

Real Assets Fund

Benchmark

Custom Benchmark

Investment Objective & Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing under normal circumstances substantially all of its assets in units of the PIMCO Real Return Collective Investment Fund II, the PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Collective Investment Fund and the PIMCO RealEstatePLUS Collective Investment Fund (the "Underlying Funds"). The Fund's return objective is to outperform the Benchmark measured over a full business cycle.

Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	10-30-09
Expense Ratio	0.41%
Portfolio Manager(s)	Nicholas J. Johnson
Name of Issuer	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
Management Company	Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC

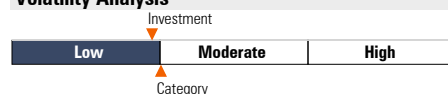
Benchmark Description: Custom Benchmark

Benchmark is 40% Barclays US Tips Index, 25% Bloomberg Commodity Index, 35% Dow Jones US REIT Index. Prior to August 1, 2016, benchmark composition was 1/3 each of Barclays US TIPS Index, Bloomberg Commodity Index, and Dow Jones US REIT Index.

Category Description: World Allocation

World-allocation portfolios seek to provide both capital appreciation and income by investing in three major areas: stocks, bonds, and cash. While these portfolios do explore the whole world, most of them focus on the U.S., Canada, Japan, and the larger markets in Europe. It is rare for such portfolios to invest more than 10% of their assets in emerging markets. These portfolios typically have at least 10% of assets in bonds, less than 70% of assets in stocks, and at least 40% of assets in non-U.S. stocks or bonds.

Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a relatively small range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. Based on this measure, currently more than two-thirds of all investments have shown higher levels of risk. Consequently, this investment may appeal to investors looking for a conservative investment strategy.

Performance

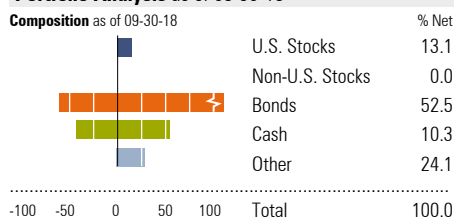
	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	-5.31	-5.31	1.97	0.18	—	3.07
Benchmark Return %	-0.32	-0.32	3.33	1.35	—	—

Calendar Year Total Returns	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Return %	-5.31	3.80	7.88	-8.86	4.44	-5.56	8.29	1.83	19.18	—
Benchmark Return %	-0.32	3.02	7.43	-7.41	4.71	-5.45	7.80	3.11	17.43	—

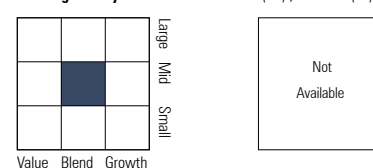
Performance Disclosure: Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate and participant balances may be worth more or less than the original investment. Participants should consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses carefully before investing. If performance shown for a particular period is N/A, then the Fund has an inception date less than the time period specified. Benchmarks do not have management or administration fees and are listed for comparison purposes only.

Current Month performance may be higher or lower than return data quoted herein. For more current information including month-end performance, please call 888-394-6673 or visit okmf.org. Please refer to the performance section of the disclosure page for more information.

Portfolio Analysis as of 09-30-18



Morningstar Style Box™ as of 09-30-18(EQ) ; 09-30-18(F-I)



Top 10 Holdings as of 09-30-18

Top 10 Holdings as of 09-30-18	% Assets
PIMCO Real Return Collective Trust II 08-01-25	39.78
PIMCO RealEstatePLUS CIT I 05-01-20	35.35
PIMCO Commodities PLUS CIT	25.02

Total Number of Holdings	5
Annual Turnover Ratio %	26.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	215.56

Morningstar Super Sectors as of 09-30-18

Morningstar Super Sectors as of 09-30-18	% Fund
Cyclical	96.64
Sensitive	3.36
Defensive	0.00

Morningstar F-I Sectors as of 09-30-18

Morningstar F-I Sectors as of 09-30-18	% Fund	% Category
Government	50.50	36.42
Corporate	8.61	21.29
Securitized	9.07	11.06
Municipal	0.00	0.46
Cash/Cash Equivalents	26.45	19.74
Other	5.37	11.03

Principal Risks as of 09-30-18

Short Sale, Credit and Counterparty, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Not FDIC Insured, High Portfolio Turnover, Issuer, Interest Rate, Market/Market Volatility, Commodity, High-Yield Securities, Industry and Sector Investing, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Other, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives

Important Disclosures

When used as supplemental sales literature, the Investment Profile must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges. The sales charge adjusted for may not necessarily be consistent with the prospectus.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index.

OkMRF does not participate in commissions, front-end or back-end load fees or surrender charges.

Returns measure the change in market value of fund assets over the prior period and are reported net of all fees and expenses.

Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

The amount of fees and expenses paid from a participant's account may vary slightly from the amounts reported above due to cash flow from investment shifts during the period and/or timing of plan contributions.

The fees for investment management are charged by the investment management company and are based on the amount of money you have invested in each investment. Please review the fund fact sheets for the current investment management fee associated with each investment option.

Effective the fiscal year 2018-2019 the administrative fees totaled .31% annually.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment style as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling

credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>.

Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time-to-time and do not remove market risk.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Additional Fund Information

Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts

Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts are professionally managed investment options designed to offer cost effective investments to large investors. The collective Trusts referred to above are overseen by banking regulators and the Separate

Accounts referred to above are overseen by the SEC. These vehicles are subject to oversight by the US Department of Labor in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts are not required to have a prospectus.

Investment Risk:

Short Sale

Selling securities short may be subject to the risk that an advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the security, resulting in a loss if a security must be purchased on the market above its initial borrowing price to return to the lender, in addition to interest paid to the lender for borrowing the security.

Credit and Counterparty

The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.

Currency

Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.

Emerging Markets

Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

Foreign Securities

Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Important Disclosures

Not FDIC Insured

The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

High Portfolio Turnover

Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year.

Issuer

A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Interest Rate

Most securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce their market value.

Market/Market Volatility

The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Commodity

Investments in commodity-related instruments are subject to the risk that the performance of the overall commodities market declines and that weather, disease, political, tax, and other regulatory developments adversely impact the value of commodities, which may result in a loss of principal and interest. Commodity-linked investments face increased price volatility and liquidity, credit, and issuer risks compared with their underlying measures.

High-Yield Securities

Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield securities," may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks.

Industry and Sector Investing

Investing Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities

Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security.

Other

The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds

A portfolio's risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.

Derivatives

Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.