



HAMILTON ETFs

ETF Facts

May 30, 2024

Hamilton Gold Producer YIELD MAXIMIZER™ ETF

(Formerly, Hamilton Gold Producer Yield Maximizer ETF)

AMAX - Class E Units

Manager: Hamilton Capital Partners Inc.

This document contains key information you should know about Hamilton Gold Producer YIELD MAXIMIZER™ ETF. You can find more details about this exchange traded fund (ETF) in its prospectus. Ask your representative for a copy, contact Hamilton Capital Partners Inc. (Hamilton ETFs) at etf@hamiltonetfs.com or 416.941.9888, or visit www.hamiltonetfs.com.

Before you invest, consider how the ETF would work with your other investments and your tolerance for risk.

Quick facts

Date ETF started:	January 12, 2024	Fund manager:	Hamilton Capital Partners Inc.	
Total value on April 30, 2024:	\$98.1 Million	Portfolio manager:	Hamilton Capital Partners Inc.	
Management expense ratio (MER):	This information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.		Distributions:	Monthly

Trading information (12 months ending April 30, 2024)

Ticker symbol:	AMAX	Average daily volume:	This information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.
Exchange:	Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)	Number of days traded:	This information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.
Currency:	Canadian dollars		

Pricing information (12 months ending April 30, 2024)

Market price:	This information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.	Average bid-ask spread:	This information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.
Net asset value {NAV}:	This information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.		

For more updated Quick Facts, Trading Information and Pricing Information, visit www.hamiltonetfs.com

What does the ETF invest in?

The investment objective of AMAX is to deliver attractive monthly income, while providing exposure to an equal-weighted equity portfolio of primarily gold producers, domiciled/listed principally in Canada and the United States. To supplement dividend income earned on the equity holdings, mitigate risk and reduce volatility, AMAX will employ a covered call option writing program.

The charts below give you a snapshot of the ETF's investments on April 30, 2024. The ETF's investments will change.

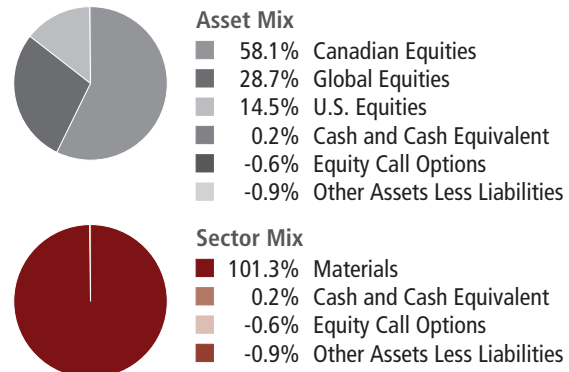
Top 10 investments (as at April 30, 2024)

1. Pan American Silver Corp.	8.3%
2. Newmont Corp.	7.7%
3. Endeavour Mining PLC	7.7%
4. Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	7.6%
5. Kinross Gold Corp.	7.6%
6. AngloGold Ashanti PLC	7.6%
7. Gold Fields Ltd.	7.2%
8. Franco-Nevada Corp.	7.2%
9. Alamos Gold Inc.	7.2%
10. Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.	7.1%

Total percentage of top 10 investments 75.2%

Total number of investments: 14

Investment mix (as at April 30, 2024)



How risky is it?

The value of the ETF can go down as well as up. You could lose money.

One way to gauge risk is to look at how much an ETF's returns change over time. This is called "volatility".

In general, ETF's with higher volatility will have returns that change more over time. They typically have a greater chance of losing money and may have a greater chance of higher returns. ETFs with lower volatility tend to have returns that change less over time. They typically have lower returns and may have a lower chance of losing money.

Risk rating

Hamilton Capital Partners Inc. has rated the volatility of this ETF as **Medium to High**.

This rating is based on how much the ETF's returns have changed from year to year. It doesn't tell you how volatile the ETF will be in the future. The rating can change over time. An ETF with a low risk rating can still lose money.



For more information about the risk rating and specific risks that can affect the ETF's returns, see the "Risk Factors" section of the ETF's prospectus.

No guarantees

ETFs do not have any guarantees. You may not get back the amount of money you invest.

How has the ETF performed?

This section tells you how units of the ETF have performed, with returns calculated using the ETF's net asset value (NAV).

This section tells you how units of the ETF have performed in each of the past calendar years. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed a calendar year.

Year-by-year returns

This chart tells you how units of the ETF have performed in past calendar years. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed a calendar year.

Best and worst 3-month returns

This table shows the best and worst returns for the units of the ETF in a 3-month period. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed a calendar year.

Average return

This section shows the value and annual compounded rate of return of a hypothetical \$1,000 investment in units of the ETF. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.

Trading ETFs

ETFs hold a basket of investments, like mutual funds, but trade on exchanges like stocks. Here are a few things to keep in mind when trading ETFs:

Pricing

ETFs have two sets of prices: market price and net asset value (NAV).

Market price

- ETFs are bought and sold on exchanges at the market price. The market price can change throughout the trading day. Factors like supply, demand, and changes in the value of an ETF's investments can effect the market price.
- You can get price quotes any time during the trading day. Quotes have two parts: **bid** and **ask**.
- The bid is the highest price a buyer is willing to pay if you want to sell your ETF units. The ask is the lowest price a seller is willing to accept if you want to buy ETF units. The difference between the two is called the "**bid-ask spread**".
- In general, a smaller bid-ask spread means the ETF is more liquid. That means you are more likely to get the price you expect.

Net asset value (NAV)

- Like mutual funds, ETFs have a NAV. It is calculated after the close of each trading day and reflects the value of an ETF's investments at that point in time.
- NAV is used to calculate financial information for reporting purposes – like the returns shown in this document.

Orders

There are two main options for placing trades: market orders and limit orders. A market order lets you buy or sell units at the current market price. A limit order lets you set the price at which you are willing to buy or sell units.

Timing

In general, market prices of ETFs can be more volatile around the start and end of the trading day. Consider using a limit order or placing a trade at another time during the trading day.

Who is this ETF for?

Investors who:

- Seek regular (monthly) dividend income, supported by a covered call strategy
- Want exposure to an equal-weighted equity portfolio of gold producers, primarily domiciled/listed in Canada and the United States
- Are comfortable with medium to high investment risk (i.e., can handle the ups and downs of the markets).

A word about tax

In general, you'll have to pay income tax on any money you make on an ETF. How much you pay depends on the tax laws where you live and whether or not you hold the ETF in a registered plan, such as a Registered Retirement Savings Plan or a Tax-Free Savings Account.

Keep in mind that if you hold your ETF in a non-registered account, distributions from the ETF are included in your taxable income, whether you get them in cash or have them reinvested.

How much does it cost?

This section shows the fees and expenses you could pay to buy, own and sell units of the ETF. Fees and expenses, including any trailing commissions, can vary among ETFs.

Higher commissions can influence representatives to recommend one investment over another. Ask about other ETFs and investments that may be suitable for you at a lower cost.

1. Brokerage commissions

You may have to pay a commission every time you buy and sell units of the ETF. Commissions may vary by brokerage firm. Some brokerage firms may offer commission-free ETFs or require a minimum purchase amount.

2. ETF expenses

You don't pay these expenses directly. They affect you because they reduce the ETF's returns.

The ETF's expenses are made up of the management fee, operating expenses and trading costs. The ETF's annual management fee is 0.65% of the ETF's value. Because this ETF is new, its operating expenses and trading costs are not yet available.

Trailing commission

A trailing commission is an ongoing commission. If an ETF has a trailing commission, it is paid for as long as you own the ETF, in exchange for the services and advice that your representative and their firm provide to you.

This ETF does not have a trailing commission.

What if I change my mind?

Under securities law in some provinces and territories, you have the right to cancel your purchase within 48 hours after you receive confirmation of the purchase.

In some provinces and territories, you also have the right to cancel a purchase, or in some jurisdictions, claim damages, if the prospectus, ETF Facts or financial statements contain a misrepresentation. You must act within the time limit set by the securities law in your province or territory.

For more information, see the securities law of your province or territory or ask a lawyer.

For more information

Contact Hamilton Capital Partners Inc. or your representative for a copy of the ETF's prospectus and other disclosure documents. These documents and the ETF Facts make up the ETF's legal documents.

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