



**Resource Capital Investment Corporation
PART 2A OF FORM ADV**

1910 Palomar Point Way, Suite 200
Carlsbad, CA 92008

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Resource Capital Investment Corporation (“RCIC”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 866-531-8746. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

RCIC is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). However, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about RCIC is also available on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov>.

Item 2. Material Changes

Since the last annual update of the Brochure, dated February 25, 2025, material changes to this Brochure include the following:

- Exploration Capital Partners 2005 Limited Partnership has liquidated all of its assets effective December 31, 2024, currently undergoing a final liquidating audit;

RCIC routinely makes changes throughout its Brochure in an effort to improve and clarify the descriptions of its and its affiliates' business practices and compliance policies and procedures or in response to evolving industry and firm practices.

We encourage all recipients to read this Brochure carefully and in its entirety.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Resource Capital Investment Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “RCIC”) is an investment advisory firm with its principal place of business in Carlsbad, California and was founded in 1998. RCIC is owned by Sprott U.S. Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of Sprott Inc. (“Sprott”), a Canadian public company. RCIC was registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an investment adviser on May 17, 2013. Sprott Resource Lending Partnership (“SRLP”), Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Management), LP (“SRSP”), Sprott Resource Lending (US Manager) Corp. (“SRLC US”), and Sprott Resource Streaming and Royalty (US Manager) Corp. (“SRSC US”) are each registered as a relying investment adviser in accordance with SEC guidance under the Advisers Act. RCIC, SRLP, SRSP, SRLC US, and SRSC US are collectively referred to as the “Advisers.” SRLP is also doing business as Sprott Natural Resource Investment Partners.

Partnerships

RCIC, a Nevada corporation, serves as the general partner of various investment partnerships intended for sophisticated investors (such sophisticated investors of any Fund (as defined below) are referred to herein as “Limited Partners”) that invest in companies engaged in natural resources and related industries. The partnerships that were managed in 2025 by the Advisers are as follows: (1) Natural Resource Income Investing Limited Partnership (“NRIILP”); and (2) Exploration Capital Partners 2014 Limited Partnership (“Explo 2014”) (each hereinafter referred to as a “Partnership”). As of December 31, 2024, Explo 2014 and Exploration Capital Partners 2005 Limited Partnership have been fully liquidated and are undergoing a final liquidating audit, and are expected to be dissolved in 2026. NRIILP was fully liquidated in 2025 and the final liquidating audit has been completed.

Master-Feeder, Lending Funds II and III, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex, Evergreen Lending Fund and Structured Opportunities Fund

Lending Fund II

SRLP advises eleven private funds, all of which are part of a master-feeder structure: (1) Sprott Private Resource Lending II, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for Canadian investors (the “Canadian Partnership (II)”); (2) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (US), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for U.S. taxable investors (the “US Partnership (II)”); (3) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (International), LP, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario for U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors (the “International Partnership (II)”); (4) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (US-AIS), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “US-AIS Partnership”); as well as (5) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (Collector), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “Collector Partnership (II)”); (6) Sprott Private Resource Lending (Cal-Co-invest), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Lending)”); (7) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (Cal-Co-invest)

Blocker LLC, an LLC established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, , (8) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (Collector-2) established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, LP (9) Sprott Private Resource Lending II, LLC an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; (10) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (US), LLC, an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; and (11) Sprott Private Resource Lending II (Co), Inc., a corporation established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. Each of the Canadian Partnership (II), the US Partnership (II), the International Partnership (II) and the US-AIS Partnership invest as parallel funds and invest in the same loans and securities, and invest substantially all of their assets in the Collector Partnerships. These entities are private funds and were closed for investment on April 30, 2020.

The Canadian Partnership (II), the US Partnership (II), the International Partnership (II), the US-AIS Partnership and the Collector Partnership (II) are collectively referred to as the “Lending Fund II.” Each of the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Lending) and the P-Co-investment Partnership is a co-investment vehicle that invests alongside Lending Fund II and Lending Fund III (as defined below) from time to time.

Lending Fund III

- SRLP advises twelve additional private funds, all of which are part of a master-feeder structure: (1) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (Canadian), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario principally for Canadian investors (the “Canadian Partnership (III)”); (2) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (US), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario principally for U.S. taxable investors (the “US Partnership (III)”); (3) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (International), LP, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario principally for certain U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors (the “International Partnership (III)”); (4) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (International-2), LP, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario principally for certain U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors (the “International-2 Partnership (III)”); (5) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (AIV), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for certain U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors (the “AIV Partnership”); (6) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (Collector-1), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “Collector Partnership (III)”); (7) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (Collector-2), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “Collector Partnerships (III)”); (8) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (US), LLC an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; (9) Sprott Private Resource Lending III, LLC an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; (10) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (International-2), LLC, established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada; (11) Sprott Private Resource Lending III (Co), Inc., a corporation established under the laws of the Province of Ontario ; and (12) Sprott Private Resource Lending (P-Co-Invest), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada (the “P-Co-investment Partnership”). Each of the Canadian Partnership (III), the US Partnership (III), the International Partnership (III), the International-2 Partnership (III) and the AIV Partnership invest as parallel funds and invest in the same loans

and securities and invest substantially all of their assets in the Collector Partnerships (III). These entities are private funds.

The Canadian Partnership (III), the US Partnership (III), the International Partnership (III), the International-2 Partnership (III), the AIV Partnership and the Collector Partnerships (III) are collectively referred to as the “Lending Fund III.”

Evergreen Fund

SRLP advises the Sprott Resource Lending and Opportunities Master LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of Delaware for U.S. taxable investors (the “Evergreen Master”), which is part of a master-feeder structure. Sprott Resource Lending and Opportunities LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for Canadian, U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors (the “Evergreen Feeder”), which is managed by Sprott Asset Management LP, an affiliate of SRLP and RCIC, acts as a feeder fund and invests substantially all of its capital in the Evergreen Master. Sprott Resource Lending and Opportunities (B) Corp., a corporation established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada. These entities are open-ended private funds. The Evergreen Master and Evergreen Feeder are collectively referred to as the “Evergreen Fund.” The Evergreen Fund is in the process of updating the fund name to Natural Resource Income+ Fund. The name change is in process as of the date of this document.

Structured Opportunities Fund

SRLP advises the Sprott Structured Opportunities (US), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for U.S. taxable investors (the “Structured Opportunities (US)” fund). These entities are open-ended private funds. Collectively, Structured Opportunities (US) and Structured Opportunities (Canadian) are known as the “Structured Opportunities Fund.” The Sprott Structured Opportunities (International), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, was dissolved on February 12, 2024.

SRLP is a relying adviser in reliance on RCIC’s SEC registration with respect of all funds managed by SRLP.

Streaming Fund and Streaming Annex Fund

SRSP advises the following private funds, some of which comprise a master-feeder structure: (1) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (US), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for U.S. taxable investors (the “US Partnership (Streaming)”); (2) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Canada), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for Canadian investors (the “Canadian Partnership (Streaming)”); (3) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (International), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors (the “International Partnership (Streaming)”); (4) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (US-AIS), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario for certain U.S. tax-exempt and non-U.S. and non-Canadian investors

(the “US-AIS Partnership (Streaming)”); (5) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Collector), LP and (6) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Collector-2), LP limited partnerships established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, and (7) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (US Collector), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of Delaware (the “Collector Partnership (Streaming)”); (8) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Cal-Co-Invest), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming)”); (9) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (OPERF-Co-Invest), LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of Delaware (the “OPERF-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming)”); (10) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (C-Blocker), LLC, an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; (11) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (OPERF) LLC, established under the laws of Delaware; (12) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (BR-B) Corp., a corporation established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada; (13) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (B) Corp., established under the laws of a corporation established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada ; (14) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (US) LLC, established under the laws of Delaware; (15) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (US-AIS), LLC, established under the laws of Delaware; (16) Sprott Private Resource Streaming And Royalty (US GP), LLC (fka Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Mid Tennessee) GP, LLC) an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; (17) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (US), LP, a limited partnership existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (the “US Partnership (Streaming Annex)”); (18) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (Canada), LP, a limited partnership existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario (the “Canadian Partnership (Streaming Annex)”); (19) the Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (LACERA-Co-Invest), LP (“LACERA-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming Annex)”), a Delaware limited partnership; (20) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (LACERA), LLC, established under the laws of an LLC established under the laws of the State of Delaware; (21) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (Collector-1), LP and (22) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (Collector-2), LP, both established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada; (23) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (US Collector), established under the laws of Delaware; (24) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (US), LLC, established under the laws of Delaware; and (25) Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (B) Corp., a corporation established under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

The US Partnership (Streaming), the Canadian Partnership (Streaming), the International Partnership (Streaming), the US-AIS Partnership (Streaming) and the Collector Partnership (Streaming) are collectively referred to as the “Streaming Fund”. The US Partnership (Streaming Annex) and the Canadian Partnership (Streaming Annex) are collectively referred to as the “Streaming Fund Annex”. Each of the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming), the OPERF-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming) and the BR-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming) is a co-investment vehicle that invests alongside the Streaming Fund from time to time. The LACERA-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming Annex) is a co-investment vehicle that invests alongside the Streaming Fund Annex from time to time. As of December 31, 2024, BR-Co-Investment Partnership (Streaming) has been fully liquidated and is undergoing a liquidating audit, and is expected to be dissolved in 2025. SRSP is a relying adviser in reliance on RCIC’s SEC registration with respect to all funds managed by SRSP.

The LACERA-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming Annex), the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Lending), the P-Co-investment Partnership, the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming), the OPERF-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming) and the BR-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming) are collectively referred to as the “Co-Investment Partnerships.”

Other Funds

Each of the Canadian Partnership (II), the US Partnership (II), the International Partnership (II), Sprott Private Resource Lending II, LLC (“Blocker LLC (II)”), Sprott Private Resource Lending II (US), LLC (“Blocker II US LLC”), Sprott Private Resource Lending II (Collector-2), LP (“US Collector Partnership II” and, together with Blocker LLC (II) and Blocker II US LLC, the “LF II Blockers”), the Canadian Partnership (III), the US Partnership (III), the International Partnership (III), the AIV Partnership, the Collector Partnership (III), the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Lending), the P-Co-investment Partnership, Sprott Private Resource Lending III, LLC (“Blocker LLC (III)”), Sprott Private Resource Lending III (US), LLC (“Blocker III US LLC”), Sprott Private Resource Lending III (Collector-2), LP (“US Collector Partnership III” and, together with Blocker LLC (III) and Blocker III US LLC, the “LF III Blockers”), the US Partnership (Streaming), the International Partnership (Streaming), the Canadian Partnership (Streaming), the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming), the OPERF-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming), , Mid Tennessee Royalty Co-Invest, LP (“Tennessee Royalty Blocker”), Sprott Resource Streaming and Royalty (US-AIS), LLC (“US-AIS Streaming Blocker”), Sprott Resource Streaming and Royalty (US) LLC (“US Streaming Blocker”), Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (Collector-2), LP (“US Collector Partnership (Streaming)” and, together with Tennessee Royalty Blocker, US-AIS Streaming Blocker and US Streaming Blocker, the “Streaming Blockers”), Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Annex (US), LLC (“US Streaming Annex Blocker”), Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty, Annex (US Collector), LP (“US Collector Partnership (Streaming Annex)” and together with US Streaming Annex Blocker, the “Streaming Annex Blockers”), the LACERA-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming Annex), and the Evergreen Fund is referred to in this Brochure as a “Client” or “Fund”, along with other funds advised by the Advisers as identified above.

SRLC US

The LF II Blockers function as a separately-managed blocker entities for the International Partnership (II), the US Partnership (II) and the Canadian Partnership (II) with respect to investments (“Lending Fund II US Managed Investments”) other than investments in any of the following (collectively, “Non-US Managed Investments”): (a) shares of the capital stock of a corporation or an interest in any other person, other than an interest, the disposition of which would, based on the determination of SRLP, give rise to or subject non-Canadian investors to Canadian tax payment and/or filing obligations; (b) indebtedness; (c) annuities; (d) commodities or commodities futures that are purchased or sold, directly or indirectly in any manner whatever, on a commodities or commodities futures exchange; (e) currencies; and (f) options, interests, rights and forwards and futures agreements in respect of property described in clause (a) through (e) above or an agreement under which obligations are derived from interest rates, from the price of property described in clause (a) through (e) above, from payments made in respect of such a

property by its issuer to holders of such property, or from an index reflecting a composite measure of such rates, prices or payments, whether or not the agreement creates any right in or obligations regarding the referenced property itself. Similarly, the LF III Blockers function as separately managed blocker entities for the Canadian Partnership (III), the US Partnership (III) and the AIV Partnership with respect to investments (the “Lending Fund III US Managed Investments”) other than Non-US Managed Investments.

SRLC US provides investment advisory services to the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers and the Structured Opportunities Blockers, including sourcing, evaluating, negotiating, overseeing, managing and disposing of the Lending Fund II US Managed Investments, the Lending Fund III US Managed Investments and the Structured Opportunities US Managed Investments. SRLC US is a relying adviser in reliance on RCIC’s SEC registration with respect to all funds managed by SRLC US.

SRSC US

The Streaming Blockers function as separately managed blocker entities for the US-AIS Partnership (Streaming) and the US Partnership (Streaming) with respect to investments (the “Streaming US Managed Investments”) other than Non-US Managed Investments.

The Streaming Annex Blockers function as separately managed blocker entities for US Partnership (Streaming Annex) with respect to investments (the “Streaming Annex US Managed Investments”) other than Non-US Managed Investments.

SRSC US provides investment advisory services to the Streaming Blockers, and the Streaming Annex Blockers including sourcing, evaluating, negotiating, overseeing, managing and disposing of Streaming US Managed Investments and Streaming Annex US Managed Investments, respectively. SRSC US is a relying adviser in reliance on RCIC’s SEC registration with respect to all funds managed by SRSC US.

Advisory Services

The Advisers’ investment advisory services to the Funds include sourcing, evaluating, negotiating, overseeing, managing and disposing of investments in the natural resources industry. The Advisers tailor their advisory services in accordance with each Fund’s investment strategy as disclosed in such Fund’s offering documents. Further specific details of the Advisers’ advisory services are set forth in each Fund’s respective private placement memorandum, management agreement and partnership agreement or similar governing document. Investors in the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Funds but can be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other applicable constraints.

Side Letters

The Advisers are permitted to enter and have entered into side letters or other similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, supplementing or altering a Fund’s partnership agreement or an investor’s subscription agreement. Such rights or alterations

could be regarding economic terms, fee structures, excuse rights, information rights, co-investment rights (including the provision of priority allocation rights to limited partners who have capital commitments in excess of certain thresholds to one or more Funds), or transfer rights. Other side letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant investor at the expense of the relevant Fund or of investors as a whole, including in the event that a side letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund. As a result of such rights, certain Limited Partners in the same Fund could experience different returns or have access to information to which other Limited Partners do not have access. A Limited Partner's co-investment rights under a side letter could result in fewer co-investment opportunities or limited allocations provided to other Limited Partners. For the most part, any rights established, or any terms altered or supplemented will govern only the investment of the specific investor and not the terms of a Fund as whole. However, certain additional rights, in limited cases, could have the effect of increasing the expenses borne by a Fund or its Limited Partners not party to the particular side letter, including for example with respect to costs incurred in providing a Limited Partner additional information or reporting. Certain such additional rights but not all rights, terms or conditions will likely be elected by certain sizeable investors with "most favored nations" rights pursuant to a Fund's limited partnership agreement. In addition, the Advisers generally make such side letters relating to a particular Fund available to all limited partners of such Fund that have entered into a side letter with a "most favored nations" clause. Typically, the investors with a side letter do not pay a management fee or make a carried interest distribution to RCIC or any of its affiliates however a specific agreement between the Limited Partner and the General Partner could result in a management fee being charged on the assets as the parties agree in a side letter.

The information provided herein about the investment advisory services provided by the Advisers is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Clients' offering materials and limited partnership and subscription agreements or similar governing documents.

As of December 31, 2025, the Advisers collectively managed \$3,706,679,117 with \$769,239,703 of this number in non-discretionary assets. There was an additional amount of \$1,276,099,042 of uncalled capital for Lending Funds II and III, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex, and Structured Opportunities Fund, with an additional amount of \$455,858,441 of uncalled capital in non-discretionary funds.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The specific management fees payable by a Fund or its investors are generally negotiated at the time the Fund is formed or such investor is accepted into the Fund.

Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, Structured Opportunities Fund, the Structured Opportunities Blockers, the Streaming Blockers, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex, Co-investment Partnerships, and Evergreen Fund

Generally, Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Streaming Fund, and Streaming Fund Annex each pay the respective Advisers a management fee, in advance, equal to a percentage per annum on aggregate capital contributions used to fund investments that have not been fully realized, determined on the first date of each reference period. Structured Opportunities Fund pays its Adviser a management fee, in advance, equal to a percentage per annum on aggregate capital commitments, determined on the first date of each reference period. Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Streaming Fund, and Streaming Fund Annex each also include in such management fee a percentage per annum of net uninvested capital determined at the beginning of each reference period. Investors who participated in the closing of any such Fund after its initial closing are responsible for funding capital calls to pay the management fee from the initial closing date, as set forth in such Fund's partnership agreement or similar governing document. Similar management fees are paid by the LF II Blockers and the LF III Blockers to SRLC US at Sprott Resource Lending Corp.'s ("SRLC") discretion and generally 100% of such management fees offsets the management fees paid by Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III or Structured Opportunities Fund (as applicable) to SRLP. In addition, the Streaming Blockers and Streaming Annex Blockers pay similar management fees to SRSC US at Sprott Resource Streaming and Royalty Corp.'s ("SRSC") discretion and generally 100% of such management fees offsets the management fees paid by Streaming Fund to SRSP.

Each of Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex, and Structured Opportunities Fund pays a performance-based carry interest distribution. In connection with its advisory services to Lending Fund II and Lending Fund III, an affiliate of SRLP also receives a performance-based carried interest distribution of 20%. For the avoidance of doubt, none of the LF II Blockers and the LF III Blockers pays a carried interest distribution to SRLC US and the Streaming Blockers and Streaming Annex Blockers do not pay a carried interest distribution to SRSC US. Instead, each of the LF II Blockers distributes its net investment proceeds to Lending Fund II, the LF III Blockers distribute their net investment proceeds to the Canadian Partnership (III), the US Partnership (III) and the AIV Partnership, as applicable, the Streaming Blockers distribute their net investment proceeds to the US-AIS Partnership (Streaming), the Canadian Partnership (Streaming) and the US Partnership (Streaming), all of which in turn pay carried interest distributions on such proceeds as described above, and the Streaming Annex Blockers distribute their net investment proceeds to US Partnership (Streaming Annex), which in turn pays carried interest distributions on such proceeds as described above.

In connection with its advisory services to the Structured Opportunities Fund, affiliates of Sprott Structured Opportunities Corp., the general partner of the Structured Opportunities Fund, also generally receive a performance-based carried interest distribution of 15%. For Structured Opportunities (US), the carry partner is "Sprott Structured Opportunities (C), LP". For Structured Opportunities (Canadian), the carry partner is "Structured Opportunities (C) Inc." Generally, this carried interest represents a share of distributions made after return of invested capital, allocable fees and expenses, and a preferred annualized "hurdle" rate of return of 8%. Carried interest allocations do not exceed 20% of profits and are generally subject to carry partner catch-ups. This

allocation is paid as outlined in the applicable partnership agreement. Side letter agreements may amend the carry aspect paid by a limited partner.

In connection with its advisory services to the Streaming Fund, affiliates of SRSC, the general partner of the Streaming Fund, also generally receive a performance-based carried interest distribution of 20% as well as an interim carry partner distribution of 10% of all current income distributed or deemed distributed to the limited partners or that was received by the Streaming Fund. For the US partnership, the carry partner is “Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (C) Partnership”. For the Canadian partnership, the carry partner is “Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (C) Corp.” Generally, this carried interest represents a share of distributions made after return of invested capital, allocable fees and expenses, and a preferred annualized “hurdle” rate of return of 8%, for Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Streaming Fund and Structured Opportunities Fund. Carried interest allocations do not exceed 20% of profits and are generally subject to carry partner catch-ups. This allocation is paid as outlined in the applicable partnership agreement.

In connection with its advisory services to the Streaming Fund Annex, affiliates of SRSC, the general partner of the Streaming Fund Annex, also generally receive a performance-based carried interest distribution of 20% as well as an interim carry partner distribution of 10% of all current income distributed or deemed distributed to the limited partners or that was received by the Streaming Fund Annex. For the US partnership, the carry partner is “Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (C) Partnership”. For the Canadian partnership, the carry partner is “Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (C) Corp.” Generally, this carried interest represents a share of distributions made after return of invested capital, allocable fees and expenses, and a preferred annualized “hurdle” rate of return of 8%, for Streaming Fund Annex. Carried interest allocations do not exceed 20% of profits and are generally subject to carry partner catch-ups. This allocation is paid as outlined in the applicable partnership agreement.

The investors in the Evergreen Fund pay a monthly management fee to SRLP of approximately 1.5% per annum based on the value of net assets on the last day of the month. The Evergreen Fund management fee is calculated and paid monthly in arrears as of the end of each calendar month. SRLP also receives a performance-based carried interest distribution of 15% in connection with its advisory services to the Evergreen Fund if a “hurdle rate” of 5% per annum, as prorated for any portion of a full-year, is met.

Generally, Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex and Evergreen Fund (each a “Master-Feeder Fund” and together, the “Master-Feeder Funds”) each bears all fees, costs, expenses and other liabilities incurred in connection with the formation and organization of, or sale of interests in, such Fund, its general partner (including its carry partner) and/or investment manager, including all reasonable administrative, legal, registration, accounting, filing, printing, travel (including any related ancillary expenses, first class and/or business class airfare, ground transportation, accommodations, meals, travel agency fees and other incidental expenses), capital raising and other organizational expenses (including any filing fees in respect of the private placement of interests and all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the marketing and registration of the Fund and any parallel investment vehicles (including those relating to the preparation of offering documents, marketing materials, organizational documents,

operating documents and similar materials, and qualifying, reproducing, supplementing, mailing and distributing offering materials), compliance with regulatory and legal regimes applicable thereto (including the AIFM Directive and the UK AIFMR), and the establishment, organization and funding of the Fund, its parallel investment vehicles and certain of its Limited Partners.

The Master Feeder Funds generally bear all of the fees, costs, expenses and other liabilities or obligations relating to or arising from their operations, activities, meetings and eventual liquidation (to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company). The operating and offering documents of each Master-Feeder Fund set forth the particulars of the expenses that will be borne by such Master-Feeder Fund, but such operating expenses will generally include (without limitation) the following: (a) management fees, (b) legal, auditing, consulting, administration (including, for certainty, the costs of any third party administrator), custodian, appraisal, service provider and accounting fees and expenses (including expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of the Master-Feeder Fund's financial statements, tax returns and other tax related documentation) and other similar fees and expenses (including, for certainty, courier fees and expenses related to conference calls) and the costs and expenses of any information technology outsourcing, (c) expenses and costs associated with communications and meetings with the limited partners (but excluding costs incurred by particular Limited Partners) and expenses of such Master-Feeder Fund's Limited Partner advisory committee (the "Advisory Committee") and all costs and expenses of any votes or consents of the Limited Partners and the Advisory Committee, (d) all transaction expenses, including expenses, costs and liabilities incurred in connection with the identification, evaluation, structuring, negotiation, making, holding, monitoring, development, ownership, operation, management, financing, refinancing, protecting, sale, proposed sale, other disposition or valuation of investments and short-term investments of the Master-Feeder Fund (including the costs of any third party valuator that is retained to value the investments) and investments and short-term investments considered for the Master-Feeder Fund (including due diligence in connection therewith), including legal, accounting, audit, investment banking, engineering, marketing, consulting, appraisal, brokerage, depositary, travel costs, fees and expenses and related ancillary expenses, including airfare (including first class, business class and, solely in the context of due diligence or other similar investigations made by the general partner, private or charter airfare), ground transportation, accommodations, meals, travel agency fees and other incidental expenses, business and client development, hedging and other expenses (to the extent not subject to reimbursement), the costs of any subscriptions to industry publications and research services, software or data providers used by the Master-Feeder Fund's general partner, Adviser, or any of their respective affiliates to evaluate or monitor investments, (e) expenses and costs associated with business and client development, including all costs and expenses related to the attendance at conferences in connection with the evaluation of future investments or specific sectors or industries solely to the extent that such conferences are in furtherance of the Master-Feeder Fund's business, and out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of a proposed transaction or investment by the Master-Feeder Fund that is not consummated, to the extent not reimbursed by a third party, (f) all amounts paid to an indemnitee under a Master-Feeder Fund's partnership agreement and all expenses relating to litigation, investigations, settlements or reviews of a Master-Feeder Fund or other extraordinary events or to the enforcement and protection of rights relating to a Master-Feeder Fund (other than litigation or the enforcement and protection of rights relating to a Master-Feeder Fund as against the Master-Feeder Fund's general partner for which indemnification of the general partner out of a Master-Feeder Fund's assets is not provided), and

the fees, costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, (g) all debt service obligations, including principal, interest, premium, if any, fees, expenses and other amounts payable in respect of indebtedness of a Master-Feeder Fund and, as applicable, any parallel investment entities, including any fees and expenses incurred as a result of the implementation (including negotiation and documentation), utilizing and refinancing of such indebtedness, (h) all taxes, interest, fees or other governmental charges levied against a Master-Feeder Fund other than any such taxes, interest, fees or other governmental charges for which a Master-Feeder Fund's general partner is expressly responsible under such Master-Feeder Fund's partnership agreement, or, in the case of Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex and Structured Opportunities Fund the management services agreement with SRLP and SRSC, respectively, (i) the organization of any alternative investment structure or collector partnership, including documentation related thereto, and regulatory compliance and filing costs (including all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the management of the Master-Feeder Fund, maintenance of any registration and compliance with regulatory and legal regimes applicable thereto (including the AIFMD and the UK AIFMR (each as defined below))) and any costs of any legal or other advisers retained in connection with the aforementioned, (j) brokerage commissions and other investment costs incurred by or on behalf of the Master-Feeder Fund, (k) costs and liabilities incurred in connection with directors' and officers' liability and other insurance expenses, (l) fees incurred in connection with the maintenance of bank or custodian accounts, (m) expenses and costs of liquidating a Master-Feeder Fund and its subsidiaries, (n) all expenses and costs incurred in connection with governmental or regulatory filings, excluding as a relying adviser or otherwise with the SEC under the Advisers Act (including, but not limited to, the regulatory expenses of the Master-Feeder Fund's general partner and the Adviser related to the preparation and filing of Form PF and other regulatory filings, but excluding Form ADV), (o) expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the constituent documents of a Master-Feeder Fund, including such Master-Feeder Fund's general partner, to the extent necessary to implement a restructuring or amendment of a Master-Feeder Fund's offering or operating documents, (p) all fees, costs and expenses associated with monitoring compliance with the partnership agreement and any side letters, (q) all fees, costs and expenses of maintaining the existence of the Master-Feeder Fund (including franchise taxes and partnership registration costs, registered agent fees and expenses), (r) establishing, implementing, monitoring or measuring the impact of ESG (as defined below), policies and programs with respect to the Master-Feeder Fund or its investments or prospective investments, including, without limitation, all fees, costs, and expenses incurred in connection with ESG tracking tools and any other assessments, measurements, advice or reports conducted as part of implementing, monitoring and maintaining the responsible investing strategy of the Master-Feeder Fund's general partner and its ESG policies and procedures with respect to the Master-Feeder Fund or its investments or prospective investments or otherwise designed to promote or evaluate the Master Feeder Fund's or its investments' or prospective investments' achievement of ESG objectives; (s) certain of the compensation and related costs and expenses of internal personnel, including without limitation, investment personnel and other personnel providing support services, that are devoting time to a Fund (including overhead such as rent, technology, insurance, property taxes, and utilities allocable to the workspaces), to the extent allocable to the Master-Feeder Fund in good faith by its general partner; (t) any other fees, costs and expenses borne by the Master-Feeder Fund pursuant to its partnership agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, investors in International Partnership (II), US Partnership (II) and Canadian Partnership (II) will bear such fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and

obligations with respect to the LF II Blockers; investors in the Canadian Partnership (III), the US Partnership (III) and the AIV Partnership will bear such fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations with respect to the LF III Blockers;; investors in the Canadian Partnership (Streaming), US-AIS Partnership (Streaming) and the US Partnership (Streaming) will bear such fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations with respect to the Streaming Blockers, and investors in US Partnership (Streaming Annex) will bear such fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations with respect to the Streaming Annex Blockers.

Similar expenses are borne by the investors in the Co-investment Partnerships.

In the event a Master-Feeder Fund co-invests alongside another fund advised by, or an affiliate of, Sprott (an “Other Sprott Fund”), or alongside a co-investment vehicle in an investment, the costs, expenses and indemnification obligations attributable to such investment will be allocated to such Master-Feeder Fund, any such Other Sprott Fund and/or any such co-investment vehicle in proportion to the capital committed by each to such investment, except to the extent that any such costs and expenses for indemnification obligations are specific to the Master-Feeder Fund or an Other Sprott Fund, as applicable.

The Limited Partners of the Master-Feeder Funds do not bear any placement agent fees. The Streaming Fund will bear up to \$1,150,000 of offering and organizational expenses and offering and organizational expenses in excess of \$1,150,000 will be borne by SRSP. The Streaming Fund Annex will bear up to \$1,000,000 of offering and organizational expenses and offering and organizational expenses in excess of \$1,000,000 will be borne by SRSP.

In the event Lending Fund II proposes to co-invest alongside any Other Sprott Fund, any other Fund with an investment mandate, objectives and policies substantially the same as those of Lending Fund II (each a “Subsequent Fund”) and/or any co-investment vehicle managed by SRLC as the general partner (or an affiliate), and in the event that Lending Fund III, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund or Streaming Fund Annex proposes to co-invest alongside Lending Fund II or any Subsequent Fund, and such proposed investment by the Master-Feeder Funds is not consummated, any expenses incurred in connection with such proposed investment will be allocated, in the case of Lending Fund II, between Lending Fund II, such Subsequent Fund, such Other Sprott Fund(s) and/or any such co-investment vehicle(s), and, in the case of Lending Fund III, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund, and Streaming Fund Annex between Lending Fund III, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund, or Streaming Fund Annex, and any Subsequent Fund, on a *pro rata* basis in accordance with the amount of the proposed investment that would have been made by each such entity in such investment if consummated. Related to Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund, and Streaming Fund Annex, the *pro rata* allocation of expenses excludes the amount of any proposed co-investment by any other person, except to the extent that any potential co-investor had made a binding commitment to co-invest alongside Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund, or Streaming Fund Annex, as applicable, in which case, such expenses will be allocated to Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund, or Streaming Fund Annex, as applicable, such Subsequent Fund and such potential co-investor on a *pro rata* basis in accordance with the amount of the

proposed investment that would have been made by each such person in such investment if consummated.

Other Fee and Compensation Information

The Advisers are permitted to from time to time enter into arrangements with service providers that provide for fee discounts for services rendered to the Funds and the Advisers. For example, certain law firms retained will often discount their legal fees for advice in connection with certain matters. To the extent such law firms provide services to the Funds, such Funds also enjoy the benefit of fee discount arrangements. In some cases, discounts could be based on volume and so certain Funds or portfolio companies receive a greater discount than others depending on the timing of their transactions (*e.g.*, if a transaction occurs early in a year, it will often not receive the same discount as a transaction that occurs later in the year).

In certain instances, a Client will bear expenses in respect of an existing or prospective portfolio company that will not be borne by other owners or investors in such portfolio company (including co-investors), where an Adviser has determined such arrangement to be in the best interest of such Client (*e.g.*, a Client engages or pays for a consultant for services in respect of a portfolio company without reimbursement by other owners of the portfolio company).

The Advisers and their personnel expect to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Funds, which will not be subject to management fee offsets or otherwise shared with the Funds or their investors. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as fund expenses will likely result in “miles” or “points” or credit in loyalty or status programs, and such benefits will accrue exclusively to the Advisers (and not to the Funds, their investors and/or portfolio companies) even though the cost of the underlying service is borne directly by the Funds or their portfolio companies and indirectly by the investors in such Funds.

The expenses described above are detailed, but do not include every possible expense a Fund will incur. Investors should review the applicable Fund’s offering materials and limited partnership agreement or similar governing document for further details.

Brokerage

See Item 12 below for a description of RCIC’s brokerage practices with respect to its affiliated broker-dealer.

Referrals

SRLP paid Hoshea Greenfield for referrals into Lending Fund II and Lending Fund III. Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc. and Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd. were paid referrals for Structured Opportunities Fund. Currently there are no entities acting as a referral base for the Advisers.

Services Provided by Affiliates of the Advisers

In addition to services provided by the Advisers, certain affiliates or related persons of the Advisers (each an “Affiliate Service Provider”) provide, and the Advisers themselves in respect of certain of the Funds can, and intend in the future to, provide operations-related consulting and other support services, including, without limitation, accounting, tax, finance, ESG and information technology services, to portfolio companies of the Funds and from time to time to the Funds themselves that would otherwise be performed by third parties or internal portfolio company personnel. From time to time, the Advisers also make personnel available and provide operations-related or other consulting services to certain other entities of the Advisers, and from time to time an employee of the Advisers could depart to join a portfolio company or another entity of the Advisers as an employee or vice versa. To the extent such employees do not serve as full-time investment professionals, and continue to provide operating partner services, their compensation and related costs and expenses (including internally allocated overhead such as rent, office renovation costs, furnishings, technology, insurance, property taxes, and utilities allocable to the workspaces), will be allocated between the two roles and accounted for accordingly. Finally, from time-to-time former employees of the Advisers have or could become third-party consultants providing services to a Fund or one or more portfolio companies. For the avoidance of doubt, any of these activities will provide some form of ancillary benefit to the Advisers – whether intended to or not.

Item 6. Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The Advisers provide investment management services to multiple portfolios for multiple Clients and will be paid performance-based compensation by the Clients. As disclosed in Item 5, Lending Funds II and III, the Evergreen Fund, the Streaming Fund, and the Streaming Fund Annex, will pay carried interest distributions to various affiliates of the Advisers, provided performance of such Fund merits carried interest distributions under the applicable Fund’s operating or offering documents. When the Advisers and their investment personnel manage more than one client account, a potential exists for one client account to be favored over another. In allocating investments, the Advisers will have incentives to favor Clients with higher potential for carried interest distributions over Clients with lower or no potential for carried interest. In addition, the method of calculating the carried interest poses potential conflicts of interest between the applicable general partner and a Fund with respect to the management and disposition of investments, as well as the determination of the timing, method, and amount of distributions by a Fund, and the use of fund-level credit facilities.

The Advisers have adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts, including accounts with multiple fee arrangements, and the allocation of investment opportunities. The Advisers review investment decisions for the purpose of ensuring that all accounts with substantially similar investment mandates are treated equitably. The performance of similarly managed accounts will often be compared to determine whether there are any unexplained significant discrepancies. In addition, the Advisers’ procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities (the “Allocation Policy”) require that similarly managed accounts participate in investment opportunities generally based on available cash as a percentage of total assets under management in the account, subject to tax considerations, odd lots, and other applicable investment guidelines and restrictions and require that, to the extent orders are aggregated, the orders are generally price-averaged. With

respect to any investment opportunity that is an appropriate investment for the Streaming Fund and the Streaming Fund Annex, at least 80% of such opportunity will be allocated to the Streaming Fund and the Streaming Fund Annex unless it is specifically excluded under the Allocation Policy or the Streaming Fund's advisory committee approves of less than 80% of the investment opportunity. The investment mandates of Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, the Evergreen Fund, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, Structured Opportunities Fund and the Structured Opportunities Blockers, overlap in certain respects and/or an Adviser will have discretion to allocate an investment opportunity to one or more Clients; the allocation of any investment opportunities that are suitable for more than one Client will be conducted in accordance with the Allocation Policy. Investment and allocation decisions are monitored by RCIC's Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO").

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Advisers' Clients consist of the Co-investment Partnerships, Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, Structured Opportunities Fund, the Structured Opportunities Blockers, the Streaming Blockers, the Evergreen Fund, the Streaming Fund, the Streaming Fund Annex, and the Streaming Fund Annex Blockers. Investment advice is provided directly to such Clients and not individually to the investors in such Funds. The investors participating in such Funds will generally include high net-worth individuals, banks or thrift institutions, sovereign wealth funds, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and also could include, directly or indirectly, past or current service providers, members of the management of a Fund's portfolio company and principals or other employees of the Advisers.

With respect to the Lending Funds II and III, the Evergreen Fund, the Streaming Fund, and the Streaming Fund Annex, the subscription minimums are disclosed in each entity's respective offering memorandum and range from \$100,000 to \$10 million. Such amounts have been and, in the future, could be reduced with the prior agreement of an Adviser, subject to applicable legal requirements.

Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

The Advisers provide day-to-day investment advisory services to their Clients. The following is a summary of investment strategies and methods of analysis generally used by the Advisers on behalf of their clients. More detailed descriptions of the Funds' investment strategies and methods of analysis are included in the applicable offering and operating documents of each Fund. The summary below should not be interpreted to limit in any way the Funds' investment activities. There can be no assurance that the Advisers will achieve the investment objectives of each Fund and loss of investment is possible.

Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis

The Advisers utilize a variety of methods and strategies to make investment decisions and recommendations for the Funds. The methods of analysis include fundamental analysis and

cyclical analysis, as well as use of quantitative tools and investment approaches. The analysis generally includes a review of:

- The issuer's management;
- The amount and volatility of past profits or losses of the issuer;
- The issuer's assets and liabilities, as well as any material changes from historical norms;
- Prospects for the issuer's industry, as well as the issuer's competitive position within that industry; and
- Any other factors considered relevant.

The Advisers employ the following investment strategies:

Equity. RCIC's equity strategies focus on a broad range of equity investment styles, including growth, core, and value, as well as blended portfolios. Most accounts focus on investment opportunities in more than one capitalization category or across all capitalization levels. In addition, RCIC manages accounts respectively that are multi-national.

Buy and Hold. RCIC engages in buy and hold investment strategies wherein RCIC buys securities and holds them for a relatively longer period of time, regardless of short-term factors such as fluctuations in the market or volatility of the stock price.

Fundamental Value. RCIC engages in fundamental value investment strategies wherein RCIC attempts to invest in asset-oriented securities RCIC believes are undervalued by the market.

Growth. RCIC engages in growth investment strategies wherein RCIC attempts to select securities of a company whose earnings are expected to grow at an above-average rate compared to the company's specific industry or the overall market.

Option Trading. RCIC is permitted to engage in option trading investment strategies. Options are investments whose ultimate value is determined from the value of the underlying investment. The Advisers engage in the following types of option trading strategies: call and put writing, covered calls.

Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers and the LF II Co-investment Partnerships: The investment objective of Lending Fund II is to seek to provide credit facilities to and invest in notes, bonds, debentures or other debt instruments ("Loan Investments") of companies or other entities (portfolio companies) in the mining, agricultural mineral, resource infrastructure, resource service and energy production sectors on a global basis. While Lending Fund II's focus is not on distressed investments, it will have the ability to invest in distressed debt. In connection with any Loan Investments made by Lending Fund II, Lending Fund II could also invest in, receive rights in respect of or otherwise acquire shares, options, warrants, commodity price appreciation rights, royalties and other contingent purchase rights (each, an "Equity Kicker"), including upon the exercise of any such right or as a result of the conversion of debt. The investment objectives of Lending Fund III, the LF II Blockers and the LF III Blockers are substantially the same as that of Lending Fund II.

Structured Opportunities Fund and the Structured Opportunities Blockers: The investment objective of the Structured Opportunities Fund is to seek to provide flexible credit and equity financing to companies or other entities in the mining, agricultural mineral, resource infrastructure, resource service and energy production sectors on a global basis that are in production or in the late stages of development.

Streaming Fund, the Streaming Blockers, the Streaming Fund Annex and the Streaming Annex Blockers: The investment objective of the Streaming Fund is to seek to acquire newly-created or existing commodity streams and royalties from companies in the mining, agricultural mineral, resource infrastructure, resource service and energy production sectors on a global basis. The investment objective of the Streaming Fund Annex is to invest alongside the Streaming Fund.

Evergreen Fund: The investment objective of the Evergreen Fund is to seek to provide credit facilities to, and invest in Loan Investments of companies or other entities (portfolio companies) in the natural resource sector, with a focus on gold and other precious metals, as well as to make opportunistic investments in the natural resource sector in (i) equity securities, securities of financially distressed issuers, commodities, futures, options, warrants, swaps and other derivative financial instruments and short selling, (ii) commodity price appreciation rights, production payments, commodity streams, royalties and other contingent purchase rights, and (iii) physical commodities, commodity-based exchange traded funds and other exposures to commodities, principally in gold and other precious metals for either investment purposes or to hedge portfolio exposure to commodities. The Evergreen Fund could receive equity in connection with a target loan as partial payment, either in listed shares or warrants.

Risks of Investment

These methods, strategies and investments involve risk of loss to investors in the, Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, the Streaming Blockers, the Evergreen Fund, the Structured Opportunities Fund, the Streaming Fund, the Streaming Fund Annex and the Streaming Annex Blockers, and those investors must be prepared to bear the loss of their entire investment.

Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, the Evergreen Fund and the Co-investment Partnerships will invest primarily in Loan Investments and related investments. The nature and credit quality of their loan portfolios, including the quality of the collateral security that they obtain, will impact their asset base and the return they are able to generate. In the loan selection process, they will target certain types of borrowers in the natural resource sector. There can be no assurance that borrowers and any security in the assets of such borrowers will not be adversely impacted by general economic or industry specific conditions, which in turn has the potential to adversely impact the value of the loan portfolio and the returns of these funds. In order to effectively monitor and realize on the security underlying the loans upon a default by a borrower, each Fund has engaged personnel and professionals for such purpose. However, there can be no assurance that any of these Funds will be able to successfully manage this process. Each Fund's performance could be adversely impacted by borrower defaults.

Structured Opportunities Fund and the Structured Opportunities Blockers will primarily provide loans to or make investments in equity or convertible securities of public companies engaged in the business of developing or exploring resource properties. Such activities are extremely speculative and capital intensive. Most of the portfolio companies will have no sources of internally generated free cash flow and will often need to rely on the capital markets to fund operations and administration or to refinance a loan provided by these Funds which will potentially not be available to the portfolio company. Should additional capital not be available, such portfolio company could be unable to continue to develop or explore its projects and has the potential to become insolvent.

Additionally, providing financing to and making other investments in public companies has the potential to subject the Structured Opportunities Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with providing financing to and making other investments in privately held companies. Such risks include, without limitation, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of these Funds to dispose of such securities at certain times, increase likelihood of shareholder litigation against such companies' board members, regulatory action by the domestic or foreign securities regulators and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

An investment in the Evergreen Fund requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. The investment program of each Fund is intended to extend over a period of years, during which the business, economic, political, regulatory, and technology environment within which the Fund operates could undergo substantial changes, some of which have the potential to be adverse. Investment sourcing, selection, management and liquidation strategies and procedures exercised by the Advisers could be unsuccessful, or even impracticable, throughout a Fund's term.

The following are certain risks of investment, as applicable to a given Fund:

Natural Resources and Related Industries. Investments in natural resources and related industries are affected by business, financial market, political risk or legal uncertainties. The task of identifying investment opportunities in companies in the natural resource sector and managing investments is difficult. There can be no assurance that the Advisers will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on underlying natural resource investments. Prices of natural resource investments have the potential to be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, could significantly affect the results of the Advisers' respective portfolios and the value of their investments. In addition, the value of the Funds' portfolios will likely fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuate.

Lack of Diversification. Client accounts will not be diversified among a wide range of types of securities, countries or industry sectors. Accordingly, the portfolios are subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Advisers were required to maintain a wider diversification among types of securities and other instruments.

Long-Term Nature of Investments; Illiquidity. A Fund typically will acquire securities that cannot be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the U.S. Securities Act, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or in a private placement or other transaction exempt from registration

under the Securities Act and that complies with any applicable non-U.S. securities laws. In addition, in some cases, a Fund could be prohibited or limited by contract from selling certain investments for a period of time, and, as a result, not be permitted to sell an investment at a time it might otherwise desire to do so.

Additionally, the realizable value of a highly illiquid investment could be less than its intrinsic value. While an investment could be sold at any time (subject to any relevant restrictions), it is generally not expected that partial or complete dispositions of investments will result in a return of capital or the realization of gains (if at all) for a number of years after an investment is made. A variety of factors (including economic conditions, asset conditions, political and regulatory considerations and public opinion) could affect the ability of a Fund to buy or sell investments on favorable terms. An investor generally will not be permitted to withdraw from a Fund or be excused from participation in any Fund investment, unless such participation would cause such investor to violate applicable law.

Therefore, a Fund could make investments that it is unable to realize advantageously prior to the date that such Fund is to be wound-up, either by expiration of its term or otherwise. Although the Advisers generally aim for all investments to be realized prior to the end of a Fund's term or to be suitable for distribution in-kind at the end of the term, the Advisers have limited authority to extend the term of the Funds, and a Fund could have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of the expiration of such Fund's term. In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between a general partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's investors. For example, the general partner and its beneficial owners could intend to hold securities distributed in-kind for a different time period than the Adviser deems suitable for the Fund.

At the expiration of the term of a Fund, investments in privately held companies could be distributed in-kind so that Limited Partners could then become minority shareholders in a number of privately-held companies which are intrinsically riskier than publicly-held companies as the privately-held companies could be smaller, more vulnerable to changes in markets and technology and dependent on the skills and commitment of a small management team. When such investments are distributed to Limited Partners, such Limited Partners could then become minority shareholders and be unable to protect their interests effectively. There is no assurance that a public market for such investments will ever develop and it could be difficult to liquidate such investments or find prospective buyers in the private market. If "in-kind" distributions will be made to the Limited Partners of property other than cash, the amount of any such distribution will be accounted for at the fair market value of such property, as determined in accordance with procedures specified in the governing documents of a Fund. An independent appraisal generally will not be required and is not expected to be obtained.

Natural Resource Assets. The production and marketing of natural resource assets could be affected by actions and changes in governments. In addition, natural resource assets and natural resource asset securities could be cyclical in nature. During periods of economic or financial instability, securities of companies with natural resource assets have the potential to be subject to broad price fluctuations, reflecting volatility of energy and basic materials prices and possible instability of supply of various natural resource assets. In addition, these companies will likely

also be subject to the risks associated with extraction of natural resources as well as the risks of the hazards associated with natural resources, such as fire, drought, and increased regulatory and environmental costs. These securities could also experience greater price fluctuations than the relevant natural resource asset.

Equity Securities. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short as well as long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and “growth” stocks can react differently from “value” stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and could in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and will likely have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Equity securities could be even more susceptible than fixed income securities to such events given their subordinate position in the issuer’s capital structure. As such, equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities, and the market price of any public equity securities owned by a Fund is more susceptible to moving up or down in a rapid or unpredictable manner. Depending on the features of the particular security, holders of preferred stock could bear the risks disclosed herein regarding equity or fixed income securities. Dividends paid to equity holders could be suspended or cancelled at any time, and minority owners will often have limited protections. In addition, if an issuer of equity securities in which a Fund has invested sells additional shares of its equity securities, such Fund’s interest in the issuer will be diluted and the value of the Fund’s investment have the potential to decrease.

Mezzanine Securities. Generally, mezzanine securities will not be protected by all of the financial covenants, such as limitations upon additional indebtedness, typically protecting senior debt. Mezzanine debt will often also be issued by holding companies or by operating companies with subsidiaries that are not guarantors, in which case, such mezzanine debt would be effectively subordinated to all obligations of non-guarantor subsidiaries of any such operating company, including trade creditors and employees. Further, the enforceability or effectiveness of guarantees by subsidiaries of indebtedness of issuers of mezzanine debt could be limited by applicable laws. Holders of mezzanine debt generally are not entitled to receive any payments in bankruptcy or liquidation until senior creditors are paid in full. Holders of preferred equity are not entitled to payments until all creditors are paid in full.

Convertible Securities. A Fund could invest in convertible securities, which are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock or other securities that can be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally: (a) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (b) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics;

and (c) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors could also have an effect on the convertible security’s investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity.

A convertible security could be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, such Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Fixed-Income and Debt Securities. Generally, the value of fixed-income securities changes inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to increase. This risk is greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Similarly, portfolios that hold such securities are subject to the risk that the portfolio’s income will decline because of falling interest rates. Investments in these types of securities will also be subject to the credit risk created when a debt issuer fails to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer’s ability to make such payments will cause the price of that debt to decline. Investments in low-rated or unrated debt securities will also subject the investments to the risk that the securities will often fluctuate more in price, and are less liquid than higher-rated securities because issuers of such lower-rated debt securities are not as strong financially, and are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and be more vulnerable to adverse changes in the economy.

Widening Risk. The prices of the securities and other financial assets in which a Fund invests have the potential to decline substantially and such decline will not always be attributable to any of the risks described herein. For example, the mere fact that a Fund is purchasing assets at what could appear to be “undervalued” levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even lower levels or have no value at a time of valuation or at the time of sale. It is not possible to predict, or to hedge against, such risk.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayments are influenced by changes in interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic and other factors. Therefore, the frequency at which prepayments (including voluntary prepayments by borrowers and liquidations due to defaults and insolvency) occur cannot be predicted with certainty, making it impossible to insulate the Funds from prepayment or other such risks. Early prepayments give rise to increased reinvestment risk, including, for example, when the prevailing level of interest rates falls, the Funds could be unable to reinvest cash in a new investment with an expected rate of return at least equal to that of the investment prepaid.

Options Risk. The purchase or sale of an option involves the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as applicable, to either purchase or sell the underlying security, commodity or other instrument for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

Competitive Investment Environment. The business of investing in portfolio companies meeting a Fund's investment objectives is highly competitive. Competition for investment opportunities includes a growing number of non-traditional participants, such as private equity funds, private debt funds, hedge funds and other private investors. Some of these competitors will often have access to greater amounts of capital and to capital that can be committed for longer periods of time or could have different return thresholds than a Fund, and thus these competitors will likely have advantages not shared by a Fund. Even if investment opportunities are identified, there can be no assurance that the Funds' bids to acquire interests in such investments will succeed; and, upon a successful bid, legal or contractual transfer restrictions, including rights-of-first-refusal, change-of-control, and similar provisions applicable to such investment could prevent a Fund from acquiring all or a portion of such investment. In addition, the Advisers could be unable to obtain as favorable terms as it would otherwise in a less competitive investment environment. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as the prevailing regulatory or political climate. Increased competition for, or a diminishment in the available supply of, investments suitable for the Funds could result in lower returns on such investments. Moreover, the identification of attractive investment opportunities is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. A Fund has the potential to incur significant expenses in connection with identifying investment opportunities and investigating other potential investments which are ultimately not consummated, including expenses relating to due diligence, transportation, legal expenses and the fees of other third-party advisors. Even so, limited partners will be required to pay management fees based on aggregate commitments during the commitment period.

Non-Controlling Investment Positions. The Funds are not required to make control investments in portfolio companies. In certain circumstances, a Fund could hold minority debt positions alone, or a minority interest in any facility or tranche with respect to debt obligations of a portfolio company as part of a "club" deal. In such circumstances, such Fund will often have a limited

ability to exercise influence over voting decisions with respect to such loan facility or tranche or otherwise protect its investment in such portfolio companies. A Fund could also make minority equity investments in entities where the Fund does not participate in the management or otherwise control the business or affairs of such entities. The General Partner will monitor the performance of each investment and maintain an ongoing dialogue with each portfolio company's management team. However, day-to-day operations of the portfolio company will be primarily the responsibility of the management of the portfolio company. Although it is the intent of the Funds to invest in portfolio companies with strong operating management that have a successful track record, there can be no assurance that a portfolio company's management team will be able to operate the portfolio company successfully and profitably. A Fund will often have a limited ability to conduct comprehensive due diligence on the portfolio companies in advance of making such minority debt or equity positions. Issues and risks relating to such portfolio companies subsequently identified by such Fund has the potential to adversely impact the value of such positions.

The Funds are permitted to co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, which third parties could have larger or controlling ownership interests in or governance rights over such investment vehicles. Such investments will involve risks in connection with such third-party involvement; including the possibility that a third party will have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on such investments. Furthermore, a third-party co-investor could have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of such Fund or could be in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to such Fund's investment objectives. In addition, a Fund will, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of its third-party co-investors. Investments made with third parties in joint ventures or other entities also could involve compensation arrangements, including carried interest distributions and/or other fees and profit-sharing arrangements payable to such third-party partners or co-investors. There can be no assurance that minority rights will be available or that such rights will provide sufficient protection of such Fund's interests.

A Fund will likely be deemed to have control positions with respect to some portfolio companies, which could expose such Fund to liabilities not normally associated with minority equity investments, such as additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations and other types of liability in which the limited liability generally characteristic of business operations could be ignored.

Short Selling Risk. Short selling transactions involve the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial investment, and such losses can increase rapidly and without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, wherein a portfolio might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace the borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier.

Valuation. The valuation of a Fund's investments, which will affect the Fund's performance results, involves uncertainties and subjective determinations. As a result, valuation of a Fund's investments will potentially not reflect the price at which a Fund could dispose of its interests in a

particular investment at any given time. The process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values could differ from values that would have been determined had a ready market existed for such securities and from the prices at which such securities will ultimately be sold. Because the Advisers determine in their discretion the value of the Funds' assets, a conflict of interest exists in making valuation determinations given the potential impact of such valuations on a Fund's performance, particularly with respect to an account that pays performance fees. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize their investments at prices that are commensurate with the value at which such investments have been carried on the Funds' books and the difference between carrying value and the ultimate sale price could be material. The fair value of all investments or of property received in exchange for any investments will be determined by the Advisers in accordance with the applicable limited partnership agreements of the Funds and the Advisers' valuation policies. The exercise of discretion in valuation by the Advisers presents a conflict of interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions in respect of any carried interest and the calculation of any management fees after the end of an applicable Fund's investment period. Notwithstanding the terms of the applicable limited partnership agreements, the Advisers could have an incentive to adjust valuation determinations upward (or to avoid reductions) in order to enhance performance reporting with the effect of receiving higher management fees where applicable. Further, in connection with the Advisers' discretion in valuing certain assets, the Advisers maintain discretion to determine whether certain assets have experienced a permanent and significant decline in value. A permanent and significant decline in the value of an investment would generally reduce the basis from which management fees are calculated where applicable. The Advisers therefore could have an incentive with respect to certain Funds to hold onto assets or other investments that have poor prospects for improvement or to avoid or otherwise delay determining that an investment has been subject to a permanent and significant decline in value. Limited Partners will generally not have access to detailed valuation calculations and methodologies or to the underlying information utilized for a particular valuation or investment.

Leverage. The Funds' investments could involve leveraged acquisitions (including use of subscription lines) which, by their nature, require companies to undertake a high ratio of fixed charges to available income. Such investments are inherently more sensitive to adverse micro and macroeconomic factors that result in declines in revenues and increases in expenses. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves risks to Investors. Further, these risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. Except where otherwise required by the relevant governing documents, a Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where the Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company.

Early Termination of a Fund. Under its governing agreement, a Fund is permitted to be dissolved and terminated prematurely, and potentially unable to accomplish its objectives and could be required to dispose of its investments at a disadvantageous time or make an in-kind distribution (causing limited partners not having their capital invested or deployed in the manner originally contemplated).

Distributions in Kind. Although, under normal circumstances, the Funds intend to make distributions in cash or in publicly traded securities, it is possible that under certain circumstances (including the liquidation of a Fund) distributions could be made in kind and could consist of securities for which there is no readily available public market. In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between a general partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's investors. For example, the general partner and its beneficial owners could intend to hold securities distributed in-kind for a different time period than the Advisers deem suitable for the Fund.

Risks Upon Dispositions of Investments. In connection with the disposition of a portfolio investment, it is possible that a Fund needs to make representations about the business and financial affairs of such portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. It could also need to indemnify the purchasers of such investment if any such representation turns out to be inaccurate. These arrangements in certain cases will cause contingent liabilities of a Fund, which might ultimately have to be funded by the limited partners if such contingent liabilities exceed the reserves and other assets of the Fund and such limited partners have received prior distributions from the Fund.

Recourse to a Fund's Assets. A Fund's assets, including any investments made by such Fund are available to satisfy all liabilities and other obligations of the Fund. If a Fund itself becomes subject to a liability, parties seeking to have the liability satisfied could have recourse to the Fund's assets generally and not be limited to any particular asset, such as the investment leading to the liability.

Indemnification. The general partners, manager, partners, members of the investment team and their respective members, partners, shareholders, directors, officers, employees, agents and affiliates, will have a right to indemnification from the Funds, except in certain circumstances and subject to limitations imposed by law or regulation. The assets of a Fund and unfunded commitments will be available to satisfy these indemnification obligations, and partners could be required to return distributions to satisfy such obligations. Such obligations will survive the dissolution of a Fund.

Possibility of Fraud or Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of the Advisers, portfolio company officers or employees, service providers to the foregoing or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to the Advisers or the Funds. Misconduct could include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by a Fund, misappropriation of Fund assets, or the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, any of which could result in litigation or serious financial harm. The Advisers have controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurance can be given that the Advisers will be able to identify or prevent all such misconduct. Where such misconduct occurs, the Funds could still have indemnification obligations to such employees and service providers and have limited remedies for such misconduct.

Risks Relating to Due Diligence in Investments. Before making investments on behalf of a Client, the Adviser will conduct due diligence deemed reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment in publicly listed companies, the Adviser will rely on resources available to it, including publicly available information, regulatory filings, and, in some circumstances, third-party analyses. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants, investment banks and other third parties could be involved in the due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the type of investment. Such involvement of third-party advisors or consultants can present a number of risks primarily relating to the Adviser's reduced control over the functions that are outsourced. In addition, if the Adviser is unable to timely engage third-party providers, its ability to evaluate and acquire securities could be adversely affected. Furthermore, the due diligence process could at times be subjective, particularly when assessing the strategic direction and management quality of publicly listed companies. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the due diligence investigation that the Adviser will carry out with respect to any investment opportunity will reveal or highlight all relevant facts necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Further, there can be no assurance that such an investigation will result in an investment being successful.

Instances of fraud, material misrepresentations or omissions, professional negligence and other deceptive practices committed by any third party could undermine the Adviser's due diligence efforts with respect to such companies and, if such fraud or other action or omission occurs, the applicable Client could suffer a material loss of capital and the value of the Client's investments could be adversely impacted. In addition, when discovered, financial fraud could contribute to overall market volatility that can negatively impact the Client's investment program.

Non-U.S. Securities. A Fund could invest in portfolio companies organized and operating primarily in certain countries outside the United States. Such non-U.S. investments could involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with U.S. investments. Such risks could include (i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation, (ii) social, economic and political uncertainty, including corruption, war and revolution, (iii) dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade, (iv) price fluctuations, market volatility, less liquidity and smaller capitalization of securities markets, (v) currency risks, including exchange rate fluctuations, devaluation and the costs of currency conversions, (vi) rates of inflation, (vii) controls on, and changes in controls on, foreign investment, limitations on repatriation of invested capital, proceeds from the sale of securities and other remittances, and on a Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars, (viii) governmental involvement in and control over such non-U.S. economies, (ix) governmental decisions to discontinue support of economic reform programs generally and impose centrally planned economies, (x) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which could result in the unavailability of material information about issuers, (xi) less extensive regulation of the securities markets, (xii) longer settlement periods for securities transactions, (xiii) less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties and the protection of investors, (xiv) adverse effects of local withholding and foreign tax requirements on repatriation of income from and investments in entities that are organized or domiciled in non-U.S. jurisdictions, (xv) less reliable judicial systems to enforce contracts and applicable law, (xvi) foreign restrictions and prohibitions on ownership of property by U.S. entities and changes in foreign laws relating thereto, and (xvii) incidents of terrorism.

Emerging Markets. The risks of foreign investments typically are greater in less developed countries, sometimes referred to as emerging markets. For example, political and economic structures in these countries could be less established and have the potential to change rapidly. These countries also are more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation, or currency devaluation, which can harm their economies and securities markets and increase volatility. Restrictions on currency trading that could be imposed by emerging market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries.

Limited or No Control Over Mining Operations. A Fund will often not directly own or operate the mines of its portfolio companies and will likely have limited contractual rights relating to the operation or development of the portfolio companies. The revenue derived from the asset portfolio could be based on production by third party property owners and operators. While a Fund will often participate in the decision making process, the owners and operators of the resources will generally have the power to determine the manner in which the relevant properties subject to the asset portfolio are exploited, including decisions to expand, continue, reduce, suspend or discontinue production from a property, decisions regarding the marketing of products extracted from the property and decisions to advance exploration efforts and conduct development of non-producing properties.

The interests of third-party owners and operators and those of a Fund on the relevant properties will not always be aligned. The inability of a Fund to control the operations for the properties in which it has a royalty, stream or other interest has the potential to result in a material and adverse effect on a Fund's profitability, results of operation and financial condition. In addition, the owners or operators could take action contrary to a Fund's policies or objectives; be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with a Fund; or experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency which could limit a third party's ability to perform its obligations under the governing agreements of the applicable portfolio investment.

A Fund will potentially not be entitled to any material compensation if any of the mining operations of the relevant portfolio companies, or their successors, do not meet their forecasted production targets in any specified period or of the properties in which it holds a royalty, stream or other interest shuts down or discontinues their operations on a temporary or permanent basis. The Funds are subject to the risk that the mining operations of their portfolio companies could shut down on a temporary or permanent basis due to issues including but not limited to economic conditions, lack of financial capital, flooding, fire, weather related events, mechanical malfunctions, community or social related issues, social unrest, the failure to receive permits or having existing permits revoked, collapse of mining infrastructure including tailings ponds, expropriation and other risks. These issues are common in the natural resource sector and can occur frequently. There is a risk that the carrying values of assets of a portfolio company will not be recoverable if such portfolio company cannot raise additional finances to continue to develop those assets. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors could result in a portfolio company's mining operations becoming uneconomic resulting in their shutdown and closure. The Funds are not necessarily entitled to the benefit of a portfolio investment that has been entered into with a portfolio company if no commodities are produced from the mining operations of such portfolio company.

Dependence on Owners and Operators for Proper Payment. The deliveries and payments under a Fund's stream or royalty interests are calculated by the operators of the properties on which the Fund has stream or royalty based on the reported production. Each operator's calculation of a Fund's stream or royalty payments is subject to, and dependent upon, the adequacy and accuracy of its production and accounting functions, and errors will likely occur from time to time in the calculations made by an operator.

Certain stream or royalty agreements will often require the operators to provide a Fund with production and operating information that could, depending on the completeness and accuracy of such information, enable the Fund to detect errors in the calculation of stream or royalty payments that it receives. A Fund will not, however, have the contractual right to receive production information for all of its stream or royalty interests. As a result, a Fund's ability to detect payment errors through its stream or royalty monitoring program and its associated internal controls and procedures will be limited, and it is possible that the Fund will need to make retroactive stream or royalty revenue adjustments. Some of a Fund's stream or royalty contracts will often provide it the right to audit the operational calculations and production data for the associated payments; however, such audits could occur many months following the Fund's recognition of the stream or royalty revenue and could require the Fund to adjust its revenue in later periods.

The Funds are also dependent to a large extent upon the financial viability and operational effectiveness of owners and operators of the relevant stream or royalty properties. Payments from production generally flow through the operator and there is a risk of delay and additional expense associated with receiving such revenues. Payments could be delayed by restrictions imposed by lenders, delays in the sale or delivery of products, the ability or willingness of smelters and refiners to process mine products, delays in the connection of wells to a gathering system, blowouts or other accidents, recovery by the operators of expenses incurred in the operation of the relevant properties, the establishment by the operators of reserves for such expenses or the insolvency of the operator. A Fund's rights to payment under the stream or royalty must, in most cases, be enforced by contract without the protection of a security interest over property that the Fund could readily liquidate. This inhibits a Fund's ability to collect outstanding stream or royalty upon a default. In the event of a bankruptcy of an operator or owner, the Fund will be treated as an unsecured creditor and, therefore, have a limited prospect for full recovery of royalty revenue. Failure to receive any payments from the owners and operators of the relevant properties has the potential to result in a material and adverse effect on a Fund's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Global Economic Conditions; Market Dislocation. General global economic conditions could affect a Fund's activities. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, fluctuations in the market price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets could affect the value and number of investments made by a Fund. The instability in the securities markets could increase the risks in portfolio investments made by a Fund. If a Fund's portfolio companies participate in such markets, the results of their operations could suffer. In addition, if marketplace events continue (or worsen), this could harm the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Any resulting economic downturn could adversely affect the financial resources of a Fund's portfolio companies and their ability to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt when due. In

the event of such defaults, a Fund could lose both invested capital in and anticipated profits from those portfolio companies.

In addition, current global economic conditions have the potential to materially and adversely affect (i) the ability of a Fund, its portfolio companies or their respective affiliates to access credit markets on favorable terms or at all in connection with the financing or refinancing of investments, (ii) the ability or willingness of certain counterparties to do business with a Fund or its affiliates, (iii) a Fund's exposure to the credit risk of others in its dealings with various counterparties (for example, in connection with joint ventures or the maintenance with financial institutions of reserves in cash or cash equivalents), (iv) consumer spending and demand for the products and services offered by a Fund's portfolio companies, (v) growth opportunity for a Fund's investments, (vi) a Fund's ability to exit its investments at desired times, on favorable terms, or at all, (vii) availability of reliable insurance on favorable terms or at all, and (viii) the ability of a Fund's investors to meet their obligations to a Fund promptly or at all.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Geopolitical Environment. The Advisers, the Funds and the companies in which they invest could be adversely affected by economic, social and geopolitical developments in the countries in which they are invested and more broadly. The global economic and geopolitical climate is uncertain as acts of war, acts of terrorism, the threat of future acts of war or terrorism, growing social and political discord in the United States and elsewhere, economic sanctions, tariffs and other trade disputes, evolving international political developments, changes in government policies and taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and the fear of a prolonged global conflict have exacerbated volatility in the financial markets and can cause consumer, corporate and financial confidence to weaken. This has the potential to have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of the Funds to execute their respective strategies. A climate of uncertainty could reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions. The Funds could be adversely affected by abrogation of international agreements and national laws which have created the market instruments in which the Funds will likely invest, failure of the designated national and international authorities to enforce compliance with the same laws and agreements, failure of local, national and international organization to carry out the duties prescribed to them under the relevant agreements, revisions of these laws and agreements which dilute their effectiveness or conflicting interpretation of provisions of the same laws and agreements. Global developments related to international policy and trade have fueled doubts about the future of global free trade. The U.S. government, along with other governments, have indicated their intent to alter their approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements and treaties with foreign countries, and has made proposals and taken actions related thereto. U.S. and global market and economic conditions could decrease the demand for consumer products and could materially and adversely affect (i) the ability of the Funds, their portfolio companies or their respective affiliates to access credit markets on favorable terms or at all in connection with the financing or refinancing of investments, (ii) the ability or willingness of certain counterparties to do business with the Funds or their affiliates, (iii) the Funds' exposure to the credit risk of others in its dealings with various counterparties (for example, in connection with joint ventures or the maintenance with financial institutions of reserves in cash or cash equivalents), (iv) consumer spending and demand for the products and services offered by the Funds' portfolio companies, (v)

growth opportunity for the Funds' investments, (vi) the Funds' ability to exit its investments at desired times, on favorable terms, or at all, (vii) availability of reliable insurance on favorable terms or at all, and (viii) the ability of the Funds' investors to meet their obligations to the Funds promptly or at all. There can be no assurance as to the future direction of national and global market and economic conditions. The market outlook, trends, opportunities and other matters presented in the Funds' offering materials and limited partnership agreements are based on various estimates and assumptions, including about future events. There can be no assurance that such market outlook, trends, opportunities and other matters will materialize.

Inflation, Deflation and Stagnation. Certain countries, including the U.S., have experienced and could in the future experience substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and could continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets (both public and private) of certain countries in which the Clients could invest. Inflation could significantly increase a Client's costs of operations, adversely impact the availability of suitable investments or the performance thereof, and other impact a Client's financial condition. On the other hand, deflation could have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of companies in which a Client invests and could increase the likelihood of defaults, which could cause a decline in the value of such Client's investments. There can be no assurance that high rates of inflation, the onset of deflation, or stagnation will not have a material adverse effect on the investments of the Clients.

Benchmark Risk. The London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and certain other "benchmarks" have been the subject of national, international, and other regulatory guidance and reform. As of February 2024, only the synthetic 1-month, 3-month and 6-month US dollar LIBOR settings, and the synthetic 3-month sterling LIBOR setting, remain, with the USD settings expected to cease permanently at the end of September 2024 and the sterling setting expected to cease permanently at the end of March 2024. The current phasing out and discontinuation of the remaining LIBOR settings, or the replacement of the remaining LIBOR settings with an alternative reference rate such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), has the potential to adversely affect the Advisers' credit arrangements and negatively impact the expected return on a Fund's portfolio and/or the availability of instruments designed to hedge a Fund's exposure to the remaining LIBOR settings, and such impacts could be material.

Although it is expected that certain loan obligations that bear interest based on the remaining LIBOR settings will have migrated to a new benchmark, there is no guarantee that (i) such transition has occurred or will occur, and if it occurs, when such transition will occur, (ii) any particular alternative rate will replace the remaining LIBOR settings as the benchmark for such loan obligations and (iii) any spread adjustment adopted in connection with such transition will be representative of the remaining LIBOR settings as of the date of determination of such benchmark.

The discontinuation of the remaining LIBOR settings could cause an increase in the volatility of the remaining LIBOR settings and SOFR or any other relevant alternative rate prior to the consummation of any such change. There is no certainty as to how the emerging market-accepted alternatives to the remaining LIBOR settings have the potential to impact investment returns. It is possible that no alternative benchmark will reflect the composition and characteristics of the

remaining LIBOR settings, and dramatic shifts in debt investments and the debt markets generally could occur, which has the potential to negatively impact the expected return on the Advisers' portfolios. As a result of the expected transition, interest rates on loans, deposits, derivatives, and other financial instruments tied to the remaining LIBOR settings, as well as the revenue and expenses associated with those financial instruments, could be adversely affected. There is no guarantee that a transition from the remaining LIBOR settings to an alternative will not result in financial market disruptions, significant increases in benchmark rates, or borrowing costs to borrowers, any of which has the potential to have a material adverse effect on the Advisers' business, result of operations, and financial condition.

U.S. Taxation of Carried Interest. U.S. federal income tax law treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as the Funds as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset that generated such gain for more than three years. Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law are treated as an allocation of the partnership's income (and which could be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income). Such rules, as well as any such legislation that could be enacted in the future, could apply to reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund, its general partner, or the Advisers who were or could in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant general partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for the Advisers to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. The United Kingdom ("UK") withdrew from the European Union ("EU") on January 31, 2020 ("Brexit"). In connection with Brexit the UK and the EU agreed the Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("TCA") which took effect on January 1, 2021, that governs the future trading relationship between the UK and the EU in specified areas. On June 27, 2023, the UK signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Union to increase co-operation on financial services. The Memorandum of Understanding does not represent an agreement or roadmap towards reconstituting any of the mutual freedoms prior to Brexit; rather, it represents an arrangement to cooperate around shared objectives and establishes a "forum" mechanism to facilitate discussion. The Memorandum of Understanding sets out a shared objective of preserving financial stability, market integrity and the protection of investors and consumers. Brexit continues to lead to changes to the regulatory environment and regulatory divergence between the UK and EU. In particular, in the UK the Financial Services and Markets Act 2023, which received Royal Assent on June 29, 2023, made provision for all retained EU legislation (known as "assimilated law" from January 1, 2024) to be repealed and replaced with UK-specific legislation and regulatory rules. While this will not necessarily result in policy changes to all regimes inherited from the EU, it does afford policymakers with the opportunity to make such changes and will result in divergence in certain areas. Further, the EU is also working on legislative changes as part of scheduled reviews of various regulatory regimes; such changes will not be reflected in the UK equivalent regimes. There can be no assurance that any negotiated laws, taxation and/or regulations will not have an adverse impact on the Advisers, the Funds and the Funds' portfolio companies, including the ability of the

Funds to achieve their investment objectives. The ongoing effects of Brexit have the potential to result in significant market dislocation, heightened counterparty risk, an adverse effect on the management of market risk and, in particular, asset and liability management (due in part to redenomination of financial assets and liabilities), an adverse effect on the ability of the Advisers to manage, operate and invest the Funds and increased legal, regulatory or compliance burden for the Advisers or the Funds, each of which has the potential to negatively impact on the operations, financial condition, returns or prospects of the Funds.

The AIFMD and the UK AIFMR. The Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers, as implemented in any relevant jurisdiction, together with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013, as well as any similar or supplementary law, rule or regulation, in each case as amended from time to time, including as implemented in the United Kingdom pursuant to applicable legislation including the UK Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013/1773, and retained and amended from time to time (the “AIFMD”), regulates the activities of certain private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors in the EEA, and the UK, respectively.

To the extent the Funds are actively marketed to investors domiciled or having their registered office in the EEA or the UK: (i) the Funds and RCIC will be subject to certain reporting, disclosure and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which will result in the Funds incurring additional costs and expenses; (ii) the Funds and RCIC may become subject to additional regulatory or compliance obligations arising under national law in certain EEA jurisdictions or the UK, which would result in the Funds incurring additional costs and expenses or may otherwise affect the management and operation of the Funds; (iii) RCIC will be required to make detailed information relating to the Funds and their investments available to regulators and third parties; and (iv) the AIFMD will also restrict certain activities of the Funds in relation to EEA or UK portfolio companies, including, in some circumstances, a Fund’s ability to recapitalise, refinance or potentially restructure a portfolio company within the first two years of ownership, which may in turn affect operations of the Funds generally. In addition, it is possible that some jurisdictions will elect to restrict or prohibit the marketing of non-EEA funds to investors based in those jurisdictions, which may make it more difficult for the Funds to raise their targeted amount of Commitments.

RCIC or its affiliates may provide other information regarding the Funds and the limited partner interests therein to UK Investors or EEA Investors who have contacted RCIC, its affiliates or its placement agent at the investor’s own initiative to request such information. Where information is provided in response to an own-initiative request by a prospective investor, such investor will not benefit from any protections or rights under the AIFMD in respect of any resulting subscription for limited partner interests in the Funds.

AIFMD II. The European Union is implementing a Directive to amend AIFMD (“AIFMD II”). AIFMD II will impose obligations including: (i) minimum substance considerations that EU regulators will need to take into account during the AIFM authorisation process; (ii) enhanced requirements around delegation, including additional reporting requirements in relation to delegation arrangements; (iii) new requirements applying to AIFMs managing funds that originate loans; (iv) increased investor pre-contractual disclosure requirements, notably around fees and

charges; and (v) a prohibition on non-EU AIFMs and AIFs established in jurisdictions identified as “high risk” countries under the European Anti-Money Laundering Directive (as amended) or the revised EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions. The final text of AIFMD II was published in the Official Journal of the European Union in March 2024, with AIFMD II due to be implemented by EU Member States from 2026. It is possible that AIFMD II may require additional costs, expenses and/or resources, as well as restricting or prohibiting certain activities, including in relation to loan-originating funds and managers or funds established in jurisdictions outside the EU identified as having anti-money laundering and/or tax failings.

RCIC is a non-EEA AIFM. Non-EEA AIFMs are expected to be subject to reporting and disclosure requirements under AIFMD II as well as the prohibition in respect of “high risk” jurisdictions for anti-money laundering and tax purposes. The application of other AIFMD II requirements may depend on how far individual Member States elect to apply AIFMD II to non-EEA AIFMs. This may affect the Fund’s implementation of its strategy, and/or lead to increased legal and compliance costs, in one or more EEA Member States.

Data Privacy and Cybersecurity Laws and Requirements. The Adviser, each Client, their respective affiliates, investments, and, on their behalf, third-party vendors, collect, use, handle and otherwise process information related to individuals (“personal information”), including information concerning actual and prospective individual investors (and the beneficial owners of investors) and representatives of institutional investors, as well as employees, job applicants, representatives of companies the Adviser, or an affiliate thereof do business with, and others, which subjects the Adviser, its investments or their affiliates to certain foreign, federal and state laws, regulations, rules and other requirements related to the privacy, security and processing of personal information.

These requirements, and their application and interpretation, are constantly evolving and increase the potential exposure to regulatory enforcement or litigation. In particular, the SEC has proposed new cybersecurity risk management rules intended to enhance cybersecurity preparedness and resilience, which would impose further requirements on the Adviser if the new rules were to come into effect. Compliance with such emerging laws, regulations and other requirements, or amendments to or changes in interpretations of existing laws, regulations and other requirements, will likely result in increased compliance costs, require RCIC to implement new processes, and have the potential to lead to changes in RCIC’s processing of personal information and business practices. Further, there has been a substantial increase in legislative activity and regulatory focus on data privacy and security in the United States and elsewhere, including in relation to cybersecurity incidents. For example, amendments to Regulation S-P recently took effect, which impose enhanced cybersecurity and data protection requirements on SEC-registered investment advisers, including in relation to written policies and procedures, notification to individual investors following a covered security incident, and oversight of service providers.

In addition, the Adviser, the Clients, and their respective affiliates receive, store, handle, transmit, use and otherwise process information related to the Clients’ investments and prospective investments, including from and about actual and prospective investors (and the beneficial owners of investors), as well as our employees, job applicants, contractors and representatives of companies we do business with (collectively, “confidential information”). As a result, each Adviser, each Client and each of their respective affiliates is, and could in the future become

subject to further U.S. federal and state laws, rules and regulations related to data privacy, data protection and information security which could apply to personal information provided by, or on behalf of, any investor. For instance, in the United States, the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (“GLBA”) and Regulation S-P adopted by the SEC pursuant to the GLBA, imposes certain privacy obligations on covered financial institutions that offer financial products or services, including to notify customers of their privacy policies and establish sufficient safeguards of its confidential information. Additionally, many states are currently reviewing or proposing the need for greater regulation of the collection, sharing, use and other processing of information about individuals and there remains increased interest at the federal level.

The Adviser could be required to modify their data collection or processing practices and policies and incur substantial costs and expenses in an effort to comply with such laws and increase their potential exposure to regulatory enforcement and/or litigation. Additionally, these requirements, and their application, interpretation and amendment are constantly evolving and developing. Further, there has been a substantial increase in legislative activity and regulatory focus on data privacy and security in the United States and elsewhere, including in relation to cybersecurity incidents. In addition, some such requirements place restrictions on the Adviser’s ability to process personal information across its business or across country borders. It is possible that new laws, regulations and other requirements, or amendments to or changes in interpretations of existing laws, regulations and other requirements, could require the Adviser to incur significant costs, implement new processes, or change its handling of information and business operations, which could ultimately hinder the Adviser’s ability to grow its business by extracting value from its data assets. Compliance with existing and emerging data privacy and security laws, regulations and industry standards could result in increased compliance costs and/or lead to changes in business practices and policies. Any actual or perceived failure to protect the confidentiality of client or other personal information could adversely affect the Adviser’s reputation, result in legal claims or proceedings (including class actions), regulatory investigations or enforcement actions, fines or other financial loss, require the Adviser to incur significant costs or investment in resources, and impact strategies, any of which could materially and adversely affect the Adviser’s and the Clients’ business, results of operations and financial condition.

Alternative Data and AI Technologies. The Adviser is permitted to obtain and use alternative data in its investment research processes. Alternative data could consist of datasets that have been culled from a variety of sources, such as internet usage, payment records, financial transactions, weather and other physical phenomena sensors, applications and devices (such as smartphones) that generate location and mobility data, data gathered by satellites, and government and other public records databases (this data is sometimes referred to as “big data” or “alternative data”). The Adviser reserves the right to apply this alternative data to better anticipate micro- and macroeconomic trends and otherwise to develop or improve trading or investment themes. No assurance can be given that the Adviser will be successful in utilizing alternative data in its investment processes or that it will use such data or technologies at all.

In addition, the Adviser is permitted to use machine learning, predictive data analytics, automated decision-making technologies and similar technologies (collectively, “AI Technologies”) in certain limited circumstances. For example, the Adviser could use such technologies for certain administrative tasks, virtual assistants, fraud detection, predictive analysis, interpretation of data and the generation of template messages. As with many technological innovations, there are

significant risks involved in maintaining and deploying these technologies and there can be no assurance that the usage of such technologies will enhance our services or be beneficial to the Clients. AI Technologies have the potential to result in significant and disruptive changes in companies, sectors or industries, including those in which Clients invest, and any such changes could create new and unpredictable operational, legal and/or regulatory risks. To the extent competitors of RCIC, the Clients and the underlying assets make more efficient or extensive use of AI Technologies, there is a possibility that such competitors will gain a competitive advantage. Additionally, RCIC, the Clients and the underlying investments could be further exposed to the risks of AI Technologies if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to RCIC, use AI Technologies in their business activities. RCIC will not be able to control the use of AI Technologies in third-party products or services, including those provided by RCIC and its affiliate service providers.

AI Technologies are highly reliant on the accuracy, adequacy, completeness and objectivity of their underlying data, and any inaccuracies, deficiencies or biases in this data could lead to errors affecting RCIC's decision-making and investment processes. Further, some AI Technologies scenarios may present ethical issues. In particular, if the models underlying such technologies are incorrectly designed or implemented; trained or reliant on incomplete, inadequate, inaccurate, biased or otherwise poor quality data, or on data to which we do not have sufficient rights or in relation to which the Adviser or the providers of such data have not implemented sufficient legal compliance measures; are used without sufficient oversight and governance to ensure their responsible use; and/or adversely impacted by unforeseen defects, technical challenges, cybersecurity threats or material performance issues, such technologies could produce inaccurate or misleading content or other discriminatory or unexpected results or behaviors, such as hallucinatory behavior that can generate irrelevant, nonsensical, or factually incorrect results, or infringing material, all of which has the potential to adversely affect the Adviser's operations and the performance of the Client accounts, and the Adviser could incur liability through the violation of laws or contracts to which the Adviser is a party or civil claims. There can be no assurance that the usage of any such data or technologies will achieve the desired outcome.

Use of alternative data and technologies could present certain conflicts of interest to the Adviser and risks to Clients and their investors. For example, conflicts of interest can arise from the data utilized (including investor data) and the inferences such technologies make in analyzing such data, other data, securities, or other assets. Use of these data and technologies has the potential to increase the risk that certain conflicts of interest remain unidentified or unaddressed, while also potentially increasing the scalability of the transmission of such conflicts of interest. Use of these data and technologies also has the potential to erode the salience of the industry expertise of the Adviser and its personnel, potentially reducing the Adviser's competitive advantages. Additionally, use of such data and technologies could result in the recommendation of products or services that financially benefit the Adviser but may not be consistent with the investment goals or risk tolerance of Clients.

Moreover, there has been increased scrutiny from a variety of regulators regarding the use of alternative data and technologies, and the use or misuse of such data and technologies under current or future laws and regulations could create liability for the Adviser and the Clients in numerous jurisdictions. The Adviser cannot predict what, if any, regulatory or other actions could be asserted with regard to its use of alternative data and technologies, but any adverse inquiries or formal

actions could cause reputational, financial, or other harm to the Adviser or to the Client accounts. Conversely, future limitations on the use of alternative data and technologies have the potential to materially adversely impact the performance of the Client accounts.

Disruptions and Innovations. Recent technological and other innovations have disrupted numerous established industries and those with incumbent power in them. As technological and other innovations continue to advance rapidly, it could impact one or more of a Fund's strategies. Moreover, given the pace of innovation in recent years, the impact on a particular investment may not have been foreseeable at the time a Fund made such investment and may adversely impact such Fund and/or its investments. Furthermore, the Adviser could base investment decisions on views about the direction or degree of innovation that prove inaccurate and lead to losses.

Disease and Epidemics. The impact of disease and epidemics have the potential to have a negative impact on the Advisers' business, the Funds and their investments, each of their respective affiliates and the performance and financial position of each of the foregoing. Renewed outbreaks of existing pandemics or the outbreak of new epidemics or pandemics (or variants thereof) have or could result in health or other government authorities requiring the closure of offices or other businesses and have or could result in general economic decline. For example, such events could adversely impact economic activity through disruption in supply and delivery chains. Moreover, the operations of any of the foregoing persons could be negatively affected if personnel are quarantined as the result of, or in order to avoid, exposure to a contagious illness. Similarly, travel restrictions or operational issues resulting from the rapid spread of contagious illnesses could have a material adverse effect on business and results of operations. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence will likely negatively impact market value, increase market volatility, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce liquidity, all of which could have an adverse effect on any of the foregoing persons. The duration of the business disruption and related financial impact caused by a widespread health crisis cannot be reasonably estimated.

Environmental, Social & Governance ("ESG") Matters. ESG matters have been the subject of increased stakeholder and regulatory focus. This can result in increased costs and risks associated with the Advisers' activities. While the Advisers strive to implement appropriate ESG practices, expectations and standards regarding ESG matters continue to evolve rapidly, and there can be no assurance that the Advisers will be able to identify all ESG matters that impact investments or that any measures adopted will successfully manage the matters that are identified. ESG-related practices differ by region, industry, and issue; as such, an investment or potential investment's ESG profile and practices, or the Advisers' assessment of such profile and practices, change over time. Methodologies regarding ESG matters continue to evolve and, in many cases, the assessment of ESG matters entails a substantial degree of subjectivity, including on the appropriate metrics or other information to use. As such, there is no guarantee that the Advisers will be able to measure the ESG risks or performance of investments or potential investments of a Fund in a manner that is accurate or in keeping with the values and preferences of a particular investor. In evaluating an investment's ESG characteristics, the Advisers expect to also rely on information and data from various third-parties, which could be incomplete, inaccurate, produced using different or divergent methodologies, or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Advisers could incorrectly assess the ESG profile of an investment or potential investment, including the feasibility of improving such profile or the costs associated therewith. There is also a risk that the Advisers' application of

ESG criteria is not done correctly or with a focus on particular risks, either in relation to individual criteria or in the aggregate. Even where ESG matters are assessed, a portfolio could have indirect exposure to companies that do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by such portfolio. The Advisers have in the past and could in the future apply distinct ESG criteria to different Funds, or weighting of such criteria, dependent on such Funds' relevant strategies and priorities, which in certain cases has resulted, and could in the future result, in different assessments of the ESG profile for the same investment or potential investment.

While the Advisers view ESG considerations as having the potential to contribute to a portfolio's long-term performance, there is no guarantee that any particular results will be achieved, either over a particular timeframe or at all. Relatedly, there is no guarantee that any investment or potential investment will achieve ESG targets or, whether or not such targets are met, have a particular impact, either on particular ESG matters or as a whole. Further, the application of ESG considerations in the discovering, assessing, developing, negotiating, evaluating, acquiring, structuring, holding, carrying, monitoring, managing and disposing of the Funds' investments could result in higher ESG compliance expenses or costs. The use of ESG criteria affects the Funds' investment performance (including by increasing expenses) and, as such, any given Fund is expected to perform differently compared to similar funds that either do not use such criteria or use such criteria in a different manner.

Additionally, it should not be assumed that any ESG practices or standards will apply, or will not apply, to every investment in which the Funds invest or that they have applied, or have not applied, to all of such Funds' prior investments. ESG is only one set of many considerations that the Advisers take into account when making investment decisions and when seeking to maximize risk-adjusted investment returns, and other considerations can be expected in certain circumstances to outweigh ESG considerations. Accordingly, certain investments exhibit characteristics that are inconsistent with ESG standards.

The impact following the occurrence of an ESG event varies depending on the nature of the event, asset class, the region and applicable regulatory regime(s). Where such an event occurs, there could be a negative impact on the value of an underlying asset or other adverse impacts for the underlying asset, the Advisers or the Funds, including resulting in reputational harm. Any ESG information provided is intended solely to provide an indication of ESG initiatives and standards that the firm applies when seeking to evaluate or improve the ESG characteristics of an investment as part of the larger goal of maximizing financial returns on investments. Accordingly, certain investments will, from time to time, exhibit characteristics that are inconsistent with the practices or standards described herein.

ESG Regulation. Various policymakers, including in the U.S., UK and EU, among other jurisdictions, have adopted, or are considering adopting, laws or regulations regarding the consideration of various ESG matters. Under certain such requirements, the Advisers could be required to classify themselves, the Funds, or individual investments or potential investments against certain criteria, which are open to subjective interpretation in certain circumstances. The Advisers' view on the appropriate classification is expected to develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry practices or approaches to classification. A change to the relevant classification would require further actions to be taken,

such as requiring further disclosures by impacted Funds or new processes to be set up to capture data about relevant investments, which can lead to additional costs. In addition, there is a risk that a classification of the Advisers, any of the Funds, or any of their individual investments or potential investments as considering or not considering certain ESG matters results in the Advisers, any such Funds or any such investments being targeted by certain policymakers or other stakeholders for activism or pushback. Policymakers have increased the level of scrutiny on ESG disclosures, and the Advisers could in the future be required to incur costs or expend substantial time and resources in responding to such policymakers' inquiries.

Additionally, there is increasing fragmentation in the ESG expectations of various jurisdictions. This could in the future require us to prepare disclosures under various different methodologies that do not align with the methodologies the Advisers use in our assessment of ESG criteria, and to incur additional costs. Moreover, several jurisdictions, including various U.S. states, have adopted or proposed legislation or other policies to require relevant state entities or the administrators of state investments to take certain prescriptive steps regarding their investment decisions. Certain of these jurisdictions require the consideration of certain ESG matters, whereas others require investment decisions to be made solely on financial factors or investment returns without consideration of certain ESG matters. In addition, other potential investors could voluntarily implement strategies regarding their investments in funds dependent on their use or eschewal of ESG factors. To the extent such state laws apply to prospective investors in the Funds or a significant number of such prospective investors adopt strategies regarding investment in funds based on ESG factors, the Advisers could in the future be required to modify, augment, or eliminate its ESG policies to the extent the Advisers target particular investors for investment in the Funds, or limit the Funds' investor base to exclude investors with deviating ESG strategies, which could materially affect the amount of capital a Fund has available for implementing its investment objectives. In addition, the evolving nature of ESG and sustainability-related regulations and practices means that there is likely to be a degree of divergence as to the regulatory and market meaning of such terms, as well as the divergent views on the degrees to which such matters contribute to long-term performance.

Competition for ESG and Climate-Related Investments. The Advisers expect that competition for appropriate investment opportunities in these areas will increase, which could increase the difficulty of finding investments at attractive prices or at all, increase the pressure on the Funds to seek investments that are perhaps more vulnerable to greenwashing claims or allegations, increase the likelihood the Funds will pay higher prices for investments, conduct less due diligence or provide certain seller favorable terms in transactions, or decrease the likelihood of the Funds obtaining buyer favorable terms in transactions.

Risk Management. Although the Adviser attempts to identify, monitor and manage significant risks, including evolving risk related to novel and rapidly developing technologies, these efforts do not take all risks into account and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective. In particular, the rapid development and deployment of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies present novel and evolving risks that may be difficult to anticipate, assess or mitigate, including risks arising from errors, biases, or limitations inherent in such technologies or the data on which they rely. Additionally, human error in the implementation, oversight, or interpretation

of artificial intelligence and machine learning systems, as well as the potential for intentional or unintentional misuse of such technologies, could result in flawed decision-making, operational failures, or other adverse consequences that the Manager may not be able to foresee or prevent. Moreover, many risk management techniques, including those employed by the Adviser, are based on historical market behavior, but future market behavior could be entirely different and, accordingly, the risk management techniques employed on behalf of the Adviser or the Clients could be incomplete or ineffective. Any inadequacy or failure in risk management efforts could result in material losses to clients.

Natural Disasters, Terrorist Acts and Similar Dislocations. Upon the occurrence of a natural disaster such as a flood, hurricane, or earthquake, or upon an incident of war, riot or civil unrest, or an epidemic, it is possible that the impacted country does not efficiently and quickly recover from such event, which can have a materially adverse effect on portfolio companies and other developing economic enterprises in such country. Terrorist attacks and related events can result in increased short-term economic volatility. U.S. military and related actions in the Middle East, and terrorist actions worldwide could have significant adverse effects on U.S. and other economies and securities markets. The effects of future terrorist acts (or threats thereof), military action or similar events on the economies and securities markets of countries cannot be predicted. Such disruptions of the world financial markets could affect interest rates, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to a Fund's investments.

Business Continuity Plans. In the event of unforeseen catastrophic events such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks and epidemics, the Advisers will initiate the business continuity plan to safeguard employee access to the resources and technology necessary to continue their responsibilities and meet portfolio company and investor needs. The business continuity plan is tested to ensure that appropriate measures are put in place to manage any such catastrophic events. However, the Advisers are not able to predict the level of disruption that such catastrophic events will have on its operation or the ability of the plan to succeed in a time of crisis; as a result, its business continuity plan could be insufficient to continue operating the Advisers' business as usual. The failure of the business continuity plan for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Adviser, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies. Similar types of operational risks are also present for the portfolio companies in which the Funds invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies and could cause the Funds' investments to lose value. While the Advisers have limited ability to control these risks at the portfolio-company level, the Advisers will work with portfolio companies to implement their own business continuity plans.

The Advisers initiated their business continuity plan in response to the spread of COVID-19. Although the Advisers' personnel have generally returned to the office and have resumed domestic travel, there is no assurance that in response to any COVID-19 resurgences or future crisis that the Advisers' personnel will not resume working remotely and/or with restricted travel. While working remotely, employees have the necessary technology to continue meeting investor and portfolio company needs, including access to laptops with remote working capabilities and audio and video conferencing technology, and the Advisers' servers are capable of handling its workforce working remotely. While the implementation of the business continuity plan has not impaired the Advisers' operations to date, the ongoing implementation of the business continuity

plan could affect in the future the ability to operate effectively, including the ability of personnel to function, communicate and carry out the Advisers' investment strategies and objectives. For example, the Advisers' ability to conduct due diligence on potential portfolio company investments and monitor its current investments will be limited until its operations and the operation of portfolio companies and potential portfolio companies are no longer disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reliance on the Advisers. Control over the operation of the Funds will be vested with the Advisers, and the Funds' future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Advisers as investors generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the Funds. Changes in circumstances relating to an Adviser could have an adverse effect on the Funds or one or more of their investments, including potential acceleration of Fund-level debt facilities.

Uncertainty of Financial Projections. The Advisers or the Funds' general partners will generally establish the capital structure of portfolio companies based on financial projections for those portfolio companies. Projected operating results will typically be based mainly on management judgments. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that stem from assumptions made when the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results could vary significantly from the projections. General economic, political and market conditions, which are not predictable, can have a material adverse impact on the reliability of such projections.

Interpretation of the Partnership Agreements. The constituent documents and related documents of the Clients, including the limited partnership agreements, are detailed agreements that establish complex arrangements among the limited partners, the applicable Client, the relevant general partner, the Adviser and other entities and individuals. Questions will arise from time to time under these agreements regarding the parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which will not have been contemplated at the time of such agreement's drafting and execution. In these instances, the operative provisions of the agreements, if any, could be broad, general, ambiguous or conflicting, and permit more than one reasonable interpretation. At times there will not be a provision directly applicable to the situation. While the relevant agreements will be construed in good faith and in a manner consistent with applicable legal obligations, the interpretations adopted will not necessarily be, and need not be, the interpretations that are the most favorable to the Client or the limited partners.

Regulatory Changes. Currently the natural resources industry is subject to enhanced governmental scrutiny and increased regulatory activity. There can be no assurance that any such scrutiny or regulatory activity will not have an adverse impact on the Funds' activities, including the ability of the Funds to effectively and timely address such regulations, implement operating improvements or otherwise execute their investment strategies or achieve their investment objectives. For example, environmental laws regulating infrastructure projects could become more restrictive, as governments aim to limit the impact of infrastructure on the environment, wildlife and natural resources and reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases. Changes in laws and regulations could result in increased compliance costs, additional capital expenditures or unanticipated liabilities. In particular, a Fund could be required to incur additional costs and

expenses in implementing structural changes in the conduct of its business, including to establish greater substance in certain jurisdictions in which the Fund invests or proposes to invest, and such Fund could also become directly or indirectly subject to additional tax liabilities (for example through restrictions on or denial of the deductibility of interest expenses against taxable profits). Additionally, such additional scrutiny will likely divert the Advisers' time, attention and resources from investment advisory activities.

Regulatory Uncertainty. The current U.S. administration has enacted and is expected to continue to seek to enact changes to numerous areas of law and regulations currently in effect. Any such changes could significantly impact a Client or its investments. Specific legislative and regulatory proposals that could materially impact a Client include changes to trade agreements, immigration policy, import and export regulations, tariffs and customs duties, energy regulations, income tax regulations and the federal tax code, public company reporting requirements, and antitrust enforcement. Changes in federal policy, including tax policies, and at regulatory agencies occur over time through policy and personnel changes following elections, which lead to changes involving the level of oversight and focus on the financial services industry or the tax rates paid by corporate entities. The nature, timing and economic effects of potential changes to the current legal and regulatory framework affecting financial institutions under the next presidential administration remain highly uncertain. Future changes may adversely affect a Client's operating environment and therefore a Client's business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that any changes in laws, regulations or governmental policy will not have an adverse impact on a Client and its investments, including the ability of a Client to execute its investment objectives and to receive returns.

Furthermore, while certain of the U.S. administration's announced tariffs have been delayed, the U.S. government may in the future pause, reimpose or increase tariffs, and countries subject to such tariffs have and may in the future impose reciprocal tariffs or other restrictive trade measures in response. Any of these actions could increase uncertainties and associated risks relating to a Fund's operations and returns. The continuation or further intensification of such conflicts may lead to the introduction of additional barriers to trade, an increase in the cost of certain goods, a decrease in trade volume, supply chain disruptions, shifts in consumer sentiment and/or a general decrease in corporate profits and securities prices in both public and private markets, any of which could have an adverse impact on the performance of a Fund's investments and returns to its limited partners. Such actions as well as the responses of other countries and actors could significantly exacerbate the normal risks associated with an investment in a Fund.

FCPA and Similar Considerations. In some countries, there is a greater acceptance than in the United States of government involvement in commercial activities and of corruption. RCIC, its professionals, and Clients are committed to complying with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended ("FCPA"), and other anti-corruption laws, anti-bribery laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, to which they are subject. As a result, Clients could be adversely affected because of their unwillingness to participate in transactions that violate such laws or regulations. While RCIC has developed and implemented procedures and practices designed to require compliance by RCIC and its personnel with applicable anti-corruption laws, such procedures and practices may not be effective in all instances to prevent violations. In addition, in spite of RCIC's policies and procedures, underlying assets and their affiliates may

engage in activities that could result in FCPA violations, particularly in cases where Clients do not control such underlying asset. Any determination that RCIC, Clients or one of their respective affiliates has violated the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption laws could subject RCIC, Clients or such affiliates and their respective officers, employees and agents to civil and criminal penalties, material fines, profit disgorgement, injunctions on future conduct, securities litigation, debarment from federal or international programs or a general loss of investor confidence, among other things, any one of which could adversely affect RCIC's business prospects or financial position, as well as Clients' abilities to achieve their investment objectives or conduct their operations. Any determination that a Client has violated the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption laws or anti-bribery laws could result in a material adverse effect on such Client.

SEC Regulation; Impact of Private Fund Adviser Rule Reforms. Changes in law or regulations could adversely affect the value of investments held (directly or indirectly) by the Funds, affect the ability of the Funds to pursue their respective investment strategies, restrict the Advisers' ability to operate as it has in the past, and increase the amount of fees or expenses borne by the Funds and the Limited Partners of the Funds indirectly.

The time and attention as well as the financial costs associated with compliance with these rules, or other rules adopted in the future, could divert the Advisers' resources away from managing the investment programs of the Funds, which could adversely affect both the Funds and their portfolio companies. Similarly, the cost of new compliance obligations attributable to the Funds – such as the costs associated with quarterly reporting or audit requirements – will increase the financial burden on the Funds to the extent those costs are treated as Fund expenses and could reduce Limited Partner distributions. Further, the impact of these rules is uncertain and could become subject to increased uncertainty in the event the rules are challenged in court by industry groups or other market participants. Any legal or regulatory uncertainty with respect to these or other rules is likely to result in a diversion of the Advisers' time and resources as well as expose the Advisers to regulatory risk, all of which in turn could negatively impact the Funds and their investments.

Other Legal, Tax and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that have the potential to adversely affect or impact a Fund at any time during its term. The legal, tax and regulatory environment for private equity funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation and market perception of such funds, including changes to existing laws and regulations and increased criticism of the private equity and alternative asset industry by regulators and politicians and market commentators, could materially adversely affect the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategy and the value of the investments held by such Fund. Market disruptions, such as the type experienced in 2008, and the dramatic increase in the capital allocated to alternative investment strategies have led to increased governmental and regulatory (as well as self-regulatory) scrutiny of the private equity and alternative investment fund industry in general, and certain legislation proposing greater regulation of the private equity and alternative investment fund management industry has periodically been and could be considered or acted on by governmental or self-regulatory bodies of both U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes could be instituted on the regulations applicable to a Fund, its general partner, the Advisers, their respective affiliates, the markets in which they operate and invest or the counterparties with which they do business, or what effect such legislation or regulations could have. There can be no assurance that a Fund, its general partner, the Advisers or their respective

affiliates will be able, for financial reasons or otherwise, to comply with future laws and regulations, and any regulations that restrict the ability of a Fund to implement its investment strategy could have a material adverse impact on such Fund and its portfolio.

Regulatory Status. The Advisers are registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act and, as such, is subject to the Advisers Act. Failure to comply with the requirements imposed on us could have a material adverse effect on the Advisers' ability to perform its duties to the Funds. The Advisers' ability to source and execute transactions for the Funds could also be adversely affected by negative publicity arising from any regulatory compliance failures or other inappropriate behavior attributed to or any other publicity related to the Advisers, any affiliate of the Advisers or any of their respective investment professionals.

Possibility of Misconduct by Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of the Advisers or service providers to the Advisers or the Funds could cause significant losses to the Funds. Misconduct could include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Funds, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities have the potential to result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to such Funds. The Advisers have controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring, but no assurances can be given that the Advisers will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Cybersecurity Incidents and Risk. The Adviser, its Clients, their affiliates, each Client's investments, and each of their respective service providers, as well as other market participants and certain third-party vendors engaged by the Adviser or its affiliates to perform various functions over whom the Adviser has limited control, increasingly rely on information technology systems for current and planned operations. Cybersecurity incidents and cyber-attacks have been occurring globally at a more frequent and severe level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. The information and technology systems of the Adviser, its Clients, and their respective affiliates and, where applicable, a Client's investments as well as service providers to the foregoing, and the confidential information, personal information, financial information, and other proprietary and/or nonpublic information stored, transmitted, and otherwise processed therein, could be vulnerable to cybersecurity threats, risks and vulnerabilities, including damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures and other vulnerabilities in software (including malicious code) that is integrated in their respective systems, products or services, social engineering/phishing, malware (including ransomware), infiltration by unauthorized persons, malfeasance by insiders and security breaches and human or technological errors, including usage errors by their respective professionals. The failure of these systems could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Adviser, the Clients, their affiliates and investments and could result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors).

A successful cybersecurity incident or penetration or circumvention of the security of systems could result in the loss, theft or corruption of an investor's data, a loss of fund data, a loss of funds, the inability to access electronic systems, overall disruption in operations systems, loss, theft or corruption of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. These threats have the potential to also indirectly affect a Client through cyber incidents with third party service providers or counterparties. Data taken in such breaches could be used by criminals in identity theft, obtaining loans or payments under false identities, and other crimes that could affect a Client's investors directly as well as affect the value of assets in which a Client invests.

Despite efforts to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and to protect the security of such computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, there can be no guarantee that the Adviser, Clients or their respective affiliates will be able to prevent or mitigate such incidents. For example, unauthorized third parties could attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of a Client's service providers, counterparties or data within these systems. Third parties could also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to data or that of a Fund's investors. While the Adviser has not suffered any cybersecurity incidents that have resulted, or are expected to result, in any material impact to the Adviser's operations or financial results, the Adviser may experience cybersecurity incidents in the future that have a material adverse impact.

These risks can disrupt the ability to engage in transactional business, cause direct financial loss and reputational damage, lead to litigation or other proceedings (including class action), violations of applicable laws related to data and privacy protection, the processing of personal data, and consumer protection or incur regulatory investigations and enforcement actions, fines or penalties, all or part of which may not be covered by existing insurance policies and there is no guarantee that applicable insurance will be available to Funds in the future on economically reasonable terms or at all. Cybersecurity risks also result in ongoing prevention and compliance costs. In addition, Clients could incur substantial costs related to forensic analysis of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity breach, incident response, system restoration, or remediation, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information and adverse reputational reaction or litigation or other proceedings.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for certain investments in which Clients invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and could cause such investments to lose value.

Banking System Volatility. The U.S. banking system has experienced, and could continue to experience, significant volatility. In the event of failure of any of the financial institutions where the Advisers, any general partners, the Funds, a portfolio company or service providers maintains its respective cash and cash equivalents, there can be no assurance that each would be able to access uninsured funds in a timely manner or at all. Any inability to access, or delay in accessing these funds could adversely affect the business and financial position of the Advisers, any general partners, the Funds, a portfolio company or service provider. Any additional closures that could occur within the banking system, could significantly increase the Advisers, the general partners' and the Funds' costs, negatively impact the Funds' ability to execute on pending transactions, including with respect to the ability to draw down amounts under credit facilities, and divert the

Advisers' time, attention and resources away from the pursuit of a Fund's investment strategy. Furthermore, these closures, and any additional closures that could occur within the banking system, have the potential to also increase counterparty risk, including raising the likelihood of defaults or bankruptcies by counterparties and their major customers that rely on such bank relationships. Depending on developments, regulatory guidance and timing, such events could significantly exacerbate the normal risks associated with a Fund and result in adverse changes to, among other things: (i) general economic and market conditions; (ii) interest rates, currency exchange rates, and expenses associated with currency management transactions; (iii) demand for investments; (iv) availability of credit in certain markets; and (v) laws, regulations and governmental policies. Furthermore, such events could lead to financial system and participant regulatory reform, and such increased regulatory oversight could impose additional administrative burden on the Advisers, the general partners and the Funds. The foregoing could materially adversely impact a Fund's operations and its ability to realize its investment objectives in a timely manner.

Access to Deposits. The Advisers maintain the majority of their and the Funds' cash and cash equivalents in accounts with major U.S. and Canadian financial institutions, and the Advisers' and the Funds' deposits at these institutions often will exceed insured limits. Market conditions can impact the viability of these institutions. In the event of failure of any of the financial institutions where the Advisers maintain their and the Fund's cash and cash equivalents, there can be no assurance that the Advisers would be able to access uninsured funds in a timely manner or at all. Any inability to access or delay in accessing these funds could adversely affect Advisers' or the Funds' business and financial position.

International Conflicts and Geopolitical Events. Wars and other international conflicts have caused disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple other countries have put in place sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on certain of the countries involved, as well as related individuals and businesses. The ultimate impact of these conflicts (and other geopolitical events, including national referenda, elections, interest rates, political movements, humanitarian crises, national and international policy changes, actual or perceived trade wars, import or export controls, tariffs, executive orders, laws, legal systems and regulatory regimes) and their effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of a Client account or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict. These matters may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant loss to the Client accounts. This impact could include reductions in future revenue and growth of obligors, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It could also limit the ability of a Client to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) could cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which any Client intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect a Client's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Alternative Data and Automated Decision-Making Technologies. The Advisers are permitted to obtain and use alternative data in its investment process. Alternative data could consist of datasets that have been culled from a variety of sources, such as internet usage, payment records, financial transactions, weather and other physical phenomena sensors, applications and devices (such as smartphones) that generate location and mobility data, data gathered by satellites, and government and other public records databases (this data is sometimes referred to as “big data” or “alternative data”). The Advisers reserve the right to apply this alternative data to better anticipate micro- and macroeconomic trends and otherwise to develop or improve trading or investment themes. No assurance can be given that the Advisers will be successful in utilizing alternative data in its investment process.

Use of alternative data and technologies presents certain conflicts of interest to the Advisers and risks to the Funds. For example, conflicts of interest can arise from the data utilized (including investor data) and the inferences such technologies make in analyzing such data, other data, securities, or other assets. Use of these data and technologies has the potential to increase the risk that certain conflicts of interest remain unidentified or unaddressed, while also potentially increasing the scalability of the transmission of such conflicts of interest.

Moreover, there has been increased scrutiny from a variety of regulators regarding the use of alternative data and technologies, and the use or misuse of such data and technologies under current or future laws and regulations could create liability for the Advisers and the Funds in numerous jurisdictions. The Advisers cannot predict what, if any, regulatory or other actions could be asserted with regard to its use of alternative data and technologies, but any adverse inquiries or formal actions could cause reputational, financial, or other harm to the Advisers or to the Funds. Conversely, future limitations on the use of alternative data and technologies have the potential to materially adversely impact the performance of the Funds.

Accuracy of Third-Party Information. The Advisers or the Funds’ general partners expect to select investments for the Funds, in part, based on information and data made available directly or indirectly by third parties. The Advisers or the applicable Funds’ general partners could be unable to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information will not be available.

Material Non-Public Information. Despite the maintenance of restricted lists and other internal controls, perhaps the internal controls relating to the management of material non-public information could fail and lead to the Advisers, or one of its investment professionals, buying or selling a security while, at least constructively, in possession of material non-public information. Inadvertent trading on material non-public information could harm the Advisers’ reputation, lead to the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions, and so harm the Advisers’ ability to perform its investment management services on behalf of a Fund.

Failure to Make Capital Contributions. The interests of a Fund could be materially and adversely affected by the failure of a Limited Partner to meet its contribution or other payment obligations to the Fund (whether arising through a Limited Partner’s default, its excuse or exclusion from one or more investments, or a permitted withdrawal or removal from the Fund). If a Limited Partner makes no contribution or payment to a Fund for any reason, the other Limited Partners could be required to fund the shortfall, with the consequence that the non-defaulting Limited Partners have

greater exposure to a Fund's investments or liabilities than they otherwise would. A Limited Partner's failure to make any contribution or payment to a Fund for any reason could also cause the Fund to be unable to meet the Fund's obligations when due, which could materially and adversely impair the Fund's ability to execute on its investment strategy or to otherwise continue operations. In such event, a Fund could face significant liabilities or penalties that could materially reduce the returns to the participating Limited Partners (including non-defaulting Limited Partners). A substantial default by (or discontinued participation of) one or more Limited Partners would leave a Fund with less available capital commitments and would limit opportunities for investment diversification and likely reduce returns to the Fund.

Bridge Financing. A Fund could provide bridge financing or investments in connection with one or more of its equity investments. The lending Fund will bear the risk of any changes in capital markets that could adversely affect the ability of a portfolio company to refinance any bridge investments. If the portfolio company were unable to complete a refinancing, the Fund could have a long-term investment in a junior debt security or a junior debt security that is convertible into equity. In certain cases, a Fund will make an investment in a single transaction with the intent of refinancing or syndicating the portion of that investment constituting a bridge financing. In such cases, there is a risk that such Fund will be unable to successfully complete such a refinancing or syndication. The applicable Fund will incur certain expenses in acquiring such investment, including with respect to structuring the investment, that will not be reimbursed to such Fund in connection with the refinancing or syndication of the investment or a portion thereof. The applicable Fund's general partner is permitted to waive or could determine not to charge interest on the refinanced or syndicated portion of the investment. As such, the applicable Fund could derive little or no benefit from, or lose capital in connection with, holding the refinanced or syndicated portion. Bridge financings and similar arrangements have the potential to cause a Fund to be less diversified than the Advisers intended.

Warehoused Investments. The Adviser or its affiliates, have warehoused, and could in the future warehouse, one or more investments (a "Warehoused Investment") (subject to applicable laws and regulations) for a Fund. The purchase price for any Warehoused Investment will generally be (i) an amount equal to the cost to the Advisers of such Warehoused Investment, including any expenses, costs of borrowing, or an interest charge, or (ii) an amount to be determined between parties at the relevant time; provided that the Advisers' family entities have the ability to contribute Warehoused Investments in exchange for a distribution of corresponding interests in such Fund. The Advisers will determine, in their discretion, when to transfer such Warehoused Investments to the applicable Fund, which will affect the amount of interest that will accrue to and be paid to the Advisers or their applicable affiliates (including funds) upon such transfer or redemption. Because the value of Warehoused Investments could decline prior to their transfer to a Fund, there can be no assurance that their value at the time of the transfer will not be less than their cost to such Fund. Although the value of any Warehoused Investments could decline, in some cases significantly, prior to the admission of investors, such Fund will be required to repay the Advisers or their affiliates (including the Funds) any such amounts, plus any expenses, costs of borrowing, or an interest charge. Moreover, in some cases, the value of any Warehoused Investment could increase, which, if subsequently purchased at cost, could benefit the purchaser to the detriment of the seller.

Effects of Bankruptcy. A Fund could make investments in portfolio companies that are or could become the subject of voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy proceedings under applicable bankruptcy laws. Certain risks that are faced in bankruptcy cases that must inform the investment decision include, for example, the potential total loss of any such investment. Upon confirmation of a plan of reorganization under applicable bankruptcy laws, or as a result of a liquidation proceeding, a Fund could suffer a loss of all or a part of the value of its investment in a portfolio company. A bankruptcy filing is generally expected to adversely affect a portfolio company. The portfolio company could lose market position and key employees, and the liquidation value of the portfolio company will likely not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist before the investment was made by a Fund. In general, bankruptcy laws are expected to have many adverse impacts on the value of a Fund's investments and the timing and amount of any distributions a Fund can receive. In addition, investments in restructurings could be adversely affected by statutes related to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims or re-characterize investments made as debt as equity contributions.

Public Disclosure Obligations. A Fund in certain circumstances will need to disclose confidential information relating to its portfolio investments and its financial results to third parties that could request such information if and to the extent required by federal, state or local law or regulation applicable to the Fund or any of its limited partners, including those limited partners that are public agencies or governmental bodies. There can be no assurance that such information will not be disclosed either publicly or to regulators, or otherwise. In addition, to comply with regulations and policies to which a Fund, a general partner, the manager, portfolio companies or service providers (including financial institutions) are or could become subject, or to satisfy regulatory or other requirements in connection with transactions, the Fund, general partners or the manager could be required to disclose information about the limited partners, including their identities. The disclosure obligations in certain cases will adversely affect certain limited partners, particularly limited partners who are not otherwise subject to public disclosure of information relating to the private holdings of Funds in which they invest.

Freedom of Information Act. A general partner or the Advisers could withhold all or any part of the information otherwise to be provided to a limited partner (pursuant to the limited partnership agreement or otherwise) in some cases to prevent public disclosure of such information under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), any governmental public records access law, any state, provincial or other jurisdiction's laws similar in intent or effect to FOIA, or any other similar statutory or regulatory requirement.

Limited Access to Information. Limited partners' rights to information on a Fund will be specified, and strictly limited, in the limited partnership agreement. In particular, a general partner will obtain certain material information from investments that will not be disclosed to limited partners because, in part, such disclosure is prohibited by contractual, legal or other obligations. Decisions by a general partner to withhold information could harm limited partners in various circumstances. For example, a limited partner that seeks to transfer its interests could have trouble determining an appropriate price for such interests. Decisions to withhold information also could make it difficult for investors to monitor the general partner and its performance. It is also expected that limited partners who designate representatives to participate on a limited partnership advisory committee

could, because of such participation, have more information about a Fund and investments at times than other limited partners generally and could be disseminated information before communication to other investors generally.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

The Advisers and their management persons have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

RCIC is owned by Sprott U.S. Holdings, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sprott Inc., a Canadian public company.

RCIC is affiliated with Sprott Asst Management USA, Inc. (“SAM USA”) which is a registered investment adviser with the SEC. SAM USA is under common ownership and control with RCIC.

RCIC is affiliated with Sprott Global Resource Investments, Ltd. (“SGRIL”), a registered broker/dealer with the SEC and member firm of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). SGRIL is under common ownership and control with RCIC. Certain of RCIC’s management persons are principals or registered representatives of SGRIL.

RCIC has opened an account for some private fund accounts with SGRIL as needed and has engaged SGRIL to effect securities transactions on behalf of the Clients. SGRIL serves as an introducing broker on behalf of the Clients and routes securities transactions to various third-party executing brokers. SGRIL receives normal and ordinary commission compensation for effecting such transactions as outlined in its commission schedule. This relationship is disclosed to investors in the Clients’ offering materials. Certain SGRIL employees are authorized signatories on Client accounts for administrative purposes.

Interests in the private funds are offered privately in the United States through SGRIL.

SRLC serves as the general partner of each of the limited partnerships comprising Lending Fund II and Lending Fund III, the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Lending) and the P-Co-investment Partnership. SRSC serves as the general partner of the limited partnerships comprising the Streaming Fund and the Streaming Fund Annex, and the Cal-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming), the OPERF-Co-investment Partnership (Streaming), and the LACERA-Co-investment Partnership. SRLC and SRSC are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of Sprott. Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty (US GP), LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RCIC, serves as the general partner of US Collector Partnership (Streaming) and the Tennessee Royalty Blocker. Sprott Private Resource Lending LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RCIC, serves as the general partner of US Collector Partnership II and US Collector Partnership III. Sprott Structured Opportunities Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sprott Inc., serves as the general partner of Sprott Structured Opportunities Fund. Sprott Resource Lending (SRLOF) GP Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sprott Inc., serves as the general partner of the Evergreen Feeder.

Sprott Resource Lending and Opportunities LLC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Sprott, serves as the general partner of the Evergreen Master.

Greg Caione and Thomas Ulrich serve as directors of SRLC US. Caroline Donally and Thomas Ulrich serve as directors of SRSC US. Thomas Ulrich is also an officer and director of RCIC.

SRLP, SRSP, SRLC US, and SRSC US are affiliated with RCIC and are investment advisers registered in accordance with SEC guidance under the Advisers Act pursuant to RCIC's registration. These affiliated investment advisers operate as a single advisory business together with RCIC and will likely share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or other persons occupying similar positions. All of these advisers are under common control and subject to RCIC's code of ethics and compliance program adopted pursuant to the requirements of the Advisers Act.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics

The Advisers have adopted a Code of Ethics which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of the Advisers' principals, employees and their family members living in the same household and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading to ensure that securities transactions by Advisers' personnel are consistent with the Advisers' fiduciary duties to their clients and to ensure compliance with legal requirements and the Advisers' standards of business conduct. The Code of Ethics requires that employees disclose quarterly reporting of personal security transactions. Written copies of the Code of Ethics are available upon request.

Certain Conflicts of Interest

The following discussion includes certain conflicts of interest, although the discussion below does not describe all of the conflicts that will be faced by the Advisers or a Client.

Adviser Interest in Client Transactions

When an investment opportunity is suitable for more than one partnership, the Advisers' Allocation Policy requires that similarly managed accounts participate in investment opportunities generally based on available cash as a percentage of total assets under management in the account, subject to tax considerations, odd lots, and other applicable investment guidelines and restrictions and require that, to the extent orders are aggregated, the orders are generally price-averaged, subject to any limitations in the applicable partnership agreements. In allocating investments, the Advisers will have incentives to favor Clients with higher potential for carried interest distributions over Clients with lower or no potential for carried interest. The Advisers have adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts, including accounts with multiple fee arrangements, and the allocation of investment opportunities. The Advisers review investment decisions for the purpose of ensuring that all accounts with substantially similar investment mandates are treated equitably. The performance of similarly managed accounts will often be compared to determine whether

there are any unexplained significant discrepancies. In addition, investment and allocation decisions are monitored by RCIC's Chief Compliance Officer.

Additionally, Funds advised by the Advisers expect to invest in different parts of the capital structure of a company. Given the differing tranches and corresponding priorities in the capital structure of a single company, the Advisers will in certain circumstances face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice they have given to, and the actions they take on behalf of, the relevant Funds. In addition, where one or more Funds invest in different parts of the capital structure, their respective interests have the potential to diverge significantly in the case of financial distress of the company. The Advisers will determine allocations of investment opportunities in a manner that they believe is fair and equitable and consistent with the Advisers' fiduciary obligations to each such Fund, including as set forth in the partnership agreement and the Advisers' Allocation Policy as in effect at such time. Additionally, the Advisers will from time to time seek the consent of the investor advisory committees of particular Clients in respect of certain conflicts of interest.

Personnel of the Advisers maintain relationships with (or are permitted to invest in) financial institutions or other service providers, some of which will often invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services to, the Advisers or the Funds. In addition, portfolio companies will from time to time pay certain fees and expenses of third-party consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by the Advisers and/or their affiliates that will often regularly provide services to one or more Fund portfolio company), and such fees and expenses will not offset the management fee as described herein. Any of these situations subjects the Advisers to certain conflicts of interest.

The Advisers' principals, employees or senior advisors are permitted to invest in other investment vehicles managed by other advisers. In some cases, the Advisers or the Funds will purchase securities issued by or portfolio companies owned by such other investment vehicles, which could indirectly benefit such principals, employees or senior advisors of the Advisers.

The Advisers are permitted to subscribe on behalf of their Clients to certain privately placed securities where SGRIL is compensated as a finder by the issuing company, which will incentivize the Advisers to purchase such securities. In order to address this conflict of interest, the CCO or his designee monitors such transactions for conflicts which could arise from such relationship. From time to time, RCIC will request that a Client engage in a transaction with RCIC in which RCIC is acting on a principal basis, subject to RCIC complying with all regulatory requirements applicable to such trades.

Secondary Transactions

We could propose to a Fund's Limited Partners one or more transactions that would enable such Limited Partners to monetize or restructure all or a portion of their interests in a Fund, including through the use of a continuation vehicle (each such transaction, a "Secondary Transaction"). The sale of an investment to a continuation vehicle could result in certain Limited Partners, the general partner and/or members of the firm (including employees and affiliates) disposing of their investments in the underlying assets at a different time than some or all Limited Partners of such Fund and otherwise taking actions with respect to such investments that are different than the

actions taken by other Limited Partners. We could be subject to other conflicts of interests in connection with a Secondary Transaction, including with respect to investment valuations, allocation of fees and expenses and the offering of investment opportunities to the Funds and co-investors.

Without limiting the foregoing, the general partner, the Advisers and their respective affiliates are permitted to establish one or more funds, vehicles accounts or other arrangements for purposes of acting as a continuation vehicle with respect to one or more investments and holding long-dated investments, evergreen investments, investments expected to generate a lower return than that sought by a Fund, investments that have not reached an appropriate level of maturity or still hold significant future upside, market or industry-specific conditions, and/or investments requiring capital that a Fund is not able and/or willing to provide, among other purposes. the Advisers or their affiliates will be permitted to invest and participate in any such continuation vehicle. In such circumstance, a Fund is permitted to sell one or more of its assets to any such continuation vehicle or the Advisers (or a subsidiary thereof), or a Fund is permitted to effect a transfer through any alternative structure, including through an in-kind distribution and/or contribution of assets, or a merger of a Fund or a related vehicle with another entity, or otherwise; provided that the consideration for such transaction has been validated pursuant to (a) a valuation by an independent appraiser or other valuation firm or expert, (b) a transaction of a third party if, at a reasonably contemporaneous time, such third party is selling or buying the same class of interests in such transaction, a Fund's sale price being consistent with such third party's sale or purchase price (as applicable), or (c) a competitive auction process; and provided, further, that such transaction shall also be submitted to a Fund's board of advisors for approval. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the general partner shall have the discretion not to provide an option to investors to continue their participation in such investments at all, or on the same terms as set forth in a Fund's partnership agreement.

Furthermore, the Advisers can also elect to provide post-exit advisory, management or other services to a buyer of a portfolio company, or the portfolio company itself, whether or not any of the foregoing transactions have occurred.

Subject to applicable legal, tax, regulatory, accounting, political, national security or similar reasons, the general partner will have the discretion to offer investors the right to participate in any such continuation vehicle pro rata based on their investment percentages with respect to the assets being sold (or otherwise transferred or contributed) to such continuation vehicle. It is possible that new investors will be subscribing for interests in the continuation vehicle alongside investors that will be rolling or reinvesting their interests in the underlying investments and that new investors will participate in any such continuation vehicle on terms that are more or less favorable than the terms offered to other investors, resulting in additional conflicts of interest between the interests of new investors and other investors. In addition, new investors are permitted to participate on terms that could result in dilution of the other investors' indirect interests in the relevant underlying investments and could adversely affect returns to such other investors. Also, as a consequence of the potential for new investors to be offered preferred economics in the continuation vehicle, the amount and timing of returns to another investor from a continuation vehicle often will not be the same as those for the new investors, which in certain cases would be paid in priority to returns to the other investors. Similarly, the terms applicable to any investor's continuation interest could be

less favorable than the terms applicable to other interests in the relevant underlying investment that are sold by a Fund.

The affiliated nature of the transactions described above and a Fund's general partner's, the Advisers' and/or their respective affiliates' involvement with both the selling and purchasing entities gives rise to conflicts of interests. If a Fund is approaching the end of its term and the general partner, the Advisers and their respective affiliates will have an incentive to maximize the purchase price for the investments on behalf of a Fund which would benefit the Advisers and their affiliates by potentially making it more likely that the general partner and its affiliates will earn carried interest (or will earn more carried interest) with respect to a Fund to the detriment of the continuation vehicle. Furthermore, following a continuation transaction, general partner, the Advisers and/or their respective affiliates will likely be entitled to receive management fees and potentially carried interest with respect to the continuation vehicle that they would not receive if the investments were sold to an unrelated third-party. Any such management fees or carried interest will not be considered a fee, will not reduce the management fee and will not otherwise accrue to the benefit of a Fund or the investors. Accordingly, continuation transactions benefit the general partner, the Advisers and their respective affiliates because the general partner, the Advisers or their respective affiliates will have the opportunity to receive an aggregate amount of fees and carried interest greater than they otherwise would have received in a sale transaction to an unrelated third-party.

A continuation transaction also gives rise to conflicts relating to the initial allocation of the transferred investments. A Fund's investment could be subject to allocations elected by other investors, which will reduce the portion of an investment available to a continuation vehicle. As a result, a continuation vehicle could be allocated a smaller or larger amount of an investment than the Advisers originally anticipated. Further, there often will not be a third-party market check or bidding process involved in a continuation transaction. Accordingly, the consideration paid by a continuation vehicle could be more or less than what the transferred investments are ultimately worth had they been sold to one or more other buyers in one or more separate transactions, including an outright sale to a third-party.

Following a continuation transaction, a vehicle managed by the Advisers could be invested in the same portfolio company as another vehicle managed by the Advisers. Investments in the same, overlapping of different levels of a portfolio company capital structure following a continuation transaction give rise to the conflicts of interest. Furthermore, as part of a continuation transaction, one or more of a Fund and a continuation vehicle could be required to exit an investment at the same time and on the same terms. A conflict of interest exists because one vehicle will have differences in strategy, existing portfolio, maturity of investments, or liquidity needs relative to the continuation vehicle and could be forced to exit an investment based on the strategy, existing portfolio, or liquidity needs of the other vehicle which can be to the detriment of the vehicle. As a result, there can be no assurance that liquidity decisions will not be of greater benefit to other Funds than to a Fund or that such decisions would have been as favorable had such conflict not existed.

Personal Trading

All RCIC principal and employee trades will be reviewed by the Advisers' CCO or an employee designated by the CCO. RCIC principals and employees are permitted to participate in Loan Investments only by investing in Lending Funds II, III, SOF or the Evergreen Fund.

To prevent conflicts of interest, all employees of the Advisers must comply with the Code of Ethics, which imposes certain restrictions on the purchase or sale of securities for their own accounts and the accounts of certain affiliated persons. Specifically, the Code of Ethics requires pre-clearance from the Advisers' Compliance staff before employees involved in the Advisers' investment recommendation process or their related persons make any personal securities transactions, except for transactions in registered open-end investment company securities and certain other exempt transactions. Additionally, the Advisers, in conjunction with SGRIL, reviews and preapproves personal trades, and maintains and reviews quarterly reports on all personal securities transactions, except exempt transactions, made by the Advisers' personnel and individuals living in the same household.

Personnel of the Advisers will likely, from time to time, come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, the Advisers and their personnel are prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of the Advisers. Similar restrictions will be applicable as a result of the Advisers' personnel serving as directors of public companies and could restrict trading on behalf of Clients, including the Funds. Due to these restrictions, the Funds will not be able to initiate a transaction that they otherwise might have initiated and will not be able to sell an investment that they otherwise might have sold. The Advisers' Code of Ethics imposes certain policies and procedures to prohibit unlawful use of material non-public information and is designed to prevent insider trading by any officer, partner, or associated person of an Adviser.

Contemporaneous Trading

The Advisers' personnel will from time to time recommend securities to Clients, or buy or sell securities for Client accounts, at or about the same time that such person buys or sells such securities for its own account. All such purchases or sales are subject to the procedures described above designed to seek to minimize conflicts of interest stemming from situations where the contemporaneous trading could result in an economic benefit to such related person to the detriment of the Client. In addition, the Advisers have adopted the aggregation policies and procedures discussed in Item 12 below.

Co-Investments

The Advisers serve as investment managers to the Co-investment Partnerships, which invest alongside the Funds in certain portfolio companies and also, from time to time, are permitted to offer certain investors or other persons the opportunity to co-invest directly in a portfolio company. The Advisers intend that such Co-Investment Partnerships invest at the same time as the Funds

and dispose of their investments in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a Co-investment Partnership could subsequently purchase a portion of an investment from a Fund. The co-invest buy-down generally occurs shortly after the applicable Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment. In certain circumstances, a Co-investment Partnership or other co-investor will often evaluate a potential investment alongside a Fund. If the potential investment or co-investment is not consummated, the full amount of any expenses relating to such potential but not consummated investment will typically be borne entirely by the primary Fund or Funds allocated such investment rather than the Co-investment Partnership or other co-investor, except as otherwise set forth in the applicable Fund's partnership agreement. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Fund investors, and the consideration of the factors set forth above likely will result in certain investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments have the potential to receive none.

In circumstances where an entire investment could be made by a Fund, an Adviser could still allocate a portion of such investment to one or more Co-Investment Partnerships or other co-investors in accordance with such Fund's partnership agreement and the Advisers' Allocation Policy if, for example, an Adviser believes in its good faith judgment that the full investment would unreasonably limit the diversification of the applicable Fund or that a particular co-investor would add value to the Fund or the investment. Investors that participate in co-investments, whether directly or through a Co-Investment Partnerships, will often be in a position to obtain additional information regarding the applicable portfolio company that will generally not be available to investors in the Fund. In addition, co-investors' interests are not always aligned with the Fund's interests and, if third party investors co-invest directly into a portfolio company, the Advisers' ability to control or influence such third parties will likely be more limited than if the co-investors were participating in a vehicle managed by the Advisers. The Advisers' allocation of investment opportunities often will not result in proportional allocations, and such allocations likely will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. While the Advisers will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, Funds will, in certain cases, involve different terms and fee structures, which could incentivize the Advisers and their affiliates to make more (or less) of such investment opportunities available to a Fund and/or such Funds and result in conflicts of interest in respect of the managing and monitoring of such investments and evaluating and executing on disposition opportunities. Accordingly, the Advisers cannot assure equal treatment across the Funds, and there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the potential conflicts of interest to which the Advisers expect to be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

The Advisers frequently make investments on behalf of the Funds with the expectation that co-investors will participate in the investment. In the event that the Advisers are not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, one or more Funds will consequently hold a greater concentration and have a larger exposure in the related investment opportunity than was intended, which could make such Funds more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect

thereto. In addition, a Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment could only be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the general partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the general partner's interest in limiting the Fund's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs, and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment. Moreover, an investment by a Fund which is not syndicated to co-investors as anticipated could significantly impact the Fund's overall investment returns.

The Advisers are permitted to enter into similar arrangements with additional co-investment vehicles that could be formed from time to time invest alongside Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III or other Clients, which will be subject to similar considerations.

Use of Subscription Lines

The Funds are permitted to fund the making of investments with proceeds from drawdowns under one or more revolving credit facilities, the collateral for which can be, for example, the undrawn capital commitments of investors (*i.e.*, subscription lines) prior to calling capital commitments. The interest expense and other costs of any such borrowings will be borne by the relevant Adviser, but certain related costs could be borne by the Fund, subject to the operating and offering documents of the relevant Fund. As a result, the Advisers will have an incentive to cause a Fund to borrow in this manner in lieu of drawing down capital commitments, subject to the operating and offering documents of each Fund. In addition, Limited Partners could be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or defaults thereunder.

Certain Risks and Costs of Leverage Below a Fund

Even though it presents many of the same risks as Fund-level borrowing, indebtedness of entities other than a Fund will not be treated as Fund-level borrowing for purposes of the governing documents, even if the special purpose vehicles or other entities incurring such leverage engage in borrowings that are cross-collateralized with or among multiple investments such that multiple investments and a substantial portion of a Fund's value are at risk. As a result, these borrowings will not be subject to any limitations on Fund-level borrowing in the governing documents. Since the Advisers have more flexibility to engage in these structures, the Advisers are incentivized to incur significant leverage at the level of holding companies beneath a Fund. The negative performance of one asset has the potential to materially and adversely impact the performance of other investments or a Fund as a whole. In addition, because amounts borrowed under a

subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant general partner's right to call capital from the Limited Partners, Limited Partners could be required to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if a Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default.

Portfolio Company Board Representation

It is expected that employees, officers, directors, agents, managers, members, representatives, partners, investors and shareholders of the Advisers and their affiliates will serve as directors of certain of the portfolio companies and, as such, will likely have duties to persons other than a Fund. Although such positions in certain circumstances could be important to a Fund's investment strategy and have the potential to enhance the Advisers' ability to manage investments, they could also have the effect of impairing a Fund's ability to sell the related securities when, and upon the terms, it otherwise desires, and could subject the Advisers and the Funds to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In general, the Funds will indemnify employees, officers, directors, agents, managers, members, representatives, partners, investors and shareholders of the Advisers and their respective affiliates from such claims.

Diverse Membership

The underlying investors in a Fund will be subject to different legal, tax, and regulatory regimes. The nature of the Funds' investments, as well as the manner in which the Funds make, structure, hold and exit such investments, could therefore lead to a more favorable legal, tax or regulatory outcome for some investors. In selecting investments for a Fund, the Advisers will consider the investment objectives of the investing Fund as a whole, not the investment objectives of any of the underlying investors individually.

Allocation of Adviser Personnel Time and Attention

The success of each Fund depends substantially on the ability of the Advisers' investment professionals to, among other things, source and complete investments, improve the operations and performance of the companies and assets acquired and exit investments at the appropriate time and at attractive valuations. To achieve those ends, our investment professionals will devote the appropriate time and resources to each Fund. These investment professionals will likely also spend time assisting other Clients with their investment activities. Conflicts therefore arise between the Funds with respect to the allocation of investment professional time and resources. For example, investment professionals could serve on advisory boards or in similar capacities for other companies that the Advisers do not believe compete with the Funds with respect to investment-related matters and are permitted to receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, none of which will offset or otherwise reduce management fees. Conflicts therefore could arise with respect to the allocation of time and resources of the Advisers' investment professionals.

Possible Future Activities

The Advisers and their affiliates are permitted to expand the range of services they provide over time. Except as provided herein and in a Fund's offering and operating documents, the Advisers and their affiliates will not be restricted in the scope of their business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future) even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether such conflicts are described herein. To the extent a former employee of an Adviser becomes employed by a portfolio company, no compensation earned by such former employee from such portfolio company will offset the management fee notwithstanding that such former employee has a remaining interest in the relevant Fund's general partner or affiliated entity.

Former Employees and Seconded

Former employees of the Advisers could become employees, officers or directors of, or otherwise engaged by, portfolio companies. Current employees of the Advisers could also be temporarily seconded to or otherwise engaged by certain portfolio companies on either a full-time or a part-time basis to provide services to such portfolio companies. Those companies could pay such persons' directors' fees, salaries, consultant fees, other cash compensation, stock options or other compensation and incentives and could reimburse such persons for any travel costs or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of their services. The Advisers could also advance compensation to seconded employees and be subsequently reimbursed by the applicable portfolio companies. Any compensation customarily paid directly by the Advisers to such persons will typically be reduced to reflect amounts paid directly or indirectly by the portfolio company even though the management fee paid or carried interest distributed by a Fund to the Advisers or the general partners will not be reduced. Any amounts paid to such persons by a portfolio company (or paid by the Advisers or such affiliate and reimbursed by a portfolio company) will not be treated as fees and will not be offset against the management fees otherwise payable to the Advisers. All or a portion of any such compensation and incentives will be borne by such Fund, directly or indirectly, via its ownership interest in such portfolio company. In certain instances, whether an individual who provides services to a portfolio company should be characterized as an employee or former employee of the Advisers, or a seconded employee would potentially be unclear. In such cases, the Advisers will make a determination in good faith based on its evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances.

Allocation of Shared Expenses The Advisers and their affiliates expect from time to time to incur fees, costs and expenses on behalf of more than one Fund and/or Advisers or their affiliates. In that event, expenses will typically be allocated among all relevant Funds or co-invest vehicles eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made in Advisers' discretion with a view to being fair and reasonable and having regard to all relevant and available information, including the extent to which the relevant entity(ies) or group(s) required or benefitted from the good or service giving rise to the expense and whether all or a portion of a multiple-purpose expense should be viewed as overhead and absorbed by the Advisers. The allocations of such expenses will not always be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent

matters of discretion (e.g., in determining whether to allocate *pro rata* based on the number of Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size, or in certain circumstances determining whether a particular expense has greater benefit to a Fund or the Advisers).

The Funds generally have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to management fee offsets, which is expected from time to time to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment. Additionally, a Fund could be required to bear all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to any unconsummated investment that might have been allocated to one or more persons co-investing in such proposed investment had the proposed investment been consummated, irrespective of whether any such co-investor or potential co-investor had been identified prior to such time that such proposed investment was not consummated or any determination had been made Advisers regarding any co-investment opportunities with respect to such proposed investment.

The use of any particular expense allocation methodology will in certain cases lead the Fund to bear relatively more expense in certain instances and relatively less in other instances compared to what the Fund would have borne if a different methodology had been used. The Advisers, in their sole discretion, are permitted to revise or change previously determined allocation methodologies in an effort to ensure that such expenses remain fairly and reasonably allocated among the Fund and other Funds, the Advisers and their respective affiliates (as applicable).

Use of Placement Agents or Other Advisors

A Fund, its general partner or the Advisers are permitted to engage one or more placement agents or other advisors in respect of the offering of interests to certain prospective investors. Any such placement agents or advisors would act for a Fund, the general partner or the Advisers, and not as an investment adviser to prospective investors in connection with the offering of interests in a Fund. Prospective investors must independently evaluate the offering and make their own investment decisions. In making those decisions, prospective investors should be aware that a placement agent would be paid a placement fee based upon the amount of capital commitments to a Fund by investors that such placement agent introduces to the general partner or a Fund. Any placement agent fees would be borne by a Fund subject to a 100% offset against the amounts payable to the Advisers in respect of the management fee and any reimbursable expenses of any placement agent would constitute an organizational expense. In the event any placement agent or other advisor is engaged in respect of a Fund, prospective investors should also note that at various times such placement agent or other advisor will likely act as placement agent or advisor for other fund sponsors and funds, including fund sponsors and funds that are not affiliated with the general partner or its affiliates, including those which offer interests that are similar to the interests. Such unaffiliated fund sponsors could pay placement fees on terms different from the fees placement agents could receive in respect of a fund, and such differences in fees can influence a placement agent's decision to introduce prospective investors to a Fund. Furthermore, a placement agent or other advisor can seek to do business with and earn fees or commissions from portfolio companies of a Fund and affiliates of the general partner (e.g., in connection with financing or investment banking services, or lending or arranging credit). Accordingly, prospective investors should recognize that each placement agent's participation as a placement agent for the interests and each

other advisor's participation as an advisor to the general partner or the Advisers can be influenced by its interest in such current or future fees and commissions. Prospective investors should also be aware that affiliates or employees of a placement agent or other advisor could invest in a Fund on their own behalf and/or on behalf of their clients.

Material Non-Public Information

Certain personnel of a Fund's general partner, the Advisers or their respective affiliates expect, from time to time, to acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Funds will not be free to act upon any such information. Accordingly, in certain cases, the Funds will not be able to initiate transactions that they otherwise might have initiated and will not be able to sell investments that they otherwise might have sold, which could have adverse effects on a Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Fund's general partner or the Advisers are permitted to determine, in their sole discretion at any time, that such information could impair its ability to effect certain transactions on behalf of a Fund, whether for legal, contractual, or other reasons. Accordingly, a Fund's general partner and/or the Advisers can elect not to receive such information or to restrict access to such information to certain personnel that are placed behind an "information wall." Lack of access to any such information could adversely affect a Fund's investments that in some cases could have been avoided had the Fund or the general partner or the Advisers had such information.

Consultants and other Service Providers

Certain consultants and other service providers (including, without limitation, accountants, administrators, lenders, bankers, brokers, attorneys, consultants, finders, investment or commercial banking firms, developers or property managers and certain other advisors and agents) to the Funds, certain entities in which the Fund has an investment, or affiliates of such consultants or service providers, will provide goods or services to or have business, personal, political, financial or other relationships with the Advisers and/or their affiliates or their respective portfolio companies. Such consultants or service providers (or their employees) will, in certain cases, be investors in commercial counterparties or entities in which the Advisers and their affiliates have an investment, and payments by the Advisers and/or such portfolio companies could indirectly benefit the Advisers and/or their affiliates.

Additionally, certain employees of the Advisers or their affiliates could have, in certain cases, family members or relatives employed by consultants and service providers. These service providers and their affiliates could contract or enter into any custodial, financial, banking, advising or brokerage, placement agency or other arrangement or transaction with the Funds and the Advisers, any investor in the Fund or any portfolio company in which the Fund has made an investment. Certain of these persons or entities could also provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, the Advisers and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles it advises.

These relationships have the potential to influence the Advisers in deciding whether to select or recommend such a service provider to perform services for the Fund or a portfolio company (the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by the Fund). The Advisers will be subject to a conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or an portfolio company if such recommendation, for

example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide the Advisers information about markets and industries in which the Advisers operate (or are contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Advisers or one or more other Funds. The Advisers will be subject to a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Advisers have an incentive to maintain goodwill between itself and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended will not always necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by a Fund.

In addition, consultants, service providers, and vendors often charge different rates, including discounted or below-market rates or no fee or otherwise have different arrangements for specific types of services. For example, the fee for a particular type of service will generally vary based on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required, demands placed on the service provider and the volume of various matters and services. Each Limited Partner consents to any such differential rates or arrangements and the Advisers to make all determinations regarding the same. Service providers or other consultants could provide services to the Advisers or directly to a portfolio company. Fees paid and expenses reimbursed with respect to such service providers or persons are expected to be allocated to or borne by the Fund and/or one or more portfolio companies depending on the particular services provided by the service provider or consultant and the terms of any agreement that exist between the service provider or consultant and a portfolio company of the Fund. None of the Funds, the Advisers or any of their respective affiliates or related persons is entitled to all or any portion of the compensation or other amount payable to such persons (including, without limitation, any fees or any payments in respect of expense reimbursements), and such amounts shall not be considered fee offsets or otherwise offset or reduce the management fee.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Factors Considered in Selecting Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

As set forth above, the Advisers will often utilize SGRIL as introducing broker for the select private funds; however, RCIC selects the executing brokers to which SGRIL routes trade orders. RCIC considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution, and offering of online access to computerized data regarding a client's accounts to the Adviser. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, an Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Advisers' practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates, thus a Client could be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate. RCIC's Best Execution Oversight Committee meets periodically to evaluate the broker-dealers used by the Advisers to execute client trades using the foregoing factors.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

The Advisers do not receive research or other products or services (often referred to as “soft dollar benefits”) other than execution from a broker-dealer in connection with securities transactions.

Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, Structured Opportunities Fund, the Streaming Blockers, Co-Investment Partnerships, Evergreen Fund and Streaming Fund and Streaming Fund Annex

Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, Structured Opportunities Fund, Evergreen Fund, Streaming Fund, Streaming Fund Annex and the Co-Investment Partnerships will not purchase Loan Investments through broker-dealers. Streaming Fund and Streaming Fund Annex will purchase investments directly from the issuer. If a Fund exercises an Equity Kicker and desires to sell the underlying equity security, an Adviser will sell such security through a broker-dealer, in which case RCIC’s best execution policies described above will apply. The Advisers do not expect to receive soft dollar benefits from these trades. The Evergreen Fund will purchase corporate bonds through a broker-dealer and will have the bonds held at a qualified custodian that issues monthly statements to the Evergreen Feeder general partner.

Order Aggregation

Except where there is an overlap of investment strategy (*e.g.*, Lending Fund III and the Streaming Fund and the Streaming Fund Annex), typically more than one Fund will not own the same security. However, in situations where there is overlap, the Advisers typically aggregate Fund trades in an effort to treat all of the Funds equitably. Funds participating in a bunched order receive the same average price and incur trading costs that are the same as would be paid if they were trading individually. Employees could be included side-by-side in bunched Client trades. If an order is only partially filled, Funds have their orders fully filled based on cash available (*i.e.*, the Funds with the highest percentage of cash will be filled on buys first and the Funds with the lowest percentage of cash will be filled on sells first.) Fund orders are fully filled prior to any allocation to the Advisers’ employees.

When trading accounts through one or more broker-dealers, a trader could choose to place smaller trades ahead of larger trades when the smaller trades are not expected to materially affect the price or liquidity of the security in question. This practice has the potential to result in certain Fund accounts trading after other accounts with disproportionate frequency. It is possible that, over time, this practice could result in certain Clients experiencing a benefit at the expense of other Fund accounts.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Investments held by Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, the Streaming Blockers, the Streaming Fund, the Streaming Fund Annex, Structured Opportunities Fund the Evergreen Fund and the Co-Investment Partnerships are reviewed at least every ninety days by members of the Partnership Investment Committee or by employees of SRLP, SRSP, SRLC US or SRSC US.

Limited Partners receive reports from the Funds pursuant to the terms of each Fund's offering memorandum or as otherwise described in the offering documents of each Fund. Similarly, investors in Lending Funds II and III, the Tennessee Royalty Blocker, the Streaming Fund, the Streaming Fund Annex, Structured Opportunities Fund, the Evergreen Fund, and the Co-Investment Partnerships will receive the reports described in the offering documents for these Funds. Generally, the Funds provide the following information to their investors: (i) annual GAAP audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, (ii) annual tax information necessary for each limited partner's tax return and (iii) oral quarterly reports providing a narrative summary of the status of each investment. Investors in Co-Investment Partnerships generally receive similar information, including annual GAAP audited financial statements. In addition to the information provided to all investors, the Advisers will often provide certain investors with additional information or more frequent reports that other investors will not receive.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Advisers do not currently receive research or other products or services from broker-dealers through "soft-dollar" arrangements.

SGRIL has been and is expected to be compensated in connection with the sale of interests in Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III, Evergreen Fund, Structured Opportunities Fund, Streaming Fund, and Streaming Fund Annex. Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc. has been compensated in connection with the sale of interests in Structured Opportunities Fund. Also see Item 5. SRLP paid Hoshea Greenfield for referrals into Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III and Structured Opportunities Fund. Currently no entities are acting as a placement agent, introducer or referral agent for the Advisers.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Advisers or their affiliates are permitted to, from time to time, enter into arrangements in which persons who are not supervised persons (such as placement agents, introducers or financial advisors) assist in the capital-raising efforts of a Fund in exchange for a fee. The fee paid, if any, to such persons could be calculated as a fee equivalent to a percentage of the referred investor's commitments or total commitments with respect to an applicable Fund, with threshold requirements as applicable. These relationships could affect the independence of such person in connection with their recommendations of a particular Fund. In the event any placement agent, introducer or other advisor is engaged in respect of a Fund, prospective investors should also note that at various times such placement agent, introducer or other advisor will likely act as placement agent, introducer or advisor for other fund sponsors and funds, including fund sponsors and funds that are not affiliated with the Advisers or their affiliates, including those which offer interests that are similar to the Funds' interests. Such unaffiliated fund sponsors could pay placement or introducer fees on terms different from the fees placement agents or introducers receive in respect of a Fund, and such differences in fees can influence a placement agent's and/or introducers decision to introduce prospective investors to a Fund. Furthermore, a placement agent, introducer or other advisor can seek to do business with and earn fees or commissions from portfolio companies of the Funds and affiliates of the Advisers (e.g., in connection with financing or investment banking services, or lending or arranging credit). Accordingly, prospective investors should recognize that each placement agent's participation as a placement agent or an introducer's participation as an introducer for the interests and each other

advisor's participation as an advisor to the general partner or the Advisers can be influenced by its interest in such current or future fees and commissions. Prospective investors should also be aware that affiliates or employees of a placement agent, introducer or other advisor could invest in the Funds on their own behalf and/or on behalf of their clients. Neither the Advisers nor their affiliates engage any placement agent, introducer or finder that is not registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and a member of FINRA (or, if applicable, corresponding non-U.S. authorities). These types of arrangements are disclosed in the relevant Funds' offering materials.

Item 15. Custody

The Advisers use qualified, unaffiliated, third-party custodians to hold Client funds and, to the extent required pursuant to the Advisers Act and SEC guidance, securities. Limited Partners receive reports from their respective partnerships pursuant to the terms of each fund's offering memorandum or as otherwise described in the offering documents of each. Although the Advisers are deemed to have custody of the underlying assets of certain of the Funds, the Advisers rely on the "pooled investment vehicles" exemption from the reporting and surprise audit obligations imposed by the SEC's custody rule. Accordingly, the Funds are generally subject to a year-end U.S. GAAP audit by an accounting firm that is a member of, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Investors in Lending Funds II and III, the Tennessee Royalty Blocker, Structured Opportunities Fund, the Streaming Fund, the Streaming Fund Annex, the Evergreen Fund, and the Co-Investment Partnerships will also receive GAAP audited financial statements annually and unaudited financial statements semi-annually.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Advisers generally have discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund pursuant to the respective partnership and management agreements. The Advisers assume this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the applicable partnership agreements, management agreements and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of the Funds. As a general policy, the Advisers do not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Each of RCIC (as general partner of the Partnerships, and as the investment manager of the Co-Investment Partnerships), SRLP (as the investment manager of Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III and Evergreen Fund), SRSP (as the investment manager of the Streaming Fund and Streaming Fund Annex), SRLC US (as the investment manager of the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers and the Structured Opportunities Blockers), and SRSC US (as the investment manager of the Streaming Blockers) has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the relevant account (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable investment management agreement and any written investment guidelines) and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the account.

Because of the differences in investment objectives and strategies and other criteria, there could be differences among the Funds in invested positions and securities held. In allocating transactions for the Funds, the Advisers will consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among accounts: (i) investment objectives and strategies; (ii) risk profiles; (iii) tax status

and restrictions placed on a portfolio; (iv) size of the account; (v) nature and liquidity of the security to be allocated; (vi) size of available position; (vii) current market conditions; and (viii) account liquidity, account requirements for liquidity and timing of cash flows.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Advisers have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Proxy Policy”) to address how they vote proxies for any Client’s portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Advisers vote proxies in the best interest of the Funds, including where there are material conflicts of interest. Each of RCIC (as the investment manager of the Co-Investment Partnerships), SRLP (as the investment manager of Lending Fund II, Lending Fund III and the Evergreen Fund), SRSP (as the investment manager of the Streaming Fund and Streaming Fund Annex), SRLC US (as the investment manager of the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers and the Structured Opportunities Blockers), and SRSC US (as the investment manager of the Streaming Blockers), exercises voting authority over securities held such Clients.

Pursuant to the Proxy Policy, generally the Advisers will vote in favor of the following proxy proposals:

- Electing and fixing the number of directors
- Appointing Auditors
- Authorizing directors to fix remuneration of auditors
- Approving private placements to insiders exceeding 10% threshold
- Ratifying director actions
- Changing registered address
- Approving special resolutions to change the authorized capital of the company to an unlimited number of common shares without par value

The Advisers will generally vote against any proposal relating to stock option plans that: (i) exceed 10% of the common shares issued and outstanding at the time of grant over a three year period (on a non-diluted basis); (ii) provide that the maximum number of common shares issuable pursuant to such plan be a “rolling” maximum equal to 10% of the outstanding common shares at the date of the grant of applicable options; or (iii) re-prices the stock option. The Advisers will also vote against any proposal giving directors discretion to exceed 25% or more dilution annually without shareholder approval.

In certain cases, proxy votes will not be cast when an Adviser determines that it is not in the best interests of the Client to vote such proxies. In the event a proxy raises a potential material conflict of interest between the interests of a Client and an Adviser, the conflict will be resolved by the Adviser in favor of that Client.

The Advisers retain the discretion to depart from the guidelines in the Proxy Policy on any particular proxy vote depending upon the facts and circumstances.

RCIC’s Proxy Policy is available on request, free of charge, by contacting the RCIC Chief Compliance Officer at 1-203-656-2401. RCIC will maintain and prepare an annual proxy voting

record for each Lending Funds II and III, the LF II Blockers, the LF III Blockers, Structured Opportunities Fund, the Structured Opportunities Blockers, the Streaming Blockers, the Streaming Fund, the Streaming Fund Annex, the Evergreen Fund, and the Co-Investment Partnerships. A copy of the Advisers' voting policy will be provided to any client, prospective client or any investor in a Fund upon request by contacting RCIC at the above telephone number. Information regarding how the Advisers voted proxies for specific portfolio companies or investments will be provide to any client, prospective client or investor in a Fund upon request.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Advisers do not require prepayment of management fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.

FACTS	What does Sprott do with your personal information? Sprott
WHY?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
WHAT?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: • Social Security number • Employment information • Contact information • Account balances • Transaction history • Date of birth • Assets • Investment experience When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
HOW?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information, the reasons Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. and Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd. (collectively "Sprott") choose to share, and whether you can limit this sharing.
REASONS WE CAN SHARE YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION	DOES SPROTT SHARE? CAN YOU LIMIT THIS SHARING?
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	Yes No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	Yes No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	Yes No
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No We don't share
QUESTIONS?	Call 855.943.8099 or visit https://sprott.com/privacy-policy/ If we serve you through an investment professional, please contact them directly. Specific Internet addresses, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers are listed on your statements and other correspondence.
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WHO WE ARE	
Who is providing this notice?	Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. and Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd.
WHAT WE DO	
How does Sprott protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. See our privacy policy at https://sprott.com/privacy-policy/
How does Sprott collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when we: • Open your account(s) • Perform transactions • Maintain and/or service your account(s) • Provide advice about investments
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only: • Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness • Affiliates from using certain information to market to you • Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	Unless all account holders agree, we cannot limit sharing.
DEFINITIONS	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. Our affiliates include Sprott Inc. and its subsidiaries.
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. Sprott does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. Sprott does not engage in joint marketing.
March 2026 Resource Capital Investment Corporation has a privacy policy which you may review on our website at: https://sprott.com/privacy-policy/ Sprott	