PURPOSE FUNDS

PURPOSE INVESTMENTS

Simplified Prospectus dated October 4, 2021 of:

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund	ETF units ETF non-currency hedged USD units ETF non-currency hedged CAD units Class A units Class A non-currency hedged units Class F units Class F non-currency hedged units
MLD Core Fund	Class F units
PK Core Fund	Class A units Class F units
Purpose Gold Bullion Fund	ETF units ETF non-currency hedged units U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units Class A non-currency hedged units Class A currency hedged units Class F currency hedged units Class F non-currency hedged units
Purpose Biotech ETF	ETF units Class A units Class F units Class I units
StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund	Class A units Class F units Class I units

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INTRODUCTION

In this document, "we", "us" and "our" refer to Purpose Investments Inc. ("Purpose" or the "manager"). We refer to all of the mutual funds listed on the front cover of this simplified prospectus as the "funds" and each individual mutual fund as a "fund". Each of the funds is a mutual fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The authorized capital of each fund includes one or more classes of exchange-traded units (each such class, "ETF Securities") and/or one or more classes of mutual fund units (defined herein). An unlimited number of ETF Securities and mutual fund units, as applicable, are authorized for issuance.

This document contains selected important information about the funds to help you make an informed investment decision and to help you understand your rights.

This document is divided into two parts. Pages 1 to 64 of this document explain general information that applies to all of the funds as well as general information regarding mutual funds and their risks. Pages 65 to 93 contain specific information about each of the funds described in this document.

You will find additional information about each fund in the following documents:

(a) the fund's annual information form;

(b) the fund's most recently filed fund facts and, if applicable, the fund's most recently filed ETF facts;

(c) the fund's most recently filed annual financial statements;

(d) any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements;

(e) the fund's most recently filed annual management report of fund performance; and

(f) any interim management report of fund performance filed after that annual management report of fund performance.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this document, which means that they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed as part of this document. You can get a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-877-789-1517, by emailing us at info@purposeinvest.com or by contacting your dealer (which, in the case of MLD Core Fund and PK Core Fund, refers to Canaccord Genuity Corp., as the principal distributor of such funds).

You can also get copies of this simplified prospectus, the fund facts, the ETF facts (as applicable), the annual information form, the management reports of fund performance and the financial statements from Purpose's website at www.purposeinvest.com.

These documents and other information about the funds are also available at www.sedar.com.

GLOSSARY

In this simplified prospectus:

"**adjusted cost base**" means, in general terms, the total price you paid for all the units of a class of a fund in your account, including reinvested distributions. The adjusted cost base per unit of a class is the weighted average price paid per unit of that class.

"**ADRs**" means American Depositary Receipts. An ADR is a type of negotiable financial security that is traded on a local stock exchange but which represents a security that is issued by a foreign publicly-listed company.

"**annual information form**" means a document filed by the funds with Canadian securities regulators which provides supplementary information about the funds.

"**basket of securities**" means: (i) for all funds, other than KILO, a group of securities or assets determined by Purpose from time to time representing the constituent securities of a fund that offers ETF Securities; and (ii) for KILO, the gold bullion and cash in such amount as determined by Purpose in its discretion from time to time.

"**bond**" means a long-term debt security issued or guaranteed by a government or business entity wherein the issuer promises to pay the holder a specified amount of interest and return the principal amount when the bond matures. Bonds can be transferred from one owner to another.

"**business day**" means: (i) for a fund that offers ETF Securities, any day on which the Designated Exchange on which the fund's ETF Securities are listed is open for trading; or (ii) for a fund that does not offer ETF Securities, a day on which there is a regular trading session of the TSX.

"**Cash Exchange Fee**" for KILO means the fee payable in connection with cash payments (in whole or in part) for exchanges of a prescribed number of ETF Securities of KILO, representing, as applicable, brokerage expenses, commissions, transaction costs, costs or expenses related to market impact and other costs or expenses that KILO incurs or expects to incur in selling gold bullion on the market to obtain the necessary cash for the exchange.

"**cash subscription fee**" means the fee payable in connection with cash payments (in whole or in part) for subscriptions of a prescribed number of ETF Securities of a fund, representing, as applicable, brokerage expenses, commissions, transaction costs, costs or expenses related to market impact, and other costs or expenses that the fund incurs or expects to incur in purchasing securities or assets with such cash proceeds.

"**CDS**" means CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.

"**CDS Participant**" means a participant in CDS that holds ETF Securities of a fund on behalf of beneficial owners of ETF Securities.

"**Class A Securities**" means the class A units, the Class A currency hedged units, and class A non-currency hedged units of a fund, as applicable.

"**Class F Securities**" means the class F units, the Class F currency hedged units, and class F non-currency hedged units of a fund, as applicable.

"**Class I Securities"** means the class I units of a fund, as applicable.

“**CLO**” means a collateralized loan obligation secured primarily by senior secured loans of U.S. and/or non-U.S. obligors.

“**dealer**” means: (i) the registered dealer (including, in respect of MLD Core Fund and PK Core Fund, the principal distributor) and representative who advises a purchaser on investments; and (ii) in respect of the ETF Securities, a registered dealer (that may or may not be a designated broker), that has entered into a dealer agreement with Purpose, pursuant to which the dealer may subscribe for ETF Securities of a fund.

“**dealer agreement**” means an agreement between Purpose, on behalf of one or more funds, and a dealer, as amended from time to time.

“**debt securities**” means obligations to repay borrowed money within a certain time, with or without interest (for example bonds, debentures, commercial paper, asset-backed commercial paper, notes and treasury bills (*T-bills*)).

“**derivatives**” means a financial instrument that “derives” its value from the performance of an underlying asset, index or other investment.

“**designated broker**” means a registered dealer that has entered into a designated broker agreement with Purpose, on behalf of a fund, pursuant to which the designated broker agrees to perform certain duties in relation to the ETF Securities of a fund.

“**designated broker agreement**” means an agreement between Purpose, on behalf of a fund that offers ETF Securities, and a designated broker, as amended from time to time.

“**Designated Exchange**” means, for a fund that offers ETF Securities, the designated exchange on which such ETF Securities are listed.

“**DPSP**” means a trust governed by a deferred profit sharing plan.

“**equity**” means, in relation to buying shares of a corporation, the purchase of “equity,” or ownership rights, in such corporation. Shares of a corporation are often referred to as “equities”.

“**ETF**” means an exchange-traded fund.

“**ETF Securities**” means the ETF units, the ETF non-currency hedged USD units, the ETF non-currency hedged units, the U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units, and the ETF non-currency hedged CAD units of a fund, as applicable.

“**forward contract**” means a commitment made to buy or sell a currency, commodity or security on a specific day in the future at a specified price. The terms of the contract are agreed upon when the commitment is made. Forward contracts are traded through an over-the-counter telephone or computer network.

“**funds**” means one or more of the following mutual funds offered in connection with this simplified prospectus: Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund, MLD Core Fund, PK Core Fund, Purpose Gold Bullion Fund, Purpose Biotech ETF and StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund.

“**futures contract**” means a contract, similar to that of a forward contract (described above), except that the contract has standardized terms and conditions and is traded only on a futures exchange, not over-the-counter.

“**hedge**” or “**hedging**” means a strategy used to offset or reduce the risk associated with an investment or a group of investments.

“**index participation unit**” or “**IPU**” is a security traded on a stock exchange in Canada or the U.S. that is issued by an issuer the only purpose of which is to: hold the securities that are included in a specified widely quoted market index in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in that index, or invest in a manner that causes the issuer to replicate the performance of that index.

“**IRC**” means the independent review committee of the funds.

“**KILO**” means Purpose Gold Bullion Fund.

“**leverage**” means using borrowed funds to help pay for an investment. Leveraging magnifies the amount you make or lose, because the gain or loss is measured against the portion of the investment you have not borrowed, not against the total investment.

“**liquidity**” means a liquid investment that can be bought and sold on a public market. Liquidity also refers to how easy it is to convert an investment to cash at a reasonable price.

“**London Good Delivery Bars**” means gold and silver bars that meet the standard measure of quality in gold bullion as set forth by the London Bullion Market Association.

“**management expense ratio**” or “**MER**” means the total fees and expenses a fund paid during a year divided by its average assets for that year.

“**management fee rebate**” means an amount equal to the difference between the management fee otherwise chargeable and a reduced fee determined by Purpose, from time to time payable to certain securityholders of the funds who have signed an agreement with Purpose. Management fee rebates are reinvested in units unless otherwise requested.

“**Monthly Redemption**” for KILO has the meaning ascribed to that term under “Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – Redemptions – Mutual fund units – Monthly Redemptions - KILO”.

“**Monthly Redemption Date**” for KILO has the meaning ascribed to that term under “Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – Redemptions – Mutual fund units – Monthly Redemptions - KILO”.

“**mutual fund units**” means the Class A Securities, Class F Securities and Class I Securities of a fund, as applicable.

“**NAV per unit**” means, in relation to a class of units of a fund, the net asset value (NAV) per unit of that class.

“**New Funds**” means, together, Purpose Biotech ETF and StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund, and “**New Fund**” means either of them;

“**NI 81-102**” means National Instrument 81-102 – *Investment Funds,* as may be amended or restated from time to time.

“**NI 81-107**” means National Instrument 81-107 – *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds*, as may be amended or restated from time to time.

"**note**" means a debt security committing the issuer to pay a specific sum of money, either on demand or on a fixed date in the future, with or without interest.

"**Notice Date**" for KILO has the meaning ascribed to that term under "Purchases, Switches and Redemptions –Redemptions – Mutual fund units – Monthly Redemptions - KILO".

"**option**" means the owner's right, but not its obligation, to buy or sell a security within a certain time period, at a specified price. A call option is the right to buy; a put option is the right to sell. The buyer of the option pays the seller a premium. Options can be traded on an exchange or over-the-counter.

"**other securities**" means ADRs or securities of investment funds other than constituent securities of a fund, including ETFs, mutual funds or other public investment funds or derivative instruments.

"**over-the-counter trading"** or **"OTC"** means trading in stocks or options through a computer or telephone network rather than through a public stock exchange.

"**plan agent**" means TSX Trust Company, plan agent for the dividend reinvestment plan.

"**portfolio turnover rate**" means the portfolio turnover rate which is calculated based on the lesser of the value of securities purchased or sold divided by the average market value of portfolio securities for the period, excluding short-term securities.

"**prescribed number of ETF Securities**" means the number of ETF Securities of a fund determined by Purpose from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders, exchanges, redemptions or for other purposes.

"**principal distributor**" means Canaccord Genuity Corp. in its capacity as the principal distributor of the units of MLD Core Fund and PK Core Fund.

"**RDSP**" means a trust governed by a registered disability savings plan.

"**Registered Plan**" means a RRSP, RRIF, RESP, TFSA, RDSP or DPSP.

"**RESP**" means a trust governed by a registered education savings plan.

"**return of capital**" means the return of capital which occurs when a fund pays an amount to the unitholders that is part of the capital of the fund rather than being an income distribution paid out of amounts earned by the fund. This enables a fund to pay a set amount of distributions each year that may consist of, in part, income distributions and, in part, a return of capital. The main benefit of return of capital distributions is that they are not immediately taxable when received. This makes it different from other types of distributions such as income distributions.

"**RRIF**" means a trust governed by a registered retirement income fund.

"**RRSP**" means a trust governed by a registered retirement savings plan.

"**securities**" means investments or financial instruments such as shares, debt securities, units of an underlying fund and derivatives.

"**sub-advisor**" means for a fund, its sub-advisor as described under the heading "Organization and Management of the Funds - Sub-Advisors" below.

"**Tax Act**" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

"**TFSA**" means a trust governed by a tax-free savings account.

"**trading day**" means, for a fund, a day on which: (i) if applicable, a regular session of the Designated Exchange is held; (ii) the primary market or exchange for the majority of the securities held by the fund is open for trading; and (iii) if applicable, the index provider calculates and publishes data relating to the index.

"**treasury bills"** or **"T-bills"** means short-term debt securities issued or guaranteed by federal, provincial or other governments. T-bills are issued at a discount and do not pay any interest. The return on a T-bill is the difference between the price you pay and its "face" or par value.

"**TSX**" means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

"**units**" means the mutual fund units and ETF Securities of a fund, as applicable.

"**U.S.**" means the United States of America.

"**valuation date**" means each trading day and any other day designated by Purpose on which the NAV per unit of each class of units of a fund will be calculated.

"**valuation time**" means 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time as Purpose may deem appropriate on each valuation date.

WHAT IS A MUTUAL FUND AND WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN A MUTUAL FUND?

What is a mutual fund?

A mutual fund is a pool of investments made on behalf of people with a similar investment objective. When you invest in a mutual fund, your money is working together with that of many other investors. A professional investment manager invests this money on behalf of the whole group.

Investors share a mutual fund's income, expenses, gains and losses in proportion to their interest in the mutual fund. Mutual funds can give individuals the advantages of a simpler, more accessible, less expensive and less time-consuming method of investing in a portfolio of securities.

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on their investment objectives. These investments may include equities like shares, fixed-income securities like bonds and cash or cash equivalents like treasury bills, or units of other mutual funds, called "underlying funds". The value of these investments will change from day to day, reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions, financial markets and company news. As a result, the value of a mutual fund's units may go up and down, and the value of your investment in a mutual fund may be more or less when you redeem it than when you purchased it.

What do you own?

When you invest in a mutual fund, you are buying a portion of that mutual fund called a unit. Mutual funds keep track of all the individual investments by recording how many units each investor owns. The more money you put into a mutual fund, the more units you get. The price of a unit changes every day, depending on how the investments are performing. When the investments rise in value, the price of a unit goes up. When the investments drop in value, the price of the unit goes down.

Some mutual funds offer units in more than one class. A multi-class structure recognizes that different investors may seek the same investment objective, yet require different investment advice and/or service. Each class represents an investment in the same investment portfolio of the mutual fund. However, each class may charge a different management fee and incur its own specific expenses. As a result, a separate NAV per unit is calculated for each class on a daily basis. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the securities of a fund are valued" on page 28.

What are the general risks of investing in a mutual fund?

As an investor, there is always a risk you could lose money. Mutual funds are no exception, but the degree of risk varies considerably from one mutual fund to the next. As a general rule, investments with the greatest risk have the greatest potential for gains, but also have the greatest potential for losses. The key is to recognize the risk involved with your investment, understand it, and decide whether it is a risk you are comfortable accepting.

Every investor has a different tolerance for risk. To be comfortable with your investments you should think about your risk comfort level before you invest.

This section and the section "What are the specific risks of investing in a mutual fund?" on page 8, describe the risks associated with investing in mutual funds. As you read the descriptions, keep in mind your risk comfort level and your various investments objectives to help determine which funds are right for you.

The general risks with investing in each fund include:

Price fluctuation

The price of a fund's units will generally vary with the value of the securities or assets it holds. Changes in interest rates, economic and stock market conditions or new company information, for example, may influence the value of securities held (or, in the case of KILO, the gold bullion held) by a fund. When you redeem or sell units of a fund, their value may be less than your original investment. Changes in rates and market conditions may also cause the value of a fund's units to change from day to day.

No guarantees

Your investment in a fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), each fund's units are not covered by Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Suspension of redemptions

Under exceptional circumstances, a fund may suspend redemptions. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – When you may not be allowed to redeem your units" on page 39.

How can an investor in a mutual fund manage risk?

Although the value of your investments may drop in the short term, a longer investment horizon will help to lessen the effects of short-term market volatility. A shorter investment horizon may result in you having to sell your investments in adverse conditions. Ideally, investors in equity funds should have a minimum five- to nine-year investment horizon, which generally provides enough time for the investments to overcome any short-term volatility and grow.

At any given time, however, one mutual fund may outperform another. The key is to have a diversified portfolio of mutual funds to try to ensure that a decline in one mutual fund is offset by growth in another, helping to reduce risk and smooth out returns. Your advisor can help you build a portfolio that's right for you.

What are the specific risks of investing in a mutual fund?

Each fund also has specific risks. The description of each fund, starting on page 65, sets out the specific risks that apply to that fund or to the underlying fund in which it invests. Set forth below, in alphabetical order, is a description of each of those risks.

Absence of an active market for the ETF Securities risk

Although ETF Securities are, or will be, listed on a Designated Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the ETF Securities will develop or be sustained.

The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF. Listing is subject to Purpose Biotech ETF fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before September 23, 2022. Subject to meeting the TSX's original listing requirements in respect of the ETF Securities, and a receipt being issued for the final prospectus of Purpose Biotech ETF by the securities regulatory authorities, ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF will be listed on the TSX and offered on a continuous basis, and an investor will be able to buy or sell ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Asset class risk

The constituent securities may underperform the returns of other securities that track other countries, regions, industries, asset classes or sectors. Various asset classes tend to experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets.

Biotechnology industry risk

Companies within the biotechnology industry invest heavily in research and development which may not necessarily lead to commercially successful products. This industry is also subject to increased governmental regulation which may delay or inhibit the release of new products. Many biotechnology companies are dependent upon their ability to use and enforce intellectual property rights and patents. Any impairment of such rights may have adverse financial consequences. Biotechnology companies can be characterized by competition and rapid technological developments which may make a company's products or services obsolete in a short period of time. The industry is also characterized by product liability lawsuits and consequential high insurance costs. The market values of investments in the biotechnology industry are often based upon speculation and expectations about future products, research progress, and new product filings with regulatory authorities. Biotechnology stocks, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, also tend to be more volatile than the overall market.

Capital depreciation risk

Some units of the funds aim to make regular cash distributions. Such regular distributions may include returns of capital. Also, distributions of cash will reduce the net asset value of a fund, which may reduce the fund's ability to generate future income.

A return of the original investment means a portion of the cash flow given back to the investor is the money that was invested in the fund originally, as opposed to the returns or income generated by the investment. A return of the original investment reduces the NAV of the particular class of the fund and also reduces the assets available to investors who continue to invest in the fund. As well, a return of the original investment reduces the total assets of the fund available for investment, which may reduce the ability of the fund to generate future income.

Cease trading of constituent securities

If constituent securities are cease-traded at any time by a securities regulatory authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the manager may suspend the exchange or redemption of units until such time as the transfer of the securities is permitted by law.

Changes in legislation risk

There can be no assurance that tax, securities or other laws will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the funds or securityholders, including distributions received by the funds or by securityholders.

In addition, there can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and the administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canadian Review Agency respecting the treatment of mutual fund trusts will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the fund or its unitholders.

CLO risk

A fund may invest in CLOs. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CLOs often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Investing in CLOs may entail a variety of unique risks, such as prepayment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk and interest rate risk. In addition, the performance of a CLO will be affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer or manager of the securitized assets. CLOs often represent a leveraged investment and may have significant volatility in value. The possibility of increased volatility and default rates in the structured finance sector may also adversely affect the price and liquidity of the CLOs included in the fund's investments.

Collateral risk

Changes in the credit and interest rate risks associated with collateral securities may impact the value of the collateral securing a loan. The collateral value may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value which may negatively affect a fund.

Commodity risk

<u>All Funds Other than KILO</u>

A fund may invest indirectly in physical commodities, including precious metals (such as gold, silver, platinum and palladium), energy (such as crude oil, gasoline, heating oil and natural gas), industrial metals (such as aluminum, copper, nickel and zinc), livestock (such as hogs and cattle) and agricultural products (such as coffee, corn, cotton, livestock, soybeans, soybean oil, sugar and wheat). To obtain exposure to these commodities, the fund may invest in ETFs that hold, or obtain exposure to, one or more physical commodities and seek to replicate the performance of a physical commodity. A fund also may invest in companies involved in commodity sectors. The fund's exposure to commodities will be affected by changes in the prices of the commodities, which can fluctuate significantly in short time periods, causing volatility in the fund's net asset value. Commodity prices can change as a result of a number of factors, including supply and demand, speculation, central bank and international monetary activities, political or economic instability, changes in interest rates and currency values, new discoveries or changes in government regulations affecting commodities.

<u>KILO</u>

KILO provides exposure to gold bullion which has historically been more volatile than other markets, including the broader equity market.

Concentration risk

To the extent that a fund's investments are concentrated in a particular sector, region or asset class, the fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that sector, region or asset class. With respect to KILO, KILO will be invested at all times in gold bullion, cash and permitted gold certificates, if any. Concentration of investments may increase the liquidity risk of a fund which may, in turn, have an effect on the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests. This may also lower the diversification of the fund and may make the volatility of net asset value of the fund relatively greater.

Counterparty risk

A fund may enter into a derivative contract(s) with one or more counterparties. Investment in a derivative contract will expose the fund to the credit risk associated with the counterparty.

Securityholders will have no recourse against the assets of the counterparty or its affiliate(s) with respect to any aspect of the derivative contract or payments thereunder.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that a borrower, or the counterparty to a derivative, is unable or unwilling to repay the loan or obligation, either on time or at all. Debt securities issued by companies or governments in emerging markets often have higher credit risk (a lower credit rating assigned by specialized credit rating agencies), while debt securities issued by well-established companies or by governments of developed countries tend to have lower credit risk (a higher credit rating). A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating can negatively affect a debt security's market value. Other factors can also influence a debt security's market value, such as the level of liquidity of the security and a change in the market perception of the creditworthiness of the security. Lower rated and unrated debt instruments generally offer a better return than higher grade debt instruments but have the potential for substantial loss if the borrower defaults on payment. Investments by a fund in companies or markets with higher credit risk tend to be more volatile in the short term. However, they may offer the potential of higher returns over the long term.

Currency risk

Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons. As a result, a fund's investments in foreign currency denominated securities may reduce the returns of the fund.

A portion of the foreign currency exposure within the portfolio of a fund may be hedged back to the Canadian dollar by using derivatives, including currency forward contracts, in accordance with the investment objectives and investment strategies of the fund. However, with respect to the:

- ETF non-currency hedged USD units, ETF non-currency hedged CAD units, class A non-currency hedged units and class F non-currency hedged units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund; and

- class A non-currency hedged units, class F non-currency hedged units, ETF non-currency hedged units and U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units of KILO;

the foreign currency exposure of the portion of the portfolio attributable to such units will not be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

You may purchase the following mutual fund units in U.S. dollars under the U.S. dollar purchase option:

- class A non-currency hedged units and class F non-currency hedged units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund;

- all mutual fund units of PK Core Fund; and

- class A non-currency hedged units and Class F non-currency hedged units of KILO.

In addition, you may purchase the following ETF Securities under separate, U.S. dollar denominated, ticker symbols on the Designated Exchange:

- ETF non-currency hedged USD units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund; and
- U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units of KILO.

The U.S. dollar purchase option, and ability to purchase certain ETF Securities in U.S. dollars, is offered only as a convenience for investors and does not act as a currency hedge between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

Cybersecurity risk

Cybersecurity risk is the risk of harm, loss and liability resulting from a failure or breach of information technology systems. Failures or breaches of the information technology systems ("cybersecurity incidents") can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and may arise from external or internal sources. Deliberate cybersecurity attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, equipment or systems, or causing operational disruption. Deliberate cybersecurity attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users).

The primary risks to a fund from the occurrence of a cybersecurity incident include disruption in operations, reputational damage, disclosure of confidential information, the incurrence of regulatory penalties, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity incidents of the fund's third party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisers) or issuers that the fund invests in can also subject the fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity incidents.

The manager has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. Furthermore, a fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third party whose operations may affect the fund or its unitholders. A fund and its unitholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Debt securities risk

Investments in debt securities are subject to certain general investment risks in a manner similar to their effect on equity investments. In addition to credit risk and interest rate risk described elsewhere in this section, a number of factors may cause the price of a debt security to decline. For investments in corporate debt securities, this includes specific developments relating to the company and general financial, political and economic (other than interest rate) conditions in the country in which the company operates. For government debt securities, this includes general economic, financial and political conditions. The market value of a fund is affected by changes in the prices of the debt securities it holds.

Depletion of amount of bullion represented by each unit - KILO

Each unit of KILO represents an equal, fractional, undivided ownership interest in the net assets of KILO. As the fund would not be expected to generate any net income and may be required to sell gold bullion over time on an as-needed basis to pay for ongoing expenses and to fund certain redemptions, the amount of gold bullion represented by each unit of the fund will and the NAV per unit may, gradually decline over time, irrespective of whether the trading price of the units of the fund rises or falls in response to changes in the price of gold. The continuous offering of units of KILO will not reverse this trend, as the amount of gold bullion acquired by the proceeds from such offering will proportionately reflect the amount of gold bullion represented by the units of the fund issued pursuant thereto.

Depository Securities and Receipts risk

In some cases, rather than directly holding securities of non-Canadian and non-U.S. companies, a fund may hold these securities through a depository security and receipt (an “ADR” American Depository Receipt, a “GDR” Global Depository Receipt, or an “EDR” European Depository Receipt). A depository receipt is issued by a bank or trust company to evidence its ownership of securities of a non-local corporation. The currency of a depository receipt may be different than the currency of the non-local corporation to which it relates. The value of a depository receipt will not be equal to the value of the underlying non-local securities to which the depository receipt relates as a result of a number of factors. These factors include the fees and expenses associated with holding a depository receipt, the currency exchange relating to the conversion of foreign dividends and other foreign cash distributions into local currencies, and tax considerations such as withholding tax and different tax rates between the jurisdictions. In addition, the rights of a fund, as a holder of a depository receipt, may be different than the rights of holders of the underlying securities to which the depository receipt relates, and the market for a depository receipt may be less liquid than that of the underlying securities. The foreign exchange risk will also affect the value of the depository receipt and, as a consequence, the performance of a fund holding the depository receipt. As the terms and timing with respect to the depository for a depository receipt are not within the control of a fund or its portfolio manager or sub-advisor/investment advisor, as applicable, and if the portfolio manager or sub-advisor/investment advisor, as applicable, chooses only to hold depository receipts rather than the underlying security, the fund may be forced to dispose of the depository receipt, thereby eliminating its exposure to the non-local corporation, at a time not selected by the portfolio advisor or sub-advisor/investment advisor, as applicable, of the fund, which may result in losses to the fund or the recognition of gain at a time which is not opportune for the fund.

Derivative risk

A derivative is a type of investment whose value is derived from the performance of other investments or from the movement of interest rates, exchange rates or market indices. As long as their use is consistent with a fund’s investment objectives, the fund may use derivatives to limit or hedge potential gains or losses caused by changes in exchange rates, share prices or interest rates. The funds may also use derivatives for non-hedging purposes, such as reducing transaction costs, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to financial markets or increasing speed and flexibility in making portfolio changes. If a fund uses derivatives, securities regulations requires that the fund hold enough assets or cash to cover its commitments in the derivatives. This limits the amount of losses that could result from the use of derivatives.

There are many different types of derivatives. They usually take the form of a contract to buy or sell a specific commodity, currency or security or market index. The most common types of derivatives are:

(a) **Futures or forward contract.** These types of contract are agreements made today to buy or sell a particular currency, security or market index on a specific day in the future at a specified price.

(b) **Option contract.** This type of contract gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell certain securities within a certain time period at a specified price.

(c) **Swap agreement.** This type of agreement is a negotiated contract between parties agreeing to exchange payments based on returns of different investments. The most common type is an interest rate swap. Under an interest rate swap, Party A agrees to pay Party B a fixed amount based on a pre-set interest rate. In return, Party B agrees to pay Party A a floating amount based on a reference rate such as bankers acceptances or the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate.

Any use of derivatives has risks. Some of these risks are set forth below.

(a) The hedging strategy may not be effective in preventing losses. The hedging strategy may also reduce the opportunity for gains due to the cost of the hedge and the nature of the derivative.

(b) There is no guarantee a market for the derivative contract will exist when a fund wants to buy or sell.

(c) There is no guarantee that the fund will be able to find an acceptable counterparty willing to enter into a derivative contract.

(d) The counterparty to the derivative contract may not be able to meet its obligations.

(e) A large percentage of the assets of a fund may be placed on deposit with one or more counterparties which would expose the fund to the credit risk of those counterparties.

(f) Securities exchanges may set daily trading limits or halt trading which would prevent a fund from being able to sell a particular derivative contract.

(g) The price of a derivative may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying asset.

Emerging market investments risk

In emerging market countries, securities markets may be smaller than in more developed countries, making it more difficult to sell securities in order to take profits or avoid losses. Companies in these markets may have limited product lines, markets or resources, making it difficult to measure the value of the company.

Political instability and possible corruption, as well as lower standards of regulation for business practices, increase the possibility of fraud and other legal problems. The value of investments in these countries may rise and fall substantially.

Equity investment risk

Equities such as common shares give the holder part ownership in a company. The value of an equity security changes with the fortunes of the company that issued it. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. Equity related securities that provide indirect exposure to the equity securities of an issuer, such as convertible debentures, can also be affected by equity risk.

Dividends on common shares are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of an issuer's board of directors. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the common shares in which a fund invests will declare dividends in the future or that if declared they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

ETF risk

Investing in an exchange traded fund (ETF) exposes a fund to all of the risks of that ETF's investments and subjects it to a pro rata portion of the ETF's fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing in securities of an ETF may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. Securities of ETFs trade on an exchange at a market price, which may vary from the ETF's NAV. A fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the NAV of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such NAV. Because the market price of securities of an ETF depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the value of the underlying portfolio of securities that the ETF may be designed to track, and the fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact fund performance.

Exchange risk

In the event that a stock exchange on which the ETF Securities are traded closes early or unexpectedly on any day that it is normally open for trading, unitholders will be unable to purchase or sell ETF Securities on the stock exchange until it reopens and there is a possibility that, at the same time and for the same reason, the exchange and redemption of units may be suspended until the stock exchange reopens.

Fineness and quality risk - KILO

KILO's physical bullion custodian does not inspect the fineness or quality of the gold bullion that is delivered to it. There is no assurance as to the fineness or quality of the gold bullion delivered to the fund.

Floating rate note risk

Floating rate notes generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate notes, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate notes. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate note can be more difficult, and buying and selling a floating rate note at an acceptable price can be more difficult and delayed. Difficulty in selling a floating rate note can result in a loss. A decline in the credit quality of a floating rate may reflect a decline in the financial condition of the issuer of the note. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and may not reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the floating rate note. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of the floating rate note, the funds investing in such notes could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the note. In order to enforce their rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, such funds may be required to retain legal or similar counsel, which may increase operating expenses and adversely affect net asset values. In addition, floating rate notes generally can be prepaid before maturity. If this happens, the floating rate note can offer less income and/or potential for capital gains.

Fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk

The NAV per unit will vary according to, among other things, the value of the securities (or gold bullion in the case of KILO) held by a fund. Purpose and the funds have no control over the factors that affect the value of the securities or assets held by the funds, including factors that affect the equity, bond or gold bullion markets (as applicable) generally such as general economic and political conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and factors unique to each constituent security.

Foreign investment risk

Some of the funds invest in (or underlying funds invest in) securities issued by companies in, or governments of, countries other than Canada. Investing in foreign securities can be beneficial in expanding your investment opportunities and portfolio diversification, but there are risks associated with foreign investments, including the risks set forth below.

(a) Companies outside of Canada may be subject to different regulations, standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements than those that apply in Canada.

(b) The legal systems of some foreign countries may not adequately protect investor rights.

(c) Political, social or economic instability may affect the value of foreign securities.

(d) Foreign governments may make significant changes to tax policies which could affect the value of foreign securities.

(e) Foreign governments may impose currency exchange controls that prevent a fund from taking money out of the country.

The foreign investment risk associated with securities in developing countries may be higher than the foreign investment risk associated with securities in developed countries as many developing countries tend to be less stable politically, socially and economically, may be more subject to corruption and may have less market liquidity and lower standards of business practices and regulation.

Futures contract liquidity risk

Futures contracts may not be liquid and their trading frequently involves high transaction costs. U.S. futures exchanges have regulations that limit the magnitude of fluctuations that may occur in futures contract prices during a single trading day. These limits are generally referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" and the maximum or minimum price on a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a "limit price". Once the limit price is reached on a contract, no trades may be made at a price that is greater or less than the limit price, as the case may be. The imposition of limit prices or trading suspensions may force the sale of a contract at a disadvantageous price or time or preclude trading in the contract altogether. This could adversely affect the NAV per unit of a fund, as well as the fund's ability to meet subscription, exchange and redemption requests.

Futures contract margin risk

A fund may invest in commodity futures contracts. Futures prices generally are extremely volatile. Because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, an extremely high degree of leverage is common in a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses. Similar to other leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested.

There is a risk that the assets of a fund deposited as margin with a futures commission merchant may, in the event of the bankruptcy of the futures commission merchant, be used to satisfy the claims of creditors of the futures commission merchant, other than the fund, including other clients of the futures commission merchant. Under the terms of investor protection legislation in Canada, client assets held by an insolvent futures commission merchant may be divided up, on a pro rata basis, among its clients.

Global geo-political event risk - KILO

The possibility of large-scale distress sales of gold in times of crisis may have a short-term negative impact on the price of gold and may adversely affect an investment in the units of KILO.

High yield securities risk

High yield securities risk is the risk that securities that are rated below investment grade (below “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s® Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., or by Fitch Rating Service Inc. or below “Baa3” by Moody’s® Investor’s Services, Inc.), or are unrated at the time of purchase, may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. High yield securities may also be subject to greater levels of credit or default risk than higher-rated securities. The value of high yield securities can be adversely affected by overall economic conditions, such as an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, and high yield securities may be less liquid and more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price or to value than higher-rated securities. In particular, high yield securities are often issued by smaller, less creditworthy companies or by highly leveraged firms, which are generally less able than more financially stable firms to make scheduled payments of interest and principal.

Income trust risk

Income trusts generally hold debt and/or equity securities of an underlying active business or are entitled to receive a royalty on revenues generated by such business. Funds that invest in income trusts such as oil, gas and other commodity-based royalty trusts, real estate investment trusts and pipeline and power trusts will have varying degrees of risk depending on its sector and the underlying asset or business. Returns on income trusts are neither fixed nor guaranteed. Typically, trust securities are more volatile than bonds (corporate and government) and preferred securities. Many of the income trusts that a fund invests in are governed by laws of a province of Canada or of a state of the U.S. which limit the liability of unitholders of the income trust from a particular date. A fund may, however, also invest in income trusts in Canada, the U.S. and other countries that are not governed by similar laws. There is a risk that unitholders of an income trust, including a fund, could be held liable for any claims against the income trust that are not governed by these laws. Income trusts generally try to minimize this risk by including provisions in their agreements that their obligations won’t be personally binding on unitholders, including a fund. However, the income trust may still have exposure to other legal liabilities.

Inflation risk

It is possible that the value of fixed income securities and/or currencies in which a fund invests could depreciate overtime as the level of inflation rises in the country of origin. The effects of inflation could have an adverse effect on the value of a fund’s assets and, in turn, the net asset value of the fund.

Interest rate risk

The value of a fund that holds fixed-income securities (or debt) will rise and fall as interest rates change. When interest rates fall, the value of an existing fixed-income security will rise. When interest rates rise, the value of an existing fixed-income security will fall. The value of fixed-income securities that pay a variable (or “floating”) rate of interest is generally less sensitive to interest rate changes.

Lack of arbitrage transactions - KILO

If the processes of creation and redemption of units of KILO encounters any unanticipated difficulties, potential market participants, such as broker-dealers and their customers, who would otherwise be willing to purchase or redeem units of KILO to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunity arising from discrepancies between the price of the units of the fund and the price of the underlying gold may not take the risk that, as a result of those difficulties, they may not be able to realize the profit they expect. If this is the case, the liquidity of the units of KILO may decline and the price of the fund may fluctuate independently of the price of gold and may fall or otherwise diverge from their net asset value.

Liquidity risk

A liquid asset trades on an organized market, such as a stock exchange, which provides price quotations for the asset. The use of an organized market means that it should be possible to convert the asset to cash at, or close to, the quoted price or the price used to calculate a fund's net asset value.

An asset is considered illiquid if it is more difficult to convert it to a liquid investment such as cash. A company's securities may be illiquid if the company is not well known, there are few outstanding shares of that company, there are few potential buyers or the shares of that company cannot be resold because of a promise or agreement.

Also, in highly volatile markets, securities, especially debt securities, that were considered liquid may suddenly and unexpectedly become illiquid.

If a fund is unable to dispose of some or all of the securities or assets held by it, the fund may experience a delay in the receipt of the proceeds of disposition until such time as it is able to dispose of such securities or may be able to do so only at prices which may not reflect the true value of such investments. Likewise, if certain securities or assets are particularly illiquid, the manager may be unable to acquire the number of securities or assets it would like to at a price acceptable to the manager on a timely basis.

The value of a fund's investments in illiquid securities or assets may rise and fall substantially because a fund may not be able to sell the securities or assets for the value that we use in calculating the net asset value of the fund. There are restrictions on the amount of illiquid securities a fund may hold.

Loss of bullion risk - KILO

There is a risk that part or all of KILO's gold bullion could be lost, damaged or stolen, notwithstanding the handling of deliveries of gold bullion by, and storage of gold bullion in, the vaults of the custodian. Also, access to the fund's gold bullion could be restricted by natural events or human actions. Any of these events may adversely affect the assets of the fund and, consequently, an investment in the units of the fund.

Market risk

The value of equity securities will change based on specific company developments and stock market conditions. Market value also varies with changes in the general economic and financial conditions in countries where investments are made.

Maturity risk

Certain funds will invest in fixed income securities of varying maturities. Generally, the longer a fixed income security's maturity, the greater the risk. Conversely, the shorter a fixed income security's maturity, the lower the risk.

Multi-class risk

The funds may offer more than one class of units. Each class of a fund has its own fees and expenses which the fund tracks separately. If a fund cannot pay the expenses of one class using that classes' proportionate share of the assets of the fund, the fund will have to pay those expenses out of the other classes' proportionate share of the assets, which would lower the investment return of those other classes. This is because a fund as a whole is legally responsible for the financial obligations of all of its classes.

Options risk

A fund may invest in options. An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price at any time during the option period. Unlike a futures contract, an option grants a right (not an obligation) to buy or sell a financial instrument. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a future contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium invested in the call option. The seller (writer) of a put option that is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire premium invested in the put option. Any investment in an option by a fund will be in compliance with NI 81-102.

Precious metals risk - KILO

KILO may be subject to a number of risks specific to precious metals, such as: (i) changes in industrial, government and consumer demand, including industrial and jewelry demand and the degree to which governments, corporate and financial institutions and consumers hold precious metals, such as physical gold, as a safe haven asset, which may be affected by the structure of and confidence in the global monetary system or a rapid change in the value of other assets; (ii) disruptions in the supply chain, from mining to storage to smelting or refining; (iii) adjustments to inventories; (iv) variations in production costs, including storage, labour and energy costs; (v) costs associated with regulatory compliance, including environmental regulations; (vi) interest rates and borrowing and lending rates relating to precious metals; (vii) currency exchange rates, including the relative strength of, and confidence in, exchange rates relating to currencies in which precious metals prices are quoted; and (viii) levels of economic growth and inflation . These factors interrelate in complex ways, and the effect of one factor on the fund and the value of its units may increase or reduce the effect of another factor.

Rebalancing and adjustment risk – ETF Securities

Adjustments to baskets of securities held by such funds may be made to reflect adjustments to investment strategies or other reasons. Such adjustments may depend on the ability of Purpose and the designated broker to perform their respective obligations under the applicable designated broker agreement. If the designated broker fails to perform, a fund may be required to sell or purchase, as the case may be, constituent securities of the baskets of securities in the market. If this happens, such fund would incur additional transaction costs.

Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk is the potential revenue impact on a company due to laws, regulation and policies of regulatory agencies. Governmental or regulatory permits and approvals may be required to proceed with planned projects. Any delay or failure in achieving the required permits or approvals would reduce the company's growth prospects and, in turn, the value of a fund that invests in such companies.

Reliance on the manager and sub-advisor risk

Holders of units will be dependent on the ability of the manager and, as applicable, the sub-advisor of a fund, to effectively manage the funds in a manner consistent with the investment objectives, investment strategies and investment restrictions of the funds. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the funds will continue to be employed by the manager or a sub-advisor, as the case may be.

Risk of loss

An investment in a fund is not guaranteed by any entity. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, an investment in the funds is not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Risks relating to investments in gold bullion - KILO

Direct purchases of physical gold bullion by KILO may generate higher transaction and custody costs than other types of investments, which may affect the performance of KILO.

Sales of gold by the official sector - KILO

Substantial sales of gold by the official sector could adversely affect an investment in units of KILO. The official sector consists of central banks, other governmental agencies and multi-lateral institutions that buy, sell and hold gold as part of their reserve assets. The official sector holds a significant amount of gold, some of which is static, meaning that it is not available in the open market. In the event that future economic, political or social conditions or pressures require the official sector to liquidate their gold assets all at once or in an uncoordinated manner, the demand for gold may not be sufficient to accommodate the sudden increase in the supply of gold to the market. Consequently, the price of gold may decline, which may adversely affect an investment in KILO.

Sector risk

A relatively high concentration of assets in a single or small number of issuers may reduce the diversification and liquidity of a mutual fund and increase its volatility. As a result of reduced liquidity, the mutual fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests may be reduced. It may also result in a concentration in specialized industries or market sectors. Investment in such a mutual fund involves greater risk and volatility than investing in a mutual fund that has a broadly based investment portfolio since the performance of one particular industry or market could significantly and adversely affect the overall performance of the entire mutual fund.

Securities lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk

Certain funds may enter into securities lending arrangements and repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with NI 81-102 in order to generate additional income to enhance the NAV of the fund. In a securities lending transaction, the fund lends its securities to a borrower in exchange for a fee and the other party to the transaction delivers collateral to the fund in order to secure the transaction. A repurchase agreement takes place when the fund sells a security at one price and agrees to buy it back later from the same party at a higher price. A reverse repurchase agreement is the opposite of a repurchase agreement and occurs when the fund buys a security at one price and agrees to sell it back to the same party at a higher price. The other party to a securities lending transaction, repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement delivers collateral to the fund in order to secure the transaction.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions comes with certain risks. If the other party to the transaction cannot complete the transaction, the fund may be exposed to the risk of loss should the other party default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities and the collateral be insufficient to reconstitute the portfolio of loaned securities. To minimize this risk, the other party must provide collateral that is worth at least 102% of the value of the fund's securities and of the type permitted by NI 81-102. The value of the collateral is monitored daily and adjusted appropriately by the securities lending agent of the fund.

If the fund enters into securities lending transactions or repurchase transactions may not commit more than 50% of their NAV to securities lending or repurchase transactions at any time and such transactions may be ended at any time.

For more information about how the funds engage in these transactions, see "How the funds engage in securities lending" on page 59 in "Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in This Document", below.

Senior loan risk

There is less readily available, reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value before a default occurs. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a senior loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the senior loan's value.

Furthermore, increases in interest rates may result in greater volatility of senior loans and average duration may fluctuate with fluctuations in interest rates. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of a fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a senior loan and which may make it difficult to value senior loans. Although senior loans generally are secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. To the extent that a senior loan is collateralized by stock in the borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy of the borrower. Uncollateralized senior loans involve a greater risk of loss. Senior loans are usually rated below investment grade.

Portfolio transactions in senior loan, may take up to two or three weeks to settle, and in some cases much longer. Unlike the securities markets, there is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle.

Short selling risk

The funds may engage in a limited amount of short selling. A "short sale" is where a fund borrows securities from a lender, which are then sold in the open market (or "sold short"). At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the fund pays interest to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the fund makes a profit for the difference (less any interest the fund is required to pay to the lender). Short selling involves certain risks. There is no assurance that securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale sufficient to offset the interest paid by the fund and make a profit for the fund, and securities sold short may instead appreciate in value. The fund may also experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed securities if a liquid market for the securities does not exist. The lender from whom the fund has borrowed securities may go bankrupt and the fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender. Each fund that engages in short selling will adhere to controls and limits that are intended to offset these risks by short selling only those securities of larger issuers for which a liquid market is expected to be maintained and by limiting the amount of exposure for short sales. The funds will also deposit collateral only with lenders that meet certain criteria for creditworthiness and only up to certain limits.

Stock market risk

A mutual fund that invests in equity investments (like stocks or shares) or derivatives based on equities will be affected by conditions affecting the stock markets on which those equities are traded and by general economic conditions.

A stock's value is also affected by the outlook for the company, specific company developments, market activity and by the broader economic picture, both at home and abroad. When the economy is expanding, the outlook for many companies may also be good and the value of their stocks may rise. Conversely, when the economy is not expanding, the outlook for many companies may not be good and the value of their stocks may drop.

Substantial securityholder risk

The purchase or redemption of securities by a substantial securityholder can adversely affect the performance of a mutual fund. The purchase or redemption of a substantial number of securities of a fund may require a portfolio manager to change the composition of the fund's portfolio significantly or may force a portfolio manager to buy or sell investments at unfavourable prices, each of which can negatively affect a fund's return.

Tax risk

There can be no assurance that the tax laws applicable to the funds under the Tax Act or under foreign tax regimes, or the administration thereof, will not be changed in a manner which could adversely affect the funds or securityholders.

If a fund does not or ceases to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act, the income tax considerations described under the heading "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" would be materially and adversely different in certain respects.

The Tax Act contains tax loss restriction rules that apply to trusts such as the funds. These loss restriction rules generally apply at any time when any person, together with other persons with whom that person is affiliated within the meaning of the Tax Act, or any group of persons acting in concert, acquires units of a fund having a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the units of the fund. If such circumstances occur, the fund will have a deemed taxation year end and any undistributed income and realized capital gains (net of any applicable losses) would be expected to be made payable to all unitholders of the fund as a distribution on their units (or tax thereon paid by the fund in respect of such year). Accordingly, in such event, distributions on the units in the form of units (which will be automatically consolidated) and/or cash may be declared and paid to unitholders. In addition, accrued capital losses and certain other realized losses of the fund would be unavailable for use by the fund in future years. Given the manner in which units are distributed, there will be or may have been circumstances in which it will not be possible to control or identify whether a fund has become subject to the loss restriction event rules. As a result, there can be no assurance that a fund has not or will not in the future be subject to the loss restriction event rules and no assurance as to when and to whom any such distributions will be made, or that a fund will not be required to pay tax on such undistributed income and taxable capital gains. Relief from the application of the loss restriction event rules may be available to a trust that qualified as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act and meets certain asset diversification requirements.

Certain tax rules apply to direct and indirect investments by Canadian residents in non-resident trusts (the "NRT Rules"). It is not expected that the NRT Rules will be applied in respect of investments, if any, made by the funds in non-resident funds that are trusts; however no assurances can be given in this regard.

Based on a recent amendment to the Tax Act, a fund is prohibited from claiming a deduction in computing its income for amounts of income that are allocated to redeeming unitholders and is limited in its ability to claim a deduction in computing its income for amounts of capital gains that are allocated to redeeming unitholders. As a result of these amendments, the taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming unithholders in a fund may increase.

A fund that has ETF Securities, may be subject to rules in the Tax Act, (the "SIFT Rules") which apply to trusts (defined as "SIFT trusts"), the securities of which are listed or traded on a stock exchange or other public market and that hold one or more "non-portfolio properties" (as defined in the Tax Act). A SIFT trust is effectively taxed on income and capital gains in respect of such non-portfolio properties at tax rates comparable to the rates that apply to income earned and distributed by Canadian public corporations. Distributions of such income received by unitholders of SIFT trusts are treated as eligible dividends from a taxable Canadian corporation. Each fund with ETF Securities is subject to investment restrictions intended to ensure that it will not be a SIFT trust.

In circumstances where a fund realizes net gains upon settlement of currency hedging contracts in a taxation year which are unsheltered by any loss carryforwards from prior taxation years, the fund will distribute net income and net realized gains through a payment of reinvested distributions. The amount of such income or taxable portion of such capital gains thus distributed by the fund will be included in the income of its unitholders and subject to tax despite the absence of any cash distribution from the fund to fund the resulting tax liability of the unitholders

In determining its income for tax purposes, KILO will treat gains (or losses) as a result of any disposition of gold bullion as capital gains (or capital losses) or, depending on the circumstances, include the full amount in (or deduct the full amount from) income. The CRA has expressed the opinion that gains (or losses) of mutual fund trusts resulting from transactions in commodities should generally be treated for tax purposes as ordinary income rather than as capital gains, although the treatment in each particular case remains a question of fact to be determined having regard to all the circumstances.

If any transactions of a fund, including currency forward agreements, are reported on capital account but subsequently determined to be on income account, the net income of the fund for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in the fund being liable for taxes, including unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to unitholders who were not resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of the units, NAV per unit and/or the trading prices of the units.

Trading price of ETF Securities risk

ETF Securities may trade in the market at a premium or discount to their NAV per unit. There can be no assurance that the ETF Securities will trade at prices that reflect their NAV per unit. The trading price of the ETF Securities will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the fund's net asset value, as well as market supply and demand on the Designated Exchange on which the ETF Securities of the fund may be traded from time to time. However, given that generally only a prescribed number of ETF Securities are issued to designated brokers and dealers, and that holders of a prescribed number of ETF Securities (or an integral multiple thereof) may redeem such ETF Securities at their NAV per unit, Purpose believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of the ETF Securities should not be sustained.

TSX Approval of Listing - Purpose Biotech ETF

The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF. Listing is subject to Purpose Biotech ETF fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before September 23, 2022. Subject to meeting the TSX's original listing requirements in respect of the ETF Securities, and a receipt being issued for the final prospectus of Purpose Biotech ETF by the securities regulatory authorities, ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF will be listed on the TSX and offered on a continuous basis, and an investor will be able to buy or sell ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Underlying fund risk

A fund may pursue its investment objectives indirectly by investing in securities of other funds, including ETFs and, if permitted under NI 81-102, in order to gain access to the strategies pursued by those underlying funds. The risks of investing in such underlying funds include the risks associated with the securities in which an underlying fund invests, along with the other risks of an underlying fund. Accordingly, a fund takes on the risk of an underlying fund and its respective securities in proportion to its investment in the underlying fund. There can be no assurance that any use of such multi-layered fund of fund structures will result in any gains for a fund. If an underlying fund that is not traded on an exchange suspends redemptions, a fund will be unable to value part of its portfolio and may be unable to redeem units. In addition, the portfolio manager could allocate a fund's assets in a manner that results in that fund underperforming its peers.

Uninsured loss risk - KILO

KILO does not insure its gold bullion. Gold bullion owned by KILO is stored in the vaults of the Royal Canadian Mint once it is delivered to the Royal Canadian Mint. Royal Canadian Mint maintains insurance as Royal Canadian Mint deems appropriate against all risks of physical loss or damage except the risk of war, nuclear incident, terrorism events or government confiscation. The fund is not a direct beneficiary of any such insurance maintained by Royal Canadian Mint and does not have the ability to dictate the existence, nature or amount of coverage. There can be no assurance that such insurance is sufficient to cover any losses that may be suffered by Royal Canadian Mint or KILO.

Volatile Market Risk

The market prices of investments held by a fund will go up or down. Such market prices, and how rapidly those prices change, will be impacted by general economic and market conditions. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to: interest rates; changing supply and demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; governmental policies; as well as national and international political and economic events. In addition, unexpected and unpredictable events such as war and occupation, a widespread health crisis or global pandemic, terrorism and related geopolitical risks, may lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

For example, the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) internationally has caused a disruption in normal commercial activities, a slowdown in the global economy and has caused volatility in global financial markets. The impact of coronavirus disease (which may continue to last for an extended period), as well as other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could negatively affect the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Emerging market countries, with less established medical and health care facilities, may be particularly impacted.

The impact of coronavirus disease, as well as other unexpected disruptive events, may cause market volatility and could have effects that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. These events could also adversely affect a fund's performance, the performance of the securities in which a fund invests and may lead to losses on your investment in a fund.

Withdrawal from participation of broker-dealers

In the event that one or more broker-dealers that have substantial interests in units of a fund withdraw from participation, the liquidity of the units of the fund will likely decrease which could adversely affect the market price of the units and result in unitholders incurring a loss on their investment.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

This section tells you about the companies that are involved in managing or providing services to the funds.

Manager: Purpose Investments Inc. 130 Adelaide Street West Suite 3100 P.O. Box 109 Toronto, Ontario M5H 3P5	Purpose is the manager, portfolio manager and promoter of the funds. Purpose manages the day-to-day business and operations of the funds, provides all general management and administrative services.
Trustee: Purpose Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	The trustee holds actual title to the property in a fund on behalf of the securityholders of the fund.
Portfolio Advisor: Purpose Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	The portfolio advisor is responsible for the investment portfolio of the funds. The portfolio advisor conducts research, selects, purchases, sells, and makes all investment decisions with regard to the portfolio securities of the funds. The portfolio advisor is responsible for any loss that arises out of any failure of the portfolio advisor: (i) to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of its office honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the fund; and (ii) to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances.
Sub-Advisors: <u>Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund</u> Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC New York, New York <u>MLD Core Fund and PK Core Fund</u> Canaccord Genuity Corp. Toronto, Ontario <u>Purpose Biotech ETF</u> Next Edge Capital Corp. Toronto, Ontario <u>StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund</u> StoneCastle Investment Management Inc. Kelowna, British Columbia	The sub-advisors have been hired by Purpose to provide investment advice to Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund, MLD Core Fund, PK Core Fund, Purpose Biotech ETF and StoneCastle Investment Management Inc. Purpose is responsible for: (a) any investment advice given to Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund by Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("**NBIA**"); or (b) any loss that arises out of the failure of NBIA to: (i) exercise the powers and discharge the duties of its office honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of Purpose and Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund; or (ii) exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. There may be difficulty in enforcing any legal rights against NBIA (or any of its representatives) as NBIA is resident outside of Canada and all or substantially all of its assets are situated outside of Canada.
Principal Distributor: Canaccord Genuity Corp. Toronto, Ontario	The principal distributor arranges for distribution of units of MLD Core Fund and PK Core Fund.

Custodian: CIBC Mellon Trust Company Toronto, Ontario Royal Canadian Mint Ottawa, Ontario	CIBC Mellon Trust Company is the custodian of the funds and holds the assets of all the funds, other than KILO's physical gold bullion. Royal Canadian Mint acts as custodian in respect of physical gold bullion held by KILO.
Registrar and Transfer Agent of the mutual fund units: CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company Toronto, Ontario	CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent for the mutual fund units. The register of each of the funds for these units is kept in Toronto.
Registrar and Transfer Agent and Plan Agent of the ETF Securities: Computershare Investor Services Inc. Toronto, Ontario TSX Trust Company Toronto	Computershare Investor Services Inc., at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent and dividend reinvestment plan agent for the ETF Securities, other than KILO. TSX Trust Company, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent and dividend reinvestment plan agent for the ETF Securities of KILO. The register of each of the funds for the ETF Securities is kept in Toronto.
Auditor: Ernst & Young LLP Toronto, Ontario	As auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants, annually audit the financial statements of the funds to determine whether they fairly present, in all material respects, the funds' financial position, results of operations and changes in net assets in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Ernst & Young LLP is independent of the funds within the meaning of the CPA Code of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.
Securities Lending Agent: Bank of New York Mellon New York, New York	The securities lending agent acts on behalf of the funds that are engaged in securities lending (currently, MLD Core Fund, PK Core Fund, Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund and Purpose Biotech ETF) in administering the securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions that may be entered into by such funds.
Independent Review Committee:	Under Canadian securities laws, the funds are required to have an independent review committee. Purpose is advised by an independent review committee ("IRC") consisting of 3 individuals, each of whom is independent of Purpose, the funds and entities related to Purpose. In fulfilling its duties, the IRC reviews and provides input on conflict of interest matters in respect of Purpose and the funds. The IRC also provides advice to Purpose on other issues relating to the management of the funds. The IRC prepares, at least annually, a report for securityholders of its activities. This report will be available, at no cost, on the Purpose website at www.purposeinvest.com or upon request, at no cost, by contacting Purpose by email at info@purposeinvest.com. Additional information about the independent review committee, including the names of its members, is available in the funds' annual information form.

Investments in underlying funds

The funds may invest in underlying funds, subject to certain conditions. Purpose, as manager, will either not vote the securities of the underlying funds if the underlying funds are managed by Purpose or an affiliate or will pass the voting rights directly to securityholders of such funds. Purpose may, in some circumstances, choose not to pass the vote to securityholders because of the complexity and costs associated with doing so.

PURCHASES, SWITCHES AND REDEMPTIONS

You can buy or sell units of the funds through a qualified financial advisor or broker (or the principal distributor, as applicable). Selling may also be known as "redeeming". ETF Securities may be sold over the Designated Exchange for the price then available in the market.

When you are buying or selling units of the funds directly with the funds, we base the transaction on the price of the unit. The price per unit is called the net asset value or "NAV" per unit. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the securities of a fund are valued" on page 28.

How the securities of a fund are valued

Each fund's units may be divided into several classes. Each class is divided into units of equal value. When you invest in a fund, you are actually purchasing units of a specific class of the fund.

All transactions are based on the class net asset value per unit ("unit value"). We usually calculate the unit value for each class of each fund on each business day (and, in the case of a fund that offers ETF Securities, after the Designated Exchange closes) but in some circumstances, we may calculate it at another time. The NAVs per unit can change daily. A business day is any day on which a regular session of the TSX is held.

A separate NAV per unit is calculated for each class of units.

The unit value is the price used for all purchases and redemptions of units of that class (including purchases made on the reinvestment of distributions). The price at which units are issued or redeemed is based on the next applicable unit value determined after the receipt of the purchase or redemption order.

The NAV per unit of each class of a fund is calculated as follows:

(a) First, we determine the fair value of all of the investments and other assets allocated to the class.

(b) Second, we subtract the liabilities allocated to that class from the fair value of such class. The difference between the fair value and the liabilities expressed in Canadian dollars at the applicable exchange rate on such date of a class is the net asset value for that class.

(c) Lastly, we divide the net asset value for the class by the total number of units of that class that investors in the fund are holding, which gives us the NAV per unit for that class.

(d) In respect of mutual fund units denominated in U.S. dollars, we calculate the NAV in Canadian dollars and convert it to U.S. dollars using that day's exchange rate. Please see "Optional Services – U.S. dollar purchase option" on page 45 for more details.

You can determine the worth of your investment in your fund by multiplying the NAV attributable to the class of units you own by the number of units you own.

Although the purchases and redemptions of units are recorded on a class basis, the assets attributable to all of the classes of a fund are pooled to create one fund for investment purposes. Each class pays its proportionate share of fund costs in addition to its management fee. The difference in fund costs and management fees between each class means that each class has a different NAV per unit.

You may obtain the NAV per unit of the respective class of a fund by visiting by visiting Purpose's website at www.purposeinvest.com or by calling 1-877-789-1517.

How to buy, redeem and switch

It is up to you or your investment professional, if applicable, to determine which class is appropriate for you. Different funds or classes, as applicable, may have different minimum investment levels and may require you to pay different fees. The choice of different purchase options requires you to pay different fees and expenses and affects the amount of compensation received by your dealer. Units of certain funds are also available for purchase in U.S. dollars, as described herein. Units purchased in Canadian dollars are Canadian dollar denominated and units purchased in U.S. dollars are U.S. dollar denominated. See "Fees and expenses" on page 45 and "Dealer compensation" on page 52.

Issuance of mutual fund units

Class A Securities

Class A Securities are available to all investors through authorized dealers.

If a fund offers both Class A units and Class A non-currency hedged units and the fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then where possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A non-currency hedged units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

Class A Securities purchased in Canadian dollars are Canadian dollar denominated and Class A Securities purchased in U.S. dollars are U.S. dollar denominated.

Class F Securities

Class F Securities are available to investors who have fee based accounts with their dealer. The manager has designed the Class F Securities to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Securities pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The manager does not pay any commissions to dealers or the principal distributor in respect of the Class F Securities which allows the manager to charge a lower management fee.

If a fund offers both Class F units and Class F non-currency hedged units and the fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then where possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class F units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class F non-currency hedged units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

Class F Securities purchased in Canadian dollars are Canadian dollar denominated and Class F Securities purchased in U.S. dollars are U.S. dollar denominated. Class F units of MLD Core Fund are not available for purchase in U.S. dollars.

If a securityholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Securities, the manager may switch a securityholder's Class F Securities into Class A Securities of the fund (if Class A Securities are offered by such fund) after providing the securityholder with 5 days' notice, unless the securityholder notifies the manager during the notice period and the manager agrees that such securityholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Securities. Securityholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Class I Securities

Class I Securities are available to institutional investors or to other investors on a case-by-case basis, in the manager's discretion. The manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of Class I Securities. If a securityholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class I Securities, the manager may switch a securityholder's Class I Securities into such other classes of units as may be agreed to by the manager after the manager provides the securityholder with 5 days' notice, unless the securityholder notifies the manager during the notice period and the manager agrees that the securityholder is once again eligible to hold Class I Securities. Securityholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Initial investment

An investment in mutual fund units of the funds requires you to invest and maintain a minimum balance. The table below outlines these minimums along with the minimum requirements for additional investments, pre-authorized purchase plans and redemptions of units. See "Optional services" on page 41.

Class	**Minimum Balance(1)(2)(3)**	**Minimum Additional Investments/ Pre-authorized purchase plans/Redemptions(1)(2)**
A	$5,000	$100
F	$5,000	$100
I	N/A	N/A

Notes:

(1) Amounts in Canadian and U.S. dollars, as applicable.

(2) Investors purchasing through dealers may be subject to higher minimum initial or additional investment/redemption amounts.

(3) Minimums are per transaction and are in Canadian and U.S. dollars, as applicable.

Mutual fund units

If your balance falls below the minimum required balance for a particular fund or class, as the case may be, or you otherwise become ineligible to hold a particular fund or class, as applicable, we may redeem or switch your units. Where a securityholder is or becomes a citizen or resident of the U.S. or a resident of any other foreign country, we may require such securityholder to redeem their units if their participation has the potential to cause adverse regulatory or tax consequences for a fund or other securityholders of a fund. We may redeem your units if we are permitted or required to do so, including in connection with the termination of a fund, in accordance with applicable law. If we redeem or switch your units, the effect will be the same as if you initiated the transaction. For redemptions in non-registered accounts, we may transfer the proceeds to you, and for redemptions in Registered Plans, we may transfer the proceeds to a registered savings deposit within the plan. We will not give you or your dealer notice prior to taking any action.

For us to act on an order to buy, redeem or switch units, the branch, telephone salesperson or dealer (or principal distributor, as applicable) must send the order to us on the same day it is received before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time as indicated on the website for each fund ("order cut-off time") and assume all associated costs.

When you place your order through a financial advisor, the financial advisor sends it to us. If we receive your order before the order cut-off time your order will be processed using that day's NAV. A separate NAV is calculated for each class of units. If we receive your order after the order cut-off time, your order will be processed using the next business day's NAV. If the manager determines that the NAV will be calculated at a time other than after the usual closing time of the Designated Exchange, the NAV paid or received will be determined relative to that time. All orders are processed within two business days. You will find more information about buying and redeeming units of the funds in the annual information form of the funds. A dealer may establish earlier cut-off times. Check with your dealer for details.

You have to pay for your units when you buy them. In our discretion, units may be paid for by delivering securities to a fund rather than cash provided (i) the fund is permitted to purchase those securities, (ii) the securities are acceptable to us and consistent with the fund's investment objectives, and (iii) the value of the securities is at least equal to the issue price of the units, valued as if the securities were portfolio assets of the fund.

If we do not receive payment in full, we will cancel your order and redeem the units, including any units acquired through a switch. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference to the fund and collect this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if it suffers a loss as a result.

We have the right to refuse any order to buy or switch units. We must do so within one business day from the time we receive the order. If we refuse your order to buy or switch, we will immediately return any monies we received with your order.

Issuance of ETF Securities

Except as noted, the ETF Securities currently trade on the Designated Exchange under the ticker symbols listed below. The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF. Listing is subject to Purpose Biotech ETF fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before September 23, 2022. Subject to meeting the TSX's original listing requirements in respect of the ETF Securities, and a receipt being issued for the final prospectus of Purpose Biotech ETF by the securities regulatory authorities, ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF will be listed on the TSX and offered on a continuous basis, and an investor will be able to buy or sell ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Subject to meeting the TSX's original listing requirements in respect of the ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF, and a receipt being issued for the final prospectus of Purpose Biotech ETF by the securities regulatory authorities, ETF Securities will be listed on the TSX and offered on a continuous basis, and an investor will be able to buy or sell ETF Securities of Purpose Biotech ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Fund	Designated Exchange	Class	Ticker Symbol
Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund	TSX	ETF units	FLOT
		ETF non-currency hedged USD units	FLOT.U
		ETF non-currency hedged CAD units	FLOT.B
Purpose Gold Bullion Fund	TSX	ETF units	KILO
		ETF non-currency hedged units	KILO.B
		U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units	KILO.U
Purpose Biotech ETF	TSX	ETF units	PBIO

If a fund offers ETF units, ETF non-currency hedged USD units (including U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units) or ETF non-currency hedged CAD units (including ETF non-currency hedged units) and the fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then where possible: (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar; and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF non-currency hedged USD units (including U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units) and ETF non-currency hedged CAD units (including ETF non-currency hedged units) will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

The ETF Securities are being issued and sold on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of ETF Securities that may be issued. An investor is able to buy or sell such securities on the Designated Exchanges in Canada through registered brokers and dealers in the Province or Territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling the ETF Securities.

All orders to purchase ETF Securities directly from a fund must be placed by designated brokers or dealers. The funds reserve the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by a designated broker or dealer. No fees will be payable by a fund to a designated broker or dealer in connection with the issuance of ETF Securities. On the issuance of ETF Securities, Purpose may, in its discretion, charge an administrative fee to a designated broker or dealer to offset the expenses (including any applicable additional listing fees) incurred in issuing the ETF Securities. There is no minimum investment required for ETF Securities of a fund.

Purpose, on behalf of each of the funds that offer ETF Securities, has entered into a designated broker agreement with one or more designated brokers pursuant to which the designated broker agrees, or will agree, to perform certain duties relating to the ETF Securities of the funds including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of ETF Securities, as the case may be, to satisfy the Designated Exchange's original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for ETF Securities on an ongoing basis in connection with the rebalancing of and adjustments to the portfolio of the fund; (iii) to post a liquid two-way market for the trading of ETF Securities on the Designated Exchange. Purpose may, in its discretion from time to time, reimburse any designated broker for certain expenses incurred by the designated broker in performing these duties.

The designated broker agreement provides that Purpose may from time to time require the designated broker to subscribe for ETF Securities, as the case may be, of a fund for cash in a dollar amount not to exceed 0.30% of the NAV of the ETF Securities of a fund per quarter. The number of ETF Securities issued will be the subscription amount divided by its NAV per unit next determined following the delivery by Purpose of a subscription notice to the designated broker. Payment for the ETF Securities must be made by the designated broker, and the ETF Securities will be issued, by no later than the second trading day after the subscription notice has been delivered.

On any trading day, a designated broker or dealer may place a subscription order for the prescribed number of ETF Securities, as applicable, (or an integral multiple thereof) of a fund. If a subscription order is received by the fund by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a trading day (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit), the fund will issue to the designated broker or dealer the prescribed number of ETF Securities (or an integral multiple thereof) by no later than the second trading day following the effective date of the subscription order or on such other day as mutually agreed between Purpose and the designated broker or dealer, provided that payment for such ETF Securities has been received.

For each prescribed number of ETF Securities issued, a designated broker or dealer must deliver payment consisting of, in Purpose's discretion: (i) a basket of securities and cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and the cash received is equal to the NAV of the units of the fund next determined following the receipt of the subscription order and cash subscription fee if applicable; (ii) cash in an amount equal to the NAV of the units of the fund next determined following the receipt of the subscription order and cash subscription fee, if applicable; or (iii) a combination of securities and cash, as determined by Purpose, in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and cash received is equal to the NAV of the units of the fund next determined following the receipt of the subscription order prior to the subscription cut-off time and cash subscription fee, if applicable.

Purpose may, in its discretion, increase or decrease the prescribed number of ETF Securities from time to time.

ETF Securities may be issued by a fund to designated brokers in connection with the rebalancing of and adjustments to the fund or its portfolio when cash redemptions of ETF Securities occur. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Redemptions – ETF Securities" on page 37.

Short-term trading

Mutual fund units

Most mutual funds are considered long-term investments, so we discourage investors from buying or redeeming units frequently.

Some investors may seek to trade fund units frequently in an effort to benefit from differences between the value of a fund's units and the value of the underlying securities ("market timing"). Frequent trading in order to time the market or otherwise can negatively impact the value of the fund to the detriment of other securityholders. Excessive short-term trading can also reduce a fund's return because the fund may be forced to hold additional cash to pay redemption proceeds or, alternatively, to sell portfolio holdings, thereby incurring additional trading costs.

Depending on the fund and the particular circumstances, Purpose will employ a combination of preventative and detective measures to discourage and identify excessive short-term trading in the funds, including:

(a) imposition of short-term trading fees; and

(b) monitoring of trading activity and refusal of trades.

ETF Securities

At the present time, we are of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the funds as the ETF Securities are generally traded by investors on an exchange in the secondary market in the same way as other listed securities. In the few situations where ETF Securities are not purchased in the secondary market, purchases usually involve a designated broker or a dealer upon whom Purpose may impose a subscription or redemption fee, which is intended to compensate the applicable fund for any costs and expenses incurred in relation to the trade.

Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units

If you redeem or switch mutual fund units within 30 days of purchase, we may charge a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund in circumstances where we determine that the trading activity represents market timing or excessive short-term trading. See "Fees and Expenses – Fees and expenses payable directly by you" on page 48. No short-term trading fees are charged on redemptions made under a systematic withdrawal plan or redemptions that may occur when an investor fails to meet the minimum investment amount for the funds. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions" on page 28.

Fees charged will be paid directly to the fund, and are designed to deter excessive trading and offset its associated costs. For the purposes of determining whether the fee applies, we will consider the units that were held the longest to be the units which are redeemed first. The fee will not apply in certain circumstances, including:

(a) pre-authorized or systematic withdrawal plans;

(b) redemptions of units purchased by the reinvestment of distributions; or

(c) redemptions initiated by Purpose or a fund where redemption notice requirements have been established by Purpose.

Monitoring of trading activity

We regularly monitor transactions in all of the funds managed by Purpose. We have established criteria for each fund that we apply fairly and consistently in an effort to eliminate trading activity that we deem potentially detrimental to long-term securityholders. We have the right to restrict or reject any purchase or switch order without any prior notice, including transactions accepted by your dealer.

Generally speaking, your trading may be considered excessive if you sell or switch your units of a fund within 30 days of buying them on more than one occasion.

We have the right to consider trading activity in multiple accounts under common ownership, control or influence as trading in a single account when exercising our right to reject a purchase or switch. **Whether your trading is considered excessive will be determined by Purpose in its sole discretion.**

Purchases

Each fund may have an unlimited number of classes of units and may issue an unlimited number of units of each class. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29.

Each class of units is intended for different types of investors. The money that you and other investors pay to purchase units of any class is tracked on a class-by-class basis in your fund's administration records. However, the assets of all classes of a fund are combined in a single pool to create one portfolio for investment purposes.

When you buy units of a fund, the price you pay is the net asset value of those units. Each class of units has a separate net asset value (in Canadian or U.S. dollars, as applicable). See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the securities of a fund are valued" on page 28.

When you buy Class A Securities, you may pay a fee. You and your dealer negotiate that fee, which may be up to 5% of the cost of the Class A Securities, and you pay it to your dealer when you buy the units. Purpose is not involved in determining, collecting or paying any fees negotiated directly with your advisor.

We may limit or "cap" the size of a fund by restricting new purchases. We will continue redemptions and the calculation of the fund's value for each class. We may subsequently decide to start accepting new purchases to that fund at any time.

Switches

A switch is a redemption of mutual fund units of the fund that you own and a purchase of mutual fund units of the new fund and is a disposition for tax purposes. You must maintain a minimum account balance of $1,000 and you must switch at least $500 worth of units. These minimum investment amounts may be adjusted or waived in the absolute discretion of the manager. Another restriction is that mutual fund units of one class cannot be switched for mutual fund units of another class within the same fund unless you meet the criteria for the new class. **You cannot switch mutual fund units for ETF Securities, or vice versa, and you cannot switch between ETF Securities of different funds. Switches of units of MLD Core Fund to another fund are also not permitted.**

If you switch your mutual fund units of one class for a mutual fund units of a different class of the same fund, or if you switch the type of account in which you hold your mutual fund units (for example, switching from an investment account to an RRSP), your dealer or financial advisor may charge you a fee of up to 2% of the amount you switch. You and your advisor negotiate the fee. If you switch between a fund and other mutual funds managed by Purpose, your dealer or financial advisor may also charge you a fee of up to 2% of the amount you switch. In general, your dealer may receive a switch fee or a sales commission for your switch, but not both.

Switching mutual fund units of a fund for mutual fund units of another fund (or vice versa) is accomplished by redeeming mutual fund units of one fund and purchasing mutual fund units of the other fund and is considered to result in a disposition for tax purposes. Switching between classes of mutual fund units of the same fund (other than a switch between a currency hedged and a non-currency hedged unit of the same fund) is generally not considered to result in a disposition for tax purposes, except to the extent that mutual fund units are redeemed to pay for a switching fee. A switch between a currency hedged and a non-currency hedged unit of the same fund (and vice versa) will constitute a taxable disposition at fair market value and may result in a capital gain or capital loss. See "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" on page 54 for more information.

As noted above, if a unitholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Securities, the manager may switch a unitholder's Class F Securities into Class A Securities of the same fund after providing the unitholder with 5 days' notice, unless the unitholder notifies the manager during the notice period and the manager agrees that such unitholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Securities. Unitholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Redemptions

Mutual fund units (other than Monthly Redemptions in respect of KILO)

You can sell some or all of your mutual fund units at any time. This is called a redemption. Redemptions will only be permitted in certain minimum amounts. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29 for details. Your dealer must send your redemption request on the same day it is received. The dealer must assume all associated costs. Redemption requests for a fund are processed in the order in which they are received. We will not process redemption requests specifying a forward date or specific price.

Redemption orders which are received by Purpose before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other order cut-off time as specified by Purpose on any valuation date will be priced using that day's NAV. Redemption orders which are received by Purpose after 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other cut-off time as specified by Purpose on a valuation date will be priced on the next valuation date. If Purpose decides to calculate NAV at a time other than after the usual closing time of the Designated Exchange, the NAV value received will be determined relative to that time. Note that your dealer may establish an earlier cut-off time.

The Tax Act requires that all amounts including capital gains and losses be reported in Canadian dollars. As a result, if you bought and redeemed units under the U.S. dollar option, you need to calculate gains or losses based on the Canadian dollar value of your units when they were purchased and when they were sold. In addition, although distributions will be made in U.S. dollars, they must be reported in Canadian dollars for Canadian tax purposes. Consequently, all investment income will be reported to you in Canadian dollars for income tax purposes. You may want to consult your tax advisor regarding such requirements.

Redemption requests for mutual fund units of the funds, other than as noted below in respect of MLD Core Fund, must be for an amount of at least $1,000 (unless the account balance is less than $1,000). Redemption requests for units of MLD Core Fund must be for an amount of at least $100 (unless the account balance is less than $100).

Within two business days following each valuation date, we will pay to each securityholder who has requested a redemption the value of the units determined on the valuation date. Payments will be considered made upon deposit of the redemption proceeds in the securityholder's bank account or the mailing of a cheque in a postage prepaid envelope addressed to the securityholder unless the cheque is not honoured for payment.

Your redemption transaction will not be processed until your dealer (which in the case of MLD Core Fund and PK Core Fund means the principal distributor) has received all required documentation. Your dealer or financial advisor will inform you of the documentation it requires. Your dealer must provide all required documents within 10 business days of the date your redemption order is processed. If not, we will repurchase the units for your account. If the cost of repurchasing the units is less than the redemption proceeds, the fund will keep the difference. If the cost of repurchasing the units is more than the redemption proceeds, your dealer must pay the difference and any related costs. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if the dealer suffers a loss.

If you redeem units of a fund, you can tell us to mail you a cheque or transfer the proceeds to your bank account with any financial institution. **For non-registered accounts, you are responsible for tracking and reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency any capital gains or losses that you realize from redeeming units of a fund.** If you hold your funds in a Registered Plan, withholding tax may apply if you withdraw money from the plan.

Mutual Fund Units - Monthly Redemptions – KILO

In respect of KILO and in addition to the redemption rights described above, you may also redeem some or all of your mutual fund units of KILO on the last business day of each month (each, a "**Monthly Redemption Date**") in exchange for physical gold bullion in an amount equal to the NAV per unit on the Monthly Redemption Date (a "**Monthly Redemption**").

Your dealer must send your redemption request in the form prescribed by the manager from time to time on or before the 10th day of the month (or the next business day if the 10th day falls on a day which is not a business day) prior to the applicable Monthly Redemption Date (each, a "**Notice Date**"). The dealer must assume all associated costs. Redemption requests for KILO are processed in the order in which they are received. We will not process redemption requests in connection with a Monthly Redemption specifying a specific price.

Redemption orders which are received by Purpose in a good form before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other order cut-off time as specified by Purpose on any Notice Date will be priced using the NAV as of the applicable Monthly Redemption Date. Redemption orders which are received by Purpose after 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other cut-off time as specified by Purpose on a Notice Date will be effective as of the next Monthly Redemption Date. Note that your dealer may establish an earlier cut-off time.

Redemption requests for a Monthly Redemption must be for physical gold bullion in amount equal to at least the equivalent in value to 1,000 grams international bar or an integral multiple thereof, plus applicable expenses. Any fractional amount of redemption proceeds in excess of a 1,000 grams international bar or an integral multiple thereof will be paid in cash.

A unitholder redeeming mutual fund units of KILO for physical gold bullion will be responsible for all expenses incurred by KILO in connection with such redemption and applicable delivery expenses, including the handling of the notice of redemption, the delivery of the physical gold bullion for mutual fund units that are being redeemed and the applicable fees charged by the fund's custodian, including but not limited to gold storage in-and-out fees, transfer fees, pallet repackaging fees and pallet banding fees. Neither the fund nor the manager will have any liability for the physical gold bullion delivered to a unitholder in connection with a Monthly Redemption once it leaves the premises of the Custodian and the fund and the manager shall have no responsibility or liability for such physical gold bullion once the Custodian is no longer holding such physical gold bullion being delivered.

Within ten business days following each Monthly Redemption Date, we will deliver to each unitholder who has requested a Monthly Redemption, physical gold bullion equal to the value of the units redeemed on the Monthly Redemption Date determined on the Monthly Redemption Date. Payments will be considered made upon delivery of the redemption proceeds to the location specified by the unitholder in the redemption notice.

Your redemption transaction will not be processed until your dealer has received all documentation with respect to such redemption. Your dealer will inform you of the documentation it requires. Your dealer must provide all required documents within 10 business days of the date your redemption order is processed. If not, we will repurchase the units for your account. If the cost of repurchasing the units is less than the redemption proceeds, the fund will keep the difference. If the cost of repurchasing the units is more than the redemption proceeds, your dealer must pay the difference and any related costs. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if the dealer suffers a loss.

ETF Securities (other than Monthly Redemptions in respect of KILO)

On any trading day, holders of ETF Securities may redeem ETF Securities of a fund for cash at a redemption price per ETF Security equal to the lesser of (a) 95% of the market price of the ETF Securities on the effective date of redemption and (b) the net asset value per ETF Security. "Market price" means the weighted average trading price of the ETF Securities on the Canadian marketplaces on which the ETF Securities have traded on the effective date of the redemption. Because holders of ETF Securities will generally be able to sell ETF Securities at the market price on the Designated Exchange through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, holders of ETF Securities are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming their ETF Securities for cash.

In order for a cash redemption to be effective on a trading day, a cash redemption request in the form prescribed by Purpose from time to time must be delivered to Purpose at its registered office by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on the trading day (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit). If a cash redemption request is not received by the delivery deadline noted immediately above on a trading day, the cash redemption request will be effective on the next trading day. Payment of the redemption price will be made by no later than the second trading day after the effective day of the redemption. Cash redemption request forms may be obtained from your registered broker or dealer.

Securityholders that redeem ETF Securities prior to the record date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

ETF Securities – Monthly Redemptions - KILO

In respect of KILO and in addition to the redemption rights described above, holders of ETF Securities may redeem ETF Securities of KILO on a Monthly Redemption Date for physical gold bullion equal to the NAV per ETF Security on the applicable Monthly Redemption Date.

In order for a Monthly Redemption to be effective on a Monthly Redemption Date, a redemption request in the form prescribed by the manager from time to time must be delivered to Purpose at its registered office by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on the Notice Date immediately prior to the Monthly Redemption Date (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit). If a redemption request is not received by the delivery deadline noted immediately above, the redemption request will be effective on the next Monthly Redemption Date. Within ten business days following each Monthly Redemption Date, we will deliver to each unitholder who has requested a Monthly Redemption, physical gold bullion equal to the value of the units redeemed on the Monthly Redemption Date determined on the Monthly Redemption Date. Payments will be considered made upon delivery of the redemption proceeds to the location specified by the unitholder in the redemption notice.

Redemption requests for a Monthly Redemption must be for physical gold bullion in amount equal to at least the equivalent in value to 1,000 grams international bar or an integral multiple thereof, plus applicable expenses. Any fractional amount of redemption proceeds in excess of a 1,000 grams international bar or an integral multiple thereof will be paid in cash.

A unitholder redeeming ETF Securities for physical gold bullion will be responsible for all expenses incurred by the fund in connection with such redemption and applicable delivery expenses, including the handling of the notice of redemption, the delivery of the physical gold bullion for ETF Securities that are being redeemed and the applicable fees charged by the fund's custodian, including but not limited to gold storage in-and-out fees, transfer fees, pallet repackaging fees and pallet banding fees.

Unitholders that redeem ETF Securities prior to the ex-dividend date for the record date for any dividend will not be entitled to receive that dividend.

Exchange of ETF Securities for baskets of securities

On any trading day, a holder of ETF Securities may exchange the prescribed number of ETF Securities (or an integral multiple thereof) for baskets of securities and cash.

To effect an exchange of a prescribed number of ETF Securities, a holder of ETF Securities must submit an exchange request in the form prescribed by Purpose from time to time to Purpose at its registered office by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a trading day (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit). The exchange redemption request forms may be obtained from any registered broker or dealer. The exchange price will be equal to the NAV of the ETF Securities of the applicable fund on the effective day of the exchange request, payable by delivery of baskets of securities and cash less, if applicable and in respect of KILO, a Cash Exchange Fee. The ETF Securities will be redeemed in the exchange.

If an exchange request is not received by the submission deadline noted immediately above on a trading day, the exchange order will be effective on the next trading day. Settlement of exchanges for baskets of securities and cash will be made by no later than the second trading day after the effective day of the exchange request. The securities to be included in the baskets of securities delivered on an exchange shall be selected by Purpose in its discretion.

Holders of ETF Securities should be aware that the NAV per ETF Security of a fund will decline by the amount of the distribution on the ex-distribution date, which is two trading days or such other day as announced by the manager prior to the distribution record date. A securityholder that is no longer a holder of record on the applicable distribution record date will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

Costs associated with exchange and redemption (other than Monthly Redemptions in respect of KILO)

Purpose may charge to a holder of ETF Securities, in its discretion, an administrative fee of up to 2% of the exchange or redemption proceeds of a fund to offset certain transaction costs associated with the exchange or redemption of ETF Securities of such fund. Such fee does not apply to Monthly Redemptions in respect of KILO.

Exchange and redemption of ETF Securities through CDS Participants

The exchange and redemption rights described above must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the holder of ETF Securities holds its ETF Securities. Beneficial owners of ETF Securities should ensure that they provide exchange and/or redemption instructions to the CDS Participants through which they hold ETF Securities sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times described above to allow such CDS Participants to notify CDS and for CDS to notify us prior to the relevant cut-off time.

When you may not be allowed to redeem your units

Under extraordinary circumstances, you may not be allowed to redeem your units. We may suspend your right to redeem if:

(a) normal trading is suspended on any stock exchange or market where more than 50% of the assets of a fund are listed or traded; or

(b) we get permission from the Canadian Securities Administrators to allow us to temporarily suspend the redemption of units.

Special considerations for holders of ETF Securities

The provisions of the so-called "early warning" requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of ETF Securities. The funds obtained exemptive relief from the securities regulatory authorities to permit holders of ETF Securities to acquire more than 20% of any class of ETF Securities of any fund through purchases on the Designated Exchange without regard to the take-over bid requirements of Canadian securities legislation, provided that any such holder, and any person acting jointly or in concert with the holder, undertakes to the manager not to vote more than 20% of the ETF Securities of that class of the fund at any meeting of securityholders.

Non-resident securityholders

At no time may: (i) non-residents of Canada; (ii) partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships; or (iii) a combination of non-residents of Canada and such partnerships (all as defined in the Tax Act), be the beneficial owners of a majority of the units of a fund. The manager may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which a beneficial owner of units is resident and, if a partnership, its status as a Canadian partnership. If the manager becomes aware, as a result of requiring such declarations as to beneficial ownership or otherwise, that the beneficial owners of 40% of the units of a fund then outstanding are, or may be, non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, or that such a situation is imminent, the manager may make a public announcement thereof. If the manager determines that more than 40% of such units are beneficially held by non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, the manager may send a notice to such non-resident unitholders and partnerships, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or in such manner as the manager may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell their units or a portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 30 days. If the unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of units or provided the manager with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents or partnerships other than Canadian partnerships within such period, the manager may on behalf of such unitholders sell such units and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such units. Upon such sale, the affected holders shall cease to be beneficial holders of units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale of such units.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the manager may determine not to take any of the actions described above if the manager has been advised by legal counsel that the failure to take any of such actions would not adversely impact the status of the fund as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act or, alternatively, may take such other action or actions as may be necessary to maintain the status of the fund as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act.

International information reporting

Each fund is a "Reporting Canadian financial institution" for purposes of intergovernmental agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States (the IGA) and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, and intends to satisfy its obligations under Canadian law for enhanced tax reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA"). As a result of such status, certain securityholders may be requested to provide information to the fund or their registered dealer relating to their citizenship, residency and, if applicable, a U.S. federal tax identification number ("TIN") or such information relating to the controlling person(s) in the case of certain entities. If a securityholder or any of the controlling person(s) of certain entities is identified as a U.S. taxpayer (including a U.S. citizen who is a resident in Canada) or if the securityholder does not provide the requested information (and there are indications of U.S. status), the IGA and Part XVIII of the Tax Act will generally require information about the securityholder's investment in the fund to be reported to the CRA, unless the investment is held in a Registered Plan. The CRA will then exchange the information with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the provisions of the Canada-U.S. Income Tax Treaty.

The Tax Act also includes provisions that require procedures to be in place to identify accounts held by residents of foreign countries (other than the U.S.) or by certain entities the "controlling persons" of which are resident in a foreign country (other than the U.S.) and to report required information to the CRA. Such information would be exchanged on a reciprocal, bilateral basis with the countries that have agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada in which the account holders or such controlling persons are resident. Securityholders are required to provide certain information regarding their investment in the funds for the purposes of such information exchange, unless the investment is held within a Registered Plan.

We may also, if a securityholder fails to provide the funds with the necessary certification to comply with such reporting requirements or any other tax requirements, redeem the necessary securities from your account in order to pay any penalties or fines imposed by the tax authorities. If the proceeds from the redemption are insufficient to cover the penalties or fines, we may ask your dealer to reimburse the difference, and your dealer may in turn ask you to pay that amount.

Registration and transfer through CDS – ETF Securities

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, ETF Securities will be made only through CDS. ETF Securities must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for exchange or redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of ETF Securities must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which such owner is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS Participant through which the owner holds such ETF Securities. Upon purchase of any ETF Securities you will receive only the customary confirmation; physical certificates evidencing your ownership will not be issued. References in this prospectus to a holder of ETF Securities mean, unless the context otherwise requires, the beneficial owner of such ETF Securities.

Neither the funds nor the manager will have any liability for: (i) records maintained by CDS relating to the beneficial interests in the ETF Securities or the book entry accounts maintained by CDS; (ii) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests; or (iii) any advice or representation made or given by CDS and made or given with respect to the rules and regulations of CDS or any action taken by CDS or at the direction of the CDS Participants.

The ability of a beneficial owner of ETF Securities to pledge such ETF Securities or otherwise take action with respect to such owner's interest in such ETF Securities (other than through a CDS Participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

The funds have the option to terminate registration of the ETF Securities through the book-based system in which case certificates for ETF Securities in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such ETF Securities or to their nominees.

OPTIONAL SERVICES

This section tells you about the optional services we offer to investors.

Distribution reinvestment plan

Mutual fund units

The funds may earn income from their investments. They may also realize capital gains when investments are sold at a profit. A fund pays out its income (less expenses) and net realized capital gains to investors in the form of distributions and may also pay amounts as returns of capital to investors. We call all of these types of payments distributions.

Distributions payable on mutual fund units are automatically reinvested in additional mutual fund units Holders of mutual fund units who wish to receive cash as of a particular distribution record date should speak with their broker, dealer or investment advisor for details.

ETF Securities

Each fund that offers ETF Securities has adopted a reinvestment plan, which provides that a holder of ETF Securities (an "ETF plan participant") may elect to automatically reinvest all distributions paid on the ETF Securities held by that ETF plan participant in additional ETF Securities ("ETF plan securities") of such funds in accordance with the terms of the reinvestment plan and the distribution reinvestment agency agreement between Purpose, on behalf of the fund, and the plan agent, as it may be amended. The key terms of the reinvestment plan are as described below.

Holders of ETF Securities who are not residents of Canada may not participate in the reinvestment plan and any holder of ETF Securities who ceases to be a resident of Canada will be required to terminate its participation in the reinvestment plan. No fund will be required to purchase ETF plan securities if such purchase would be illegal.

A holder of ETF Securities who wishes to enrol in the reinvestment plan as of a particular distribution record date should notify the CDS Participant through which the holder holds its ETF Securities sufficiently in advance of that distribution record date to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS by 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the distribution record date.

Distributions that ETF plan participants are due to receive will be used to purchase ETF plan securities on behalf of such ETF plan participants in the market.

No fractional ETF plan securities will be purchased under the reinvestment plan. Any funds remaining after the purchase of whole ETF plan securities will be credited to the plan participant via its CDS Participant in lieu of fractional ETF plan securities.

The automatic reinvestment of the distributions under the reinvestment plan will not relieve ETF plan participants of any income tax applicable to such distributions. See "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" on page 54.

ETF plan participants may voluntarily terminate their participation in the reinvestment plan as of a particular distribution record date by notifying their CDS Participant sufficiently in advance of that distribution record date. ETF plan participants should contact their CDS Participant to obtain details of the appropriate procedures for terminating their participation in the reinvestment plan. Beginning on the first distribution payment date after such notice is received from an ETF plan participant and accepted by a CDS Participant, distributions to such ETF plan participant will be made in cash. Any expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of such termination notice will be borne by the ETF plan participant exercising its right to terminate participation in the reinvestment plan. Purpose may terminate the reinvestment plan, in its sole discretion, upon not less than 30 days' notice to: (i) the CDS Participants through which the ETF plan participants hold their ETF Securities; (ii) the plan agent; and (iii) if necessary, the TSX (or such other Designated Exchange on which the ETF Securities of a fund may be listed from time to time).

Purpose may amend, modify or suspend the reinvestment plan at any time in its sole discretion, provided that it gives notice of that amendment, modification or suspension to: (i) the CDS Participants through which the ETF plan participants hold their ETF Securities; (ii) the plan agent; and (iii) if necessary, the Designated Exchange.

Pre-authorized cash contribution

Mutual fund units

If you want to invest in mutual fund units of a fund on a regular basis, you can use our pre-authorized purchase plan so that money is automatically withdrawn from your bank account at regular intervals and invested in the funds that you choose. This plan allows you to take advantage of dollar-cost averaging.

Here is how the plan works:

(a) See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" for the minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for each fund or class, as the case may be.

(b) You must have at least $5,000 in your account to set up a pre-authorized cash contribution.

(c) You can invest weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

(d) We will automatically transfer money from your bank account with any financial institution to purchase units in the fund you choose.

(e) We will cancel your participation in the plan if your payment is returned because there are not sufficient funds in your bank account.

You may choose this option when you first buy mutual fund units or at any time afterwards. You must set up your pre-authorized purchase plan through your advisor. We must receive at least five business days' notice to set up a pre-authorized purchase plan.

We do not charge a fee for setting up your pre-authorized purchase plan. However, your initial investment must meet the required minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for each fund or class, as the case may be. You can only buy mutual fund units in Canadian dollars through your pre-authorized purchase plan.

You may change your pre-authorized purchase plan instructions or cancel such plan at any time as long as we receive at least two business days' notice. If you redeem all of the units in your account, we will terminate your pre-authorized purchase plan unless you tell us otherwise.

Pre-authorized cash contributions are also available under the U.S. dollar purchase option. See "Optional Services – U.S. dollar purchase option" on page 45 for more details.

ETF Securities

ETF plan participants may also make pre-authorized cash contributions under the reinvestment plan by notifying their CDS Participant sufficiently in advance to allow such CDS Participant to notify the plan agent by 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) at least ten business days before the last business day of the month. An ETF plan participant may invest a minimum of $100 and a maximum of $5,000 per pre-authorized cash contribution no more frequently than monthly. The manager reserves the right to reject any request for pre-authorized cash contributions.

Distributions due to ETF plan participants, along with any pre-authorized cash contributions, will be applied, on behalf of ETF plan participants, to purchase ETF plan securities in the market. ETF plan securities will be allocated pro rata based on the number of ETF Securities held by ETF plan participants. ETF plan securities will be credited for the benefit of ETF plan participants to the account of the CDS Participant through whom that ETF plan participant holds ETF Securities.

Systematic withdrawal plan

Mutual fund units

If you would like to make regular withdrawals from your non-registered investment in a fund, you can open a systematic withdrawal plan. Here is how the plan works:

(a) You must have at least $15,000 in your non-registered account to set up a systematic withdrawal plan.

(b) You can choose to withdraw a minimum of $100 weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

(c) We will deposit the money directly to your bank account.

(d) If you decide to discontinue your systematic withdrawal plan and your investment is below the minimum balance for a fund, we may ask you to increase your investment to the minimum amount or to redeem your remaining investment in the fund.

We must receive at least five business days' notice to set up a systematic withdrawal plan. We do not charge a fee for such plan. However, we may set a minimum withdrawal amount.

You may change your systematic withdrawal plan instructions or cancel such plan at any time as long as we receive at least two business days' notice. Most changes must be made through your advisor or dealer.

It is important to remember that if you withdraw more than your investment is earning, you will reduce and eventually use up your original investment. Remember, a systematic withdrawal plan is like a redemption. You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency any capital gains or losses you realize on mutual fund units disposed of.

ETF Securities

Under the reinvestment plan, holders of ETF Securities will also be able to elect to systematically withdraw units by selling a specific dollar amount of ETF Securities (in minimum amounts of $100 and maximum amounts of $5,000) owned by such holder in respect of each subsequent payment date. A holder of an ETF Security may elect to sell ETF Securities by notifying the plan agent via the applicable CDS Participant through which such holder holds its ETF Securities of its intention to so sell ETF Securities. In this regard, the CDS Participant must, on behalf of such securityholder, (i) provide a systematic withdrawal notice directly to the plan agent that the securityholder wishes to sell ETF Securities in this manner until the fund is otherwise notified by 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the applicable record date for which the securityholder no longer wishes to sell ETF Securities or there remain no further ETF Securities to be sold on behalf of such securityholder, whichever comes first and (ii) specify the specified dollar amount of units to be sold in respect of each subsequent payment date.

A holder of ETF Securities who makes pre-authorized cash contributions may not deliver a systematic withdrawal notice under the reinvestment plan.

U.S. dollar purchase option

You may purchase the following mutual fund units in U.S. dollars under the U.S. dollar purchase option:

- class A non-currency hedged units and class F non-currency hedged units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund;
- all mutual fund units of PK Core Fund; and
- class A non-currency hedged units and Class F non-currency hedged units of KILO.

In addition, you may purchase the following ETF Securities under separate, U.S. dollar denominated, ticker symbols on the Designated Exchange:

- ETF non-currency hedged USD units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund; and
- U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units of KILO.

The U.S. dollar purchase option, and ability to purchase certain ETF Securities in U.S. dollars, is offered only as a convenience for investors and does not act as a currency hedge between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

Registered Plans

Each of the funds may be purchased within all Registered Plans subject to tax rules that deal with prohibited investments. See "Income Tax Considerations for Investors – For units held in a Registered Plan" on page 54.

Registered Plans receive special treatment under the Tax Act. A key benefit is that you do not pay tax on the money you earn in these plans until you withdraw it; however, withdrawals from a TFSA and certain withdrawals from RESPs and RDSPs are not taxable. In addition, contributions to an RRSP are deductible from your taxable earnings up to your allowable limit. You should consult your tax advisor for more information about the tax implications of Registered Plans.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The table set forth below outlines the fees and expenses that you may have to pay directly or indirectly when you invest in the funds. The funds may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which you pay indirectly, because those fees and expenses will reduce the value of your investment in the funds.

Being a "no-load" class, the type and level of expenses payable by Class F Securities and Class I Securities may change. While you will be sent a written notice advising you of any increases in fees or other expenses payable by any such classes, or the introduction of a new fee or expense, at least 60 days prior to such increase or introduction being effective, securityholder approval will not be obtained. In connection with all other classes, the consent of securityholders is required before: (i) any change is made to the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense charged to a fund or directly to its securityholders by a non-arm's length party (such as the fund or the manager) in connection with the holding of securities of the fund, if such change could result in an increase in charges to the fund or securityholders; or (ii) the introduction of a fee or expense to be charged to the fund or securityholders by a non-arm's length party (like a fund or the manager) is made in connection with the holding of securities of a fund. In the case of such changes by an arm's length party, no prior consent is needed but unitholders will be sent a written notice at least 60 days before the effective date of the change.

Fees and expenses payable by the funds	
Management fees	Purpose, as manager of the funds, is entitled to a management fee payable by each fund. The management fee varies for each class of units of a fund. See the "Fees and expenses" in the fund details table for each fund in this simplified prospectus for information on the maximum percentage of the management fee which you will be required to pay as an investor in the funds. Purpose is the manager, portfolio manager and promoter of the funds. Purpose manages the day-to-day business and operations of the funds and provides all general management and administrative services. No management fees or administration fees are payable by a fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying funds of that fund for the same service. In addition, the fund will not pay any sales fees or redemption fees upon a purchase or redemption of securities of an underlying fund. Any service fees paid by Purpose to your dealer, will be paid out of the management fee payable to Purpose.
Incentive Fee - StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund Only	Each class of StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund will pay to Purpose a performance bonus per unit (the "**Performance Bonus**"), as described below. The Performance Bonus will be equal to 20% of the difference by which the return in the NAV per unit of the applicable class of this fund for each calendar quarter exceeds the percentage return for the same period of a blended index, comprised as follows: • Dow Jones US Total Stock Market Index (25%) • MSCI World (ex-USA) Index (25%) • Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Total Return Index (35%) • S&P GSCI Commodity Total Return Index (15%) The Performance Bonus will be payable in all circumstances where the performance of the subject class of units exceeds that of the above blended benchmark, even in circumstances where the value of the class of units of the Fund has declined. The Performance Bonus, if any, is accrued daily such that, to the extent possible, the NAV per class on each valuation date will reflect any Performance Bonus payable as at the end of such period. The Performance Bonus is calculated and paid at the end of each fiscal quarter. Where a unit is purchased or redeemed on a trading day other than the last

	valuation date of a fiscal quarter, the Performance Bonus payable to Purpose in respect of such unit shall (a) in the case of a purchase, accrue as of the date on which such units were purchased and (b) in the case of a redemption, be calculated as if the date on which such units were redeemed was the last valuation date in such fiscal quarter, respectively. Purpose may reduce the Performance Bonus payable with respect to a particular investor or class at its discretion and will depend on a number of factors, including the size of the investment and a negotiated fee agreement between the securityholder and Purpose. Investors who are entitled to the benefit of a lower and will depend on a number of factors, including the size of the investment and a negotiated fee agreement between the securityholder and Purpose may receive a fee rebate from the fund so that those investors receive the benefit of the lower Performance Bonus.
Management fee rebates	To achieve effective and competitive management fees, Purpose may reduce the management fee borne by certain securityholders who have signed an agreement with Purpose. Purpose will pay out the amount of the reduction in the form of a management fee rebate directly to the eligible securityholder. Management fee rebates are reinvested in units unless otherwise requested. The decision to pay management fee rebates will be in Purpose's discretion and will depend on a number of factors, including the size of the investment and a negotiated fee agreement between the securityholder and Purpose. Purpose reserves the right to discontinue or change management fee rebates at any time.
Operating expenses	Each fund pays all its own operating expenses. These include but are not limited to brokerage commissions and fees, taxes, audit fees, legal fees and expenses, safekeeping, registrar and transfer agent fees, trustee and custodial fees, bullion settlement fees as applicable (including delivery, movement and transportation expenses), interest expenses, administrative costs, regulatory participation fees, investor servicing costs and costs of financial and other reports to investors, the costs of complying with any new governmental or regulatory requirement introduced after a fund was established, as well as costs and expenses in connection with the preparation of renewal prospectuses. Each fund also pays the costs and any expenses related to the IRC. The compensation and other expenses of the IRC, including the costs of complying with NI 81-107, are paid pro rata by the fund and the other investment funds managed by the manager or its affiliates for which the IRC acts as the independent review committee. Such fees and expenses include compensation payable to each IRC member and travel expenses in connection with meeting attendance. Each IRC member receives an annual retainer of $5,000, as well as a meeting fee of $400 per investment fund per meeting attended. Other fees and expenses payable by the fund in connection with the IRC include insurance costs, legal fees, and attendance fees for educational seminars. These retainers, fees and expenses are allocated amongst the reporting issuer investment funds managed by the manager in a manner that is fair and reasonable to such investment funds. Operating expenses and other costs of a fund are subject to applicable taxes. A fund's share of the IRC's compensation will be disclosed in the fund's financial statements. As each fund has more than one class of securities, the securityholders of each class of a fund bear their pro rata share of those expenses which are common to the operation of all classes, of the fund as well as those expenses which are

	attributable solely to that class.
	Effect of HST on MERs A fund is required to pay HST on management fees and administration fees charged to the fund. In general, the HST rate depends on the residence of a fund's securityholders at a certain point in time. Changes in existing HST rates, changes to which provinces impose HST and changes in the breakdown on the residence of a fund's securityholders will have an impact on the management expense ratio of a fund year over year.
Fund of funds fees and expenses	The funds can invest in underlying funds managed by Purpose or an affiliate of Purpose or by third parties. In accordance with applicable laws, we cannot charge management fees to both the funds and the underlying funds where, to a reasonable person, that would result in the duplication of a fee for the same services. In addition, no sales charges or redemption fees are payable by the funds in relation to their purchases or redemptions of securities of an underlying fund if the underlying fund is managed by Purpose or an affiliate.
Fees and expenses payable directly by you	
Sales charges	Your dealer, investment advisor or financial advisor may charge a sales charge and you may have to pay your dealer at the time of purchase up to 5% of the purchase price of the Class A Securities you buy. We deduct the sales charge from the amount you invest and pay it to your dealer as a commission.
Switch fees	The sales charges, as described above, apply when you switch between funds (or with other mutual funds managed by Purpose). If you switch your mutual fund units of one class for mutual fund units a different class of the same fund, or if you switch the type of account in which you hold your mutual fund units, your dealer or financial advisor may charge you a fee of up to 2% of the amount you switch. In general, your dealer may receive a switch fee or a sales commission for your switch, but not both. Switches of units of MLD Core Fund to another fund are not permitted.
Redemption fees	There are no redemption fees payable upon the redemption of units of a fund (subject to the short-term trading fee, if applicable).
Short-term trading fees	If a holder of mutual fund units redeems mutual fund units within 30 days of purchasing such mutual fund units, the manager may charge a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund of up to 2% of the value of such units in circumstances where it determines that the trading activity represents market timing or excessive short-term trading. No short-term trading fees are charged on redemptions made under a systematic withdrawal plan or redemptions that may occur when an investor fails to meet the minimum investment amount for the fund. At the present time, the manager is of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Securities. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 33.

Registered tax plan fees	Fees may be payable to your dealer if you transfer an investment within a Registered Plan to another financial institution. None of these fees are paid to Purpose.
Other fees and expenses - failed orders	You may have to reimburse your dealer if it suffers a loss as a result of our having to redeem your units, as the case may be, for insufficient payment. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29.
ETF Security administrative fee	You may have to pay a fund an administrative fee of up to 2% of the value of any ETF Securities you redeem to offset certain transaction costs associated with the exchange or redemption of ETF Securities.
Fees for fee-based accounts	You may have to pay an annual fee to your dealer based on the market value of your Class F Securities. The amount of the fee is determined between you and your dealer.
Monthly Redemption administration fee - KILO	A unitholder redeeming mutual fund units and/or ETF Securities for physical gold bullion will be responsible for expenses incurred by KILO in connection with such redemption and applicable delivery expenses, including the handling of the notice of redemption, the delivery of the physical gold bullion for units that are being redeemed and the applicable fees charged by the fund's custodian, including but not limited to gold storage in-and-out fees, transfer fees, pallet repackaging fees and pallet banding fees.
Cash subscription fee	You may have to pay a fee in connection with cash payments (in whole or in part) for subscriptions of a prescribed number of ETF Securities, representing, as applicable, brokerage expenses, commissions, transaction costs, costs or expenses related to market impact, and other costs or expenses that a fund incurs or expects to incur in purchasing securities or gold bullion, as applicable, on the market with such cash proceeds.
Cash exchange fee - KILO	You may have to pay a fee in connection with cash payments (in whole or in part) for exchanges of a prescribed number of ETF Securities of KILO, representing, as applicable, brokerage expenses, commissions, transaction costs, costs or expenses related to market impact and other costs or expenses that the fund incurs or expects to incur in selling gold bullion on the market to obtain the necessary cash for the exchange.

Impact of sales charges

The following table shows the fees that you would pay if:

(a) you invested $1,000 in units of a fund; and

(b) you held that investment for one, three, five or 10 years and you redeemed the entire investment immediately before the end of that period.

		Redemption fee before end of:			
	Fee at time of purchase	**1 year**	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
ETF Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class A Securities	$50[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class F Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class I Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:

(1) Assumes the maximum initial sales charge of 5%. The actual amount of the initial sales charge will be negotiated by you and your dealer. Purpose does not receive a sales charge or commission when you buy or redeem units.

PRICE RANGE AND TRADING VOLUME OF ETF SECURITIES

The following table sets out the market price range and monthly trading volume of the ETF Securities of the funds on the Designated Exchange for the calendar periods indicated. As Purpose Biotech ETF is newly established, information is not yet available for ETF Securities of such fund.

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund – ETF Units

	Price ($)		
	High	**Low**	**Volume**
2020			
September	7.52	7.35	27,072
October	7.54	7.44	35,716
November	7.72	7.44	43,635
December	7.85	7.71	95,888
2021			
January	8.01	7.83	60,712
February	8.04	7.92	38,058
March	8.01	7.90	84,813
April	8.03	7.92	39,996
May	8.08	7.99	58,263
June	8.11	8.01	34,659
July	8.12	8.02	21,839
August	8.11	7.99	48,895

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund – ETF Non-Currency Hedged USD Units

	Price (US$)		
	High	**Low**	**Volume**
2020			
September	6.62	6.62	26,000
October	6.69	6.57	1,300
November	6.51	6.51	1,020
December	6.81	6.78	600
2021			
January	6.91	6.88	300
February	7.03	6.97	5,663
March	6.98	6.96	2,200
April	6.96	6.95	4,500
May	7.04	6.99	13,600
June	7.02	6.99	4,101
July	7.01	7.00	600
August	6.99	6.97	17,300

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund – ETF non-currency hedged CAD units			
	Price ($)		
	High	Low	Volume
2020			
October	-	-	-
November	8.50	8.50	2,000
December	-	-	-
2021			
January	8.69	8.69	1,100
February	8.69	8.69	2,211
March	8.72	8.75	7
April	8.73	8.68	4,206
May	8.50	8.41	15,602
June	8.69	8.39	22,200
July	8.92	8.64	19,203
August	8.89	8.72	17,290

Purpose Gold Bullion Fund - ETF units			
	Price		
	High	Low	Volume (000's)
2020			
October	30.05	29.03	74,269
November	30.34	27.43	282,706
December	29.30	28.00	130,543
2021			
January	29.79	27.86	176,215
February	29.47	26.29	106,667
March	26.62	25.55	66,824
April	27.30	26.18	142,350
May	29.00	27.00	73,621
June	29.02	26.60	76,417
July	27.78	27.00	61,833
August	27.75	26.10	29,474

Purpose Gold Bullion Fund - ETF non-currency hedged units			
	Price		
	High	Low	Volume (000's)
2020			
October	32.24	30.18	160,877
November	30.88	28.00	470,937
December	29.45	28.28	71,613
2021			
January	29.89	28.00	71,694
February	28.80	26.43	102,625
March	26.35	25.57	90,575
April	26.95	26.02	34,293

Purpose Gold Bullion Fund - ETF non-currency hedged units			
	Price		
	High	Low	Volume (000's)
May	27.70	26.35	38,401
June	27.67	26.27	50,318
July	27.99	26.49	43,484
August	27.57	25.91	21,004

Purpose Gold Bullion Fund - U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units			
	Price (US$)		
	High	Low	Volume (000's)
2020			
October	30.47	29.85	13,035
November	30.40	28.63	2,400
December	30.03	28.81	18,405
2021			
January	30.33	28.81	53,168
February	29.32	27.15	45,400
March	27.31	26.39	9,812
April	27.95	27.16	7,886
May	29.54	28.19	11,020
June	29.86	27.87	16,508
July	28.73	28.15	28,925
August	28.27	27.68	4,687

DEALER COMPENSATION

How your investment professional and dealer are paid

Your investment professional usually is the person through whom you purchase the funds. Your investment professional could be a broker, financial planner or advisor who is registered to sell mutual funds. Your dealer is the firm for which your investment professional works.

Class A Securities

If you buy Class A Securities, the commission you negotiate (up to 5% of your purchase amount) is deducted from your purchase amount and paid by you, through us, to your dealer. In addition, we pay your dealer a service fee when you hold Class A Securities as described below. The funds may also charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within 30 days of buying them. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 33.

Trailing Commission

We pay a service fee known as a "trailing commission" to your dealer either monthly or quarterly for ongoing services your dealer may provide to you on your Class A Securities of the funds. The service fee is a percentage of the value of the units you hold (see the table below for further details). Purpose pays your dealer the service fee out of the management fee payable to Purpose for as long as you hold units of the fund. We may change the terms of the service fee including the manner and frequency with which it is paid at any time. We may do this without informing you. Dealers typically pay a portion of the service fee they receive to their investment professionals for the services they provide to their clients.

Fund	Annual Trailing Commission(1) (Class A Securities)
Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund	0.50%
PK Core Fund	1.00%
Purpose Gold Bullion Fund	0.50%
Purpose Biotech ETF	1.00%
StoneCastle Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund	1.00%

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

We do not pay service fees on Class F Securities, Class I Securities or ETF Securities.

On September 17, 2020, the Canadian Securities Administrators announced that beginning on June 1, 2022, mutual funds would not be authorized to pay any form of trailing commission when securities are bought or held in an order entry only account (which includes discount broker accounts).

If you are using a discount broker account to buy or hold units of the funds, changes will be made to your accounts, or to the securities you are holding, to ensure compliance with the new rule prior to June 1, 2022. Changes can include selling reclassifying your units to another class that does not pay trailing commission (currently, it is expected that any such reclassifications will be done into Class F Securities of the same fund).

Class F Securities

We do not pay your dealer a commission if you buy Class F Securities. Investors who buy Class F Securities pay a negotiated fee to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The funds may also charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within 30 days of buying them. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 33.

Class I Units

We do not pay your dealer a commission if you buy Class I Securities. Investors who buy Class I Securities pay a negotiated fee to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The funds may also charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within 30 days of buying them. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 33.

ETF Securities

We do not pay your dealer a commission if you buy ETF Securities. At the present time, we are of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Securities. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short-term trading – ETF Securities" on page 34.

Other forms of dealer support

We may participate in co-operative advertising programs with dealers (including the principal distributor) to help them market the funds. We may use part of the management fee to pay up to 50% of the cost of these advertising programs in accordance with rules set out in National Instrument 81-105 – *Mutual Fund Sales Practice*s.

DEALER COMPENSATION FROM MANAGEMENT FEES

During the financial year ended December 31, 2020, we paid or caused to be paid total cash compensation (sales commissions, trailing commissions or other kinds of dealer compensation such as promotional activities) to dealers who distributed securities of the mutual funds managed by the manager representing approximately 14.4% of the total management fees received by the manager from the funds managed by the manager during such periods.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR INVESTORS

This section contains a general summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations that generally apply to individuals who, for the purposes of the Tax Act, are resident in Canada, are not affiliated with, and deal at arm's length with the funds and hold units of a fund as capital property. This summary is not intended to be legal or tax advice. You should consult with your own tax advisor to assess the tax implications of acquiring, holding, or disposing of units of a fund based on your own unique circumstances.

For more detailed information, refer to "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" in the Annual Information Form.

This summary is based on a number of assumptions, as more particularly set out under the heading "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" in the Annual Information Form. If a fund were not to qualify, at all times, as a "mutual fund trust", the income tax considerations described in this summary would, in some respects, be materially different.

How you earn income from a fund

For Canadian income tax purposes, you must compute and report all income, capital gains, and other amounts in respect of your investment in a fund in Canadian dollars, even if you purchased units in U.S. dollars or receive distributions in U.S. dollars.

If you have invested in a fund, you earn income for tax purposes on your investment when the fund distributes its income and capital gains to you and you will realize a capital gain when you redeem or dispose of your units for an amount greater than the amount you paid for them, subject to certain adjustments.

The amount you paid for your units of a fund is directly relevant to the computation of your "adjusted cost base" of the units. The calculation of the adjusted cost base is described under the subheading "Redeeming your units" below.

Units held in a Registered Plan

Units of a fund will be qualified investments for trusts governed by a Registered Plan, provided that the fund qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act or the units are listed on a "designated stock exchange" for purposes of the Tax Act (which includes the TSX). Annuitants of RRSPs, RRIFs, subscribers of RESPs and holders of TFSAs and RDSPs should consult with their own tax advisors as to whether units of a fund would be a "prohibited investment" within the meaning of the Tax Act in their particular circumstances.

If you hold your units of a Fund in a Registered Plan, you generally do not have to pay taxes on distributions or on redeeming your units within such a plan. Taxes will generally be payable when you take money out of such a plan (other than a TFSA and certain withdrawals from an RESP or RDSP).

Any securities received on the redemption of ETF Securities of a fund may not be qualified investments for registered plans.

Units not held in a Registered Plan

Distributions

If you hold units of a fund outside of a Registered Plan, you are required to include in computing your income for tax purposes any net income and the taxable portion of any net capital gains (computed in Canadian dollars) distributed to you by the fund, whether you receive the distributions in cash or they are reinvested in additional units of the fund (including distributions of management fee rebates). The gross-up and dividend tax credit rules that apply to taxable dividends received from a taxable Canadian corporation, including the enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit rules applicable to "eligible dividends," will apply to such dividends that are designated to you by the fund. A fund may also designate to you any of its realized capital gains. Such designated capital gains paid by the fund will be treated as realized capital gains to you. Distributions may include foreign exchange gains because the funds are required to report income and net realized capital gains in Canadian dollars for tax purposes. The taxation of capital gains is described under the subheading "Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses" below. A fund may also designate to you its foreign source income which will, effectively, retain its character for tax purposes and be treated as foreign source income earned by you. Foreign source income received by a fund will generally be net of any taxes withheld in the foreign jurisdiction. The taxes so withheld will be included in the determination of the fund's income under the Tax Act. To the extent that a fund so designates, you will, for the purpose of computing foreign tax credits, be entitled to treat your proportionate share of such taxes withheld as though they were foreign taxes paid by you. Distributions by a fund of management fee rebates will generally be paid out of net income or net realized capital gains of the fund.

Generally, gains realized by a fund from the use of derivative securities will result in the distribution of income rather than capital gains unless the derivative is used to hedge capital items in accordance with the CRA's published administrative practices and jurisprudence.

KILO holds gold bullion. The CRA has expressed the opinion that gains (or losses) of mutual fund trusts resulting from transactions in commodities (e.g. gold bullion) should generally be treated for tax purposes as ordinary income rather than as capital gains, although the treatment in each particular case remains a question of fact to be determined having regard to all the circumstances. As KILO intends to be a long-term holder of gold bullion, the manager anticipates that KILO will generally treat gains (or losses) as a result of any disposition of gold bullion as capital gains (or capital losses) although, depending on the circumstances, the fund may instead include the full amount in (or deduct the full amount from) income.

Each fund may pay a return of capital. For example, where distributions are in excess of the amount of income and capital gains distributed by the fund, the excess is a return of capital. A return of capital received from a fund is not taxable, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of your units on which the return of capital was paid. A management fee rebate may be paid in the form of a return of capital. If the adjusted cost base of your units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year, you will be deemed to realize a capital gain equal to that amount and the adjusted cost base of those units will be reset to zero. The amount of any distributions reinvested in units of a fund will be added to the adjusted cost base of those units.

The value of your units may be attributable to income or capital gains that a fund has earned, accrued or realized, but not yet distributed. If you purchase units before a fund makes a distribution of such retained income or capital gains, you will have to include the amount of such distribution in computing your income for tax purposes for the year, even though it may include income or capital gains that the fund earned before you acquired units. That means you may have to pay tax on your proportionate share of the net income or net realized capital gains the fund earned for the whole year, even though you were not invested in the fund during the whole year. This consideration may be particularly relevant to you if you purchase units late in the year since some of the funds generally pay their only or largest distributions at the end of a year.

The higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the chance it will generate gains and losses in that year, which may result in the acceleration of the recognition of taxable capital gains if net gains are realized. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

If you pay management fees directly in respect of units of the fund held outside a Registered Plan, you should consult your own tax advisor with respect to the deductibility of such management fees in your own particular circumstances.

Redeeming your units

Upon the disposition or deemed disposition of a unit of a fund, including a redemption, sale, transfer or a switch of units between the funds (or other mutual funds managed by Purpose) a securityholder will realize a capital gain (or a capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition of the unit exceed (or are less than) the aggregate of the adjusted cost base of the unit and any reasonable costs of disposition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a switch between classes of the same fund (unless it is a switch between a currency hedged and non-currency hedged class of vice versa) are generally not considered to be dispositions for tax purposes (except to the extent units are redeemed to pay a switching fee). In the case of such tax-deferred switches, the securityholder's adjusted cost base of the units received on the switch will equal the adjusted cost base of the original units held by the securityholder.

In general, the aggregate adjusted cost base of your units of a particular fund equals:

- your initial investment in units of the fund (including any sales charges paid);
- plus the cost of any additional investments in units of the fund (including any sales charges paid);
- plus reinvested distributions;
- less the capital returned as part of any distributions;
- less the adjusted cost base of any units previously disposed of.

Each fund will provide you with details regarding your proceeds of disposition from a redemption of your units of the fund. However, in order to calculate your capital gain (or capital loss) resulting from a redemption or other disposition of units, you need to know the aggregate adjusted cost base of your units before the disposition.

Calculating your capital gains or losses

Generally, one-half of a capital gain (a "taxable capital gain") is included in computing income and one-half of a capital loss (an "allowable capital loss") is deductible against taxable capital gains in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act. All amounts relevant to such computation must be determined in Canadian dollars for tax purposes.

In certain situations where you dispose of units of a fund and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be denied. This may occur if you, your spouse or another person affiliated with you (including a corporation controlled by you) has acquired units of the same fund (which are considered to be "substituted property") within 30 days before or after you dispose of your units. In these circumstances, your capital loss may be deemed to be a "superficial loss" and denied. The amount of the denied capital loss will be added to the adjusted cost base to the owner of the units which are substituted property.

Alternative minimum tax

Individuals who receive distributions as taxable dividends or capital gains from funds or who realize net capital gains from the disposition of units of a fund may be subject to alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act.

WHAT ARE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS?

Mutual fund units

Securities legislation in some provinces gives you the right to withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days of receiving the simplified prospectus or fund facts, or to cancel your purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of your order.

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories also allows you to cancel an agreement to buy units and get your money back or to make a claim for damages, if the simplified prospectus, annual information form, fund facts or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the fund. These rights must usually be exercised within certain time limits.

For more information, refer to the securities legislation of your province or territory or consult your lawyer.

ETF Securities

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase ETF Securities within 48 hours after the receipt of a confirmation of a purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or, in some jurisdictions, revisions of the price or damages if the simplified prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation, or non-delivery of the ETF Facts, provided that the remedies for rescission, revisions of the price or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory.

Purchasers should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the province or territory for the particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Exemptions and Approvals

The funds that offer ETF Securities have received exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit the following:

(a) the purchase by a securityholder of a fund of more than 20% of a class of the ETF Securities of that fund through purchases on a stock exchange without regard to the take-over bid requirements of Canadian securities legislation;

(b) to relieve the funds from the requirement that a prospectus contain a certificate of the underwriters;

(c) to relieve the funds from the requirement to include in the prospectus a statement respecting purchasers' statutory rights of withdrawal and remedies of rescission as prescribed in Item 11 of Part A of Form 81-101F1 – *Contents of Simplified Prospectus*;

(d) to relieve the funds from the requirement to prepare and file a long form prospectus in accordance with National Instrument 41-101 – *General Prospectus Requirements* for the ETF Securities in the form prescribed by Form 41-101F2 – *Information Required in an Investment Fund Prospectus* provided that the funds file a prospectus for the ETF Securities in accordance with the provisions of National Instrument 81-101 – *Mutual Fund Prospectus Disclosure*, other than the requirements pertaining to the filing of a fund facts document; and

(e) to treat the ETF Securities and the mutual fund units of each fund as if such units were separate funds in connection with their compliance with the provisions of Parts 9, 10 and 14 of NI 81-102.

KILO has also received exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit the following:

(a) to permit the payment for the issuance of units of the fund partially in cash and partially in gold bullion, provided that the acceptance of gold bullion as payment is made in accordance with Section 9.4(2)(b) of NI 81-102;

(b) to permit the fund to invest up to 100% of its net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase, in gold bullion, provided that (i) no more than 10% of such net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase, may be invested in gold certificates and (ii) the prospectus of the fund includes disclosure regarding the unique risks associated with an investment in the fund, including the risk that direct purchases of gold bullion by the fund may generate higher transaction and custody costs than other types of investments, which may impact the performance of the fund;

(c) to permit the fund to accept a combination of cash and physical gold bullion as subscription proceeds;

(d) to permit the fund to pay redemption proceeds in connection with a redemption of units of the fund pursuant to a Monthly Redemption later than two business days after the applicable Monthly Redemption Date; and

(e) to permit Royal Canadian Mint to act as the custodian of the fund's physical gold bullion.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OF THE MUTUAL FUNDS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT

How to read these fund descriptions

In this part of the Simplified Prospectus we have set out fund-specific information to assist you in reviewing the funds and evaluating which fund is appropriate for your investment needs. The specific information for each fund is divided into the following sections.

Fund details

Each fund is a mutual fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The authorized capital of each fund includes one or more classes of exchange-traded units and one or more classes of mutual fund units. An unlimited number of ETF Securities and mutual fund units of the funds are authorized for issuance. Expenses of each class are tracked separately and a separate NAV is calculated for each class. More details can be found under "Fees and expenses".

This table gives you a brief summary of each fund. It describes what type of mutual fund it is, when it was established and the classes of units that the fund offers. The table also highlights that units of the fund are a qualified investment for Registered Plans and TFSAs. You will find more information about Registered Plans and TFSAs on page 54. The table also tells you the management fee for each class of units of the fund.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objectives

This section outlines the investment objectives of each fund and the type of securities in which the fund may invest to achieve those investment objectives. A fund's investment objectives may include capital preservation, generating income, capital growth or a combination of the three. Some funds focus on diversification across asset classes, while others take a focused investment theme, investing in a particular country or sector as their objective.

Investment strategies

This section describes the principal investment strategies that the investment advisor uses to achieve the fund's investment objectives. It gives you a better understanding of how your money is being managed. The format also allows you to compare more easily how different mutual funds are managed.

<u>How the funds engage in securities lending</u>

A fund may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions.

A "securities lending transaction" is where a fund lends portfolio securities that it owns to a third party borrower. The borrower promises to return to the fund at a later date an equal number of the same securities and to pay a fee to the fund for borrowing the securities. While the securities are borrowed, the borrower provides the fund with collateral consisting of a combination of cash and securities. In this way, the fund retains exposure to changes in the value of the borrowed securities while earning additional fees.

A "repurchase transaction" is where a fund sells portfolio securities that it owns to a third party for cash and simultaneously agrees to buy back the securities at a later date at a specified price using the cash received by the fund from the third party. While the fund retains its exposure to changes in the value of the portfolio securities, it also earns fees for participating in the repurchase transaction.

A "reverse repurchase transaction" is where a fund purchases certain types of debt securities from a third party and simultaneously agrees to sell the securities back to the third party at a later date at a specified price. The difference between the fund's purchase price for the debt instruments and the resale price provides the fund with additional income.

As indicated above, securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions enable the funds to earn additional income and thereby enhance their performance.

A fund will not enter into a securities lending transaction or a repurchase transaction if, immediately thereafter, the aggregate market value of all securities loaned by the fund and not yet returned to it or sold by the fund in repurchase transactions and not yet repurchased would exceed 50% of the total assets of the fund (exclusive of collateral held by the fund for securities lending transactions and cash held by the fund for repurchase transactions).

<u>How the funds use derivatives</u>

A derivative is an investment that derives its value from another investment, the underlying investment. This could be a stock, bond, currency or market index. Derivatives usually take the form of a contract with another party to buy or sell an asset at a later time. Some examples of derivatives are options, futures and forward contracts.

Each fund may use derivatives as permitted by securities regulations. They may use them to:

(a) hedge their investments against losses from factors like currency fluctuations, stock market risks and interest rate changes; and

(b) invest indirectly in securities or financial markets, provided the investment is consistent with the fund's investment objective.

Where a fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, where possible, (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF units, Class A units and Class F units, will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF non-currency hedged USD units, ETF non-currency hedged CAD units, Class A non-currency hedged units and Class F non-currency hedged units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

When a fund uses derivatives for purposes other than hedging, it holds enough cash or money market instruments to fully cover its position in the derivative, as required by securities regulations.

<u>How the funds engage in short selling</u>

Each fund may engage in short selling, which involves borrowing securities from a lender, which are then sold in the open market (or "sold short"). At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the fund pays interest to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the fund makes a profit for the difference (less any interest the fund is required to pay to the lender). In this way, the fund has more opportunities for gains when markets are generally volatile or declining.

The fund may engage in short selling should securities be identified that are trading at a significant premium to their intrinsic value and are anticipated to decline in value. The fund may also engage in short selling as a means of implementing a "hedge" in an attempt to lessen fund volatility in declining markets. In this instance, the fund would sell short securities representing a market index or sub index. The fund may also sell short a security as a means of capturing a pricing disparity between itself and a related security, which would be purchased or held "long". This process of capturing price differences between related securities is referred to as arbitrage. Examples of such an action would include companies involved in merger or acquisition activity or other corporate action.

Investing in underlying funds

Funds may invest in underlying funds, either directly or by gaining exposure to an underlying fund through a derivative.

In selecting underlying funds, we assess a variety of criteria, including:

(a) management style;

(b) investment performance and consistency;

(c) risk tolerance levels;

(d) calibre of reporting procedures; and

(e) quality of the manager and/or investment advisor.

We review and monitor the performance of the underlying funds in which we invest. The review process consists of an assessment of the underlying funds. Factors such as adherence to stated investment mandate, returns, risk adjusted return measures, assets, investment management process, style, consistency and continued portfolio fit may be considered. This process may result in suggested revisions to weightings of the underlying funds, the inclusion of new underlying funds or the removal of one or more underlying funds.

Investing in ETFs

An index participation unit under applicable Canadian mutual fund rules is a security traded on a stock exchange in Canada or the U.S. that is issued by an issuer the only purpose of which is to: hold the securities that are included in a specified widely quoted market index in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in that index, or invest in a manner that causes the issuer to replicate the performance of that index.

Under applicable securities legislation, a mutual fund is permitted to invest in an ETF whose securities qualify as index participation units if:

- the investment objective of the ETF is consistent with the mutual fund's investment objective;
- no management fees or portfolio management fees are payable by the mutual fund that would duplicate a fee payable by the ETF;
- no sales charges or deferred sales charges are payable by the mutual fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of the securities of the ETF, except for trading costs; and

- no sales fees or redemption fees, other than brokerage fees, are payable by the mutual fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of the securities of the ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the ETF.

Subject to certain conditions, the funds may also rely on exemptive relief in order to invest in ETFs managed by an affiliate of Purpose and whose securities do not qualify as IPUs and which permit the Funds to:

- purchase a security of an ETFs or enter into a specified derivatives transaction with respect to an ETF even though, immediately after the transaction, more than 10% of the net asset value of the fund would be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of the ETF;

- purchase securities of an ETF such that, after the purchase, the fund would hold securities representing more than 10% of: (i) the votes attaching to the outstanding voting securities of the ETF; or (ii) the outstanding equity securities of the ETF; and

- invest in ETFs that are not subject to NI 81-101.

Action on portfolio adjustment

Whenever the portfolio of a fund allocable to the ETF Securities is rebalanced or adjusted by adding securities to or subtracting securities from that portfolio, the applicable fund will generally acquire and/or dispose of the appropriate number of securities. On a rebalancing: (a) ETF Securities may be issued, or cash may be paid, in consideration for constituent securities to be acquired by the fund as determined by Purpose or the investment advisor; and (b) ETF Securities may be exchanged in consideration for those securities that Purpose or the investment advisor determines should be sold by the fund, or cash may be paid, as determined by Purpose or the investment advisor. Generally, such transactions may be implemented by a transfer of constituent securities to the fund that Purpose or the investment advisor determines should be acquired by the fund or a transfer of those securities that Purpose or the investment advisor determines should be sold by the fund.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Understanding risk and your comfort with risk is an important part of investing. This section highlights the specific risks of each fund. We have listed the risks in the order of relevance for each fund. You will find general information about the risks of investing and descriptions of each specific risk under "What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?" on page 7.

Investment risk classification methodology

We assign an investment risk rating to each fund to provide you with further information to help you determine whether the fund is appropriate for you. Each fund is assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk.

We determine the risk rating for each fund in accordance with NI 81-102. The investment risk level of a fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of the fund as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the fund. Just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, a fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility. You should be aware that other types of risk, both measurable and non-measurable, also exist.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure used to estimate the dispersion of a set of data around the average value of the data. In the context of investment returns, it measures the amount of variability of returns that has historically occurred relative to the average return. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability of returns it has experienced in the past.

A fund's risk rating is determined by calculating its standard deviation for the most recent 10 years using monthly returns and assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional units of the fund. For those funds that do not have at least 10 years of performance history or that have changed their fundamental investment objectives within the last 10 years, we use as a proxy a reference index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established fund, that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund (or in certain cases a highly similar mutual fund managed by us) for the remainder of the 10 year period before the fund was created or changed its fundamental investment objectives. There may be times when we believe this methodology produces a result that does not reflect a fund's risk based on other qualitative factors. As a result, we may place the Fund in a higher risk rating category, as appropriate. We review the risk rating for each fund on an annual basis or if there has been a material change to a fund's investment objectives or investment strategies

Using this methodology, each fund is assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories:

- **Low** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in money market funds and Canadian fixed income funds;

- **Low to Medium** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in balanced funds and global and/or corporate fixed income funds;

- **Medium** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in equity portfolios that are diversified among a number of large-capitalization Canadian and/or international equity securities;

- **Medium to High** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in equity funds that may concentrate their investments in specific sectors of the economy; and

- **High** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investment in equity portfolios that may concentrate their investments in specific regions or in specific sectors of the economy where there is substantial risk of loss (e.g. emerging markets, precious metals).

A copy of the methodology we use to identify the investment risk levels of the funds is available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-877-789-1517, by emailing us at info@purposeinvest.com or by writing to us at the address on the back cover of this simplified prospectus.

Who should invest in this fund?

This section tells you the type of investment portfolio or investor the fund may be suitable for. This is meant as a general guide only. For advice about your own circumstances, please consult your financial advisor.

Distribution policy

This section tells you how often the fund pays out distributions of income and capital gains or a return of capital and how they are paid. Distributions on mutual fund units are reinvested in additional mutual fund units of the same class of the fund unless you tell your dealer to inform us that you want them in cash. Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. See "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" on page 54 for more information.

Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors

Each fund pays its own operating expenses which in turn reduces the fund's returns. These tables show the fees and expenses paid by you if you hold units of a fund assuming: (a) a $1,000 investment in the class of the fund; (b) the class of the fund earns a 5% total return in each period; and (c) the class of the fund paid the same management expense ratio ("MER") for the entire period as it did in its last financial year. Where the manager has waived a portion of its management fee or absorbed some of the fund's operating expenses during the past financial year, the MER would have been higher than in instances where no such waiver or absorption occurred and consequently would have increased the fund's expenses indirectly borne by you. For more information on fees and expenses paid directly by you, see "Fees and Expenses".

We cannot provide information regarding fund expenses indirectly borne by investors in respect of a fund or a class of a fund that has not completed a financial year.

Additional information

Past performance and financial highlights

You can find more information, including past performance and financial highlights, in the annual and interim management reports of fund performance for each fund, when available. For a copy of these documents, at no cost, call us at 1-877-789-1517, visit our website at www.purposeinvest.com, send an email to us at info@purposeinvest.com or ask your dealer.

Policies and procedures regarding proxy voting

As manager for the funds, Purpose has responsibility for the investment management of the funds, including the exercise of voting rights attaching to securities held by the funds. Each fund has proxy voting policies and procedures which require the fund's voting rights to be exercised in accordance with the best interests of the fund. Additional information about the policies and procedures regarding proxy voting, including how to obtain a copy of such policies, is available in the annual information form of the funds.

PURPOSE FLOATING RATE INCOME FUND

Fund Type	Floating rate bond fund	
Date Started	ETF units – June 17, 2011* ETF non-currency hedged USD units – June 17, 2011* ETF non-currency hedged CAD units – August 7, 2018 Class A units – August 7, 2018 Class A non-currency hedged units – August 7, 2018 Class F Units – August 7, 2018 Class F non-currency hedged units – August 7, 2018 * The fund was a closed-end fund prior to August 7, 2018.	
Type of Securities	ETF units, ETF non-currency hedged USD units, ETF non-currency hedged CAD units, Class A units, Class A non-currency hedged units, Class F units and Class F non-currency hedged units	
Management Fee	**Class** ETF Securities Class A Securities Class F Securities	**Management Fee** 0.85%[(1)] 1.35%[(1)] 0.85%[(1)]
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible	

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objectives are to generate current income and preserve capital by investing primarily in floating rate debt securities, short-term debt securities, high yield debt securities and asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities.

The fund will not change its fundamental investment objectives unless the consent of a majority of the fund's securityholders has been obtained.

Investment Strategies

In order to seek to achieve the fund's investment objectives, the fund may invest in:

- Corporate and sovereign securities and, without limitation across the capital structure, senior secured debt, senior unsecured debt, subordinated debt, convertible debt and equities, company-specific and market-linked derivatives, as well as other investment products as the sub-advisor sees fit in order to adapt to changes in market conditions and to seek to achieve the fund's investment objective.

- CLO debt and equity tranches.

- First-lien bank loan interests issued by U.S. and foreign corporations (borrowers) that are rated below investment-grade and denominated in U.S. dollars, as well as second-lien and unsecured bank loan interests and high yield fixed income securities.

- Other fixed income securities.

The fund's portfolio will include investment grade as well as below investment grade securities issued by companies, governments and special-purpose vehicles located in developed and emerging markets. "Below investment grade" refers to securities that are rated below Baa3/BBB- by Moody's or Standard & Poor's (or the substantial equivalent thereof). Overall, investments may be contractually performing or non-performing and may include, without limitation, public and 144A /Regulation S debt securities, bridge loans, mezzanine securities, syndicated bank loans, convertible bonds, vendor financing and trade claims, as well as common and preferred equities. In addition, various equity, fixed income and currency derivatives, including but not limited to warrants, options, swaps, swaptions and forward contracts on various financial instruments and currencies may be used for hedging purposes, and as independent investment opportunities.

The fund will maintain long and short positions and, at times, may be long and short different securities of the same issuer. Portfolio returns may be generated by a combination of interest income and capital gains on securities. The fund may, among other strategies, pursue capital structure arbitrage, relative value and other opportunistic situations, as well as take outright long and short positions.

The fund's strategy may seek to identify opportunities where it believes CLO debt and/or equity tranches are mispriced relative to the risk associated with those tranches. The fund will primarily invest in non-investment grade rated CLO debt and it will have the ability to invest in CLO equity. The fund may attempt to partially mitigate its downside risk by investing in CLO tranches backed by what the sub-advisor believes to be high quality loan portfolios and managed by what it believes to be high quality manager platforms.

Issuers of bank loan interests in which the fund may invest include U.S. and foreign corporations. The credit ratings of permissible bank loan interests include the following: BBB, BB, B, CCC, CC, C, D, SD, or NR. With respect to bank loan interests, the sub-advisor intends to cause the fund to invest primarily in first-lien bank loan interests. The fund may also invest in second-lien and unsecured bank loan interests and high yield fixed income securities.

The fund also may enter into total return swaps on various loan indices, effectively buying exposure to an index of loans. The fund's assets may also be invested in short-term, high quality money market securities either directly by the sub-advisor or through a short-term collective fund managed by a third party. The fund may also invest in investment-grade securities, as well as U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds. The fund may also invest in illiquid securities.

When appropriate, the fund may use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes, including but not limited to options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps, to hedge market exposure to protect capital, to hedge against interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure, hedge against losses from changes in the prices of the fund's investments and/or as a substitute for direct investment. The fund may hold cash to protect capital. The fund may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income.

Up to 100% of the fund's assets may be invested in non-Canadian securities.

The portfolio is invested primarily in assets denominated in U.S. dollars. To the extent possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A units, Class F units and ETF units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A non-currency hedged units, Class F non-currency hedged units, ETF non-currency hedged USD units and ETF non-currency hedged CAD units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

The fund will use specified derivatives in a manner which is consistent with its investment objectives and as permitted by applicable securities legislation. The fund also may engage in securities lending and short selling, and may invest in underlying funds and ETFs. For a more detailed description of how a fund may engage in each of these types of transactions, please refer to "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document - What does the fund invest in? - Investment strategies" beginning on page 59 of this document.

The fund has obtained regulatory approval to exceed the regulatory limit contained in NI 81-102 on borrowing (which is capped at five percent) in order to borrow up to 20% of the net asset value of the fund as a temporary measure to accommodate requests for redemptions of units of the fund. The fund sought this approval because its main investment, senior loans, often takes more than the standard settlement time for a unitholder redemption.

On March 12, 2018, the fund entered into a loan facility permitting it to borrow funds solely for the purpose of financing payments from time to time of redemptions in these limited circumstances, in each case strictly in accordance with the terms of the fund's trust declaration. Advances under the loan facility may be drawn upon by way of the lender's Canadian dollar prime rate loans.

In addition, in order to rely on the relief, the fund must observe the following conditions: (i) the fund must have sold all of its liquid non-loan securities and used all of its available cash in order to satisfy requests to redeem units; (ii) the fund must enter into a fully binding agreement with a designated counterparty to sell a loan security in order to satisfy requests to redeem units, but where the settlement period for the sale of the loan security exceeds two business days; (iii) the amount of cash that the fund borrows will not exceed the amount of cash that it will receive in respect of the sale of the loan security referred to in paragraph (ii); (iv) the fund will not borrow cash to fund payment of expenses or to fund payment of a cash distribution to unitholders. Such payments instead will be funded through the net assets of the fund; (v) the fund will not pay a cash distribution to unitholders where that distribution would impair the ability of the fund to repay the funds borrowed; and (vi) the maximum percentage of assets of the fund represented by borrowing will not exceed 20%.

Borrowing may cause the fund to incur interest expenses and other fees, which costs may impact the NAV of the fund and the fund's performance. Borrowing may cause the fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy obligations arising under the loan facility.

The manager may change the fund's investment strategies at its discretion without notice to or approval of unitholders. However, the manager will seek the prior approval of unitholders of a class before the currency hedging strategies in respect of that class are materially changed.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

The direct and indirect risks of investing in the fund include:

(a) fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk;

(b) risk of loss;

(c) capital depreciation risk;

(d) counterparty risk;

(e) cybersecurity risk;

(f) debt securities risk;

(g) exchange risk;

(h) interest rate risk;

(i) equity investment risk;

(j) market risk;

(k) asset class risk;

(l) currency risk;

(m) derivative risk;

(n) reliance on the manager and sub-advisor risk;

(o) regulatory risk;

(p) liquidity risk;

(q) tax risk;

(r) changes in legislation risk;

(s) cease trading of constituent securities;

(t) senior loan risk;

(u) CLO risk;

(v) floating rate note risk;

(w) collateral risk;

(x) securities lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk;

(y) short selling risk;

(z) stock market risk;

(aa) multi-class risk; and

(bb) volatile market risk.

Additional risks associated with an investment in the ETF Securities include:

(a) absence of an active market for the ETF Securities risk;

(b) rebalancing and adjustment risk; and

(c) trading price of ETF Securities risk.

We have classified this fund's risk level as low to medium. The fund's risk classification is based on the fund's returns since December 2017 and, before that, the returns of the S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index which is designed to reflect the performance of the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you want moderate capital growth over the long term;

(b) you want distributions payable to you monthly;

(c) you are investing for the medium and/or long term; and

(d) you can tolerate low to medium risk.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to make a distribution monthly, if any. In addition, distributions of any excess income are determined and made annually and distributions of any excess capital gains are made annually in December. For more information see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Distribution policy" on page 64 of the simplified prospectus.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

This table is intended to help an investor compare the cost of investing in this fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds or in another class of this fund, if applicable. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29 for a description of each class and their availability. This table shows the fees and expenses paid by the fund that are indirectly borne by an investor. See "Fees and expenses" on page 45 for more information.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
ETF units ($)	$11.44	$37.44	$68.06	$169.09
ETF non-currency hedged USD units ($)	$11.34	$37.10	$67.45	$167.61
ETF non-currency hedged CAD units	$11.03	$36.08	$65.61	$163.17
Class A units	$17.64	$57.37	$103.67	$253.87
Class A non-currency hedged units	$16.80	$54.68	$98.89	$242.64
Class F units	$11.87	$38.80	$70.50	$174.98
Class F non-currency hedged units	$11.66	$38.12	$69.28	$172.04

Additional Information

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund originally was launched as a TSX-listed closed-end fund on June 17, 2011. On November 3, 2017, the fund's unitholders approved changing the fund from a closed-end fund to a mutual fund. Such change was completed on August 7, 2018.

MLD CORE FUND

Fund Type	Global balanced fund	
Date Started	Class F units - June 15, 2018	
Type of Securities	Class F units	
Management Fee	**Class** Class F units	**Management Fee** 0.30%(1)
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible	

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objectives are to provide unitholders with an attractive level of income and long-term capital growth by investing tactically across a broad range of asset classes including domestic and foreign equities, fixed income, inflation-sensitive securities, preferred shares, alternative investments and cash with the goal of achieving a positive total return in diverse market environments while reducing portfolio risk.

The fund will not change its fundamental investment objectives unless the consent of a majority of the fund's unitholders has been obtained.

Investment Strategies

The fund uses tactical asset allocation with the intention of generating income and growth while minimizing losses by increasing allocation to asset classes that are expected to outperform and reducing allocation to assets that are expected to underperform. In doing so, the fund may invest in ETFs and other underlying funds with either passive or active mandates. The portfolio holdings may be reconstituted on a daily basis in the manager's discretion.

The fund will be exposed to securities traded in foreign currencies and may, in the manager's discretion, enter into currency hedging transactions (including currency forward contracts) to reduce the effects of changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the value of the Canadian dollar. Up to 100% of the fund's assets may be invested in non-Canadian securities. The fund may also invest in illiquid securities in compliance with NI 81-102.

The fund may hold cash or fixed income securities for strategic reasons. The fund may use specified derivatives in a manner which is consistent with its investment objectives and as permitted by applicable securities legislation. The fund also may engage in securities lending and short selling, and may invest in underlying funds and ETFs. Short selling may be used for hedging purposes only. For a more detailed description of how a fund may engage in each of these types of transactions, please refer to "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document - What does the fund invest in? - Investment strategies" beginning on page 59 of this document.

Derivatives

A derivative is an investment that derives its value from another investment, the underlying investment. This could be a stock, bond, currency or market index. Derivatives usually take the form of a contract with another party to buy or sell an asset at a later time. Some examples of derivatives are options, futures and forward contracts.

The fund may use derivatives as permitted by securities regulations. It may use them to:

- hedge its investments against losses from factors like currency fluctuations, stock market risks and interest rate changes; and

- invest indirectly in securities or financial markets, provided the investment is consistent with the fund's investment objective.

When the fund uses derivatives for purposes other than hedging, it holds enough cash or money market instruments to fully cover its position in the derivative, as required by securities regulations.

When appropriate, the fund may use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes in compliance with NI 81-102, including but not limited to options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps as permitted by Canadian securities laws, to hedge market exposure to protect capital, to hedge against interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure, hedge against losses from changes in the prices of the fund's investments and/or as a substitute for direct investment. The fund may hold cash to protect capital.

Securities lending

The fund may enter into securities lending transactions. A securities lending transaction is where the fund lends portfolio securities that it owns to a third party borrower. The borrower promises to return to the fund at a later date an equal number of the same securities and to pay a fee to the fund for borrowing the securities. While the securities are borrowed, the borrower provides the fund with collateral consisting of a combination of cash and securities. In this way, the fund retains exposure to changes in the value of the borrowed securities while earning additional fees.

The fund may enter into securities lending transactions to earn additional income and thereby enhance performance.

Investing in underlying funds

The fund may invest in underlying funds, either directly or by gaining exposure to an underlying fund through a derivative, as permitted by Canadian securities laws, to achieve its investment objectives. In selecting underlying funds, we assess a variety of criteria, including:

- management style;
- investment performance and consistency;
- risk tolerance levels;
- calibre of reporting procedures; and
- quality of the manager and/or investment advisor.

We review and monitor the performance of the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The review process consists of an assessment of the underlying funds. Factors such as adherence to stated investment mandate, returns, risk adjusted return measures, assets, investment management process, style, consistency and continued portfolio fit may be considered. This process may result in suggested revisions to weightings of the underlying funds, the inclusion of new underlying funds or the removal of one or more underlying funds.

When the fund is invested in underlying funds, Purpose, as manager of the fund, will either not vote the securities of the underlying funds if the underlying funds are managed by Purpose or an affiliate or will pass the voting rights directly to unitholders of the fund. Purpose may, in some circumstances, choose not to pass the vote to unitholders because of the complexity and costs associated with doing so.

Subject to certain conditions, the fund may rely on exemptive relief in order to invest in ETFs managed by Purpose and whose securities do not qualify as IPUs and which permit the fund to:

- purchase a security of an ETF or enter into a specified derivatives transaction with respect to an ETF even though, immediately after the transaction, more than 10% of the NAV of the fund would be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of the ETF;
- purchase securities of an ETF such that, after the purchase, the fund would hold securities representing more than 10% of: (i) the votes attaching to the outstanding voting securities of the ETF; or (ii) the outstanding equity securities of the ETF; and
- invest in ETFs that are not subject to NI 81-101.

Changes to investment strategies

The manager may change the fund's investment strategies at its discretion without notice to or approval of securityholders.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

The direct and indirect risks of investing in the fund include:

(a) capital depreciation risk;

(b) changes in legislation risk;

(c) commodity risk;

(d) counterparty risk;

(e) credit risk;

(f) currency risk;

(g) cybersecurity risk;

(h) derivative risk;

(i) equity investment risk;

(j) market risk;

(k) fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk;

(l) foreign investment risk;

(m) futures contract liquidity risk;

(n) futures contract margin risk;

(o) interest rate risk;

(p) liquidity risk;

(q) reliance on the manager and sub-advisor risk;

(r) regulatory risk;

(s) risk of loss;

(t) short selling risk;

(u) securities lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk;

(v) stock market risk;

(w) tax risk;

(x) underlying fund risk; and

(y) volatile market risk.

We have classified this fund's risk level as low to medium. The fund's risk classification is based on the following composite of market indices: 25.0% of the S&P/TSX 60 Total Return Index, 30.0% of the MSCI ACWI Total Return Index (CAD), 5.0 of the Russell 2000 Index, 19% of the FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index, and 21% of the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD). Such blended benchmark has been changed since the date of the fund's last prospectus in order to include the Russell 2000 index in order to include reference to small capitalization issuers.

The S&P/TSX 60 Total Return Index is designed to represent leading companies in leading industries. Its 60 stocks make it ideal for coverage of companies with large market capitalizations and a cost-efficient way to achieve Canadian equity exposure. The MSCI ACWI Total Return Index (CAD) captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets countries. The Russell 2000 Index is a stock market index comprised of 2,000 small-capitalization companies. The FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment-grade, fixed income market, including Government of Canada, provincial and corporate bonds with maturities of more than one year and a credit rating of BBB or higher. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD) 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.

Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you want income and growth over the medium to long term;

(b) you are investing for the medium and/or long term; and

(c) you can tolerate low to medium risk.

Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to pay distributions monthly. Distributions are reinvested in additional Units unless you tell your financial advisor to inform us that you want them in cash. Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. Distributions of any excess income are determined and made annually and distributions of any excess capital gains are made annually in December. For more information see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Distribution policy" on page 64 of the simplified prospectus.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

This table is intended to help an investor compare the cost of investing in this fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds or in another class of this fund, if applicable. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29 for a description of each class and their availability. This table shows the fees and expenses paid by the fund that are indirectly borne by an investor. See "Fees and expenses" on page 45 for more information.

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class F units ($)	$6.72	$22.08	$40.32	$101.30

PK CORE FUND

Fund Type	Global Balanced Fund	
Date Started	September 26, 2018	
Type of Securities	Class A units Class F units	
Management Fee	**Class** Class A units Class F units	**Management Fee** 1.40%(1) 0.65%(1) (2)
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible	

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

(2) The manager may from time to time, in its own discretion, waive a portion of the management fee resulting in a reduction of the management fee charged for the Class F units. To the extent a portion of the management fee is waived, the manager reserves the right to stop such waiver at any time and without notice to, or the consent of, unitholders.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objectives are to provide unitholders with an attractive level of long-term capital growth by dynamically investing in a broad range of asset classes and geographies which may include equity, fixed income, inflation-sensitive securities, alternative investments and cash with the goal of achieving a positive total return in diverse market environments while reducing portfolio risk.

The fund will not change its fundamental investment objectives unless the consent of a majority of the fund's unitholders has been obtained.

Investment Strategies

The fund primarily employs a dynamic rules-based asset allocation strategy to gain exposure to multiple asset classes and geographies with the goal of achieving a positive total return in diverse market environments while minimizing portfolio risk. The fund is not limited to how much it invests in each asset class or geographical region. The fund's sub-advisor tactically allocates assets based on market conditions.

The fund may invest in ETFs and other underlying funds with either passive or active mandates. The fund may also invest in individual securities. The portfolio holdings may be reconstituted on a daily basis in the sub-advisor's discretion.

The fund will be exposed to securities traded in foreign currencies and may, in the sub-advisor's discretion, enter into currency hedging transactions (including currency forward contracts) to reduce the effects of changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the value of the Canadian dollar. Up to 100% of the fund's assets may be invested in non-Canadian securities.

The fund may hold cash or fixed income securities for strategic reasons.

Derivatives

A derivative is an investment that derives its value from another investment, the underlying investment. This could be a stock, bond, currency or market index. Derivatives usually take the form of a contract with another party to buy or sell an asset at a later time. Some examples of derivatives are options, futures and forward contracts.

The fund may use derivatives as permitted by securities regulations. It may use them to:

- hedge its investments against losses from factors like currency fluctuations, stock market risks and interest rate changes; and
- invest indirectly in securities or financial markets, provided the investment is consistent with the fund's investment objective.

When the fund uses derivatives for purposes other than hedging, it holds enough cash or money market instruments to fully cover its position in the derivative, as required by securities regulations.

When appropriate, the fund may use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes in compliance with NI 81-102, including but not limited to options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps as permitted by Canadian securities laws, to hedge market exposure to protect capital, to hedge against interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure, hedge against losses from changes in the prices of the fund's investments and/or as a substitute for direct investment. The fund may hold cash to protect capital.

Securities lending

The fund may enter into securities lending transactions. A securities lending transaction is where the fund lends portfolio securities that it owns to a third party borrower. The borrower promises to return to the fund at a later date an equal number of the same securities and to pay a fee to the fund for borrowing the securities. While the securities are borrowed, the borrower provides the fund with collateral consisting of a combination of cash and securities. In this way, the fund retains exposure to changes in the value of the borrowed securities while earning additional fees.

The fund may enter into securities lending transactions to earn additional income and thereby enhance performance.

Short selling

The fund may engage in short selling, which involves borrowing securities from a lender, which are then sold in the open market (or "sold short"). At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the fund pays interest to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the fund makes a profit for the difference (less any interest the fund is required to pay to the lender). In this way, the fund has more opportunities for gains when markets are generally volatile or declining.

The fund may engage in short selling should securities be identified that are trading at a significant premium to their intrinsic value and are anticipated to decline in value. The fund may also engage in short selling as a means of implementing a "hedge" in an attempt to lessen fund volatility in declining markets. In this instance, the fund would sell short securities representing a market index or sub index. The fund may also sell short a security as a means of capturing a pricing disparity between itself and a related security, which would be purchased or held "long". This process of capturing price differences between related securities is referred to as arbitrage. Examples of such an action would include companies involved in merger or acquisition activity or other corporate action.

Investing in underlying funds

The fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in underlying funds, either directly or by gaining exposure to an underlying fund through a derivative, as permitted by Canadian securities laws, to achieve its investment objectives. In selecting underlying funds, we assess a variety of criteria, including:

- management style;
- investment performance and consistency;
- risk tolerance levels;
- calibre of reporting procedures; and
- quality of the manager and/or investment advisor.

We review and monitor the performance of the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The review process consists of an assessment of the underlying funds. Factors such as adherence to stated investment mandate, returns, risk adjusted return measures, assets, investment management process, style, consistency and continued portfolio fit may be considered. This process may result in suggested revisions to weightings of the underlying funds, the inclusion of new underlying funds or the removal of one or more underlying funds.

When the fund is invested in underlying funds, Purpose, as manager of the fund, will either not vote the securities of the underlying funds if the underlying funds are managed by Purpose or an affiliate or will pass the voting rights directly to unitholders of the fund. Purpose may, in some circumstances, choose not to pass the vote to unitholders because of the complexity and costs associated with doing so.

Subject to certain conditions, the fund may rely on exemptive relief in order to invest in ETFs managed by Purpose and whose securities do not qualify as IPUs and which permit the fund to:

- purchase a security of an ETF or enter into a specified derivatives transaction with respect to an ETF even though, immediately after the transaction, more than 10% of the NAV of the fund would be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of the ETF;

- purchase securities of an ETF such that, after the purchase, the fund would hold securities representing more than 10% of: (i) the votes attaching to the outstanding voting securities of the ETF; or (ii) the outstanding equity securities of the ETF; and

- invest in ETFs that are not subject to NI 81-101.

Changes to investment strategies

The manager may change the fund's investment strategies at its discretion without notice to or approval of securityholders.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Set out below are some of the more specific investment risks associated with investing in the fund. Some of the risks arise due to investments made directly by the fund. Other risks arise from investments made by underlying funds in which the fund invests some of its asset. For more information on the general risks of investing in mutual funds, see "What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?".

(a) changes in legislation risk;

(b) commodity risk;

(c) counterparty risk;

(d) credit risk;

(e) currency risk;

(f) cybersecurity risk;

(g) derivative risk;

(h) equity investment risk;

(i) market risk;

(j) fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk;

(k) foreign investment risk;

(l) futures contract liquidity risk;

(m) futures contract margin risk;

(n) interest rate risk;

(o) liquidity risk;

(p) multi-class risk

(q) reliance on the manager and sub-advisor risk;

(r) regulatory risk;

(s) risk of loss;

(t) securities lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk;

(u) short selling risk;

(v) stock market risk;

(w) tax risk; and

(x) underlying fund risk.

We have classified this fund's risk level as low to medium.

The fund's risk rating is determined by calculating its standard deviation for the most recent 10 years using monthly returns and assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional Units. To the extent that the fund does not have at least 10 years of performance history, we use a reference index that reasonably approximates, or that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund as a proxy. For this purpose, the reference index we used was the following composite of market indices: 30% of the S&P/TSX 60 Total Return Index, 30% of the MSCI ACWI Total Return Index (CAD), 20% of the FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index, and 20% of the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD). The S&P/TSX 60 Total Return Index is designed to represent leading companies in leading industries. Its 60 stocks make it ideal for coverage of companies with large market capitalizations and a cost-efficient way to achieve Canadian equity exposure. The MSCI ACWI Total Return Index (CAD) captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets countries. The FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment grade, fixed income market, including Government of Canada, provincial and corporate bonds with maturities of more than one year and a credit rating of BBB or higher. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD) 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. Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you want growth over the medium to long term;

(b) you are investing for the medium and/or long term; and

(c) you can tolerate low to medium risk.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to pay distributions annually. Specifically, distributions of any excess income are determined and made annually and distributions of any excess capital gains are made annually in December. **Distributions are reinvested in additional Units unless you tell your financial advisor to inform us that you want them in cash**. Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. See "See "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" on page 54 for more information.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

This table is intended to help an investor compare the cost of investing in this fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds or in another class of this fund, if applicable. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29 for a description of each class and their availability. This table shows the fees and expenses paid by the fund that are indirectly borne by an investor. See "Fees and expenses" on page 45 for more information.

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class A units ($)	$14.39	$46.93	$85.06	$209.89

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class F units ($)	$4.83	$15.90	$29.09	$73.40

PURPOSE GOLD BULLION FUND

Fund Type	gold bullion fund
Date Started	ETF units – October 15, 2018 ETF non-currency hedged units – October 15, 2018 U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units – October 15, 2018 Class A currency hedged units – July 16, 2020 Class A non-currency hedged units - July 16, 2020 Class F currency hedged units – October 15, 2018 Class F non-currency hedged units - July 16, 2020
Type of Securities	ETF units ETF non-currency hedged units U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units Class A currency hedged units Class A non-currency hedged units Class F currency hedged units Class F non-currency hedged units
Management Fee	**Class** — **Management Fee** ETF units — 0.20%(1) ETF non-currency hedged units — 0.20%(1) U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units — 0.20%(1) Class A currency hedged units — 0.70%(1) Class A non-currency hedged units — 0.70%(1) Class F currency hedged units — 0.20%(1) Class F non-currency hedged units — 0.20%(1)
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment Objectives

The fund has been created to buy and hold substantially all of its assets in gold bullion and, incidental thereto, minor amounts of gold certificates, if any.

The fund will not change its fundamental investment objectives unless the consent of a majority of the fund's unitholders has been obtained.

Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objective, the fund invests in and holds substantially all of its assets in long-term holdings of gold bullion in order to provide investors with a secure, convenient, low-cost alternative for investors interested in holding an investment in gold bullion.

The Fund invests in and holds primarily pure, refined and unencumbered gold bullion on a long-term basis in 1,000 grams London Good Delivery Bars. The fund can also hold 100 or 400 troy ounce international bar sizes. The fund does not speculate with regard to short-term changes in gold prices in order to provide investors with the ability to effectively invest in unencumbered gold bullion in a convenient and secure manner, without the associated inconvenience and relatively high transaction, handling, storage, insurance and other costs typical of a direct gold bullion investment. See "Additional Information – Exemptions and approvals" for information on certain relief obtained by the fund.

The price of gold is volatile and its fluctuations are expected to have an impact on the price of the units. Movements in the price of gold in the past, and any past or present trends, are not a reliable indicator of future movements.

Currency Hedging

The fund will, in respect of the ETF units, Class A currency hedged units, and Class F currency hedged units, hedge substantially all of its U.S. dollar currency exposure in respect of such units back to the Canadian dollar by using derivatives including currency forward contracts. Other than the foregoing, the fund does not use derivatives.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

The direct and indirect risks of investing in the fund include:

(a) fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit;

(b) commodity risk;

(c) risks relating to investments in gold bullion;

(d) changes in legislation risk;

(e) concentration risk;

(f) currency hedging risk (Class A currency hedged units, Class F currency hedged units and ETF units only);

(g) currency risk;

(h) depletion of amount of bullion represented by each unit;

(i) exchange risk;

(j) fineness and quality risk;

(k) cyber security risk;

(l) global geo-political event risk;

(m) lack of arbitrage transactions;

(n) liquidity risk;

(o) loss of bullion risk;

(p) precious metals risk;

(q) regulatory risk;

(r) reliance on the manager risk;

(s) risk of volatile markets and market disruption risk;

(t) sales of gold by the official sector;

(u) tax risk;

(v) uninsured loss risk; and

(w) withdrawal from participating of broker-dealers.

Additional risks associated with an investment in the ETF Securities include:

(a) absence of an active market for the ETF Securities;

(b) rebalancing and adjustment risk; and

(c) trading price of ETF Securities.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you want to invest in physical gold bullion;

(b) you want capital growth over the long-term;

(c) you have a high tolerance for risk and volatility; and

(d) you can tolerate medium-to-high risk.

The fund's risk classification is based on the fund's returns and the return of the price of gold (the "LBMA Gold Price"). The LBMA Gold Price is determined by an auction process conducted by the ICE Benchmark Administration and published by the London Bullion Market Association. Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to make distributions annually, if any. **Distributions on mutual fund units are reinvested in additional mutual fund units of the same class of the fund unless you tell your dealer to inform us that you want them in cash.** Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. Distributions of any excess income are determined and made annually and distributions of any excess capital gains are made annually in December. For more information see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Distribution policy" on page 64 of the simplified prospectus.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

This table is intended to help an investor compare the cost of investing in this fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds or in another class of this fund, if applicable. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29 for a description of each class and their availability. This table shows the fees and expenses paid by the fund that are indirectly borne by an investor. See "Fees and expenses" on page 45 for more information.

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
ETF units ($)	$2.41	$7.97	$14.61	$37.08
ETF non-currency hedged units ($)	$2.31	$7.62	$13.98	$35.48
U.S. dollar denominated ETF non-currency hedged units ($)	$2.41	$7.97	$14.61	$37.08
Class A currency hedged units ($)	$8.40	$27.56	$50.24	$125.72
Class A non-currency hedged units ($)	$8.40	$27.56	$50.24	$125.72
Class F currency hedged units ($)	$2.31	$7.62	$13.98	$35.48
Class F non-currency hedged units ($)	$2.41	$7.97	$14.61	$37.08

Notes:

1 Based on a $1,000 investment and 5% return each year. Actual performance may vary.

PURPOSE BIOTECH ETF

Fund Type	Biotechnology Fund	
Date Started	October 4, 2021	
Type of Securities	ETF units Class A units Class F units Class I units	
Management Fee	**Class**	**Management Fee**
	ETF units	0.85%(1)
	Class A units	1.85%(1)
	Class F units	0.85%(1) (2)
	Class I units	Holders of Class I units pay a negotiated management fee directly to Purpose of up to 0.85% per annum(1) (2)
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible	

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

(2) The manager may from time to time, in its own discretion, waive a portion of the management fee resulting in a reduction of the management fee charged for the Class F units. To the extent a portion of the management fee is waived, the manager reserves the right to stop such waiver at any time and without notice to, or the consent of, unitholders.

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objective is to provide unitholders with exposure to biotechnology and healthcare companies with: (i) the opportunity for capital appreciation; (ii) monthly cash distributions; and (iii) lower volatility of investment portfolio returns when compared to owning the underlying securities of the fund directly. Investments by the fund may be made globally.

The fund will not change the investment objective of the fund without the approval of a majority of unitholders.

Investment Strategies

The fund's sub-advisor uses the following investment strategies to achieve the fund's investment objective:

- Holdings will be comprised of a mix of biotechnology and healthcare companies.
- Sector exposure will include: companies involved in the development of BioPharmaceuticals and disease modifying therapeutics; breakthrough 21st century medical technologies such as gene editing and mRNa; digital healthcare providing essential medical services in the midst of a pandemic; medical device innovators, instruments and tools; enabling services such as Clinical Research Organizations (CROs), Testing and Dental; facilitating services such as Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), hospitals and drug stores/pharmacies and animal healthcare.
- Derivatives may be used for hedging purposes, to generate income and return enhancement.

Investment decisions are made by:

- Both the investment selection process and the option-writing/yield-enhancement management are quantitative and process driven. The proceeds of the dividends and net option premiums are anticipated to be distributed monthly. The fund's investment portfolio will be rebalanced as and when the sub-advisor deems necessary, but at a minimum on a quarterly basis.

- The fund is managed to seek to attempt to reduce overall portfolio volatility by: further reducing the risk associated with investments in a particular sector by placing option hedges on biotechnology indices; and exiting or hedging a particular position, should the applicable issuer be faced with event risks owing to expected upcoming factors/data/information.

- Collectively hedging to reduce the volatility of a traditionally volatile sector and to generate income and provide return enhancement.

In order to seek to enhance returns with lower overall portfolio volatility, in accordance with applicable securities legislation, the fund's sub-advisor will write call options and/or cash covered put options each month on up to 33% of the portfolio securities. The level of option writing may vary based on market volatility and other factors.

The fund may invest in or use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes in a manner consistent with the investment objective of the fund and as permitted by applicable securities legislation. Derivatives to be used by the fund may include, but are not limited to, non-exchange traded options, forward contracts, futures contracts and swaps.

The fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional returns, subject, in each case, to limits at least as stringent as those required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

The fund may depart temporarily from its fundamental investment objectives and will likely invest in cash or cash equivalents in the event of adverse market, economic, political or other considerations.

<u>Changes to investment strategies</u>

The manager may change the fund's investment strategies at its discretion without notice to or approval of securityholders.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Set out below are some of the more specific investment risks associated with investing in the fund. Some of the risks arise due to investments made directly by the fund. Other risks arise from investments made by underlying funds in which the fund invests some of its asset. For more information on the general risks of investing in mutual funds, see "What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?".

(a) biotechnology industry risk;

(b) changes in legislation risk;

(c) counterparty risk;

(d) credit risk;

(e) currency risk;

(f) cybersecurity risk;

(g) derivative risk;

(h) equity investment risk;

(i) market risk;

(j) foreign investment risk;

(k) interest rate risk;

(l) liquidity risk;

(m) multi-class risk;

(n) options risk;

(o) regulatory risk;

(p) volatile market risk;

(q) securities lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk;

(r) sector risk;

(s) stock market risk;

(t) substantial securityholder risk; and

(u) tax risk.

Additional risks associated with an investment in the ETF Securities include:

(a) absence of an active market for the ETF Securities;

(b) rebalancing and adjustment risk;

(c) trading price of ETF Securities; and

(d) TSX approval of listing.

We have classified this fund's risk level as medium.

The fund's risk rating is determined by calculating its standard deviation for the most recent 10 years using monthly returns and assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional Units. To the extent that the fund does not have at least 10 years of performance history, we use a reference index that reasonably approximates, or that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund as a proxy. For this purpose, the reference index we used was the Health Care Select Sector Total Return Index. The Health Care Select Sector Total Return Index is intended to track the movements of companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in health care services. The Health Care Select Sector Total Return Index serves as the benchmark for The Health Care

Services Select Sector SPDR Fund (XLV). The Health Care Select Sector Total Return Index is calculated under a modified capitalization-weighted methodology. Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) seeking to invest in the biotechnology and healthcare sectors;

(b) you are investing for the medium and/or long term; and

(c) you can tolerate medium risk.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to pay distributions annually. Specifically, distributions of any excess income are determined and made annually and distributions of any excess capital gains are made annually in December. **Distributions are reinvested in additional Units unless you tell your financial advisor to inform us that you want them in cash**.

Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. See "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" on page 54 for more information.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

As this fund is new, this information is not available.

Please see "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 29 for a description of each class and their availability.

STONECASTLE GLOBAL TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND

<table>
<tr><td>Fund Type</td><td colspan="2">Global asset allocation fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date Started</td><td colspan="2">October 4, 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Securities</td><td colspan="2">Class A units
Class F units
Class I units</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Management Fee</td><td>Class</td><td>Management Fee</td></tr>
<tr><td>Class A units</td><td>1.75%(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Class F units</td><td>0.75%(1) (2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Class I units</td><td>Holders of Class I units pay a negotiated management fee directly to Purpose of up to 1.75% per annum(1) (2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility</td><td colspan="2">Eligible</td></tr>
</table>

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

(2) The manager may from time to time, in its own discretion, waive a portion of the management fee resulting in a reduction of the management fee charged for the Class F units. To the extent a portion of the management fee is waived, the manager reserves the right to stop such waiver at any time and without notice to, or the consent of, unitholders.

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth and preservation of capital with less volatility than, and low correlation to, equity markets. The fund attempts to mitigate risk and limit drawdowns during periods of market stress without forfeiting the opportunity to generate strong returns in rising markets. The fund will attempt to build a globally diversified portfolio by tactically investing in exchange traded funds that represent equities, fixed income, commodities, and cash & cash equivalents.

The fund will not change the investment objective of the fund without the approval of a majority of unitholders.

Investment Strategies

This portfolio sub-advisor uses a rules-based approach in order to attempt to achieve the fund's investment objective. The portfolio sub-advisor will dynamically adjust the fund's asset class exposure to prevailing market conditions.

Under such approach, the fund is managed using a strict, systematic rules-based approach to determine its asset allocation which is based on the sub-advisor's proprietary top-down relative strength technical ranking system – Asset Leadership Model (ALM). The ALM ranks five asset classes and seven sub-asset classes:

1. Domestic Equities (U.S.)
   a. U.S. Large-cap
   b. U.S. Mid-cap
   c. U.S. Small-cap

2. Foreign Equities (ex-North America)
   a. Developed Markets
   b. Emerging Markets

3. Fixed Income
   a. Government Debt
   b. Corporate Debt

4. Commodities

5. Cash & Cash Equivalents

The governing process is based on the technical strength of each asset class and sub-asset class as well as the positioning of each asset class and sub-asset class relative to one another. This multi-factor process determines the fund's asset allocation and is rebalanced monthly. Since the fund's asset allocation is purely derived from a rules-based process, all emotion and biases are eliminated from investment decisions. The investment process is designed to predict which asset classes will outperform in the upcoming month and dynamically adjusts the fund's exposure to overweight these asset classes; such process helps the fund attempt to limit its drawdowns during volatile markets while still participating in periods of market growth.

The fund invests in individual exchange traded funds (ETFs) to represent the asset classes and sub-asset classes. The range of the percentage of the fund invested in each asset class based on the asset allocation at the beginning of each month is as follows:

- domestic equities – 0% to 75%
- foreign equities – 0% to 50%
- fixed income – 0% to 75%
- commodities – 0% to 25%
- cash & cash equivalents (including investments in gold) – 0% to 50%.

The investment strategies may result in the fund's portfolio weighting being substantially different from its benchmark. The fund is benchmarked against a balanced index composed as further described below.

The fund may also enter into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and/or securities lending transactions to generate additional income.

Changes to investment strategies

The manager may change the fund's investment strategies at its discretion without notice to or approval of securityholders.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Set out below are some of the more specific investment risks associated with investing in the fund. Some of the risks arise due to investments made directly by the fund. Other risks arise from investments made by underlying funds in which the fund invests some of its asset. For more information on the general risks of investing in mutual funds, see "What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?".

(a) capital depreciation risk;

(b) cease trading of constituent securities risk;

(c) commodity risk;

(d) concentration risk;

(e) credit risk;

(f) currency risk;

(g) cyber security risk;

(h) depository securities and receipts risk;

(i) derivative risk;

(j) emerging market investments;

(k) ETF risk;

(l) foreign investment risk;

(m) high yield security risk;

(n) income trust risk;

(o) inflation risk;

(p) interest rate risk;

(q) liquidity risk;

(r) market risk;

(s) maturity risk;

(t) multi-class/series risk;

(u) reliance on the manager and investment advisor risk;

(v) regulatory risk;

(w) sector risk;

(x) securities lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk;

(y) tax risk; and

(z) underlying fund risk.

We have classified this fund's risk level as low to medium.

The fund's risk rating is determined by calculating its standard deviation for the most recent 10 years using monthly returns and assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional Units. To the extent that the fund does not have at least 10 years of performance history, we use a reference index that reasonably approximates, or that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund as a proxy. For this purpose, the reference index we used was a blended index composed of the Dow Jones US Total Stock Market Index (25%), MSCI World (ex-USA) Index (25%), Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Total Return Index (35%), and S&P GSCI Commodity Total Return Index (15%). The Dow Jones US Total Stock Market Index a member of the Dow Jones Total Stock Market Indices family, is designed to measure all U.S. equity issues with readily available prices. The MSCI World (ex-USA) Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries, excluding the United States. With 934 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Total Return Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. This includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage backed securities, asset-backed securities and collateralised mortgage-backed securities. The S&P GSCI Commodity Total Return Index is the first major investable commodity index. It is one of the most widely recognized benchmarks that is broad-based and production weighted to represent the global commodity market beta. The index is designed to be investable by including the most liquid commodity futures, and provides diversification with low correlations to other asset classes.

Please see “Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology” on page 62 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund’s risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you are investing for the long term; and

(b) you can tolerate low to medium risk.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to pay distributions annually. Specifically, distributions of any excess income are determined and made annually and distributions of any excess capital gains are made annually in December. **Distributions are reinvested in additional Units unless you tell your financial advisor to inform us that you want them in cash**.

Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. See “Income Tax Considerations for Investors” on page 54 for more information.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

As this fund is new, this information is not available.

Please see “Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch” on page 29 for a description of each class and their availability.

PURPOSE FUNDS

You will find more information about each fund in its annual information form, fund facts, ETF facts (as applicable), management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus, which means they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed as part of this simplified prospectus.

You can get a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling toll-free at 1-877-789-1517, by emailing us at info@purposeinvest.com or by contacting your dealer.

You can also get copies of this simplified prospectus, the fund facts, ETF facts, the annual information form, the management reports of fund performance and the financial statements from the Purpose website at www.purposeinvest.com.

These documents and other information about the funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at www.sedar.com.

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