

Tortoise Electrification Infrastructure ETF (TPZ)

1Q 2026 QUARTERLY COMMENTARY

Market Backdrop

The broader energy sector rose 38% based on the S&P Energy Select Sector Index, while both the midstream energy and utilities sector increased 23% and 8%, respectively, in the first quarter, as measured by the Alerian Midstream Energy Index and the S&P Utility Select Sector Index. Performance across the sector was driven primarily by escalating geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran.

Crude oil prices reflected this uncertainty. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil began the year near \$57 per barrel, rose to \$71 by early March, and ultimately surged above \$100 by quarter-end as disruptions to maritime flows through the Strait of Hormuz became increasingly evident. The United States was further reinforced as a reliable and strategically critical energy supplier to global markets against this backdrop.

Within energy infrastructure, liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporters were the primary beneficiaries, reflecting their direct leverage to global pricing and export demand. Upstream producers also participated meaningfully in the rally, while refiners delivered strong performance as U.S. refining margins expanded sharply, rising approximately 180%.

Across the sector, management teams maintained a consistent focus on disciplined capital allocation. Investment priorities remained centered on high-return organic projects, sustainable dividend growth, opportunistic share repurchases, and continued balance sheet strength, reinforcing the durability of the business model despite heightened macro volatility.

More broadly, the shift from efficiency to resilience is increasingly shaping global capital allocation and reinforcing the strategic importance of energy infrastructure. As geopolitical tensions persist, nations are prioritizing domestic capacity, allied production corridors, and secure access to energy and critical inputs. At the same time, global trade is becoming more regionalized, moving away from lowest-cost optimization toward trusted supply chains, Western Hemisphere manufacturing, and built-in redundancy.

This transition is driving investment toward hard, long-lived assets that enable reliability and control, such as pipelines, power generation, and related infrastructure. Energy infrastructure sits at the center of this evolution, serving as the backbone that connects supply with demand in a more fragmented and security-focused global system. Importantly, this structural shift is now being reinforced by another, durable demand driver: the rapid growth in AI and data center power needs. In turn, this increases the need for reliable, dispatchable energy and further elevates the role of infrastructure in supporting long-term economic and industrial resilience.

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Commodity Trends

U.S. energy supply growth is moderating, though producers may eventually choose to add production following higher crude oil prices. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects domestic crude production will increase modestly from 13.2 million barrels per day (mmb/d) in 2024 to 13.6 mmb/d in 2025, before leveling at 13.5 mmb/d in 2026 and rising to 13.9 mmb/d in 2027.

The Permian Basin is expected to remain the dominant growth engine, accounting for nearly half of total U.S. output. WTI prices averaged \$72 per barrel in the first quarter, approximately \$13 higher than the fourth quarter average. The increase reflects ongoing disruptions to global energy flows, including constrained transit through the Strait of Hormuz and Ukrainian strikes on Russian energy infrastructure, both of which reinforced the geopolitical risk premium embedded in oil markets.

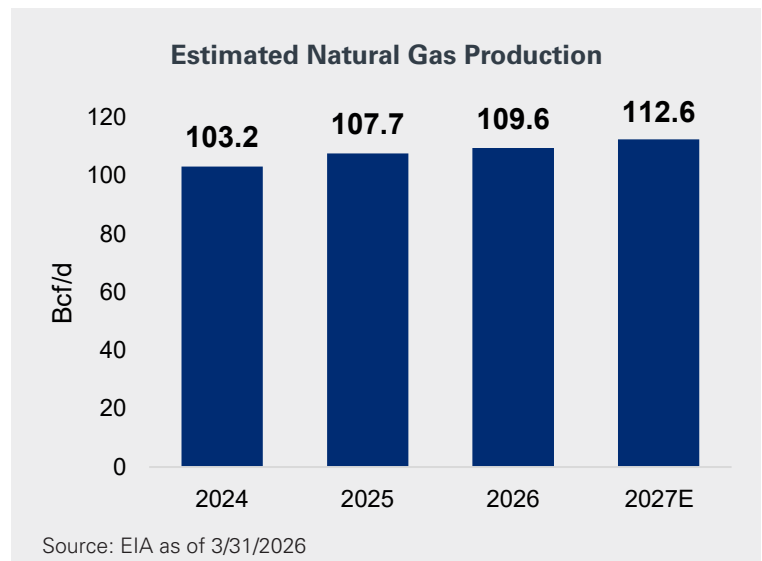
U.S. natural gas supply is expected to expand gradually, rising from 103.2 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) in 2024 to 107.7 bcf/d in 2025, 109.6 bcf/d in 2026, and 112.6 bcf/d in 2027. First-quarter prices averaged a moderate \$3.47 per million British Thermal units (MMBtu), as a cold January was offset by a warmer March. While weather remains the primary driver of near-term price volatility, the longer-term demand outlook continues to strengthen.

However, demand growth is increasingly underpinned by two durable forces. First, the phased start-up of new U.S. LNG export capacity over the next several years is expected to materially increase natural gas consumption by linking domestic supply more directly to global markets. Second, accelerating power demand from AI and data centers is emerging as a meaningful incremental driver, as these facilities require reliable, always-on electricity. These factors reinforce natural gas' role as the primary source of dispatchable generation. As U.S. supply becomes more connected to both global LNG markets and domestic power demand, incremental production will be required to meet rising consumption, supporting a constructive backdrop for energy infrastructure investment.

Earnings, M&A and Project Developments

First quarter results across the energy infrastructure sector were largely in line with expectations, with no material surprises to alter the broader industry narrative. Management teams generally introduced 2026 guidance that was both in line with expectations and appropriately conservative. The results reinforced the resilience of the midstream business model, as modest volume growth helped offset commodity price volatility, leaving forward expectations largely intact.

Project activity remained healthy, particularly in natural gas pipelines, though the threshold for new project announcements appears to be rising. This reflects the increasing importance of stakeholder alignment and regulatory approval. Strengthening demand also continues to support expectations for sustained capital investment into 2026 and 2027. With most projects structured around multi-year construction timelines, companies remain well positioned to fund growth without near-term balance sheet strain—all while maintaining the flexibility to return capital to shareholders. Additionally, capital returns remained a key theme during the quarter. The sector executed more than \$1.2 billion of share repurchases, bringing year-to-date 2025 buybacks to nearly \$5 billion and underscoring management confidence in the durability and visibility of underlying cash flows.



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Utilities benefited from a favorable operating backdrop, supported by rising electricity demand, accelerating capital deployment, and a constructive regulatory environment. Load growth continues to be driven by the rapid buildout of AI-focused data centers, alongside ongoing electrification across residential and commercial markets—reinforcing visibility into a multi-year investment cycle. In response, utilities are prioritizing grid modernization and incremental capacity additions while maintaining balance sheet discipline and delivering steady dividend growth. Independent power producers also saw fundamentals improve, aided by firmer power prices and the potential for long-term agreements with data center customers through power purchase agreements. That said, timelines to finalize these contracts have lengthened, reflecting a higher threshold for alignment across key stakeholders, including local communities and regulators.

Portfolio Positioning

The Tortoise Electrification Infrastructure ETF maintains a disciplined focus on North American energy and power infrastructure investment opportunities. Its core holdings comprise companies with a consistent track record of dividend growth, strong balance sheets, and high-quality assets that are well positioned to benefit from rising energy and power demand. The strategy maintains significant exposure to both natural gas and power infrastructure. It is deliberately positioned to capitalize on the increasing demand for natural gas, supported by the ongoing expansion of LNG export capacity and the accelerating energy needs of data centers. In parallel, the Fund is poised to benefit from broader power demand growth, driven by the proliferation of data centers and the structural tailwinds of domestic industrial onshoring. We believe portfolio companies will benefit from the competitive cost advantages of U.S. energy, a more favorable regulatory environment, and a deep pipeline of capital deployment opportunities. Geographically, the Fund maintains meaningful exposure to the Permian Basin as well as gas-focused areas of production such as Marcellus and Haynesville, reflecting its emphasis on basins with long-term production growth and infrastructure needs. Further emphasis is on regions where tightening power reserve margins are creating favorable supply-demand dynamics due to sustained load growth.

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Top five contributors

1. Energy Transfer LP
2. Entergy Corporation
3. Williams Companies Inc
4. Clearway Energy, Inc.
5. TC Energy Corp.

Bottom five contributors

1. Constellation Energy
2. NRG Energy Inc.
3. Vistra Corp.
4. Fermi LLC
5. Talen Energy Corp.

Top 10 holdings (as of 3/31/2026)

1. Energy Transfer LP	7.2%
2. Constellation Energy	6.1%
3. Entergy Corp	6.0%
4. Williams Companies Inc	5.5%
5. Clearway Energy Inc	5.3%
6. Evergy Inc	5.1%
7. TC Energy Corp	4.9%
8. Vistra Corp	4.7%
9. MPLX LP	4.6%
10. NRG Energy Inc	4.5%

Fund holdings are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security. Reflected as a percentage of long-term investments.

Performance (as of 3/31/2026)

Total return	QTD	Calendar YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	Since inception of Predecessor Fund*
Market price	8.35%	8.35%	10.15%	27.22%	20.52%	10.14%	8.11%
NAV	8.51%	8.51%	10.55%	19.70%	15.24%	8.50%	7.76%
S&P 500 Energy Index	38.24%	38.24%	36.33%	18.02%	25.15%	11.45%	8.97%

*7/28/2009.

On December 5, 2024, the stockholders of Tortoise Pipeline & Energy Fund, Inc., Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc. and Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., each a Maryland corporation that is registered as a closed-end management investment company (the "Target Funds"), approved an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Plan") by and between the Target Funds, and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, pursuant to which each Target Fund would be merged with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund (the "Mergers"). As a result of the Mergers, the Fund has assumed the performance history of Tortoise Electrification Infrastructure ETF ("TPZ", formerly known as Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund, or the "Predecessor Fund". The Predecessor Fund and the ETF have certain differences, including investment policies and practices and the Predecessor Fund was a closed-end fund that utilized leverage while the Fund is an exchange-traded fund that does not utilize leverage. Thus, the Predecessor Fund's past performance is not indicative of how the Fund will, or is expected to, perform in the future.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. Returns less than one year are not annualized. NAV prices are used to calculate market price performance prior to the date when the fund first traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Market performance is determined using the bid/ask midpoint at 4:00pm Eastern time, when the NAV is typically calculated. Market performance does not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. For the fund's most recent month end performance, please call (855) 994-4437.

As stated in the Prospectus, the total annual operating expenses are 0.85%. The adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the fund except for the advisory fee, interest, taxes, brokerage expenses and other fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses (such as stamp taxes) incurred in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions.

Index returns are for illustrative purposes only. Unlike the fund return, index return is pre-expenses and taxes. Index performance returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses.

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Disclosures

Tortoise Capital Advisors, LLC (TCA) is the advisor to the Tortoise Electrification Infrastructure ETF.

The fund's investment objective, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The summary and statutory prospectus contains this and other important information about the fund and may be obtained by calling (855) 994-4437 or visiting tortoisecapital.com/etf/tortoise-electrification-infrastructure-etf/. Read it carefully before investing.

The fund's strategy of concentrating its assets in the power and energy infrastructure industries means that the performance of the Fund will be closely tied to the performance of these particular market sectors.

Widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. Investment advisers, including the Adviser, must rely in part on digital and network technologies (collectively "cyber networks") to conduct their businesses.

Covered Call Option Risk: We cannot guarantee that our covered call option strategy will be effective. The use of options also may require us to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation we can realize on an investment, or may cause us to hold a security we might otherwise sell.

Shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are not individually redeemable and owners of the shares may acquire those shares from the ETF and tender those shares for redemption to the ETF in Creation Units only, see the ETF prospectus for additional information regarding Creation Units. Investors may purchase or sell ETF shares throughout the day through any brokerage account, which will result in typical brokerage commissions.

Investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. The fund is registered as a non-diversified, open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, there are no regulatory limits under the 1940 Act on the number or size of securities that we hold, and we may invest more assets in fewer issuers compared to a diversified fund. An investment in MLP securities involves some risks that differ from the risks involved in an investment in the common stock of a corporation, including risks relating to the ownership structure of MLPs, the risk that MLPs might lose their partnership status for tax purposes and the risk that MLPs will not make distributions to holders (including us) at anticipated levels or with the expected tax character.

We may invest a portion of our assets in fixed income securities rated "investment grade" by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") or judged by our investment adviser, Tortoise Capital Advisors, L.L.C. (the "Adviser"), to be of comparable credit quality. Non-investment grade securities are rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's, BB+ or lower by S&P or BB or lower by Fitch or, if unrated, are determined by our Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers, including different accounting, auditing and financial standards, less government supervision and regulation, additional tax withholding and taxes, difficulty enforcing rights in foreign countries, less publicly available information, difficulty effecting transactions, higher expenses, and exchange rate risk.

Restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities) are less liquid than freely tradable securities because of statutory and contractual restrictions on resale. This lack of liquidity creates special risks for us. Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act"), for the resale of certain restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, such as the fund. We cannot guarantee that our covered call option strategy will be effective. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities. For example, the significant differences between the securities and options markets could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets. Certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies that have larger market capitalizations.

Nothing on this communication should be considered a solicitation to buy or an offer to sell any shares of the fund in any jurisdiction where the offer or solicitation would be unlawful under the securities laws of such jurisdiction. Nothing contained in this communication constitutes tax, legal or investment advice. Investors must consult their

tax advisor or legal counsel for advice and information concerning their particular situation.

The Alerian Midstream Energy Index is a broad-based composite of North American energy infrastructure companies. The capped, float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents earn the majority of their cash flow from midstream activities involving energy commodities, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis (AMNA) and on a total-return basis (AMNAX). The S&P Energy Select Sector Index is a modified market capitalization-based index of S&P 500 companies in the energy sector that develop and produce crude oil and natural gas and provide drilling and other energy related services. Returns include reinvested dividends. The S&P Utilities Select Sector Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index. The Index is intended to track the movements of companies that are constituents of the S&P 500 in the utility sector (as defined by the Global Industry Classification Standard). The S&P 500[®] Energy Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS[®] energy sector.

Natural gas liquid (NGL) is liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons produced in the manufacture, purification and stabilization of natural gas. Their characteristics vary, ranging from those of ethane, butane and propane to heavy oils. NGL's are either distilled with crude oil in refineries, blended with refined petroleum products or used directly depending on their characteristics. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is natural gas that has been cooled to a liquid state for shipping and storage - the volume in this state is about 600 times smaller than in its gaseous state, able to transport for much longer distances when pipeline transport is not feasible. Free cash flow is the cash a company produces through its operations, less the cost of total capital expenditures (growth and maintenance). Capital expenditures (CapEx) are funds used by a company to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as property, plants, buildings, technology, or equipment.

Quasar Distributors, LLC, Distributor

NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE

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