

Dividend Growth

Institutional Separately Managed Account (SMA)

Fact Sheet

September 30, 2024

The Eventide Dividend Growth Institutional SMA Strategy seeks to provide current income, income growth, and long-term capital appreciation, by investing at least 80% of its assets in companies with dividend paying securities identified as having strong fundamentals, creating value for stakeholders (customers, employees, supply chain, community, environment and society), and that, in Eventide's opinion, represent above-average long-term investment opportunities or have significant near-term appreciation potential. Eventide's proprietary Business 360[®] framework helps identify high-quality companies we believe are creating value for society, with excellent management teams and sustainable competitive advantages, in attractive industries. We seek resilient companies, whose long-term success is tied to their own ability to create value, rather than to macroeconomic and industry performance.

Trailing Returns² (%) 30 Sep 2024

Composite Performance	YTD	3-mos	1-year	3-year ³	5-year	10-year	Since Inception ³	Inception Date
Eventide Dividend Growth Institutional SMA-Gross	21.54	9.72	35.06	9.42	—	—	15.45	11/01/2019
Eventide Dividend Growth Institutional SMA-Net	20.99	9.55	34.26	8.76	—	—	14.76	11/01/2019
Benchmark								
Bloomberg US Mid Cap Index ⁴	14.42	9.16	28.81	6.23	—	—	11.90	11/01/2019

Calendar Year Returns² (%) 2020-2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eventide Dividend Growth Institutional SMA-Gross	26.56	33.23	-21.03	20.86
Eventide Dividend Growth Institutional SMA-Net	25.80	32.44	-21.51	20.13
Bloomberg US Mid Cap Index ⁴	18.45	23.90	-16.18	16.47

There is no guarantee that any investment strategy will achieve its objectives, generate profits, or avoid losses. Eventide's values-based approach to investing may not produce desired results and could result in underperformance compared with other investments. Any reference to Eventide's Business 360[®] approach is provided for illustrative purposes only and indicates a general framework of guiding principles that inform Eventide's overall research process. Performance returns are displayed relative to an index. Investors cannot directly invest in an index, and unmanaged index returns do not reflect the application of any fees, expenses, or sales charges. The volatility of an index may be materially different than that of the Institutional SMA Strategy, and those who invest in an Institutional SMA should not expect identical returns to an index. Investing involves risk including the possible loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

TOP HOLDINGS¹

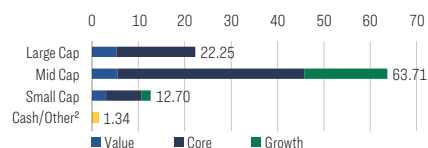
- Trane Technologies PLC (5.34%)** HVAC systems for energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions
- Arthur J Gallagher & Co (4.28%)** Commercial insurance and reinsurance broker
- Roper Technologies Inc (4.10%)** Software, water metering technologies, and medical products
- CDW Corp (4.00%)** Value-added reseller of technology solutions
- nVent Electric PLC (3.97%)** Electronic packaging and networking solutions
- KLA Corporation (3.42%)** Semiconductors and semiconductor assembly solutions
- Iron Mountain Inc (3.27%)** Storage and information management company
- Ferguson PLC (3.12%)** Distributor of plumbing, waterworks, HVAC, and other products
- The Williams Companies Inc (3.05%)** Gathers and transports natural gas for global markets
- DR Horton Inc (3.00%)** Nationwide builder of affordable new homes

1. Does not include cash/money market funds/equivalents. Holdings based on the percentage of net assets of a representative account in the Dividend Growth Strategy, as of 09/30/2024. Eventide believes the representative account in the composite most closely reflects the current portfolio management style for the strategy. Performance is not a consideration in the selection of the representative account. Holdings information is subject to change at any time, and the holdings displayed may not accurately reflect the current composition of the representative account, or other accounts in the composite.
2. Trailing returns are based on the composite returns of the Dividend Growth Strategy. Displayed returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that an institutional investor would pay on transactions in an applicable account. Returns are as of the dates specified. Because of ongoing market volatility, the composite or an account within the composite may be subject to substantial short-term changes. As a result, current performance on a particular date of the composite or an account within the composite may differ from the performance returns shown.
3. Performance figures for periods greater than 1 year are annualized. Annualized since inception figures use an inception date of 11/01/2019, the inception date of the Dividend Growth Strategy.
4. The Bloomberg US Mid Cap Index is a float market-cap-weighted benchmark of the lower 800 in capitalization of the Bloomberg US 1000 Index, which is a float market-cap-weighted benchmark of the 1000 most highly capitalized US companies.

OVERVIEW

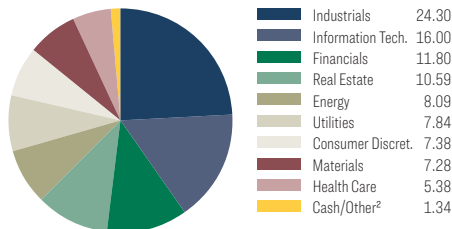
Minimum Investment \$5m
 Fee Schedule (Annual Rate) 0.60% for \$0-25m; 0.50% for the next \$75m; 0.40% for over \$100m

Portfolio Composition¹ (%) 30 Sep 2024



Equity market capitalization: \$40.5B average, \$29.2B median
 Number of holdings: 50

Sector Allocation³ (%) 30 Sep 2024



Market Risk 30 Sep 2024

	Composite Std. Dev. 3-year	Composite Dispersion 3-year
Eventide Dividend Growth Composite	18.87	—
Bloomberg US Mid Cap	19.10	—

1. Source: © Morningstar, Inc. (2024). All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

2. Other might include cash equivalents, money market funds, or options on securities, as well as impact bonds used to fund business models that strive to have significant social or environmental effects.

3. Allocation percentages are based on the allocation of a representative account in the Strategy on the last day of the applicable quarter. They may or may not accurately reflect the allocations in other accounts in that Strategy at the end of the quarter, or the allocations in the representative account on the current date. Allocations are subject to change at any time. Allocations should not be considered investment advice.

Application of Eventide's values-based screening criteria could cause the Dividend Growth Strategy to underperform similar strategies that do not have such screening criteria. This could be due to ethically acceptable companies falling out of favor with investors or failing to perform as well as companies that do not meet Eventide's values-based screening guidelines. Investing in the Dividend Growth Strategy involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. The Dividend Growth Strategy can invest in convertible securities, the market value of which tends to fall when prevailing interest rates rise. The value of convertible securities also tends to change whenever the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock fluctuates. The Dividend Growth Strategy may invest in preferred stocks. Dividends on preferred stocks are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors and stockholders may lose money if dividends are not paid. Preferred stock prices may fall if interest rates rise or the issuer's creditworthiness becomes impaired. The Dividend Growth Strategy may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) which involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. The Dividend Growth Strategy may invest in yieldcos, which involve risks that differ from investments in traditional operating companies, including risks related to the relationship between the yieldco and the company responsible for the formation of the yieldco (the "Yieldco Sponsor"). Yieldcos typically remain dependent on the management and administration services provided by or under the direction of the Yieldco Sponsor

and on the ability of the Yieldco Sponsor to identify and present the yieldco with acquisition opportunities, which may often be assets of the Yieldco Sponsor itself. To the extent that the yieldco relies on the Yieldco Sponsor for developing new assets for potential future acquisitions, the yieldco may be dependent on the development capabilities and financial health of the Yieldco Sponsor. Yieldco Sponsors may have interests that conflict with the interests of the yieldco, and may retain control of the yieldco via classes of stock held by the Yieldco Sponsor. Any event that limits the yieldco's ability to maintain or grow its distributable cash flow would likely have a negative impact on the yieldco's share price. The Dividend Growth Strategy can invest in technology companies, which present risks including the company's products becoming obsolete and entrance of competing products. The Dividend Growth Strategy can invest in companies in the industrial sector which presents risks including risk related to debt loads, intense competition, and sensitivity to economic cycles. Risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign company and are alternatives to purchasing foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are generally subject to the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies. The Dividend Growth Strategy can invest in the stocks of smaller-sized and mid-sized companies, which generally have earnings and prospects that are more volatile than larger companies. These companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small- and mid-sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. Small- and mid-sized companies may also have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and may lack management experience. The Dividend Growth Strategy can invest in large capitalization companies, which may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies, and during different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets. "Growth" stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks, and present unique risks.

MANAGERS



Dolores Bamford, CFA, serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer and Senior Portfolio Manager for Eventide. She serves as Lead Portfolio Manager for Eventide's Dividend Growth, Dividend Value, and Balanced Strategies. She is also the Co-Portfolio Manager for Eventide's Large Cap Strategy. Ms. Bamford has over 30 years of investment experience. Prior to joining Eventide in 2019, Ms. Bamford was with Goldman Sachs Asset Management for 13 years (2002-2015), most recently as Managing Director and Portfolio Manager on U.S. Value Equity. She also led Goldman Sachs' U.S. Responsible Equity investments and co-led the Global Sustain Equity investments. Previously, Ms. Bamford was with Putnam Investments for 10 years (1992-2002). Before that, she was with Fidelity Investments (1988-1990), where she served in investment research. Ms. Bamford holds an SM in Management from the MIT Sloan School of Management, a dual-MA in Theology and Church History from Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, and a BA in Economics from Wellesley College. She holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a member of the CFA Society Boston and CFA Institute.



Andrew Singer, CFA, serves as Co-Portfolio Manager for Eventide's Dividend Growth and Large Cap Strategies, as well as Senior Research Analyst on other Eventide investments. Mr. Singer has over 25 years of investment experience. Prior to joining Eventide, he was an Investment Analyst for Manulife (John Hancock) Asset Management from 2014 to 2016; Research Analyst for Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn from 2009-2013; Equity Analyst for BlackRock from 2006-2009; Equity Analyst for Evergreen Investments from 2004-2006; and Equity Research Associate for Credit Suisse from 1997-2002. He holds a bachelor's degree in Quantitative Economics from Tufts University and an MBA from Babson College. He is a CFA charterholder and member of the CFA Society Boston and CFA Institute.

Eventide Asset Management, LLC
 One International Place, Suite 4210
 Boston, MA 02110
 877-771-EVEN (3836)
 WWW.EVENTIDEFUNDS.COM

Investors should consider the Dividend Growth Strategy's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing or sending money. Investors should also carefully review a current copy of Eventide's Brochure for an additional disclosure of Eventide's investment strategies, approach, and relevant risks, as updated from time to time. For more information, please contact Eventide at 1-877-771-EVEN (3836).