS market. The index composition is rules-based, and selection criteria include deal size, pricing date and the type and quality of the mortgages referenced in each deal. The indices use the Markit iBoxx total return methodology and pricing data sourced from Markit Pricing Data, which currently prices more than 1.3m RMBS daily. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investors cannot directly invest in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Why use Deer Park? The Fund attempts to do the following:

- Provide low correlation to high yield and investment grade fixed income
- Generate high cash flow and attractive total returns
- Substantial size of the MBS/ABS markets creates inefficiencies leading to underpriced and overlooked bonds
- Provide attractive returns regardless of interest rate movement

Deer Park's Edge:

- MBS/ABS bonds are traded “over the counter” – Having built relationships with dealers for over two decades is believed to be a significant advantage for Deer Park
- Approximately 90% of bonds purchased by Deer Park are “without competition”, meaning Deer Park is often the first call from a dealer
- Deer Park is considered a potentially attractive buyer by dealers because they manage significant assets, purchase a wide range of bonds and are buy-and-hold investors

Where does Deer Park fit within a portfolio?

- Potentially complement or replace high yield fixed income or floating rate bonds
- Part of the “Alternative” allocation due to its low correlation to high yield, traditional fixed income and equities
- For clients seeking current cash flow
Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Deer Park Total Return Credit Fund. This and other important information about the Fund is contained in the Prospectus, which can be obtained by contacting your financial advisor, or by calling 1.888.868.9501. The Prospectus should be read carefully before investing. The Deer Park Total Return Credit Fund is distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC member FINRA/SIPC. Princeton Fund Advisors, LLC and Northern Lights Distributors are not affiliated.

Mutual Funds involve risk including the possible loss of principal. Long investing involves buying a security such as a stock, commodity or currency, with the expectation that the asset will rise in value. A hedge refers to making an investment to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in an asset. Normally, a hedge consists of taking an offsetting position in a related security, such as a futures contract. RMBS (Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities) are a type of security whose cash flows come from residential debt such as mortgages, home-equity loans and subprime mortgages. RMBS focus on residential instead of commercial debt. The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index provides a measure of the performance of the U.S. investment grades bonds market. The Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt.

HFRX Fixed Income - Credit Index includes strategies with exposure to credit across a broad continuum of credit sub-strategies, including Corporate, Sovereign, Distressed, Convertible, Asset Backed, Capital Structure Arbitrage, Multi-Strategy and other Relative Value and Event Driven sub-strategies. ABS, RMBS and CMBS are subject to credit risk because underlying loan borrowers may default. Additionally, these securities are subject to prepayment risk because the underlying loans held by the issuers may be paid off prior to maturity. The value of these securities may go down as a result of changes in prepayment rates on the underlying mortgages or loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment rates usually increase and the Fund may have to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a lower interest rate. CMBS are less susceptible to this risk because underlying loans may have prepayment penalties or prepayment lock out periods. There is a risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on securities and other investments held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Futures, options and swaps involve risks possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities including leverage risk, tracking risk and counterparty default risk.

Option positions may expire worthless exposing the Fund to potentially significant losses. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price. Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or in solvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative as are junk bonds in general.

The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. The advisor's and sub-advisors' judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests (long or short) may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, the advisor's judgments about the potential performance of the sub-advisors may also prove incorrect and may not produce the desired results.

Overall equity and fixed income securities and derivatives market risks may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities and derivatives markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money. 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 the Fund purchases an offsetting position. Short positions may be considered speculative transactions and involve special risks, including greater reliance on the ability to accurately anticipate the future value of a security or instrument. Underlying funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in an underlying Fund and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Underlying Funds are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund.