



Form ADV Part 2 Brochure

ITEM 1 – COVER PAGE

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Silvercrest. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-649-0600. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Additional information about Silvercrest is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

We are a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our registration as an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. This document is not an offer to sell securities or provide any investment services.

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ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

Material Changes

This Form ADV Part 2 Brochure contains changes from the prior filing of March 2025:
Amending Item 4 – *Advisory Business* to update the firm’s assets under management and details associated therewith.

Amending Item 5 – *Fees and Compensation* to:

- Remove references to Silvercrest Global Opportunities Fund, as it has been liquidated and is no longer a going concern;
- Remove references to Silvercrest Market Neutral Fund, as it has been liquidated and is no longer a going concern;
- Update information regarding Bridge Builder Small/Mid Cap Value Fund; and
- Remove reference to the firm’s management of the Vision Fund, as Silvercrest no longer serves as advisor to that fund.

Amending Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management to:

- Remove references to Silvercrest Global Opportunities Fund, as it has been liquidated and is no longer a going concern; and
- Remove references to Silvercrest Market Neutral Fund, as it has been liquidated and is no longer a going concern.

Amending Item 8 - *Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss* to:

- Update information regarding several investment strategies managed by Silvercrest, remove reference to the Core Government/Credit strategy, and add information about the U.S. Focused Innovation and Concentrated Global Value Opportunity strategies; and
- Remove references to Silvercrest Global Opportunities Fund, Silvercrest Market Neutral Fund, and Vision Fund.

Though those are the only changes since the last version, if you received that version, we recommend that you read this document in its entirety.

If you would like another copy of this brochure, please download it from the SEC’s website as indicated above or send an electronic mail request to adv@silvercrestgroup.com.

ITEM 3 - TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item 1 – Cover Page.....	page 1
Item 2 – Material Changes.	page 2
Item 3 – Table of Contents.	page 3
Item 4 – Advisory Business	page 4
Item 5 – Fees and Compensation	page 6
Item 6 – Performance Based Fees and Side by Side Management	page 26
Item 7 – Types of Clients	page 35
Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss	page 36
Item 9 – Disciplinary Information	page 120
Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities And Affiliations.....	page 121
Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation, or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	page 123
Item 12 – Brokerage Practices	page 125
Item 13 – Review of Accounts	page 129
Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation	page 130
Item 15 – Custody	page 131
Item 16 – Investment Discretion	page 132
Item 17 – Voting Client Securities	page 133
Item 18 – Financial Information	page 137

ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

The Firm

Silvercrest Asset Management Group LLC (“Silvercrest”) provides asset management and family office services to families and select institutional investors.

Silvercrest's family office, advisory and investment capabilities are available to clients interested in investing substantial assets. As of December 31, 2025, Silvercrest managed \$28.3 billion for a clientele comprised primarily of families, as well as endowments, foundations and other institutional investors. Of the \$28.3 billion, Silvercrest has been granted discretionary authority over \$23.8 billion. In accordance with its fiduciary duty as to some of those \$23.8 billion of assets, Silvercrest may recommend to clients that they invest in one or more private funds managed on a discretionary basis by one or more third parties. As to the remaining \$4.5 billion of assets, Silvercrest provides non-discretionary advice, reporting services or has another role in managing them. Silvercrest also provides reporting, tax, and family office services to its clients with respect to another \$8.6 billion of assets. Those assets are no longer classified as non-discretionary assets under management as that term is used on Form ADV Part 1.

To the extent Clients' assets are held in separately managed accounts, they are generally managed on a fully discretionary basis where Silvercrest makes all decisions as to which securities are bought or sold and/or the total amount bought or sold. Silvercrest tailors its advisory services to the individual needs of its clients. Silvercrest's portfolio managers apply specific objectives and guidelines for each client portfolio which they are responsible for managing. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain types of securities. If a client wishes to limit the portfolio manager's discretion in any way, the limitation will be contained in the client's investment objectives and guidelines.

Silvercrest's investment capabilities include equity management, fixed-income management, outsourced investments and alternative investments. Silvercrest acts as advisor to certain of the alternative investment products, which includes a private fund and funds of funds. Silvercrest also serves as sub-advisor to one or more funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and certain non-U.S. investment vehicles.

Silvercrest also provides institutional investors with independent, investment-driven risk analytics, due diligence and custom portfolio advisory support. Risk advisory services are based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses, including Value at Risk (“VaR”), stress testing, Monte Carlo simulation and most common risk metrics. Due diligence services comprise best practices for review of operational and investment diligence. Finally, Silvercrest provides outsourced chief investment officer services to institutions. Silvercrest charges a fee to institutions that become clients of this business unit for: (i) managing their overall investment strategy and making recommendations to those clients with respect to their allocations to third party asset managers; and (ii) providing portfolio reporting and ongoing due diligence services.

Silvercrest was established in 2001. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Silvercrest L.P. The general partner of Silvercrest L.P. is Silvercrest Asset Management Group Inc., which is a publicly-traded C

corporation (NASDAQ symbol SAMG). Class A Common Shares of SAMG are owned by the investing public, Class B Common Shares are owned by employees of Silvercrest.

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

I. Separately Managed Accounts

A. Silvercrest's Basic Annual Fee Schedule for management of individual clients' assets in separately managed accounts is as follows:

- For managed balanced portfolios:
 - 1% on the first \$10 million
 - .60% on the balance
- For managed fixed income only portfolios:
 - .40% on the first \$10 million
 - .30% on the balance
- For managed cash only portfolios:
 - .20%
- For the Silvercrest Municipal Value strategy:
 - .65%

Fee Schedules for Institutional Clients are as follows:

- For managed small cap, small-mid (SMID) cap, and emerging market equity portfolios:
 - 1% on the first \$20 million
 - .90% on the next \$30 million
 - .80% on the next \$50 million
 - .70% on the balance
- For managed large and multi cap equity portfolios:
 - .75% on the first \$20 million
 - .60% on the next \$30 million
 - .50% on the next \$50 million
 - .35% on the balance
- For outsourced chief investment officer portfolios:
 - .40% on the first \$50 million
 - .32% on the next \$50 million
 - .24% on the balance

Most clients' fees are charged quarterly in advance, although a number of clients pay in arrears. Fees are negotiable for larger amounts and under special circumstances. Silvercrest's standard discretionary investment management agreement may be terminated at any time by either party in accordance with the notice provisions set forth therein.

Clients that terminate their relationship with Silvercrest will be refunded any pre-paid unearned fees prorated from the date of termination. At the end of each quarter, clients who paid in advance for that quarter will (i) receive a pro-rata credit if they made a net withdrawal of assets that exceeded 10% of the total value of their account as of the close of the prior quarter, or (ii) pay an additional pro-rata amount if they made a net contribution of assets that exceeded 10% of the value of their account as of the close of the prior quarter.

B. Other Fees and Expenses Associated with Separately Managed Accounts

Each client's arrangement with its respective custodian is made between that client and his or her custodian. Clients will pay brokerage commissions to the broker-dealers that execute transactions for client accounts. Silvercrest is not itself and is not affiliated with a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Further discussion of charges associated with broker-dealers is included in *Item 12 - Brokerage Practices*. To the extent client assets are invested in money market mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, or other registered investment companies for which Silvercrest is not the sub-advisor, the client will bear its *pro rata* share of the investment management fee and other fees of the fund, which are in addition to the investment management fee paid to Silvercrest.

II. Other Services

Silvercrest provides clients with several services not involving the management of securities. These include family office services such as bill paying, personal accounting, tax planning and preparation, financial planning, consolidated reporting, and other similar services. The fees for these services are agreed upon in advance and depend upon the actual services requested.

III. Third-Party Managers

In allocating its clients' assets among the firm's portfolio strategies and other investments, Silvercrest understands its fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of clients, investing assets in a manner that is suitable for each client based on the information given to it. Where it deems appropriate, Silvercrest may recommend to clients that their assets be managed by third party, unaffiliated money managers. These include direct investments in hedge funds and discretionary management of separate client accounts. Any such investments are made on a non-discretionary basis.

The fees paid by clients in these instances depend on the third-party manager, but generally fall into one of three structures:

- Managers of private partnerships (funds) or separately managed accounts with which Silvercrest has a written agreement by which the fund manager agrees to charge its standard management fee (as well as any incentive fee), but reimburse Silvercrest for its fee for those assets, since Silvercrest waives its fee as to the assets invested in the fund by the client.

- Managers of private partnerships (funds), separately managed accounts, or registered investment companies (mutual funds) that may or may not charge the client a reduced management fee (as well as any incentive fee). In these cases, the client will pay the fund manager's fee and incentive fee, and may also pay Silvercrest's fee for management of the same assets.
- Managers of private partnerships (funds), separately managed accounts, or registered investment companies (mutual funds) that do not charge the client a reduced management fee (or reduced incentive fee). In these cases, the client will pay the fund manager's fee and incentive fee, and may also pay Silvercrest's fee for management of the same assets, although the fee will generally be greatly reduced vis a vis Silvercrest's discretionary investment management fee.

The fee structure for clients of the firm's outsourced chief investment officer services group differs from the above. The fee structure for that service will be based on a percentage of the assets under management by Silvercrest and will be subject to negotiation by the client.

The applicable fee structure is typically disclosed to the client in writing by Silvercrest at the outset of the investment or the relationship.

IV. Fund Advisory Services

A. Fees Detailed by Fund

Silvercrest serves as advisor to certain alternative investment products, which include private funds and funds of funds (the "Funds"). It also serves as sub-advisor to the Bridge Builder Small/Mid Cap Value Fund (BBVSX), a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Information regarding the fees, charges and expenses for each of the Funds are set forth below. Following the discussion of fees by Fund is a discussion of the various fees, expenses and other charges that are paid by all of the Funds.

1. Silvercrest Hedged Equity Fund, L.P. ("SHEF LP") and Silvercrest Hedged Equity Fund (International), Ltd. (together, "SHEF")

Pursuant to an agreement between SHEF LP, its general partner, and Silvercrest, Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of a management fee (the "SHEF Management Fee"). Silvercrest will receive a monthly SHEF Management Fee, calculated and payable in advance on the first business day of each month, equal to one-twelfth (1/12) of one and one half percent (1.5%) or, beginning on April 1, 2021, three-fourths of one percent (0.75%) of the Net Worth of each limited partner's capital account as of the first business day of each month.

The SHEF Management Fee will be payable in U.S. Dollars, normally within ten (10) days after the beginning of each month. The SHEF Management Fee will be calculated after taking into account all expenses and reductions of the relevant capital account(s) as a result of withdrawals, in each case as of the end of the prior month, and increases in the relevant capital account(s) as a result of subscriptions, in each case as of the beginning of such month. In addition, the SHEF Management Fee will be prorated for such reductions and/or increases during any month and for any month during

which Silvercrest does not serve as the investment manager of SHEF LP for the entire month. Accordingly, in the event of any such intra-month reduction or where Silvercrest does not serve as the investment manager of SHEF LP for the entire month, Silvercrest will refund a pro rata portion of the SHEF Management Fee for such month to the applicable limited partner, in each case without interest. Silvercrest may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce the SHEF Management Fee otherwise due with respect to any limited partner's investment.

The Net Worth of SHEF LP is equal to the estimated value of its total assets (substantially all of which will be comprised of its investments in underlying funds), minus the estimated sum of its total liabilities (including reserves for taxes), as of the pertinent valuation date, based on the net asset values reported to it by the underlying funds. The SHEF Management Fee is expected to be waived with respect to subscriptions by certain employees and/or affiliates of Silvercrest.

2. Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio S LLC ("SMAPS")

SMAPS is a Delaware limited liability company. SMAPS invests substantially all of its assets in the Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Master Fund, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Master Fund"). The Master Fund and SMAPS are collectively referred to as the "Fund".

(a) Fees

Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of a management fee (the "SMAPS Management Fee") and a performance allocation (the "SMAPS Performance Fee"), when applicable. A discussion of the performance allocation is set forth in *Item 6 - Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management*. A discussion of the SMAPS Management Fee is set forth below.

The SMAPS Management Fee will be payable by SMAPS, solely out of its assets, quarterly, in arrears, at an annual rate equal to .75% of the Net Assets of SMAPS on the last business day of the quarter. "Net Assets" for purposes of SMAPS is defined as the total assets of SMAPS less total liabilities of SMAPS. To the extent that members withdraw from SMAPS during a quarter, the SMAPS Management Fee attributable to such withdrawal will be payable by SMAPS at the time of such withdrawal. The SMAPS Management Fee is expected to be reduced with respect to subscriptions by certain employees and/or affiliates of Silvercrest. Further, Silvercrest may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce the SMAPS Management Fee otherwise due with respect to any member's investment.

(b) Expenses

The Master Fund generally pays all of the organizational and operating expenses of SMAPS (which expenses are, in turn, borne by SMAPS as a member of the Master Fund, on a pro rata basis). Organizational expenses include, but are not limited to, legal fees and accounting fees. Organizational expenses may, to the extent they are not material, be amortized for accounting purposes on a straight-line basis over five years with such amortization commencing on the first day of the fifth quarter following the initial closing date. If the organizational expenses have not been amortized, Silvercrest may, to the extent they are not material, allocate a portion of such expenses to investors who are admitted after the initial closing date. Operating Expenses include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions and other charges for transactions in

securities and other instruments, insurance costs, administration fees and expenses, custody fees and expenses, legal, tax and accounting fees and expenses, audit fees, consulting and recording fees and expenses and servicing fees. SMAPS bears its own SMAPS Management Fee and all extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, litigation fees and expenses.

Silvercrest is responsible for its expenses, including its general overhead, salaries, employee benefits and travel expenses of its employees and certain of its affiliates and will be reimbursed by SMAPS and the Master Fund for all non-investment advisory expenses it or its affiliates incur on behalf of SMAPS and the Master Fund.

(c) Administration Fee

Silvercrest or an affiliate of Silvercrest, will provide administrative support to SMAPS and will be paid by the Master Fund in exchange for such support. The Master Fund pays Silvercrest (or a person or entity designated by the Master Fund) an annual Administration fee (the “SMAPM Administration Fee”) in an amount equal to either (i) 0.08% of the net assets of the Master Fund or (ii) \$32,000, whichever is the greater. The SMAPM Administration Fee is paid promptly at the end of each calendar quarter and is calculated based on the net assets of the Master Fund as of the beginning of such quarter. If additional contributions are made to the Master Fund during the quarter, the SMAPM Administration Fee will be prorated and charged at the time of such contribution. The SMAPM Administration Fee is deducted in determining the net profit or net loss of the Master Fund. In the event the Master Fund is not in existence for the entire calendar quarter, the SMAPM Administration Fee for such quarter shall be prorated. Silvercrest, in its sole discretion, may waive or reduce the SMAPM Administration Fee to be paid by employees, affiliates or relatives of Silvercrest or trusts for the benefit of such persons.

3. Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio P LLC (“SMAPP” or the “Feeder Fund”)

(a) SMAPP Management Fee

SMAPP invests substantially all of its assets in the Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Master Fund LLC, another Delaware limited liability company (the “Master Fund”). The Master Fund and SMAPP are collectively referred to as the “Fund”. Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of a management fee (the “SMAPP Management Fee”). The SMAPP Management Fee will be payable by SMAPP, solely out of its assets, quarterly, in arrears, at an annual rate equal to 0.80% of the Feeder Fund’s Net Assets up to, and including, \$100,000,000, and at an annual rate equal to 0.75% of the Feeder Fund’s Net Assets above \$100,000,000. “Net Assets” for purposes of SMAPP is defined as the total assets of the Feeder Fund less total liabilities of the Feeder Fund. To the extent that members withdraw from the Feeder Fund during a quarter, the SMAPP Management Fee attributable to such withdrawals will be payable by the Feeder Fund at the time of such withdrawals. The SMAPP Management Fee is expected to be reduced with respect to subscriptions by certain employees and/or affiliates of Silvercrest. Further, Silvercrest may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce the SMAPP Management Fee otherwise due with respect to any member’s investment.

(b) Expenses

The Master Fund generally pays all of the organizational and operating expenses of SMAPP (which expenses are, in turn, borne by SMAPP as a member of the Master Fund, on a pro rata basis). Organizational expenses include, but are not limited to, legal fees and accounting fees. Organizational expenses may, to the extent they are not material, be amortized for accounting purposes on a straight-line basis over five years with such amortization commencing on the first day of the fifth quarter following the initial closing date. If the organizational expenses have not been amortized, Silvercrest may, to the extent they are not material, allocate a portion of such expenses to investors who are admitted after the initial closing date. Operating Expenses include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions and other charges for transactions in securities and other instruments, insurance costs, administration fees and expenses, custody fees and expenses, legal, tax and accounting fees and expenses, audit fees, consulting and recording fees and expenses and servicing fees. SMAPP bears its own SMAPP Management Fee and all extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, litigation fees and expenses.

Silvercrest is responsible for its expenses, including its general overhead, salaries, employee benefits and travel expenses of its employees and certain of its affiliates and will be reimbursed by SMAPP and the Master Fund for all non-investment advisory expenses it or its affiliates incur on behalf of SMAPP and the Master Fund.

(c) Administration Fee

Silvercrest or an affiliate of Silvercrest, will provide administrative support to SMAPP and will be paid by the Master Fund in exchange for such support. the Master Fund pays Silvercrest (or a person or entity designated by the Master Fund) an annual Administration fee (the “SMAPM Administration Fee”) in an amount equal to either (i) 0.08% of the net assets of the Master Fund or (ii) \$32,000, whichever is the greater. The SMAPM Administration Fee is paid promptly at the end of each calendar quarter and is calculated based on the net assets of the Master Fund as of the beginning of such quarter. If additional contributions are made to the Master Fund during the quarter, the SMAPM Administration Fee will be prorated and charged at the time of such contribution. The SMAPM Administration Fee is deducted in determining the net profit or net loss of the Master Fund. In the event the Master Fund is not in existence for the entire calendar quarter, the SMAPM Administration Fee for such quarter shall be prorated. Silvercrest, in its sole discretion, may waive or reduce the SMAPM Administration Fee to be paid by employees, affiliates or relatives of Silvercrest or trusts for the benefit of such persons.

4. Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio A LLC (“SMAPA”)

(a) SMAPA Management Fee

SMAPA is a Delaware limited liability company. SMAPA invests substantially all of its assets in the Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Master Fund, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Master Fund”). The Master Fund and SMAPA are collectively referred to as the “Fund”. Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of a management fee (the “SMAPA Management Fee”). For investors that became members of SMAPA prior to January 1, 2010, the SMAPA Management Fee will be payable by SMAPA, solely out of its assets, quarterly, in arrears, at an annual rate equal to 1.00% of SMAPA’s Net Assets attributable to such members on the last business day of the quarter. For the avoidance of doubt, the SMAPA Management

Fee applicable to such members will apply to any subscriptions made by such members on or after January 1, 2010.

For investors that became or become members of SMAPA after December 31, 2009, the SMAPA Management Fee will be payable by SMAPA, solely out of its assets, quarterly, in arrears, at an annual rate equal to 1.50% of SMAPA's Net Assets attributable to such members on the last business day of the quarter.

"Net Assets" for purposes of SMAPA is defined as the total assets of SMAPA less total liabilities of SMAPA. To the extent that members withdraw from SMAPA during a quarter the SMAPA Management Fee attributable to such withdrawals will be payable by SMAPA at the time of such withdrawals. The SMAPA Management Fee is expected to be reduced with respect to subscriptions by certain employees and/or affiliates of Silvercrest. Further, Silvercrest may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce the SMAPA Management Fee otherwise due with respect to any member's investment.

(b) Expenses

The Master Fund generally pays all of the organizational and operating expenses of SMAPA (which expenses are, in turn, borne by SMAPA as a member of the Master Fund, on a *pro rata* basis). Organizational expenses include, but are not limited to, legal fees and accounting fees. Organizational expenses may, to the extent they are not material, be amortized for accounting purposes on a straight-line basis over five years with such amortization commencing on the first day of the fifth quarter following the initial closing date. If the organizational expenses have not been amortized, Silvercrest may, to the extent they are not material, allocate a portion of such expenses to investors who are admitted after the initial closing date. Operating Expenses include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions and other charges for transactions in securities and other instruments, insurance costs, administration fees and expenses, custody fees and expenses, legal, tax and accounting fees and expenses, audit fees, consulting and recording fees and expenses and servicing fees. SMAPA bears its own SMAPA Management Fee and all extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, litigation fees and expenses.

Silvercrest is responsible for its expenses, including its general overhead, salaries, employee benefits and travel expenses of its employees and certain of its affiliates and will be reimbursed by SMAPA and the Master Fund for all non-investment advisory expenses it or its affiliates incur on behalf of SMAPA and the Master Fund.

Expenses specifically attributable to an investor, class or series of Interests (such as Investor-Related Taxes) will be charged solely to that investor or such class or series of Interests. "Investor-Related Taxes" means any tax withheld from the Feeder Fund or the Master Fund or paid over by the Feeder Fund or the Master Fund, in each case, directly or indirectly, with respect to or on behalf of a direct or indirect investor, and interest, penalties and/or any additional amounts with respect thereto, including, without limitation, (i) a tax that is determined based on the status, action or inaction (including the failure of a direct or indirect investor to provide information to eliminate or reduce withholding or other taxes) of a direct or indirect investor, or (ii) an "imputed underpayment" within the meaning of Section 6225 of the Code and any other similar tax, attributable to a direct or indirect investor, as determined by Silvercrest in

its discretion. For the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of determining the Management Fee with respect to any investor, any Investor-Related Taxes with respect to such investor will be deemed distributed to such investor.

(c) Administration Fee

Silvercrest or an affiliate of Silvercrest, will provide administrative support to SMAPA and will be paid by the Master Fund in exchange for such support. The Master Fund pays Silvercrest (or a person or entity designated by the Master Fund) an annual Administration fee (the “SMAPM Administration Fee”) in an amount equal to either (i) 0.08% of the net assets of the Master Fund or (ii) \$32,000, whichever is the greater. The SMAPM Administration Fee is paid promptly at the end of each calendar quarter and is calculated based on the net assets of the Master Fund as of the beginning of such quarter. If additional contributions are made to the Master Fund during the quarter, the SMAPM Administration Fee will be prorated and charged at the time of such contribution. The SMAPM Administration Fee is deducted in determining the net profit or net loss of the Master Fund. In the event the Master Fund is not in existence for the entire calendar quarter, the SMAPM Administration Fee for such quarter shall be prorated. Silvercrest, in its sole discretion, may waive or reduce the SMAPM Administration Fee to be paid by employees, affiliates or relatives of Silvercrest or trusts for the benefit of such persons.

5. Silvercrest Special Situations Fund LP (“SSSF”)

(a) The Basic Fee

Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of a management fee to be paid by SSSF (the “SSSF Management Fee”). A discussion of the SSSF Management Fee is set forth below.

SSSF pays Silvercrest a quarterly basic fee (the “Basic Fee”) computed, in advance, at an annual rate of 1.35% (i.e., 0.3375% per quarter) of the value of the limited partner’s capital account. The Basic Fee is paid to Silvercrest promptly after the first day of each quarter based on the value of the net assets of SSSF as of the first day of such quarter. In the event SSSF is not in existence for the entire quarter, the Basic Fee for such quarter will be prorated. If additional contributions are made to SSSF during the quarter, the Basic Fee will be prorated and charged at the time of such contribution.

(b) Expenses

Silvercrest Investors II LLC, the General Partner for SSSF, is authorized to incur and pay in the name and on behalf of SSSF all expenses which it deems necessary or advisable.

Except as provided below, the General Partner is responsible for and pays, or causes to be paid, certain overhead expenses including: overhead expenses of an ordinarily recurring nature such as rent, supplies, secretarial expenses, stationery, charges for furniture and fixtures, employee insurance (e.g., life, health or disability), payroll taxes and compensation of analysts.

All other expenses are borne by SSSF, including: the fees and costs incidental to the purchase and sale of interests in, and the fees and expenses of, any entity in which SSSF invests; legal, accounting, auditing, internal and external administrative and other professional expenses; directors and officers insurance and errors and omissions insurance obtained by the General Partner for the benefit of SSSF and the General Partner and/or Silvercrest; research expenses; investment expenses such as commissions, custodial fees, bank service fees and other reasonable expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of the assets of SSSF as shall be determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion. SSSF may bear a portion of the General Partner's and/or Silvercrest's administrative and overhead expenses, provided that such expenses allocated to that fund do not exceed 0.15% of the fund's assets in any fiscal year. The organizational expenses of SSSF have been completely amortized.

6. Silvercrest International Fund, L.P. ("SIF")

(a) The Basic SIF Fee

SIF pays Silvercrest a quarterly basic fee (the "Basic SIF Fee") computed, in advance, at an annual rate of 1.35% (i.e., 0.3375% per quarter) of the value of each limited partner's capital account in such Series. The Basic SIF Fee is paid to Silvercrest promptly after the first day of each quarter based on the value of the net assets of each Series as of the first day of such quarter. In the event that SIF is not in existence for the entire quarter, the Basic SIF Fee attributable to it for such quarter will be prorated. If additional contributions are made to SIF during the quarter, the Basic SIF Fee will be prorated and charged at the time of such contribution. The General Partner of SIF, Silvercrest Investors II LLC, may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce the Basic SIF Fee otherwise due with respect to any limited partner's capital account.

(b) Expenses

The General Partner is authorized to incur and pay in the name and on behalf of SIF all expenses which it deems necessary or advisable. Except as provided below, the General Partner is responsible for and pays, or causes to be paid, certain overhead expenses including: overhead expenses of an ordinarily recurring nature such as rent, supplies, secretarial expenses, stationery, charges for furniture and fixtures, employee insurance (e.g., life, health or disability), payroll taxes and compensation of analysts. All other expenses are borne by SIF to the extent such expenses are reasonably attributable to it, including: the fees and costs incidental to the purchase and sale of interests in, and the fees and expenses of, any entity in which SIF invests; legal, accounting, auditing, internal and external administrative and other professional expenses; directors and officers insurance and errors and omissions insurance obtained by the General Partner for the benefit of SIF, the General Partner and/or Silvercrest; research expenses; investment expenses such as commissions, custodial fees, bank service fees; and other reasonable expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of the assets of SIF as shall be determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion. SIF may bear a portion of the General Partner's and/or the administrative and overhead expenses of Silvercrest, provided that such expenses allocated to SIF do not exceed 0.15% of SIF's assets in any fiscal year.

7. Silvercrest Jefferson Fund, L.P. (“SJF”)

(a) The Basic Fee

SJF is a limited partnership in which investors will purchase Class A limited partnership units, thereby becoming Class A Limited Partners of SJF. SJF is a fund of funds, investing in underlying mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), separately managed accounts, hedge funds, private equity funds, real estate funds and venture capital funds (“Underlying Funds”). Silvercrest, as investment manager to SJF, will receive a quarterly management fee, calculated and payable in advance on the first Business Day of each quarter, equal to one-fourth of 0.75% percent of the net worth of each Class A Limited Partner’s capital account as of the first Business Day of such month attributable to the Class A Limited Partners) (the “SJF Class A Management Fee”). SJF may invest a portion of its assets in the interests of an Underlying Fund (including, without limitation, a private equity fund, real estate fund or venture capital fund) that Silvercrest determines is difficult to value and/or not readily marketable, or should be held until the resolution of a special event or circumstance, including, without limitation, interests in an Underlying Fund attributable to investments held by the Underlying Fund that the applicable Underlying Fund manager has placed in a separate special account of the Underlying Fund (each, a “Designated Investment”). Silvercrest may elect to place such Designated Investment in a separate special account of the Partnership (each, a “DI Account”). The net worth figure used to calculate SJF’s fee will also include the value of any DI Account(s).

The SJF Class A Management Fee will be payable in U.S. Dollars, normally within ten (10) days after the beginning of each quarter. The SJF Class A Management Fee will be calculated after taking into account all expenses and reductions of the relevant capital account(s) as a result of withdrawals, in each case as of the end of the prior quarter, and increases in the relevant capital account(s) as a result of subscriptions for Class A Interests, in each case as of the beginning of such quarter. In addition, the SJF Class A Management Fee will be prorated for such reductions and/or increases during any quarter and for any quarter during which Silvercrest does not serve as the investment manager of SJF for the entire quarter. Accordingly, in the event of any such intra-quarter reduction or where Silvercrest does not serve as the investment manager of SJF for the entire quarter, Silvercrest will refund a pro rata portion of the SJF Class A Management Fee for such quarter to the applicable Class A Limited Partner, in each case without interest. For the avoidance of doubt, any portion of the SJF Class A Management Fee attributable to a Designated Investment will be debited against the net worth of each capital account from which the amounts in the DI Account corresponding to such Designated Investment had been originally allocated. If, after giving effect to a withdrawal, a withdrawing Class A Limited Partner’s remaining balance in such Class A Limited Partner’s capital account is attributable to an interest in one or more DI Accounts but such Class A Limited Partner would otherwise have withdrawn from the Partnership the full value of such Class A Limited Partner’s Class A Interest, the general partner of SJF, which is Silvercrest Investors III LLC (“the GP”), in its sole and absolute discretion, may reserve or hold back from the withdrawal proceeds payable with respect to such withdrawal, such amount, as the GP, in consultation with Silvercrest, deems sufficient to cover the SJF Class A Management Fee expected to be payable over the life of each Designated Investment corresponding to such DI Account (with respect to each relevant Class A Limited Partner, the “Management Fee Reserve”). The Management Fee Reserve will earn interest at a rate equal to the average yield on SJF’s cash and cash equivalents for the period from the

applicable withdrawal date until the date the Management Fee Reserve is used. Generally, any unused portion of the Management Fee Reserve will be paid to the Class A Limited Partner upon a Realization Event (as defined below) with respect to the relevant Designated Investment. To the extent that the Management Fee Reserve and any interest thereon does not cover the SJF Class A Management Fee that is due in any year during the life of the DI Account, the Partnership will send a periodic statement to the relevant Class A Limited Partner providing for the payment of the SJF Class A Management Fee, which shall be due within fifteen (15) days of receiving such statement. If the full amount of the shortfall due and owing is not paid, the GP, in its sole and absolute discretion, may reduce the amount of any subsequent withdrawal proceeds paid to such Class A Limited Partner by an amount equal to the unpaid shortfall, together with interest accrued at a rate equal to the average yield on SJF's cash and cash equivalents plus three percent (3%).

In addition, if a Class A Limited Partner withdraws the full value of its capital account while a portion of the value of such Class A Limited Partner's capital account is attributable to an interest in a DI Account, the GP may establish a reserve from the withdrawal proceeds to pay for future expenses attributable to such DI Account.

A "Realization Event" occurs when: (i) the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment(s) (if any) become liquid (including, without limitation, when there is a public offering of the securities constituting the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment(s) (if any) that provides a reasonable value); (ii) the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment(s) (if any) are liquidated, sold or otherwise disposed of by SJF; or (iii) circumstances otherwise exist that, in the judgment of Silvercrest, conclusively establish a value for the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment (s) (if any) other than fair value or cost (including, without limitation, when additional securities substantially similar to the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment (s) (if any) have been issued by the issuer of such Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment (s) (if any)).

For the avoidance of doubt, the GP, in consultation with Silvercrest, may waive, reduce or rebate any SJF Class A Management Fee attributable to any Class A Interest, including, without limitation, any Class A Interest attributable to any employee, agent or affiliate of Silvercrest and/or the general partner. Silvercrest, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also pay a portion of the SJF Class A Management Fee to certain limited partners, affiliates and/or other third parties.

The GP shall have the authority to alter or change the manner and method of calculating and/or paying the management fee solely for the purpose of ease of administration, including, without limitation, in the event that SJF is restructured as a feeder fund in a master-feeder structure, charging such fee at the master fund level rather than the feeder fund level, provided that no such alteration or change in the method of calculation and/or payment, as applicable, shall in any way alter or affect the substantive rights of any limited partner, including, without limitation, the economic provisions and voting rights described herein, or otherwise affect their rights as limited partners.

(b) Expenses

The GP and Silvercrest shall pay, without reimbursement by SJF, all of their own ordinary administrative and overhead expenses, including, without limitation, all costs and expenses on account of rent, salaries, office equipment, computer equipment, supplies, wages, bonuses and other employee benefits (except to the extent paid using soft dollars within Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the SEC (the “Exchange Act”)). SJF has incurred and will incur SJF Organizational Expenses, SJF Investment Expenses and SJF Operating Expenses. The term “SJF Organizational Expenses” means the expenses incurred by SJF in connection with its organization and the initial offering of SJF limited partnership interests. The term “SJF Investment Expenses” means the expenses associated with the investment program of SJF, which includes, without limitation: (i) the fees and expenses charged by the investment managers of the Underlying Funds to SJF, which include, but are not limited to, brokerage expenses, administrative expenses, a percentage of assets under management, a percentage of profits, a fixed fee or a combination thereof; (ii) to the extent Silvercrest causes SJF to open separately managed accounts, SJF bears the expenses associated with the management of such accounts, including their administrative and transaction expenses and the management fees and incentive compensation charged by the Underlying Fund managers; and (iii) any fees and expenses incurred in connection with any credit facility established by SJF. The term “SJF Operating Expenses” means SJF’s operating expenses, including, without limitation, administrative expenses, custodial expenses, legal expenses, compliance and regulatory expenses, internal and external accounting expenses, audit and tax preparation expenses, interest, taxes, costs, all expenses incurred in connection with the offer and sale of SJF limited partnership interests, and all other expenses associated with the operation of SJF, including, without limitation, all extraordinary expenses (such as the cost of litigation or indemnification payments, if any). SJF will bear its own SJF Organizational Expenses, SJF Investment Expenses and SJF Operating Expenses, in addition to the SJF Class A Management Fee.

The GP will paid all of SJF’s SJF Organizational Expenses and was reimbursed by SJF for all such SJF Organizational Expenses. SJF amortized such SJF Organizational Expenses for accounting purposes over a period of sixty (60) months from the date SJF commenced operations.

Expenses specifically attributable to a single limited partner, group of limited partners or class of interests in SJF shall be charged solely to such limited partner, group of limited partners or limited partner interests, as applicable. In addition, expenses relating specifically to a DI Account will be charged only to capital accounts of those limited partners participating in such DI Account pro rata in accordance with their interests therein. The GP, in its sole and absolute discretion, may allocate ordinary and recurring expenses that are not materially increased by the existence of the corresponding DI Account pro rata among the limited partners and their corresponding capital account(s), excluding their interest in any DI Account.

SJF may use “soft dollars” generated through agency and certain riskless principal transactions to pay for certain products and services, to the extent such use falls within the safe harbor for the use of soft dollars provided under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Underlying fund managers may utilize “soft dollars” that fall outside of this safe harbor. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the GP shall have the authority to alter

or change the manner and method of calculating and/or paying the expenses solely for the purpose of ease of administration, including, without limitation, in the event that SJF is restructured as a feeder fund in a master-feeder structure, paying such expense at the master fund level rather than at the feeder fund level, provided that no such alteration or change in the method of calculation and payment shall in any way alter or affect the substantive rights of any limited partner, including, without limitation, the economic provisions and voting rights described herein, or otherwise affect their rights as limited partners.

8. Silvercrest Jefferson Fund, LTD and Silvercrest Jefferson Master Fund, L.P. (together, “SJMF”)

(a) The Basic Fee

Silvercrest Jefferson Fund, LTD (“SJFI”) is an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. SJFI invests all or substantially all of its assets in Silvercrest Jefferson Master Fund, L.P. (the “Master Fund”). The Master Fund is a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership. Investors do not directly purchase interests in the Master Fund. SJFI currently has one (1) Class of Shares available to investors: the Class A Shares. Purchasers of Class A Shares are referred to as “Class A Shareholders.”

The Master Fund will establish and maintain a separate capital account for SJFI. In addition, the Master Fund will establish and maintain a separate sub-capital account (each, a “Master Fund Sub-Capital Account”) corresponding to each series of Shares of the Company. The Master Fund will pay to Silvercrest, as investment manager, a quarterly management fee, calculated and payable in advance on the on the first Business Day of each quarter, equal to one-fourth of 0.75% percent of the net worth of each Master Fund Sub-Capital Account as of the first business day of such quarter (including, without limitation, the value of any Master Fund DI Account(s) attributable to the Class A Shares) (the “Class A Management Fee”). The Class A Management Fee will be payable in U.S. Dollars, normally within ten (10) days after the beginning of each quarter.

The Class A Management Fee will be calculated after taking into account all expenses and reductions of the relevant Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) as a result of redemptions of corresponding Class A Shares, in each case as of the end of the prior quarter, and increases in the relevant Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) as a result of subscriptions for Class A Shares, in each case as of the beginning of such quarter. In addition, the Class A Management Fee will be prorated for such reductions and/or increases during any quarter and for any quarter during which Silvercrest does not serve as the investment manager of the Master Fund for the entire quarter. Accordingly, in the event of any such intra-quarter reduction or where Silvercrest does not serve as the investment manager of the Master Fund for the entire quarter, Silvercrest will refund a pro rata portion of the Class A Management Fee for such quarter to the Master Fund for the ultimate benefit of the relevant Class A Shareholder(s), in each case without interest.

SJFI is also authorized to issue Class S Shares in connection with Master Fund DI Accounts. For the avoidance of doubt, any portion of the Class A Management Fee ultimately attributable to a Designated Investment will be debited against the net worth of each Master Fund Sub-Capital Account from which the amounts in the Master Fund DI Account corresponding to such

Designated Investment had been originally allocated, that is in turn attributable to the relevant series of Class S Shares and, therefore, to the series of Class A Shares which had been exchanged for such series of Class S Shares. If, after giving effect to a redemption at the Company level, a Class A Shareholder would continue to own Class S Shares of one or more series but no longer hold the Class A Shares which had been exchanged for such series of Class S Shares, the Board of Directors of SJFI (the “Board”), in its sole and absolute discretion, may reserve or hold back from the redemption proceeds payable with respect to such redemption, such amount as Silvercrest deems sufficient, in its sole and absolute discretion, to cover the Class A Management Fee expected to be payable over the life of each Designated Investment corresponding to such series of Class S Shares and the related Master Fund DI Account (with respect to each relevant Class A Shareholder, the “Management Fee Reserve”). SJFI will then pay the Management Fee Reserve to the Master Fund. The Management Fee Reserve will earn interest at a rate equal to the average yield on the Master Fund’s cash and cash equivalents for the period from the applicable redemption date until the date the Management Fee Reserve is used. Generally, any unused portion of the Management Fee Reserve will be paid to SJFI, with interest, for the ultimate benefit of the relevant Class A Shareholder upon a Realization Event with respect to the relevant Designated Investment. To the extent that the Management Fee Reserve and any interest thereon does not cover the Class A Management Fee that is due in any year during the life of a series of Class S Shares and the related Master Fund DI Account, the Master Fund will so notify SJFI and SJFI will in turn send a periodic statement to the relevant Class A Shareholder providing for the payment of the Class A Management Fee, which shall be due within fifteen (15) days of receiving such statement. If the full amount of the shortfall due and owing is not paid, the Board, in its sole and absolute discretion, may reduce the amount of any subsequent redemption proceeds paid with respect to such series of Class S Shares attributable to the relevant Class A Shareholder by an amount equal to the unpaid shortfall, together with interest accrued at a rate equal to the average yield on the Master Fund’s cash and cash equivalents plus three percent (3%). In addition, if a Class A Shareholder redeems all of its Class A Shares in a series while Class S Shares issued in respect of such series are outstanding, the Board may establish a reserve from the redemption proceeds to pay for future expenses attributable to such Master Fund DI Account and applicable series of Class S Shares.

For the avoidance of doubt, Silvercrest, in its sole and absolute discretion, may waive, reduce or rebate any management fee attributable to any Class or series of Shares held by or on behalf of any Shareholder and/or any interests in the Master Fund held by or on behalf of any other party, including, without limitation, any employee, agent or affiliate of Silvercrest. Silvercrest, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also pay a portion of the Class A Management Fee to certain shareholders, Master Fund partners, affiliates and/or other third parties. Silvercrest, the GP and/or the Board shall have the authority to alter or change the manner and method of calculating and/or paying the Class A Management Fee, including, without limitation, charging such fee at the SJFI level rather than at the Master Fund level, provided that no such alteration or change in the method of calculation and/or payment, as applicable, shall in any way alter or affect the substantive rights of any shareholder or any limited partner in the Master Fund, including, without limitation, the economic provisions and voting rights described herein, or otherwise affect their rights as shareholders or limited partners in the Master Fund.

(b) Expenses

Silvercrest and the GP shall pay, without reimbursement by SJFI and/or the Master Fund, as applicable, all of their own ordinary administrative and overhead expenses, including, without limitation, all costs and expenses on account of rent, salaries, office equipment, computer equipment, supplies, wages, bonuses and other employee benefits (except to the extent paid using soft dollars within Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the SEC (the “Exchange Act”). Each of SJFI and the Master Fund has incurred and will incur Organizational Expenses, Investment Expenses and Operating Expenses. The term “Organizational Expenses” means the expenses incurred by SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, in connection with its organization and the initial offering of Shares. The term “Investment Expenses” means the expenses associated with the investment program of SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, which includes, without limitation: (i) the fees and expenses charged by underlying fund managers to the Master Fund, which include, but are not limited to, brokerage expenses, administrative expenses, a percentage of assets under management, a percentage of profits, a fixed fee or a combination thereof; (ii) to the extent Silvercrest causes the Master Fund to open separately managed accounts, the Master Fund bears the expenses associated with the management of such accounts, including their administrative and transaction expenses and the management fees and incentive compensation charged by the underlying fund managers; and (iii) any fees and expenses incurred in connection with any credit facility established by SJFI and/or the Master Fund, as applicable. The term “Operating Expenses” means the operating expenses of SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, including, without limitation, administrative expenses, custodial expenses, legal expenses, compliance and regulatory expenses, internal and external accounting expenses, audit and tax preparation expenses, interest, taxes, costs, all expenses incurred in connection with the offer and sale of Shares, and all other expenses associated with the operation of SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, including, without limitation, all extraordinary expenses (such as the cost of litigation or indemnification payments, if any). SJFI will bear its own and its pro rata share of the Master Fund’s Organizational Expenses, Investment Expenses and Operating Expenses, in addition to the Class A Management Fee.

Silvercrest will initially pay all of SJFI’s Organizational Expense, and the GP will initially pay all of the Master Fund’s Organizational Expenses. Silvercrest will be reimbursed by SJFI, and the GP will be reimbursed by the Master Fund, for all such Organizational Expenses. Each of SJFI and the Master Fund may amortize such Organizational Expenses, as applicable, for accounting purposes over a period of sixty (60) months from the date SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, commences operations, or such other period of time as determined by the Board, in consultation with Silvercrest, or the GP, as applicable. The Board, Silvercrest and the GP, believe that amortizing such Organizational Expenses, as applicable, is in conformance with industry standards and is more equitable than expensing the entire amount during the first year of operations, as is required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Accordingly, the auditor’s opinion on SJFI’s or the Master Fund’s, as applicable, financial statements may contain a qualification to reflect this treatment. In such instances, SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, may decide to: (i) avoid the qualification by recognizing the unamortized expenses; (ii) make GAAP conforming changes for financial reporting purposes, but amortize expenses for purposes of calculating SJFI’s Net Asset Value or the Master Fund’s net worth, as applicable; or (iii) allow the auditor’s opinion on SJFI’s or the Master Fund’s, as

applicable, financial statements to contain such a qualification. There will be a divergence between SJFI's Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value reported in SJFI's financial statements, or between the Master Fund's net worth and the net worth reported in the Master Fund's financial statements, as applicable, in any fiscal year where, pursuant to clause (ii), GAAP conforming changes are made only to SJFI's or the Master Fund's, as applicable, financial statements for financial reporting purposes.

If a Class A Shareholder redeems Class A Shares or a limited partner of the Master Fund makes a withdrawal or otherwise reduces its capital account, as applicable, prior to the end of the sixty (60) month period during which SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, may amortize expenses, SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, may, but is not required to, accelerate a proportionate share of the unamortized expenses based upon the value being redeemed or withdrawn, as applicable, and reduce redemption or withdrawal proceeds, as applicable, by the amount of such accelerated expenses. In addition, in the event that SJFI or the Master Fund, as applicable, is wound up before such expenses are fully amortized, the unamortized portion of such expenses will be accelerated and debited against SJFI's or the Master Fund's, as applicable, assets at such time. Expenses specifically attributable to a single Shareholder, group of Shareholders or Class of Shares in SJFI, or single limited partner, group of limited partners or class of interests in the Master Fund, shall be charged solely to such Shareholder, group of Shareholders or Shares, or limited partner, group of limited partners or interests, as applicable. In addition, expenses relating specifically to a series of Class S Shares will be charged only to Shares of those Shareholders participating in such series of Class S Shares pro rata in accordance with their interests therein. The Board, in its sole and absolute discretion, may allocate ordinary and recurring expenses that are not materially increased by the existence of any series of Class S Shares or the corresponding Master Fund DI Account pro rata among the Shareholders and the corresponding Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s), excluding their interest in any series of Class S Shares and any corresponding Master Fund DI Account. The Master Fund may use "soft dollars" generated through agency and certain riskless principal transactions to pay for certain products and services, to the extent such use falls within the safe harbor for the use of soft dollars provided under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. Underlying Fund Managers may utilize "soft dollars" that fall outside of this safe harbor.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Silvercrest shall have the authority to alter or change the manner and method of calculating and/or paying SJFI's pro rata portion of the Master Fund's expenses solely for the purpose of ease of administration, including, without limitation, paying such expenses at the SJFI level rather than at the Master Fund level, provided that no such alteration or change in the method of calculation and charging shall in any way alter or affect the substantive rights of any Shareholder herein or investor in the Master Fund, including, without limitation, the economic provisions and voting rights described herein, or otherwise affect their rights as Shareholders or investors in the Master Fund, as applicable.

9. Bridge Builder Small/Mid Cap Value Fund (the "Bridge Builder Fund")

(a) The Management Fee

As the investment adviser to the Funds, Olive Street Investment Advisers LLC (“Olive Street”) is paid an annual management fee based on the average daily net assets of the Bridge Builder Fund. Out of its fee, Olive Street pays Silvercrest. For its advisory services, Olive Street is entitled to receive its management fee from the Funds at an annual rate of 0.64% based on the average daily net assets. However, Olive Street has contractually agreed, until at least October 28, 2026, to waive its management fees to the extent management fees to be paid to Olive Street exceed the management fees the Bridge Builder Fund is required to pay the Fund’s Sub-advisers. This contractual agreement may only be changed or eliminated before October 28, 2026 with the approval of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). Such waivers are not subject to reimbursement by the Bridge Builder Fund.

(b) Expenses

The following information is accurate as of October 27, 2025. Please refer to the prospectus for current information.

ANNUAL BRIDGE BUILDER FUNDS OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that investors pay each year as a percentage of the value of their investment)

Management Fees (1).....	0.64%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)(2).....	0.02%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (3).....	0.67%
Less Waivers (1).....	<u>(0.29)%</u>
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.36%

(1) Olive Street has contractually agreed, until at least October 28, 2026, to waive its management fees to the extent management fees to be paid to Olive Street exceed the management fees Olive Street is required to pay the Fund’s Sub-advisers. This contractual agreement may only be changed or eliminated before October 28, 2026 with the approval of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). Such waivers are not subject to reimbursement by the Fund.

(2) AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds.

(3) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude AFFE.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help investors compare the cost of investing in the Bridge Builder Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This example assumes that an investor invested \$10,000 in the Bridge Builder Fund for the time periods indicated and then the investor redeemed all of its shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the average annual return for the investment was 5%, operating expenses remained the same (taking into account Olive Street’s agreement to waive management fees until October 28, 2026). Although actual costs may be higher or lower, based on the above assumptions, the investor’s costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
<u>\$39</u>	<u>\$18544\$807</u>		

Portfolio Turnover

The Bridge Builder Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Bridge Builder Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, above, affect the Bridge Builder Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Bridge Builder Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 58% of the average value of its portfolio.

10. The Silvercrest Insurance Series, a series of Taylor Insurance Series LP (“SIS”)

Taylor Investment Advisors LP (“Taylor”), or an affiliate, will receive a management fee (the “Management Fee”) in consideration of the investment management and administrative services provided by Taylor and Talson Capital Management LP (“Tolson”) with respect to the interests of the limited partners in SIS (each, an “Interest”), and the assumption by Taylor of various overhead and operating expenses. The Management Fee will be calculated separately for each limited partner, based upon the net asset value of the SIS assets attributable to the limited partner’s capital account in SIS (“Capital Account”) at the opening of business on the first day of each calendar month (after giving effect to any capital contributions by the limited partner). The Management Fee will be payable by SIS in advance on the first business day of each calendar month. The Management Fee will be calculated at a rate of 0.50% per annum. Taylor will pay Silvercrest Asset Management Group LLC for its services out of the Management Fee. There will be no separate management fee payable to Silvercrest Asset Management Group LLC.

11. Silvercrest International Small Cap Value LP (“SISCV”)

Silvercrest will be paid a quarterly fee calculated at a rate equal to 0.125% (i.e., 0.50% per annum) of the value of each founders’ capital account, as defined in the fund’s prospectus, and 0.15% (i.e., 0.60% per annum) of the value of each limited partner’s standard capital account, also as defined therein (collectively, the “Management Fee”). The Management Fee will be paid quarterly in advance, based on the value of each limited partner’s capital account as of the first business day of each quarter. The Management Fee will be adjusted for contributions and withdrawals made during a quarter. The General Partner, Silvercrest Investors IV LLC, may, in its sole discretion, modify the Management Fee for limited partners that are members, principals, employees or affiliates of the General Partner or Silvercrest, relatives of such persons and for certain large or strategic investors.

B. Additional Charges, Expenses and Commissions Paid By All Funds

1. Advisory Fees

Those of the Funds that are funds of funds make investments in third party funds ("Sub-Funds") that are themselves managed by fund managers (the "Sub-Fund Managers") who charge their own fees. These include SHEF, SIF, and SSSF (the "Funds of Funds"). Each of the Funds of Funds is responsible for its pro rata share of fees payable to the Sub-Fund Managers or, if the Fund of Funds invests through an intermediary entity or entities, fees to the investment advisors thereof (collectively, the "Advisory Fees"). The Advisory Fees will vary, but they will typically consist of a management (asset-based) fee and an incentive fee. Management fees typically range between 1% and 2% of a Sub-Fund's net asset value per year and incentive fees typically range between 20% and 30% of the Sub-Fund's net new profits. Generally, incentive fees with respect to a specific Sub-Fund will be charged on a "high water mark" basis, so that trading losses will be carried forward and will be recouped before an incentive fee can be earned. Because incentive fees will be based on each Sub-Fund's performance, the Fund of Funds itself may in effect pay incentive fees during periods when it is not profitable on an overall basis (for example, if the losses of the unprofitable Sub-Funds together with the Fund of Fund's expenses exceed the profits of the profitable Sub-Funds).

2. Operating Expenses

Each Fund, solely out of its assets, pays all of its operating expenses. Operating Expenses include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions and other charges for transactions in securities and other instruments, certain due diligence expenses relating to investments in Sub-Funds, insurance costs, administration fees and expenses, custody fees and expenses, legal, tax and accounting fees and expenses, audit fees, administrator fees, trustee fees, consulting and recording fees and expenses and servicing fees ("Operating Expenses"). The Fund also bears its own Management Fees and Performance Allocations (discussed in *Item 6 - Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management*) and all extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, litigation fees and expenses.

Silvercrest is responsible for its expenses, including its general overhead, salaries, employee benefits and travel expenses of its employees and certain of its affiliates and will be reimbursed by each Fund, solely out of the applicable Fund's assets, for all non-investment advisory expenses (i.e. out-of-pocket expenses) it or certain of its affiliates incur on behalf of that Fund.

3. Sales Commission

Currently no Fund pays a sales commission in connection with the sale of units thereof. If, however, placement agents are retained by a Fund, Silvercrest may, in its sole discretion, pay such placement agents out of its own funds or directly charge investors directly.

C. Additional Conflicts Created by Fees and Expenses of All of the Funds

Conflicts of interest exist in the structure and operation of each Fund's business, including conflicts resulting from their fee structures. Further discussion of the conflicts and risks associated with the Funds is set forth in *Item 6 - Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management*, *Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*.

Funds with performance-based fees are subject to a “layering” of asset-based and performance-based allocations, fees and expenses. They are directly subject to the management fees, the performance fees and expenses.

The Fund of Funds are also indirectly subject, through their investments with the underlying funds, to both asset-based and performance-based fees or allocations charged by them, as well as the ongoing expenses of those underlying managers. The asset-based fees of the underlying managers generally are expected to range from 1% to 3%, and the performance-based allocations or fees of the underlying funds generally are expected to range from 10% to 30% of net income or capital appreciation.

Such fees and expenses, in the aggregate, will exceed the fees and expenses that would typically be incurred by an investor making a direct investment in one of the underlying managers.

In addition, one or more of the Funds of Funds may, from time to time, enter into arrangements with underlying investment managers that provide for the investment manager to be compensated, in whole or in part, based on the appreciation in value (including unrealized appreciation) of the account during specific measuring periods. Moreover, in certain infrequent cases, those investment managers may be paid a fee based on appreciation during the specific measuring period, without taking into account losses occurring in prior measuring periods, although Silvercrest anticipates that most, if not all, investment managers who charge such fees will take into account prior losses.

Finally, the fees which Silvercrest is entitled to receive as investment advisor have not been set by "arm's length" negotiations and may be higher than the fees which another investment advisor might charge. Silvercrest, however, believes such fees are justified in light of the structure of each Fund, the investment program and the investor base.

ITEM 6 – PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

I. Separately Managed Accounts

Silvercrest generally does not charge performance-based fees to its client accounts. Silvercrest has accommodated one institutional client's request to pay a negotiated performance fee.

If Silvercrest recommends that a client invest in a fund managed by a third party, then that client may pay performance fees to the third-party manager. Depending on the manager, Silvercrest may receive, as compensation, a percentage of the total compensation, including those performance fees, paid by its clients to those third-party managers. In that event, the compensation arrangement will be separately disclosed in writing to the investing client.

II. Fund Advisory Services

A. Fees Detailed by Fund

Silvercrest acts as advisor to the Funds. Information regarding the management fees, charges and expenses for each of the Funds is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*, above. Below is a discussion, by Fund, of performance-based fees paid by the Funds.

1. SHEF

In connection with its role as advisor to SHEF, Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of the SHEF Management Fee. A discussion of the SHEF Management Fee is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*.

2. Muni Funds' Performance Fee

In connection with its management of the Muni Funds, including Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio A, LLC, Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio P, LLC, Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio S, LLC, and the Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Master Fund, LLC, Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of the SMAPA Management Fee, the SMAPP Management Fee, and the SMAPS Management Fee. It is also entitled to compensation in the form of the SMAPS Performance Fee, when applicable. A discussion of the SMAPA Management Fee, the SMAPP Management Fee, and the SMAPS Management Fee is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*. A discussion of the SMAPS Performance Fee is set forth below.

Silvercrest Investors LLC, an affiliate of Silvercrest, as the special member of the Fund (the "Special Member"), will receive the SMAPS Performance Fee. Immediately after any allocation of net profit or net loss to the members, as of the last business day of a calendar year, upon any interim full or partial withdrawal of capital by a member, upon any distribution of capital to a member and upon liquidation of SMAPS, there will be reallocated to the capital account of the Special Member and debited from the capital accounts of the other members (other than Silvercrest) an amount equal to the SMAPS Performance Fee, if any, applicable to such members. The SMAPS Performance Fee will be an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the

amount, if any, by which (i) the net profit, if any, allocable to a member's capital account since the later of commencement of SMAPS's operations or the last date as of which a SMAPS Performance Fee was made with respect to such member's capital account (after payment of the SMAPS Management Fee but before the SMAPS Performance Fee) exceeds (ii) the positive balance, if any, in such member's SMAPS Loss Carryforward Account (as defined below), provided, however, that net profit for such calendar year (or such shorter period) exceeds a non-cumulative threshold return (or hurdle rate) of 5% per annum. The SMAPS Performance Fee will be calculated separately for each member.

For purposes of calculating the SMAPS Performance Fee for each member, SMAPS will establish for each member a memorandum account which will be designated an "SMAPS Loss Carryforward Account." Each SMAPS Loss Carryforward Account will have an initial balance of zero and will be adjusted as follows: as of the last day of each fiscal period (as defined herein) the balance of such member's SMAPS Performance Fee Loss Carryforward Account will be increased by an amount equal to the net loss, if any, allocated to such member's capital account with respect to such period and will be decreased (but not below zero) by an amount equal to the net profit, if any, initially allocated to such member's capital account with respect to such period. The SMAPS Loss Carryforward Account of any member making a partial withdrawal or receiving a distribution from its capital account will be further adjusted as of the date such withdrawal or distribution is effective by decreasing any positive balance of such SMAPS Loss Carryforward Account (but not below zero) by an amount determined by multiplying (i) such positive balance by (ii) a fraction, of which the numerator is equal to the amount withdrawn or distributed and the denominator is equal to the balance of such member's capital account immediately before giving effect to such withdrawal or distribution.

The Special Member may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce its SMAPS Performance Fee as to any member, and may otherwise vary the terms of the SMAPS Performance Fee as to a member by agreement with such member. The SMAPS Performance Fee is expected to be waived with respect to subscriptions by certain employees and/or affiliates of Silvercrest.

3. SJF

Silvercrest is entitled to compensation in the form of the SJF Class A Management Fee and the SJF Class A Performance Allocation, when applicable. A discussion of the SJF Class A Management Fee is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*. A discussion of the SJF Class A Performance Allocation is set forth below.

Subject to the Loss Carryover (as defined below), as of the end of each fiscal year, increases in the net worth of SJF allocated during such fiscal year to a capital account attributable to a Class A Limited Partner will be reallocated so that the General Partner of SJF, Silvercrest Investors III LLC (the "GP"), shall receive an allocation (the "SJF Class A Performance Allocation") equal to ten percent (10%) of the aggregate increases in the net worth allocated to such capital account. No SJF Class A Performance Allocation shall be paid with respect to a DI Account until a Realization Event occurs with respect to such DI Account. If there is a reduction of a capital account as a result of a withdrawal prior to the end of a fiscal year, the GP shall receive a SJF

Class A Performance Allocation with respect to the increase in net worth allocated to such capital account in such fiscal year, subject to the Loss Carryover.

A separate SJF Class A Performance Allocation will be calculated with respect to all funds permitted to be invested by a Class A Limited Partner in the Partnership during a fiscal year (other than as of the first business day of such fiscal year) and with respect to all funds permitted to be withdrawn by a Class A Limited Partner from SJF during a fiscal year (other than as of the last business day of such fiscal year). For the avoidance of doubt, the SJF Class A Performance Allocation shall be in addition to the allocations to the GP based upon its capital account proportionate to the aggregate amount of the capital accounts of the Partnership. The GP may waive, reduce or rebate any performance allocation attributable to any limited partner, including, without limitation, any employee, agent or affiliate of Silvercrest and/or the GP. The GP, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also pay a portion of the SJF Class A Performance Allocation to certain limited partners, affiliates and/or other third parties.

The GP shall have the authority to alter or change the manner and method of calculating and/or making the performance allocation solely for the purpose of ease of administration, including, without limitation, in the event that SJF is restructured as a feeder fund in a master-feeder structure, charging such allocation at the master fund level rather than the feeder fund level, provided that no such alteration or change in the method of calculation and/or payment, as applicable, shall in any way alter or affect the substantive rights of any limited partner, including, without limitation, the economic provisions and voting rights described herein, or otherwise affect their rights as limited partners.

In any fiscal year during which a capital account attributable to a Class A Limited Partner is allocated a decrease in net worth, the amount of such decrease shall be allocated to an account at SJF. Such allocation of decreases is called the “Loss Carryover”. The Loss Carryover attributable to each capital account shall be (i) aggregated from fiscal year to fiscal year, and (ii) reduced (but not below zero) in subsequent fiscal year(s) by any increases in net worth allocated to such capital account. In any fiscal year during which a capital account is subject to a Loss Carryover, the GP shall not receive a SJF Class A Performance Allocation with respect to such capital account. A Class A Performance Allocation with respect to such capital account shall not be due for a subsequent year until increases in net worth allocated to such capital account have reduced such capital account’s Loss Carryover to zero. If at any time during which a capital account is subject to a Loss Carryover, there is a withdrawal by a Class A Limited Partner, the amount of such Loss Carryover shall be reduced by a percentage equal to one hundred (100) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the value of the amount to be withdrawn by such Class A Limited Partner and the denominator of which is the aggregate value of such Class A Limited Partner’s capital account immediately prior to the withdrawal.

SJF may invest a portion of its assets in the interests of an Underlying Fund (including, without limitation, a private equity fund, real estate fund or venture capital fund) that Silvercrest determines is difficult to value and/or not readily marketable, or should be held until the resolution of a special event or circumstance, including, without limitation, interests in an Underlying Fund attributable to investments held by the Underlying Fund that the applicable Underlying Fund manager has placed in a separate special account of the Underlying Fund (each,

a “Designated Investment”). Silvercrest may elect to place such Designated Investment in a separate special account of the Partnership. That separate special account is called a “DI Account.” When a DI Account is created in connection with a Designated Investment or a follow-up investment, any net capital appreciation or net capital depreciation allocated to capital account(s) corresponding to the DI Account will generally be taken into account in determining the SJF Class A Performance Allocation with respect to the relevant capital account(s) and whether there is an addition to each related Loss Carryover. In the case of a Designated Investment or follow-up investment that is allocated to a separate DI Account, the initial value of such DI Account shall be the value of such Designated Investment or follow-up investment, as applicable, as determined by Silvercrest. In the case of a follow-up investment that is allocated to an existing DI Account, the initial value allocated to such DI Account in connection with such follow-up investment shall be the value of such follow-up investment, as determined by Silvercrest. The Loss Carryover attributable to each relevant capital account from which such DI Account is created, if any, will be proportionately reduced by the amount allocated from such capital account to such DI Account. Upon the occurrence of a Realization Event, such reduction in the Loss Carryover (if any) shall be reversed (and will increase the Loss Carryover, if any) and any net capital appreciation or net capital depreciation in such DI Account will be allocated to the corresponding capital account(s) and taken into account in computing net capital appreciation or depreciation (or, in the event of a Realization Event with respect to a portion of such DI Account, the Loss Carryover reduction on the allocation to the DI Account will be reversed proportionately with the portion of such DI Account that is realized).

A “Realization Event” occurs when: (i) the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment(s) (if any) become liquid (including, without limitation, when there is a public offering of the securities constituting the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment(s) (if any) that provides a reasonable value); (ii) the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment(s) (if any) are liquidated, sold or otherwise disposed of by SJF; or (iii) circumstances otherwise exist that, in the judgment of Silvercrest, conclusively establish a value for the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment (s) (if any) other than fair value or cost (including, without limitation, when additional securities substantially similar to the Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment (s) (if any) have been issued by the issuer of such Designated Investment and/or related follow-up investment (s) (if any)).

If, after giving effect to a withdrawal, a withdrawing Class A Limited Partner’s remaining balance in such Class A Limited Partner’s capital account is attributable to an interest in one or more DI Accounts but would otherwise have withdrawn from SJF the full value of such Class A Limited Partner’s Class A interest, upon the occurrence of a Realization Event with respect to any such DI Account, any net capital appreciation and net capital depreciation resulting therefrom will be allocated to such Class A Limited Partner’s relevant corresponding capital account and paid out in withdrawal of such DI Account (after the payment of fees, expenses and allocations, which are also detailed herein). The Loss Carryover attributable to each Class A Limited Partner’s relevant corresponding capital account will be reduced as a result of such withdrawal. However, until a Realization Event with respect to such DI Account has occurred, the Loss Carryover attributable to such capital account will be zero. Upon such Realization Event, the Loss Carryover attributable to such capital account will be increased by a corresponding reversal of the original reduction thereof on the participation by such capital

account in the relevant DI Account and the GP will receive no SJF Class A Performance Allocation with respect to such capital account until the newly increased Loss Carryover is recovered in full. In such a case, the SJF Class A Performance Allocation therefore, will be calculated based on the net capital appreciation (or relevant portion thereof) on each DI Account in excess of the amounts used to recover the Loss Carryover allocated to such DI Account. Thus, reversed amounts from the Loss Carryover and realized losses on a DI Account from a Realization Event will not offset unrealized gains in other DI Accounts.

4. SJFI

As compensation for performing investment management services for SJFI, Silvercrest is paid the Class A Management Fee. Depending on the performance of Silvercrest Jefferson Master Fund, L.P. (the “Master Fund”), Silvercrest can also collect a performance fee as investment manager. A discussion of the SJF Class A Management Fee is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*. A discussion of the SJF Class A Performance Allocation is set forth below.

The Master Fund will establish and maintain a separate capital account for Silvercrest Jefferson Fund, LTD (“SJFI”). In addition, the Master Fund will establish and maintain a separate sub-capital account (each, a “Master Fund Sub-Capital Account”) corresponding to each series of Shares of the Company. Subject to the Loss Carryover (as defined below), as of the end of each fiscal year, increases in the Master Fund’s net worth allocated during such fiscal year to each Master Fund Sub-Capital Account corresponding to one or more series of Class A Shares will be reallocated so that Silvercrest Investors III, the General Partner of the Master Fund (the “GP”) shall receive an allocation (a “Class A Performance Allocation”) equal to ten percent (10%) of the aggregate increases in the Master Fund’s net worth allocated to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s). SJFI may invest a portion of its assets in the interests of an underlying fund (including, without limitation, a private equity fund, real estate fund or venture capital fund) that Silvercrest determines is difficult to value and/or not readily marketable, or should be held until the resolution of a special event or circumstance, including, without limitation, interests in an underlying fund attributable to investments held by the underlying fund that the applicable underlying fund manager has placed in a separate special account of the underlying fund (each, a “Designated Investment”). Silvercrest may elect to place such Designated Investment in a separate special account of the Partnership (each, a “Master Fund DI Account”). No Class A Performance Allocation shall be paid with respect to a Master Fund DI Account until a Realization Event (as defined below) occurs with respect to such Master Fund DI Account. If there is a reduction of a Master Fund Sub-Capital Account as a result of a corresponding redemption of Class A Shares prior to the end of a fiscal year, the GP shall receive a Class A Performance Allocation with respect to the increase in the Master Fund’s net worth allocated to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account in such fiscal year, subject to the Loss Carryover (as defined below). Class A Performance Allocations will be calculated with respect to all funds permitted to be invested by a Class A Shareholder in SJFI during a fiscal year (other than as of the first business day of such fiscal year) and with respect to all funds permitted to be redeemed by a Class A Shareholder from SJFI during a fiscal year (other than as of the last business day of such fiscal year).

The Class A Performance Allocation shall be in addition to the allocations to the GP based upon its capital account proportionate to the aggregate amount of the capital accounts of the Master

Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the GP may waive, reduce or rebate any performance allocation attributable to any Class or series of Shares held by or on behalf of any Shareholder and/or any interests in the Master Fund held by or on behalf of any party, including, without limitation, any employee, agent or affiliate of Silvercrest and/or the GP. The GP, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also pay a portion of the Class A Performance Allocation to certain Shareholders, Master Fund partners, affiliates and/or other third parties. The GP shall have the authority to alter or change the manner and method of calculating and/or making performance allocations solely for the purpose of ease of administration, including, without limitation, paying performance fees at the SJFI level rather than allocating performance allocations at the Master Fund level, provided that no such alteration or change in the method of calculation and/or payment, as applicable, shall in any way alter or affect the substantive rights of any Shareholder or any limited partner in the Master Fund, including, without limitation, the economic provisions and voting rights described herein, or otherwise affect their rights as Shareholders or limited partners in the Master Fund. Without limiting the foregoing, the Class A Shares, with respect to the fiscal year 2014, were subject to a performance fee, payable to Silvercrest by SJFI, in lieu of a Class A Performance Allocation at the Master Fund level, subject to the terms and conditions herein, mutatis mutandis. Thereafter, commencing with fiscal year 2015, the GP shall receive a Class A Performance Allocation (subject to, for the avoidance of doubt, the Loss Carryover, including, without limitation, any Loss Carryover in respect of fiscal year 2014) at the Master Fund level as described above (subject to the GP's authority to alter or change the same pursuant to the first sentence of this paragraph).

In any fiscal year during which a Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) is allocated a decrease in net worth, the amount of such decrease shall be allocated to an account at the Master Fund (such allocation of decreases, the "Loss Carryover"). The Loss Carryover attributable to each Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) shall be (i) aggregated from fiscal year to fiscal year, and (ii) reduced (but not below zero) in subsequent fiscal year(s) by any increases in the Master Fund's net worth allocated to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s).

In any fiscal year during which a Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) corresponding to one or more series of Class A Shares is subject to a Loss Carryover, the General Partner will not receive a Class A Performance Allocation with respect to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account. A Class A Performance Allocation with respect to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account will not be due for a subsequent year until increases in the Master Fund's net worth allocated to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) have reduced such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account's Loss Carryover to zero. If at any time during which a Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) is subject to a Loss Carryover, there is a redemption of related Class A Shares by a Class A Shareholder, the amount of such Loss Carryover shall be reduced by a percentage equal to one hundred multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the value of the Class A Shares to be redeemed by such Class A Shareholder and the denominator of which is the value of the Class A Shares of the applicable series held by such Class A Shareholder immediately prior to the redemption. When a Master Fund DI Account is created in connection with a Designated Investment or a Follow-Up Investment (as defined below), any net capital appreciation or net capital depreciation allocated to the Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) corresponding to the Master Fund DI Account will generally be taken into account in determining the Class A Performance Allocation with respect to the relevant Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) and whether there is an addition to each related Loss Carryover. In the case of a

Designated Investment or Follow-Up Investment that is allocated to a separate Master Fund DI Account, the initial value of such Master Fund DI Account shall be the value of such Designated Investment or Follow-Up Investment, as applicable, as determined by Silvercrest. In the case of a Follow-Up Investment that is allocated to an existing Master Fund DI Account, the initial value allocated to such Master Fund DI Account in connection with such Follow-Up Investment shall be the value of such Follow-Up Investment, as determined by Silvercrest. The Loss Carryover attributable to each relevant Master Fund Sub-Capital Account from which the Master Fund DI Account is created, if any, will be proportionately reduced by the amount allocated from such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account to such Master Fund DI Account. Upon the occurrence of a Realization Event, such reduction in the Loss Carryover (if any) shall be reversed (and will increase the Loss Carryover, if any) and any net capital appreciation or net capital depreciation in such Master Fund DI Account will be allocated to the corresponding Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) and taken into account in computing net capital appreciation or depreciation (or, in the event of a Realization Event with respect to a portion of such Master Fund DI Account, the Loss Carryover reduction on the allocation to the Master Fund DI Account will be reversed proportionately with the portion of such Master Fund DI Account that is realized). If, after giving effect to a redemption, a Class A Shareholder has redeemed all of its Class A Shares and retains only Class S Shares of one or more series, upon the occurrence of a Realization Event with respect to any Master Fund DI Account, any net capital appreciation and net capital depreciation resulting therefrom will be allocated to such Class A Shareholder's relevant corresponding Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) and paid out in redemption of the relevant series of Class S Shares attributable to such Master Fund DI Account (after the payment of fees, expenses and allocations as described in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*, Section IV Fund Advisory Services, A. Fees by Fund for SJFI under "Expenses"). The Loss Carryover attributable to each such Class A Shareholder's corresponding Master Fund Sub-Capital Account(s) will be reduced as a result of such redemption. However, until a Realization Event with respect to such Master Fund DI Account has occurred, the Loss Carryover attributable to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account will be zero. Upon such Realization Event, the Loss Carryover attributable to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account will be increased by a corresponding reversal of the original reduction thereof on the participation by such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account in the relevant Master Fund DI Account and the GP will receive no Class A Performance Allocation with respect to such Master Fund Sub-Capital Account until the newly increased Loss Carryover is recovered in full. In such a case, the Class A Performance Allocation will therefore be calculated based on the net capital appreciation (or relevant portion thereof) on each Master Fund DI Account in excess of the amounts used to recover the Loss Carryover allocated to such Master Fund DI Account. Thus, reversed amounts from the Loss Carryover and realized losses on a Master Fund DI Account from a Realization Event will not offset unrealized gains in other Master Fund DI Accounts.

5. Bridge Builder Small/Mid Cap Value Fund (the "Bridge Builder Fund")

As the investment adviser to the Bridge Builder Fund, Olive Street Investment Advisers, LLC is paid an annual management fee based on the average daily net assets of the Bridge Builder Fund. Out of its fee, Olive Street pays Silvercrest. For its advisory services, Olive Street is entitled to receive its management fee from the Fund at an annual rate of 1.00% based on the average daily net assets. A discussion of that management fee is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*.

B. Potential for Conflict of Interest Associated with Performance Fees

The fact that Silvercrest may be compensated based on performance may create an incentive for Silvercrest to make investments on behalf of the Fund(s) that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation. In addition, the performance fees are based on realized and unrealized gains and losses of the fund(s). As a result, the performance fee could be made in respect of unrealized gains that may never be realized.

Private equity or hedge funds other than the Funds may charge performance and asset-based fees similar to or greater than the fees charged by the Funds. When the Funds (with the exception of the Silvercrest Special Opportunities Funds) invest in other non-affiliated funds, the investor will be subject to the fees from both the Fund and the underlying fund(s). In charging a performance-based fee Silvercrest will adhere to all requirements of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, including the requirements of Advisers Act Rule 205-3, which permits such fee arrangements only with respect to "qualified clients". Employees of Silvercrest who invest in a Fund will be subject to a reduced or waived fee.

Conflicts of interest exist in the structure and operation of each Fund's business. The fees which Silvercrest is entitled to receive as investment advisor have not been set by "arm's length" negotiations and may be higher than the fees which another investment advisor might charge. Silvercrest, however, believes such fees are justified in light of the structure of each Fund, the investment program and the investor base.

Further discussion of conflicts and risks associated with the Funds is set forth in *Item 5 - Fees and Compensation*, and *Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*.

C. Side-by-side Management and Proprietary Cash Management

In limited cases involving certain asset classes (e.g., municipal bonds), Silvercrest may manage accounts or funds that pay performance-based fees and asset-based fees and accounts that pay only asset-based fees. Further, Silvercrest also manages assets for its own account and for its directors, officers, employees and other affiliated persons or entities (collectively, "Affiliated Accounts") from time to time. In these cases, Silvercrest and its supervised persons may have an incentive to favor the performance-fee eligible account or the Affiliated Accounts over the others when, for example, placing trades, aggregating orders, or allocating limited investment opportunities. To address these potential conflicts, Silvercrest has policies and procedures in place requiring that investment decisions be made: in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to advisory accounts; and without consideration of Silvercrest's or the supervised persons' pecuniary, investment or other financial interests.

III. Outsourced Chief Investment Officer Services

Silvercrest provides outsourced chief investment officer ("OCIO") services to select clients. Silvercrest charges a fee to clients of this business unit for: (i) managing their overall investment strategy and making recommendations to those clients with respect to their allocations to third party asset managers; and (ii) providing portfolio reporting and ongoing due diligence services.

Silvercrest is an asset management company and registered investment adviser that is eligible for selection for allocation of OCIO client funds. Silvercrest will not charge an OCIO client fees for both OCIO and asset management services with respect to any assets that are invested with Silvercrest on the recommendation of the investment professionals providing OCIO services. However, there remains the potential for conflict between the interests of the OCIO business and the investment management business of Silvercrest. Silvercrest maintains policies and procedures to ensure that its investment professionals act in accordance with their fiduciary duty to clients of both businesses.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

We provide our discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to variety of Clients, including:

- High net worth individuals
- Trusts, estates and charitable organizations
- Corporations or other business entities
- Institutions, including Taft-Hartley plans, governmental plans, municipalities, and their pension plans
- Not-for-profit entities
- Limited Partnerships and other private investment funds
- Registered Investment Companies

Silvercrest provides clients with a number of services not involving the management of securities. These include family office services such as bill paying, personal accounting, tax planning and preparation, financial planning, consolidated reporting, and other similar services. The fees for these services are agreed upon in advance and depend upon the actual services requested.

Silvercrest also provides institutional investors with independent, investment-driven risk analytics, due diligence and custom portfolio advisory support. Risk advisory services are based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses, including Value at Risk (“VaR”), stress testing, Monte Carlo simulation and most common risk metrics. Due diligence services comprise best practices for review of operational and investment diligence. Silvercrest provides outsourced chief investment officer services to institutions. Silvercrest charges a fee to the clients of this business unit for: (i) managing their overall investment strategy and making recommendations to those clients with respect to their allocations to third party asset managers; and (ii) providing portfolio reporting and ongoing due diligence services.

Silvercrest also provides investment advisory and sub-advisory services to the Funds.

ITEM 8 - METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

I. Separately Managed Accounts

Clients' separately managed accounts are generally managed on a fully discretionary basis. Silvercrest's portfolio managers apply specific objectives and guidelines for each client portfolio which they are responsible for managing. Our clients' range of investment options is unlimited, including Silvercrest's own equity and fixed-income management, the Funds, and third-party investment managers.

Silvercrest's own equity and fixed income managers have developed several equity and fixed income strategies. Those strategies are discussed below.

A. Equity Management

1. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Silvercrest's proprietary equity management team is responsible for managing a variety of portfolios, listed below, and it employs a disciplined, value-oriented security selection methodology in its stock picking.

Our proprietary equity portfolios are designed to seek compound annual returns with below-market levels of risk. Because we take a conservative and long-term approach, our portfolio turnover is low. We favor financially transparent and understandable companies run by proven management teams and which sell at attractive valuations.

The firm's equity investment strategies are as follows:

U.S. Large Cap Value equity is an actively managed, value-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$2 billion. The investment manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be used for attractive reinvestment or returned to shareholders. With the help of a proprietary earnings discount model, the investment team's goal is to buy high-quality companies at a discount to its estimate of "fair value." Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market misperceptions. Most importantly, the manager invests with disciplined business managers dedicated to creating shareholder value. Consequently, a meeting with a company's senior management team—typically either the CEO or CFO—may precede the initial purchase.

U.S. Small Cap Value equity is an actively managed, value-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market capitalizations between \$200 million and the upper end of companies in the Russell 2000 index. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value,

earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be used for attractive reinvestment or returned to shareholders. With the help of a proprietary earnings discount model, the investment team's goal is to buy high-quality companies at a discount to its estimate of "fair value." Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market misperceptions and lack of brokerage or research sponsorship. Most importantly, the manager invests with disciplined business managers dedicated to creating shareholder value. Consequently, a meeting with a company's senior management team—typically either the CEO or CFO—may precede the initial purchase.

Equity Income is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy with a focus on higher yielding companies. The target yield for the strategy is 150% of the S&P 500. The investment manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be reinvested or returned to shareholders. With the help of a proprietary earnings discount model, the manager seeks to buy high-quality companies at a discount to its estimate of "fair value." Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market misperceptions and lack of brokerage or research sponsorship. Most importantly, the manager invests with disciplined business managers dedicated to creating shareholder value. Consequently, a meeting with a company's senior management team—typically either the CEO or CFO—may precede the initial purchase.

U.S. Multi Cap Value is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy that invests across the market cap spectrum. The managers, therefore, are allowed to comb a broad universe of stocks to build their portfolio. The investment manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be reinvested or returned to shareholders. With the help of a proprietary earnings discount model, the manager seeks to buy high-quality companies at a discount to its estimate of "fair value." Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market misperceptions and lack of brokerage or research sponsorship. Most importantly, the manager invests with disciplined business managers dedicated to creating shareholder value. Consequently, a meeting with a company's senior management team—typically either the CEO or CFO—may precede the initial purchase.

U.S. SMID Value equity is an actively managed, value-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market capitalizations between \$200 million and \$15 billion. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be used for attractive reinvestment or returned to shareholders. With the help of a proprietary earnings discount model, the investment team's goal is to buy high-quality companies at a discount to its estimate of "fair value." Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market misperceptions and lack of brokerage or research sponsorship. Most importantly, the manager invests with disciplined

business managers dedicated to creating shareholder value. Consequently, a meeting with a company's senior management team—typically either the CEO or CFO—may precede the initial purchase.

U.S. Focused Value equity strategy is an actively managed, value-oriented investment strategy which seeks to enhance capital through the ownership of a concentrated portfolio of the investment team's higher conviction investments, regardless of market cap. Moreover, the strategy views risk not as volatility but as a sustained loss of capital and therefore this strategy may exhibit higher levels of volatility and standard deviation of returns over time, particularly relative to other, more diversified investment strategies. Attractive investments include those with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Employing a proprietary earnings discount model, the investment team's goal is to buy high-quality companies at a substantial discount to its estimate of "fair value." Pursuing the very best opportunities typically results in fewer holdings, generally between 10 and 20, with a maximum size of 20%, based on market value. The investment team is patient, and therefore, while its goal is to be fully invested in equity securities, the team has higher tolerance for temporarily elevated levels of cash, depending on its judgment of the relative opportunities available in the marketplace.

U.S. Small Cap Concentrated equity strategy is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy with a focus on the team's higher conviction small cap investments. The investment objective of the Account is a total rate of return over rolling three-to-five-year periods which exceeds the benchmark, which is the Russell 2000 Value Index. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, supportive balance sheets relative to business risk, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be used for attractive reinvestment or returned to shareholders. With the help of a proprietary earnings discount model, the investment team's goal is to buy high-quality companies at a discount to its estimate of "fair value." Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market misperceptions and lack of brokerage or research sponsorship. Most importantly, the manager invests with disciplined business managers dedicated to creating shareholder value. Consequently, a meeting with a company's senior management team – typically either the CEO or CFO – may precede the initial purchase.

Core International equity strategy seeks to assemble a portfolio of approximately 25-35 "core" companies that exhibit sustainable competitive advantages and engage in understandable businesses that we believe to be naturally resistant to competition. We try to identify companies with strong balance sheets, free cash flow generation and profitability (ROIC/ROE). We also evaluate qualitative attributes such as a company's intellectual property, brand value, understandability of financial statements and management expertise. Our bottom-up valuation work focuses on free cash flow and return on equity metrics to concentrate the funnel of potential investments into only the most attractive ideas. We attempt to invest in management teams that appear rational, independent, and shareholder friendly. We open to both already-dominant companies as well as newly ascendant franchises. We own many industry-leading enterprises,

many of which are tied to secular demand trends. This approach affords us the patience to endure the inevitable market volatility that comes with equity investing.

U.S. Real Estate Investment Trust is an actively managed, concentrated and income-oriented investment strategy which focuses on publicly traded REITs. The manager employs a bottom-up security selection process designed to identify high-quality REITs characterized by attractive valuations, durable cash flows, strong balance sheets, transparent structures, sustainable competitive advantages and superior management teams. The portfolio includes REITs operating in various Real-Estate sub-sectors, providing diversification within the industry. The portfolio strategy targets an overall dividend yield in excess of the FTSE NAREIT All Equity Index. Shareholders will receive a Form 1099-DIV that breaks down the dividend distribution into three categories: non-qualified dividends, capital gains and return of capital. Most REIT dividend distributions are considered non-qualified dividends which means they are subject to ordinary income tax rates.

U.S. Small Cap Opportunity is an actively managed investment strategy which focuses on companies with market caps below the upper end of the Russell 2000 Index. The manager seeks to assemble a diversified portfolio of unique franchise companies with durable business models that generate strong earnings and cash flow growth. The manager believes that unique franchise companies are often underappreciated or unrecognized during the early stages of the company's growth, allowing for investment in these companies at prices below their intrinsic value. Typical investments demonstrate strong earnings and cash flow growth, coupled with capable and properly incented management teams. To date, the investment process has produced attractive long-term returns versus the Russell 2000 Index.

U.S. Small Cap Growth is an actively managed, growth-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market caps below \$4 billion. The manager seeks to assemble a diversified portfolio of small innovative growth companies addressing large market opportunities who have the potential for 20%+ revenue and earnings growth. The manager believes that because of their size, these companies can be nimbler and more responsive in rapidly changing and developing markets, allowing them to establish new markets and capture share from large and often more lethargic competitors. Through an intensive focus on company managements and by utilizing a thematic overlay, the manager believes they can identify and invest in opportunities before they become mainstream. Typical investments exhibit unique and defensible market positions, financial strength, management leadership and a valuation level which offers a favorable risk/reward ratio. To date, the investment process has produced attractive long-term returns versus the Russell 2000 Growth Index.

U.S. SMID Growth is an actively managed, growth-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market caps below \$7.5 billion. The manager seeks to assemble a diversified portfolio of innovative small-mid cap growth companies addressing large market opportunities who have the potential for 20%+ revenue and earnings growth. The manager believes that because of their size, these companies can be nimbler and more responsive in rapidly changing and developing markets, allowing them to establish new markets and capture share from large and often more lethargic competitors. Through an intensive focus on company managements and by utilizing a thematic overlay, the manager believes they can identify and invest in

opportunities before they become mainstream. Typical investments exhibit unique and defensible market positions, financial strength, management leadership and a valuation level which offers a favorable risk/reward ratio. To date, the investment process has produced attractive long-term returns versus the Russell 2500 Growth Index.

U.S. Focused Innovation is an actively managed, growth-oriented investment strategy that seeks to enhance capital through a concentrated portfolio of the U.S. Growth Equity team's best potential investments in the most innovative companies, regardless of market cap and in any industry. Innovative investments include those businesses that, in the team's view, have a durable right to win and are positioned to disrupt mature industries, create entirely new sectors, or fundamentally reshape existing paradigms. The managers seek to assemble a focused portfolio, typically holding between 30-35 higher-conviction stocks, with low turnover. The team believes that innovation is the engine of market disruption and the defining force behind companies that achieve sustained success. Once confined to laboratories, research institutes, and garage start-ups, meaningful innovation now emerges from businesses of any size. This strategy seeks to capture that evolution—recognizing that opportunity can arise from anywhere in the market.

U.S. Large Cap Growth is an actively managed, concentrated portfolio of 30–40 stocks. The team seeks to assemble a diversified portfolio of companies with durable business models that generate strong earnings and cash flow growth. The strategy's philosophy emphasizes fundamental valuation techniques which focus on a company's future earnings growth rate. The investment process is primarily bottom up and utilizes a present valuation model in which the current price of the stock is related to the risk-adjusted, present value of the company's estimated future earnings stream. The team seeks to buy growth stocks selling at a discount to fair value and at a time when superior earnings per share growth is visible for the intermediate term. The strategy is benchmarked against the Russell 1000 Growth index.

U.S. Multi Cap Growth is an actively managed, concentrated portfolio of 40–60 stocks invested across the market cap spectrum. The team seeks to assemble a diversified portfolio of companies with durable business models that generate strong earnings and cash flow growth. The strategy's philosophy emphasizes fundamental valuation techniques which focus on a company's future earnings growth rate. The investment process is primarily bottom up and utilizes a present valuation model in which the current price of the stock is related to the risk adjusted present value of the company's estimated future earnings stream. The team seeks to buy small, mid and large cap growth stocks selling at a discount to fair value and at a time when superior earnings per share growth is visible for the intermediate term. The strategy is benchmarked against the Russell 3000 Growth index.

Energy Infrastructure is an actively managed, income-oriented investment strategy focused on companies that own and operate pipeline assets within the energy industry, many of which are organized under the master limited partnership (MLP) legal structure. The strategy owns "Yieldcos" that focus on owning and operating renewables-based—primarily wind, solar and hydro—power generation assets. Pipeline operators and Yieldcos contract their assets under multi-year agreements with financially strong counterparties, facilitating earnings visibility and sustainable payouts for equity holders. Many pipeline operators and Yieldcos pay relatively little

in corporate taxes, and those tax benefits can often be passed through to the equity owners. The goal of the Silvercrest Energy Infrastructure strategy is to generate consistently high tax-efficient income and to provide diversification within a broader asset allocation.

In addition to the investment risks set forth in the section below, entitled “Risk of Loss,” the Silvercrest Energy Infrastructure Strategy also presents to investors the following risks:

(a) Interest Rate Risk: Yieldco investors are sensitive to returns from competing “yield” investments. Higher interest rates therefore tend to put downward pressure on Yieldco valuations. Yieldcos also use debt to finance their operations, and higher interest rates could raise capital costs and challenge their ability to grow profitably.

(b) Operational Risk: The cash flows from Yieldcos’ underlying operations finance distributions to investors. Certain Yieldcos have been forced to cut distributions in response to sustained weak business conditions.

- Interstate natural gas pipelines are ideally suited for the Yieldco structure. They earn stable revenues from multi-year take-or pay contracts, and double-digit rates of return are federally regulated.
- Interstate liquids pipelines are somewhat exposed to volumetric risk, but pricing is federally regulated with attractive annual escalators.
- Gathering and processing assets can be exposed to both volumetric and commodity-price risks, but contract structures can alter the risk profile meaningfully.
- Exploration and production (E&P) Yieldcos attempt to control commodity-price risk with hedging strategies.

(c) Regulatory Risk: Yieldcos are subject to federal and state regulation. A tighter regulatory environment could develop, possibly impairing the profitability and growth prospects of Yieldcos.

(d) Structure Risk: The limited partnership units that are typically offered in public markets have fewer rights than the general partner. The interests of the limited partners may conflict with those of the general partner.

(e) Tax Risk: Changes in the tax law could eliminate the favorable tax treatment afforded to Yieldco investors.

(f) Concentration Risk: The strategy is expected to own approximately 15 securities. The poor performance of even one Yieldco could undermine the performance of the entire portfolio.

International Multi Cap Value is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy that invests across the market cap spectrum. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with reasonable valuations, attractive historical returns on equity and conservative balance sheets. The investment team’s goal is to buy higher-quality companies at a discount to their measure of intrinsic value. Opportunities for purchase may arise from misvaluations due to market sentiment and/or geopolitical and macro factors.

Global Multi Cap Value is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy that invests across the market cap spectrum. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with reasonable valuations, attractive historical returns on equity and conservative balance sheets. The investment team’s goal is to buy higher-quality companies at a discount to their measure of intrinsic value. Opportunities for purchase may arise from misvaluations due to market sentiment and/or geopolitical and macro factors.

Global Value Opportunity is an actively managed, value-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$3 billion. The product invests across global markets. The investment manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, strong balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be used for attractive reinvestment or returned to shareholders. The manager invests in stocks across both the relative and deep value segments of the market. The manager targets companies with competitive advantages and identifies dynamic shifts within company business models. Undervalued opportunities are identified by seeking companies with robust free cash flow and durable earnings power who can generate strong returns on shareholder capital. Buying high-quality companies, regardless of sector, with strong balance sheets, is a key to client capital appreciation and preservation in volatile markets. This fundamentals-based strategy emphasizes quality over a long-term investment horizon.

Concentrated Global Value Opportunity is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy that invests in worldwide equities, seeking to outperform the benchmark over a multi-year investment cycle. The investment team uses a disciplined, fundamentals-based investment strategy that emphasizes quality and focuses on companies with durable earnings power trading at a discount to their intrinsic value. The core competitive advantage of the strategy is the ability to invest across the full spectrum of value opportunities. Allocation between relative and deep value is based on the risk-adjusted returns of bottom-up stock selection. Given the strategy's value orientation, the investment team tends to seek the best-quality companies in sectors when they are out of favor.

International Value Opportunity is an actively managed, value-oriented investment strategy which focuses on companies with market capitalizations that exceed \$3 billion. The product invests across international, non-US markets. The investment manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with high or improving returns on capital, strong balance sheets relative to business risk, with minimal leverage, and low multiples to book value, earnings, or assets. Additionally, the manager favors companies which generate excess cash flow that can be used for attractive reinvestment or returned to shareholders. The manager invests in stocks across both the relative and deep value segments of the market. The manager targets companies with competitive advantages and identifies dynamic shifts within company business models. Undervalued opportunities are identified by seeking companies with robust free cash flow and durable earnings power who can generate strong returns on shareholder capital. Buying high-quality companies, regardless of sector, with strong balance sheets, is a key to client capital appreciation and preservation in volatile markets. This fundamentals-based strategy emphasizes quality over a long-term investment horizon.

Focused International Value strategy seeks high-quality companies with reasonable valuations, attractive historical ROE and ROA, conservative balance sheets, and sufficient liquidity. The portfolio comprises of 15–20 high conviction names with a 3–5-year investment horizon. Active share is typically 95%. The investment approach is a concentrated, bottom-up fundamental intrinsic value approach.

Emerging Markets ADR is an actively managed, bottom-up investment strategy that invests in shares of companies domiciled in emerging markets around the world. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with reasonable valuations, attractive historical returns on equity and conservative balance sheets. The investment team's goal is to buy higher-quality companies at a discount to their measure of intrinsic value. Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market sentiment and/or geopolitical and macro factors. The strategy also has the flexibility to invest up to 20% of the portfolio in ETF's in order to remain fully invested.

U.S. Focused Opportunity strategy is an actively managed equity strategy which generally focuses on companies with market caps below the upper end of the Russell 2000 Index. The manager seeks to assemble a concentrated portfolio of unique franchise companies with durable business models that generate strong earnings and cash flow growth. Silvercrest believes that unique franchise companies are often underappreciated or unrecognized during the early stages of the company's growth, allowing for investment in these companies at prices below their intrinsic value. Typical investments demonstrate strong earnings and cash flow growth, coupled with capable and properly incented management teams.

International Small Cap Value is an actively managed, bottom-up equity investment strategy that invests in small cap companies. The manager employs a bottom-up approach to security selection and seeks companies with reasonable valuations, attractive historical returns on equity and conservative balance sheets. The investment team's goal is to buy higher-quality companies at a discount to their measure of intrinsic value. Opportunities for purchase may arise from mis-valuations due to market sentiment and/or geopolitical and macro factors.

Silvercrest Environmental Strategy The Silvercrest Municipal Environmental Strategy's (SMES) objective is to build a high-quality environmentally-oriented municipal bond portfolio with special emphasis on water and sewer obligations, green and other impact bonds. Other impact bonds include hydro, solar and wind power, and land preservation bonds, among others. This strategy is attractive to clients seeking to make an environmental impact through their investing. Environmentally focused bonds are a growing part of the municipal market. Silvercrest believes the supply of environmentally focused bonds will continue to keep pace with the increasing demand for these popular instruments, creating a large and healthy market for discerning investors. The Silvercrest strategy is designed to generate total returns in-line with the corresponding Bloomberg Muni Bond Index over a market cycle. The investment manager actively manages duration exposure, yield curve position, credit quality and sector allocations to potentially benefit from long-term economic, technical and political trends which influence the fixed income markets. Research is the key to identifying value in the fixed income markets and is at the center of Silvercrest's investment strategy. The investment discipline follows Silvercrest's consistent methodology that is grounded in a constant search for relative value and which relies on a fundamental understanding of the structure and issuer of each security. The manager seeks to integrate top-down analysis with bottom-up credit analysis and security selection.

Fund Advisory Service: Balanced (SFAS-Balanced) is a comprehensive, balanced mutual fund investment program utilizing an effective combination of index and high-quality, "best of

breed” mutual funds. SFAS applies the same fundamental approach to asset allocation and manager selection that the firm uses for its largest clients. Fund selection is based on rigorous analysis of both quantitative and qualitative factors, which ultimately results in a few select funds that have excellent risk-adjusted and tax-sensitive investment returns, a consistently applied investment discipline, an established manager tenure, reasonable fees, and low portfolio turnover. This approach is suitable for investors looking for maximum global equity market diversification at a reasonable cost. We seek diversity by investing across capitalization ranges and among domestic and international alternatives. For large cap U.S. stocks, we gravitate toward an indexed approach given this tends to be a more efficiently priced segment of the global equity market. For the smaller cap and international portions of the market, however, where opportunities for out-performance versus benchmarks are greater, we utilize proven, active management.

Fund Advisory Service: Capital Appreciation (SFAS-Capital Appreciation) is a comprehensive capital appreciation-focused mutual fund investment program utilizing an effective combination of index and high-quality, “best of breed” mutual funds. SFAS applies the same fundamental approach to asset allocation and manager selection that the firm uses for its largest clients. Fund selection is based on rigorous analysis of both quantitative and qualitative factors, which ultimately results in a few, select funds that have excellent risk-adjusted and tax-sensitive investment returns, a consistently applied investment discipline, an established manager tenure, reasonable fees, and low portfolio turnover. This approach is suitable for investors looking for maximum global equity market diversification at a reasonable cost. We seek diversity by investing across capitalization ranges and among domestic and international alternatives. For large cap U.S. stocks, we gravitate toward an indexed approach given this tends to be a more efficiently priced segment of the global equity market. For the smaller cap and international portions of the market, however, where opportunities for out-performance versus benchmarks are greater, we utilize proven, active management.

Fund Advisory Service (SFAS—Equity Only) is a comprehensive, growth-focused investment program utilizing an effective combination of index and high-quality, “best of breed” mutual funds. SFAS applies the same fundamental approach to asset allocation and manager selection that the firm uses for its largest clients. Fund selection is based on rigorous analysis of both quantitative and qualitative factors, which ultimately results in a few, select funds that have excellent risk-adjusted and tax-sensitive investment returns, a consistently applied investment discipline, an established manager tenure, reasonable fees, and low portfolio turnover. This approach is suitable for investors looking for maximum global equity market diversification at a reasonable cost. We seek diversity by investing across capitalization ranges and among domestic and international alternatives. For large cap U.S. stocks, we gravitate toward an indexed approach given this tends to be a more efficiently priced segment of the global equity market. For the smaller cap and international portions of the market, however, where opportunities for out-performance versus benchmarks are greater, we utilize proven, active management.

2. Risk of Loss

All of the equity strategies involve essentially the same risk: market loss. Either a decline in the value of a concentrated equity position in a strategy, a general decline in a specific sector,

whether by industry or size, or a decline in the equity markets generally could result in significant market loss for clients who are invested using one of the equity strategies. These declines can be caused by a huge variety of events, not necessarily driven by failures within the issuing companies. Investing in the equity strategies generally is for clients who wish to capitalize on increases in the value of equity securities and are willing and able to bear the loss associated with associated declines.

Our investment professionals provide different investment advice regarding the same security, investment, product or transaction to different clients. This difference arises primarily from the unique nature of each client's situation and the judgment of the investment professional assigned to that client. For example, one investment professional may advise a client to redeem an investment, while another investment professional may advise a client to invest in the same security or fund. In addition, we may advise clients, or cause discretionary client portfolios, to participate in a co-investment alongside a private investment fund in which one or more other clients of ours hold interests.

B. Fixed Income Management

1. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Silvercrest's proprietary fixed income management encompasses both investment and non-investment grade municipal portfolios and bond portfolios. Our capabilities are focused on the active management of fixed income securities of short to intermediate duration.

Our objective is to build well-diversified portfolios that are positioned to generate total returns in excess of the market benchmarks over a market cycle. We do not predict the direction of short-term interest rates but rather seek to exploit relative value opportunities as they arise. Research is the key to identifying value in the fixed income markets and is at the center of each of our fixed income investment strategies. Whether managing dedicated bond portfolios or the fixed income portion of balanced portfolios, Silvercrest recognizes that each client has unique investment objectives and risk tolerance levels. Accordingly, all of our bond portfolios are customized to meet a client's particular income tax, cash flow and time horizon requirements.

The firm's fixed income investment strategies are as follows:

Municipal Value strategy pursues opportunities in municipal bonds that share three goals: 1) high levels of federal tax-exempt income, 2) capital preservation, and 3) short to intermediate duration characteristics. The managers are bottom-up, value investors that focus on credit quality at the individual security level. The managers buy credits that they intend to hold to maturity. The managers emphasize the not-for-profit healthcare and education sectors, i.e. credits from issuers whose services are essential to the fabric of the communities they serve and which are often more credit-worthy than their ratings suggest. The strategy's goal is to build a customized, diversified portfolio of solid credits to lock in a taxable equivalent yield of 6-8% with 4-6 years duration. The strategy maintains low turnover in an attempt to enhance its tax efficiency. The managers avoid risky credits such as "dirt" bonds, the colloquial term for securities that are tied

land values, tobacco bonds, or other non-essential credits. In addition, the strategy does not use leverage, derivatives, or AMT bonds.

Intermediate Municipal actively manages high-grade securities across all maturities. The strategy's objective is to build high-quality, well-diversified portfolios positioned to generate total returns in excess of its benchmark index over a market cycle. The investment manager actively manages duration exposure, yield curve position, credit quality and sector allocations to benefit from long-term economic, technical and political trends which influence the fixed income markets. Research is the key to identifying value in the fixed income markets and is at the center of our investment strategy. The investment discipline follows a consistent, time-tested methodology that is grounded in a constant search for relative value. The manager seeks to integrate top-down analysis with bottom-up credit analysis and security selection techniques. Securities are purchased with the intention to earn an excess return over time, not simply as a short-term trading profit.

Core Intermediate actively invests primarily in high-grade securities with less than ten years to mature. The strategy's objective is to build high-quality, well-diversified portfolios positioned to generate total returns in excess of the Bloomberg Intermediate Government/Credit (or comparable) index over a market cycle. The manager actively manages duration exposure, yield curve positions, credit quality and sector allocations to benefit from long-term economic, technical and political trends that will most influence the fixed income markets. Research is the key to identifying value in the fixed income markets and is at the center of the investment strategy. The manager is conservative and will not purchase securities unless they are sound in structure and have a creditable issuer. The investment discipline is a consistent, time-tested methodology that is grounded in a constant search for relative value.

Municipal Environmental Strategy is a fixed income portfolio the objective of which is to build a high-quality environmentally-oriented municipal bond portfolio with special emphasis on water and sewer obligations, green and other impact bonds. Other impact bonds include hydro, solar and wind power, and land preservation bonds, among others. This strategy may be attractive to clients seeking to make an environmental impact through their investing. Environmentally-focused bonds are a growing part of the municipal market. Silvercrest believes the supply of environmentally-focused bonds will continue to keep pace with the increasing demand for these popular instruments, creating a large and healthy market for discerning investors. The strategy is designed to generate total returns in-line with the corresponding Bloomberg Barclays Muni Bond Index over a market cycle. The investment manager actively manages duration exposure, yield curve position, credit quality and sector allocations to potentially benefit from long-term economic, technical and political trends which influence the fixed income markets. Research is the key to identifying value in the fixed income markets and is at the center of Silvercrest's investment strategy. The investment discipline follows Silvercrest's consistent methodology that is grounded in a constant search for relative value and which relies on a fundamental understanding of the structure and issuer of each security. The manager seeks to integrate top-down analysis with bottom-up credit analysis and security selection.

2. Risk of Loss

The fixed income strategies are also long-only strategies, meaning that they purchase bonds and hold them, hoping that they will increase in value and produce a positive rate of return rather than selling short securities with the expectation of a decrease in value. As such, the strategies depend on the bonds to maintain their value and the primary risk is that the bonds in the strategies will decrease in value. The specific risks for each strategy are set forth below. Bonds in the strategies are subject to the risk that the issuers (including governmental entities) may default on their obligations and that certain events may occur which have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of the bonds. There can be no assurance that an issuer of a bond in the strategies will not default or that an event which has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of such bonds will not occur, and that a client will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Because certain fixed income strategies include high yield securities, they carry additional risks. High yield securities, which are typically rated as below investment grade, may be regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's (including a governmental and non-governmental issuer) continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high yield securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities. High yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher grade securities. The prices of high yield securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than more highly rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual municipal or corporate developments. If an issuer of a high yield security in the strategy defaults, a client investing in that bond may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The secondary markets on which high yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the price of a bond. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of high yield securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Like other fixed income investments, upon an increase in interest rates, the value of municipal bonds generally declines. Some factors which can cause losses in the municipal securities in the strategy include: economic conditions in the geographic area in which the bond issuer is located; a lack of market liquidity for those bonds as well as the resulting difficulty in valuation of the bonds; an issuing municipality's act which causes failure to maintain its tax exemption; uncertainties in the municipal market related to legislation or litigation involving the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal securities holders in the event of a bankruptcy; disruptions in related markets restricting the availability of credit generally; put features in certain bonds; increases in interest rates charged by banks or the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank; inflation in the price of goods and services; prepayment by issuers; and yield curve and maturity risk.

Our investment professionals provide different investment advice regarding the same security, investment, product or transaction to different clients. This difference arises primarily from the unique nature of each client's situation and the judgment of the investment professional assigned to that client. For example, one investment professional may advise a client to redeem an investment, while another investment professional may advise a client to invest in the same security or fund. In addition, we may advise clients, or cause discretionary client portfolios, to

participate in a co-investment alongside a private investment fund in which one or more other clients of ours hold interests.

C. Outsourced Investments

For clients who seek a level of portfolio diversification beyond Silvercrest's proprietary investment capabilities, we have put in place a number of "outsourced" investment capabilities designed to complement those of Silvercrest.

We have retained subadvisors to advise us in the area of hedge funds and other alternative investment strategies. As a result, we can offer our clients investments in funds of funds or we can assist them in the customization of separately managed alternative investment portfolios. These include large-cap, mid-cap and small-cap growth equity strategies, international equity strategies, high-yield bond strategies, private equity and real estate. In each case we have identified managers with a proven record of success in their niche.

There is available an unlimited variety of investment strategies and an unlimited variety of associated risks.

II. The Funds

Silvercrest clients may invest in one of the Funds. Each Fund has different investment objectives, but some involve the same types of risks. The methods of investment strategy and risks associated with the Funds are listed, fund-by-fund, and as a whole, below.

A. Investment Strategies and Risks of Loss by Fund

1. SHEF

(a) SHEFD Investment Strategies

Because Silvercrest Hedged Equities Fund, L.P. ("SHEFD") is in liquidation, its investment strategy is simply to affect an orderly liquidation of assets and to maximize the distribution of proceeds to investors.

(b) SHEFI Investment Strategy

Silvercrest Hedged Equities Fund (International), Ltd. ("SHEFI") will invest all or substantially all of its assets in SHEFD.

(c) Risks Associated with SHEF

The risks associated with investments in SHEF, including SHEFD and SHEFI, are discussed in the section below entitled Risks and Conflicts of Interest Associated With All of The Funds.

2. SMAPA, SMAPP, SMAPS and SMAPM (the “Muni Funds”)

The Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio P LLC (“SMAPP”), The Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio A LLC (“SMAPA”), and The Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Portfolio S LLC (“SMAPS”, and together with SMAPP and SMAPA, the “Feeder Funds”) each invest substantially all of its assets in the Silvercrest Municipal Advantage Master Fund LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Master Fund”). The Master Fund and the Feeder Funds are collectively referred to as the “Fund” or the “Muni Funds”).

(a) Investment Strategies of the Muni Funds

The investment objective of the Muni Funds is to provide a high level of current income primarily exempt from federal income taxation through investments in securities that also provide the Muni Funds the ability to generate capital appreciation. The Muni Funds seek to achieve their investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations. These municipal securities generally include general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source, and revenue bonds, which may be repaid only from the revenue of a specific facility or source. The Muni Funds will generally invest in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax.

Municipal bonds pay interest that is exempt from the regular federal income tax, although income from these bonds may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and state and local taxes. Typically, investors look to municipal bonds as a purely defensive instrument for protecting principal. This focus on principal protection generally achieves low current income and low returns on such investments. However, Silvercrest believes that high income and high yield bonds that meet intelligent risk-reward criteria can be an excellent path to tax-free income and higher returns, and that compounding tax-free income at high rates is a potent force for consistent risk-adjusted growth.

The Muni Funds invest their assets in municipal securities without regard to maturity level, geographical location, or credit ratings. At any given time, the Muni Funds could invest all of its assets in municipal securities that are below investment grade quality. The Muni Funds may invest in short-term investments, such as short-term, high quality municipal bonds or tax-exempt money market funds. The Muni Funds may invest in short-term, high quality taxable bonds or shares of taxable money market funds if suitable short-term municipal bonds or shares of tax-exempt money market funds are not available at reasonable prices and yields.

Silvercrest tends to focus on municipal issuers that offer services that are viewed as essential in the communities in which they are located. From time to time these issuers that provide essential services may experience transitory financial stress. However, due to their essential role in the fabric of the community these issuers often find multiple sources of both traditional and non-traditional financial support. While these sources may be difficult to forecast, they provide an additional source of funding often ignored by more traditionally focused municipal bond investors, thereby creating opportunities to generate above-market rates of return.

The Muni Funds' primary investment strategy focuses on identifying value-based opportunities in the secondary municipal bond market where Silvercrest believes that the secondary market offers value opportunities that are often overlooked by investors. Silvercrest tends to focus on those issuers that provide services essential to the community they serve. In addition, Silvercrest tends to take advantage of periodic market dislocations and inefficiencies which sometimes occur when (i) market participants trade on emotion and overreact to news or other events, or (ii) when there is forced selling by current debt holders caused by the implications of a downgrade in a municipal credit's debt rating.

Each investment decision of Silvercrest is grounded in quantitative and qualitative research and proprietary analysis. While the Muni Funds do not intend to focus on "new issues" of municipal securities in the primary market, they may, from time to time, invest in such "new issues" if Silvercrest feels that the particular "new issue" is appropriately priced and undervalued.

Silvercrest's investment philosophy centers around four principles:

1. *Choosing securities, not markets:* Silvercrest evaluates municipal bond credits on an individual basis and allocates capital to those that are believed to be the most attractive.
2. *Appropriate Risk Management:* Silvercrest considers risk management to be a crucial component in portfolio construction and focuses on intelligent risk/reward management in an effort to optimize the Muni Funds' performance. While risk in the municipal market industry cannot be avoided, Silvercrest believes that it can be actively managed. Through Silvercrest's research and proprietary analysis in determining which municipal securities represent real value versus perceived value, it believes that security-specific risk can be mitigated.
3. *Value Investment Focus:* Using research and proprietary analysis, Silvercrest focuses its attention on those securities that it believes represent the best value. Silvercrest's security evaluations are founded upon a particular security exhibiting strong fundamentals, professional insight and the potential for enhanced returns.
4. *Consistent Discipline:* Silvercrest believes that consistency in its research and proprietary analysis is the hallmark of its discipline.

The foregoing descriptions of the investment discipline represent Silvercrest's present intentions in view of current market conditions and other factors. Silvercrest may vary the foregoing investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions to the extent it determines that doing so will be in the best interest of the Muni Funds.

The foregoing description is general and is not intended to be exhaustive. Investors must recognize that there are inherent limitations on all descriptions of investment processes due to the complexity, confidentiality and subjectivity of such processes. In addition, the description of virtually every strategy must be qualified by the fact that investment approaches are continually changing, as are the markets in which the Muni Funds invest.

(b) Risks Associated Specifically With the Muni Funds

Credit Risks: The Muni Funds are subject to the risk that issuers of instruments in which they invest and trade (including governmental entities) may default on their obligations under such instruments and that certain events may occur which have an immediate and significant adverse

effect on the value of such instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer of an instrument in which the Muni Funds invest will not default or that an event which has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of such instruments will not occur, and that the Muni Funds will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Accuracy of Public Information: Silvercrest selects investments for the Muni Funds, in part, on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or made directly available to Silvercrest by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Silvercrest may not be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information is not available.

Loss in Value of Municipal Bonds: Like other fixed income investments, upon an increase in interest rates, the value of municipal bonds generally declines.

Geographic Concentration: The Muni Funds may invest in municipal bonds issued by credits in relatively close geographic proximity. Economic conditions can affect issuers of municipal bonds on a regional basis. To the extent that the Muni Funds invest in municipal bonds issued by credits in close geographic proximity, and that region suffers from an adverse economic condition, the Muni Funds may suffer a disproportionately large decrease in the Muni Funds' net asset value.

Municipal Market Liquidity: The Muni Funds may be adversely affected by the lack of market liquidity for certain instruments traded by the Muni Funds.

Valuation: The lack of liquidity for certain securities owned by the Muni Funds may create difficulty for Silvercrest in determining the fair value of such securities when calculating the Muni Funds' net asset value. Actual amounts realized on the disposition of securities may differ materially from the fair value assessed by Silvercrest.

Availability of Investment Strategies: The success of the Muni Funds' trading activities will depend on Silvercrest's ability to identify appropriate investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies in the capital markets. Identification and exploitation of the investment strategies to be pursued by the Muni Funds involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that Silvercrest will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities in which to deploy all or any portion of the Muni Funds' capital. A reduction in the volatility and pricing inefficiency of the markets in which the Muni Funds will seek to invest, as well as other market factors, will reduce the scope for the Muni Funds' strategy.

Tax Exemption of Municipal Bonds: Although the Muni Funds expect to invest primarily in bonds that give rise to tax exempt interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a significant portion of the Muni Funds' investments may be taxable. In addition, the Muni Funds will recognize taxable gain or loss, if any, on the disposition of bonds. Further, the IRS may seek to recharacterize as taxable the Muni Funds income that is expected to be tax-exempt. A municipality's failure to comply with certain requirements regarding the use and investment of the proceeds from its bonds may cause interest on its bonds to be includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, retroactive to the date of issuance, regardless of when the noncompliance occurs. None of the Muni Funds, Silvercrest or their counsel has passed or will

pass upon, nor assumes any responsibility for, any of the tax aspects of the municipal bonds in which the Muni Funds invest, including, without limitation, bond counsel's tax opinion or the initial or continuing status of interest on the bonds as excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Muni Funds' borrowings, if any, generally will not be deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Municipal Market Disruption Risk: The value of municipal securities may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal market related to legislation or litigation involving the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal securities holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal securities are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before a particular state legislature that would affect the state tax treatment of a municipal fund's distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal securities and the value of a municipal fund's holdings would be affected, and Silvercrest would reevaluate the Muni Funds' investment objectives. Municipal bankruptcies are relatively rare, and certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear and remain untested. Further, the application of state law to municipal issuers could produce varying results among the states or among municipal securities issuers within a state. These legal uncertainties could affect the municipal securities market generally, certain specific segments of the market, or the relative credit quality of particular securities. Any of these effects could have a significant impact on the prices of some or all of the municipal securities held by the Muni Funds.

Market Dislocation and Illiquidity: Recent events in the sub-prime mortgage market and other areas of the fixed income markets in the United States have caused significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the structured credit, leveraged loan and high-yield bond markets. These events have had repercussions on the global financial markets, including the markets in which the Muni Funds trade and invest, by restricting the availability of credit generally, and reducing liquidity levels across virtually all markets globally. The foregoing events could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Any resulting economic downturn could adversely affect certain of the Muni Funds' investments. Such marketplace events also may restrict the ability of the Muni Funds to sell or liquidate investments at favorable times and/or for favorable prices and/or cause the Muni Funds to have limited access to credit. The Muni Funds may be adversely affected by a decrease in market liquidity (e.g., by impairing the Muni Funds' ability to adjust their positions and risk in response to trading losses or other adverse developments). The size of Muni Fund positions may magnify the effect of a decrease in market liquidity for the instruments traded. Changes in the overall market leverage (e.g., deleveraging or liquidations by other market participants of the same or similar positions) also may adversely affect the Muni Funds' positions.

Put Features: Put features entitle the holder to sell a security back to the issuer at any time or at specified intervals. In exchange for this benefit, the Muni Funds may accept a lower interest rate. Securities with put features are subject to the risk that the put provider is unable to honor the put feature (purchase the security).

High Yield Securities: The Muni Funds invest in high yield securities. High yield securities, which are typically rated as below investment grade, may be regarded as predominantly speculative with respect of the issuer's (including a governmental and non-governmental issuer)

continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high yield securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities. High yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher grade securities. The prices of high yield securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than more highly rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual municipal or corporate developments. If the issuer of high yield securities defaults, the Muni Funds may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The secondary markets on which high yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the Muni Funds'. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of high yield securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Interest Rate Changes: Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and mortgage securities can be more sensitive to interest rate changes. In other words, the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. In addition, short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk results from the variation in the value of cash flows from a security due to inflation, as measured in terms of purchasing power. For example, if the Fund purchases a one-year bond in which it can realize a coupon rate of five percent (5%), but the rate of inflation is six percent (6%), then the real purchasing power of the cash flow has declined. For all but inflation linked bonds, adjustable bonds or floating rate bonds, the Muni Funds is exposed to inflation risk because the interest rate the issuer promises to make is fixed for the life of the security. To the extent that interest rates reflect the expected inflation rate, floating rate bonds have a lower level of inflation risk. The Muni Funds' intermediate maturity/duration strategy mitigates, but does not eliminate, inflation risk.

Prepayment: Many types of debt securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

Maturity Risk: In certain situations, the Muni Funds may purchase a bond of a given maturity as an alternative to another bond of a different maturity. Ordinarily, under these circumstances, the Muni Funds will make an adjustment to account for the interest rate risk differential in the two bonds. This adjustment, however, makes an assumption about how the interest rates at different maturities will move. To the extent that the yield movements deviate from this assumption, there is a yield-curve or maturity risk. Another situation where yield-curve risk should be considered

is in the analysis of bond swap transactions where the potential incremental returns are dependent entirely on the parallel shift assumption for the yield curve.

The Muni Funds will be required to file tax returns with the IRS, and may be required to file tax returns or make other filings in other jurisdictions. The Muni Funds may take positions with respect to certain tax issues that may be challenged by the IRS or other tax authorities. Certain positions taken by the Muni Funds may depend on legal conclusions not yet resolved by the relevant tax authorities or courts. If the IRS or other taxing authority were to successfully challenge such a position, there could be an adverse effect on the net asset value of the Muni Funds, including the imposition of withholding and/or net income taxes, and possibly interest and penalties. The tax returns or other filings made by the Muni Funds may be audited, and adjustments may be made to such returns as a result of such an audit. If an audit results in an adjustment, investors may be required to file amended returns (which may themselves be audited) and to pay back taxes with respect to prior periods. In addition, interest and penalties, which are non-deductible, may be asserted and imposed on tax deficiencies as the result of an audit. An audit of the tax returns of the Muni Funds could also result in an audit of the returns of individual investors. Any audit of an investor's return could result in adjustments of Muni Funds' income and deductions. Generally, under prior law, upon an IRS audit, the tax treatment of Muni Funds' items would be determined at the Muni Funds level, and such treatment generally would be binding on the investors. However, for audits of tax returns for years beginning after December 31, 2017, an audit adjustment at the Muni Funds level in a unified entity proceeding generally may result in the imposition of a tax (plus interest and penalties, as applicable) on the Muni Funds, unless the Muni Funds make a timely election for each of its investors to take into account its respective share of such adjustments on its own tax return. If this election is made, interest on any deficiency will be at a rate that is 2% higher than the interest rate otherwise applicable to tax underpayments. The Muni Funds have not yet determined whether it will make such election. Absent such election, the tax liability imposed on the Muni Funds generally is determined using the highest applicable U.S. federal tax rates applicable to U.S. investors, with the result that such tax liability may be at higher rates than would otherwise apply to investors. The Muni Funds may be able to reduce the amount owed in certain cases based on the status of its investors, or, under certain circumstances, if one or more of the investors pay such tax owed and agree to reflect such adjustments in its tax attributes (without having to file an amended U.S. tax return), but there is no assurance the Muni Funds will be able to obtain any such reduction. Current investors may bear the economic effect of taxes, interest and penalties imposed on the Muni Funds by the IRS or other taxing authorities with respect to income received by the Muni Funds in earlier periods, even if such investors were not investors in the Muni Funds during the tax year under audit. These rules will also apply to any other entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes in which the Muni Funds owns a direct or indirect interest (including the Master Fund and any entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes in which the Muni Funds own an indirect interest through the Master Fund) and may result in the Muni Funds bearing a portion of the tax liability resulting from any audit adjustment of such partnerships, even if the Muni Funds were not a partner of such partnerships during the tax year under audit.

Prospective investors should note that for tax years beginning in 2018 and before January 1, 2026, the deductibility of state and local taxes by investors in the Muni Funds against their U.S. federal taxable income may be significantly limited.

3. Silvercrest International Fund, LP (“SIF”)

(a) Investment Strategies of SIF

SIF seeks to achieve capital appreciation through a program of investment in managed funds, registered open-end and closed-end investment companies and other investment vehicles and accounts that invest or trade primarily in the securities of non-U.S. companies. In order to achieve its objective, Silvercrest selects and allocates SIF’s funds among several professional money managers (“Underlying Managers”). It is anticipated that the Underlying Managers selected by Silvercrest will, in general, invest primarily in equity securities (including margin borrowing), but will also invest in currencies, convertible bonds, preferred stocks (convertible and otherwise), warrants or rights, fixed-income securities of non-U.S. issuers, and to a lesser extent swaps, options, futures, forward contracts and options on forward contracts. SIF may also directly invest in any of the aforementioned securities, including securities listed on any stock exchange or represented by American depository receipts listed on a domestic securities exchange or traded in the U.S. over-the-counter markets.

(b) Risks Associated Specifically with SIF

Investment in emerging and frontier market securities involves a greater degree of risk than an investment in securities of issuers based in developed countries. Among other things, emerging and frontier market securities investments may carry the risks of less publicly available information, more volatile markets, less strict securities market regulation, less favorable tax provisions, a greater likelihood of severe inflation, unstable currency, war and expropriation of personal property. In addition, a Series' investment opportunities in certain emerging and frontier markets may be restricted by legal limits on foreign investment in local securities. Emerging and frontier markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the security may not exist locally, and transactions will need to be made on a neighboring exchange. Volume and liquidity levels in emerging and frontier markets are lower than in developed countries. When seeking to sell emerging and frontier market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities. In addition, issuers based in emerging and frontier markets are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to issuers based in developed countries, thereby potentially increasing the risk of fraud or other deceptive practices. Furthermore, the quality and reliability of official data published by government or securities exchanges in emerging and frontier markets may not accurately reflect the actual circumstances being reported.

4. Silvercrest Special Situations L.P. (“SSSF”)

(a) Investment Strategies of SSSF

SSSF is a multi-manager fund established to provide investors with an opportunity to participate in non-traditional strategies. SSSF intends to diversify its investments among a number of managers who make use of varying degrees of leverage, hedging and arbitrage. SSSF’s investments in hedge funds, risk arbitrage funds, bankruptcy/distressed securities funds and certain other investment strategies will be made through a program of investment in funds and other investment vehicles

managed by professional (“Underlying Managers”) with specialized expertise in these investment strategies. It is anticipated that the Underlying Managers selected by Silvercrest will invest in equity securities, convertible bonds, convertible preferred stocks, warrants or rights, fixed-income securities, currencies and other financial instruments. SSSF may also directly invest in any of the aforementioned securities. While most of SSSF’s investments will be in hedge funds, risk arbitrage funds and bankruptcy/distressed securities funds, Silvercrest reserves the right to make investments with Underlying Managers who pursue other investment strategies which the Investment Manager believes are consistent with SSSF’s objective.

SSSF intends to build a portfolio of investments with different liquidity, duration and leverage. SSSF does not anticipate that it will commit more than 40% of its capital to Underlying Managers or investment funds that pursue any one investment strategy (measured at the time of investment). SSSF is designed to mitigate, but not eliminate, certain of the attendant economic and structural risks of investing with a single Underlying Manager or in a single market by allocating SSSF’s funds among several Underlying Managers across several asset classes.

(b) Risks Associated with SSSF

The risks associated with investments in SSSF are discussed in the section below entitled Risks and Conflicts of Interest Associated With All of The Funds.

5. SJF

(a) Investment Strategies of SJF

SJF is a limited partnership in which investors will purchase Class A limited partnership units, thereby becoming Class A Limited Partners of SJF. SJF is a fund of funds, investing in underlying mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), separately managed accounts, hedge funds, private equity funds, real estate funds and venture capital funds (“Underlying Funds”). SJF, by specializing in identifying money management firms with track records that demonstrate the ability to generate attractive rates of return, seeks to achieve long-term above-average returns for its investors while minimizing the risk of capital loss. SJF operates as a fund-of-funds allocating its assets among a diversified group of Underlying Fund managers with proven track records, thereby obtaining diversification and, it is anticipated, lower volatility in overall returns. SJF will access these Underlying Fund managers through individually managed accounts or by investments in funds that they manage. Underlying Funds in which SJF invests may be affiliated with each other by virtue of having the same or an affiliated Underlying Fund Manager. SJF may also invest in Underlying Funds managed by Silvercrest or its affiliates. From time to time, under certain circumstances SJF may invest directly in securities offered by a particular issuer.

By pooling the capital of multiple investors, SJF provides an opportunity to access multiple Underlying Funds and achieve a relatively high degree of diversification. Through this diversification, SJF can reduce its exposure to any single Underlying Fund manager, and SJF expects to reduce the volatility in its overall portfolio. Underlying Funds may be added or removed from SJF’s portfolio from time to time as Silvercrest shall determine.

The investment objective of SJF is to generate rates of return in excess of its benchmarks on a risk-adjusted basis for investors who seek to minimize risk and preserve capital, yet participate in market appreciation. In general, the performance of SJF will be measured against two (2) performance benchmarks: (i) a blended benchmark equal to seventy percent (70%) MSCI All Country World Index and thirty percent (30%) Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and (ii) a variable benchmark that is periodically adjusted to fit the projected allocation of SJF based on Silvercrest's market outlook. The goal of SJF is to generate returns, net of fees and expenses, which generally exceed these benchmarks on a risk-adjusted basis over a full market cycle of five (5) to seven (7) years.

SJF will have a portfolio that seeks to preserve capital in falling markets while participating in the growth opportunities of rising markets. To do so, SJF will invest in a broad array of asset classes in domestic and foreign markets. To execute its strategy, SJF will utilize mutual funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), separately managed accounts, hedge funds, and/or private equity, real estate and venture capital funds and/or other closed-end funds. Silvercrest will endeavor to seek out attractive risk-adjusted opportunities in all asset classes. While SJF will have a predominantly strategic orientation, Silvercrest may utilize short term tactical tilts on an opportunistic basis. SJF will generally utilize the "endowment" model of investing. This strategy features a broadly diversified portfolio among multiple asset classes that seeks to achieve a risk-adjusted return over a full market cycle. Investors should be long-term oriented and able to withstand periods of short-term volatility. An endowment model portfolio includes strategies that seek to balance both appreciation and preservation of capital.

Silvercrest intends to be forward looking and to adapt its strategy to reflect changing market and economic circumstances. Silvercrest will strive to be early adapters of themes. Silvercrest will seek value opportunities in all asset classes. If conditions warrant, Silvercrest will actively use cash as a risk control strategy. In general, SJF will seek to utilize Underlying Funds whose strategies fit into one of the following categories: Domestic Equities, International Equities, Private Equity, Alternative Investments, Fixed Income/Credit and Real Assets. It is intended that each of the Underlying Funds would be a subset of these broad classes. Silvercrest will endeavor to seek out attractive risk-adjusted opportunities in each of these asset classes.

In addition, SJF may from time to time invest in Underlying Funds sponsored, advised and/or managed by Silvercrest Investors III LLC, the general partner (the "GP"), Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates (including, without limitation, one or more private equity, real estate, venture capital and/or other closed-end funds (including funds-of-funds) organized by the GP, Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates in the future (such closed-end funds, "Silvercrest Closed-End Funds")). Limited partners will not pay additional management or similar fees or performance-based fees or allocations on SJF's investment in affiliated Underlying Funds (although such fees or allocations may be paid or made, as applicable, at the partnership level or at the affiliated Underlying Fund level, in the sole and absolute discretion of the GP, Silvercrest and/or its affiliates, as applicable). However, each limited partner will pay its pro rata share of the expenses of any affiliated Underlying Funds in which SJF invests. There can be no assurance that SJF's investment objective will be met or that SJF will generate any positive returns.

Silvercrest will monitor the performance figures of a large group of investment managers and evaluate them based on total performance and downside loss protection. Silvercrest expects to select Underlying Funds and Underlying Fund managers that satisfy Silvercrest's stringent selection process. Silvercrest intends to select only those Underlying Funds that, in its judgment, are likely to produce superior risk-adjusted returns consistent with SJF's investment objectives. Underlying Funds and Underlying Fund managers will be selected by Silvercrest based on some or all of the following criteria: (a) Performance — The attractiveness and consistency of the investment manager's performance record and the investment manager's potential to outperform the total return of its respective benchmark, or other relevant indices over an extended period of time. Silvercrest intends to undertake extensive analysis of an investment manager's performance record, risk control procedures, as well as administration and compliance infrastructures and will invest only with investment managers who have a demonstrated track record of superior risk-adjusted returns, effective risk management and superior administration and compliance controls to Silvercrest. (b) Risk Controls — The effectiveness, in Silvercrest's judgment, of the Underlying Fund manager's or fund's back office and risk control procedures. (c) Longevity and Reputation — The length of time the investment manager has been employing its investment strategies, either as the Underlying Fund's investment manager or as a portfolio manager generally, and the reputation of the investment manager in the industry. Many investment managers have been operating funds for only a few years or less, but certain investment managers have been in business longer or have used similar investment strategies for other organizations for longer periods of time. (d) Depth of Organization — The number of professionals and support personnel and range of functions employed by the investment manager or Underlying Fund in light of the total assets under management.

Silvercrest generally favors investment managers who have their own capital at risk together with that of investors in their investment programs. Silvercrest believes that through diversification and prudent asset allocation to Underlying Funds, SJF can reduce the risk associated with exposure to any single Underlying Fund manager, reduce the volatility of return in SJF's overall portfolio, and reduce the risk of negative performance. SJF's capital may be allocated among Underlying Funds as Silvercrest shall, in its sole discretion, determine. Silvercrest will monitor the performance of the Underlying Funds and their adherence to stated strategies in order to identify issues at the Underlying Fund manager level, reassess SJF's asset allocation among Underlying Fund managers and trading strategies, and investigate and evaluate new and additional Underlying Funds in the marketplace. Silvercrest's monitoring procedures are expected to include: (a) review of Underlying Fund performance data and comparison to market indices and peer performance; (b) conference calls and periodic on-site visits with Underlying Fund managers; (c) risk monitoring, including exposure aggregation, value-at-risk analysis and peer group analysis; (d) periodic meetings with potential new Underlying Fund managers; (e) periodic verification of Underlying Fund fees, net asset values, and, where applicable, its incentive allocations and distributions; (f) continuous review of the fund universe and Underlying Fund manager performance; and (g) continuous review of asset allocation among Underlying Funds in light of performance, changes in net asset values, and trading styles being employed.

Silvercrest may invest SJF assets that are not currently allocated to an Underlying Fund manager in short term U.S. Government securities, money market accounts, commercial paper and/or other short-term interest-bearing instruments. Any income earned from such investments will be

reinvested by SJF in accordance with SJF's investment strategies. The investment strategies, approaches, and techniques discussed herein may evolve over time due to, among other things, market developments and trends, the emergence of new or enhanced investment products, changing industry practice and/or technological innovation. As a result, these investment strategies, approaches, and techniques may not reflect the investment strategies, approaches, and techniques actually employed by SJF or the Underlying Fund managers. Nevertheless, the investments made on behalf of SJF will be consistent with SJF's investment objective.

SJF'S INVESTMENT PROGRAM ENTAILS SUBSTANTIAL RISKS AND THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF SJF WILL BE ACHIEVED. THE PRACTICES OF SHORT SELLING, LEVERAGE AND OTHER INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES WHICH SJF AND THE UNDERLYING FUND MANAGERS WITH WHICH SJF INVESTS MAY EMPLOY FROM TIME TO TIME CAN, IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, MAXIMIZE THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF ADVERSE MARKET CONDITIONS OR EVENTS TO WHICH SJF'S OR THE UNDERLYING FUND MANAGER'S INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO MAY BE SUBJECT. SEE "RISKS," SET FORTH BELOW.

(b) Risks Associated Specifically with SJF

Concentration of Holdings by an Underlying Fund Manager. At any given time, an Underlying Fund's assets may become highly concentrated within a particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or financial or economic market. In that event, the Underlying Fund's portfolio will be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic conditions affecting the performance of that particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or financial or economic market, than a less concentrated portfolio would be. As a result, if an Underlying Fund's investment portfolio becomes concentrated, its aggregate return may be volatile and may be affected substantially by the performance of only one or a few holdings. The Underlying Fund Managers are not obligated to hedge their positions.

Market Volatility. The profitability of SJF depends upon the Underlying Fund managers chosen by Silvercrest correctly assessing the future price movements of stocks, bonds, options on stocks, other securities, currencies, regulated futures contracts and other commodities and the movements of interest rates. There can be no assurance that the various Underlying Fund managers selected by Silvercrest will be successful in accurately predicting price and interest rate movements.

Liquidity. A substantial portion of the investments made by SJF will lack liquidity. Some of the Underlying Fund managers only permit SJF to withdraw its assets at specified times (i.e., annually, semi-annually or quarterly) and many Underlying Fund managers have the right to suspend the payment of withdrawals under certain circumstances. Furthermore, though it is intended that investments by SJF will be with Underlying Fund managers which invest in securities, commodity futures or other financial instruments traded on listed exchanges, some may be thinly traded. This could present a problem in realizing the prices quoted and in effectively trading the position(s). In certain situations, Underlying Fund managers may invest in illiquid investments (including, without limitation, Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments) which could result in significant loss in value should the Underlying Fund

managers be forced to sell the illiquid investments as a result of rapidly changing market conditions or as a result of margin calls or other factors.

Replacement of Underlying Fund Managers or Underlying Funds. SJF is generally not restricted in appointing or replacing Underlying Fund managers or Underlying Funds. SJF's investments with a particular Underlying Fund manager or Underlying Fund may be replaced for a variety of reasons, such as a more favorable investment opportunity or other circumstances bearing on the desirability of a continued position with such Underlying Fund manager or Underlying Fund. Replacement of Underlying Fund managers or Underlying Funds may involve greater fees, which will be borne by SJF.

New Managers. Some Underlying Fund managers may be new or relatively new ventures and have little or no operating history upon which their performance can be evaluated; however, the individuals involved with such Underlying Fund managers will generally have significant industry experience.

Combination Transactions. Underlying Fund Managers may engage in spreads, straddles, or other combination options transactions involving the purchase and sale of related options and futures contracts. These transactions are considerably more complex than the purchase or writing of a single option. They involve the risk that executing simultaneously two or more buy or sell orders at the desired prices may be difficult or impossible, the possibility that a loss could be incurred on both sides of a multiple options transaction, and the possibility of significantly increased risk exposure resulting from the hedge against loss inherent in most spread positions being lost as a result of the assignment of an exercise to the short leg of a spread while the long leg remains outstanding. Also, the transaction costs of combination options transactions can be especially significant because separate costs are incurred on each component of the combination.

Straddles. In straddle writing, where the investor writes both a put and a call on the same underlying interest at the same exercise price in exchange for a combined premium on the two writing transactions, the potential risk of loss is unlimited. To the extent the price of the underlying interest is either above or below the exercise price by more than the combined premium, the writer of a straddle will incur a loss when one of the options is exercised. If the writer is assigned an exercise on one option position in the straddle and fails to close out the other position, subsequent fluctuations in the price of the underlying interest could cause the other option to be exercised as well, causing a loss on both writing positions.

Trend Following. Some Underlying Fund Managers may use computer models to discern trends by identifying instruments that have deviated significantly from an assumed norm. Trading based on such analyses is subject to the risks that options premiums will not increase or decrease as predicted by the analysis, or that trades dictated by the analysis may not be executed in time to achieve a favorable entry price. This latter risk is likely to materialize when numerous market makers use similar analyses, all of which dictate the desirability of executing identical or similar contracts. In the past, there have been periods without identifiable trends and, presumably, such periods will continue to occur. Trading models or analyses that depend upon the forecasting of trends will not be profitable if there are not identifiable trends of the kind that an Underlying Fund Manager's models or analyses seek to follow. Any factor which would make it more

difficult to execute trades in accordance with the models or analyses signals, such as a significant lessening of liquidity in a particular market, would also be detrimental to profitability.

Mutual Funds and ETFs. SJF may invest directly or indirectly in mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a mutual fund, which includes, among other things, general market risk. Specifically, the value of an investment in an ETF will go up and down with the prices of the securities in which the ETF invests. The prices of securities change in response to many factors, including, without limitation, the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. In addition, ETFs may be subject to the following: (1) a discount of the ETF’s shares to its net asset value; (2) failure to develop an active trading market for the ETF’s shares; (3) the listing exchange halting trading of the ETF’s shares; (4) failure of the ETF’s shares to track the referenced index or basket of stocks; and (5) holding troubled securities in the referenced index or basket of stocks.

Private Equity and Venture Capital Underlying Fund Risk. Investments in Underlying Funds pursuing private equity and/or venture capital strategies may expose SJF to certain additional risks related to those strategies, including but not limited to the following:

- **ERISA Constraints.** Certain Underlying Funds may be operating as venture capital operating companies (“VCOCs”) so as to avoid the assets of such Underlying Funds being treated as “plan assets” under ERISA. Accordingly, there may be constraints on such an Underlying Fund’s investment activities. Specifically, VCOCs must invest a certain portion of their assets in underlying operating companies which provide them certain management rights.
- **Third-Party Involvement.** An Underlying Fund’s private equity or venture capital strategies may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other structures. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that a co-venturer or partner of an Underlying Fund may at any time become bankrupt or have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of such Underlying Fund or may be in a position to take action contrary to such Underlying Fund’s investment objectives. Furthermore, if such co-venturer or partner defaults on its funding obligations, it may be difficult for the Underlying Fund to make up the shortfall from other sources. SJF may be required to make additional contributions to an Underlying Fund to replace such shortfall, thereby reducing the diversification of its investments. Any default by an Underlying Fund’s coventurer could have an adverse effect on SJF, its assets and the interests of its limited partners. In addition, an Underlying Fund may be liable in certain instances for the actions of its co-venturers or partners.
- **Valuations of the Investments.** Since Underlying Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies typically will invest in assets that are not readily marketable, investments generally will be carried at the values provided to Silvercrest by the Underlying Funds pursuant to valuation procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such Underlying Funds. These valuation procedures may be subjective in nature, may not conform to any particular industry standard and may not reflect actual values at which investments are ultimately realized.

- **Time Frame.** Underlying Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies are likely to require several years to call and invest their respective capital commitments. Each portfolio company owned by an Underlying Fund pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies (each a “Portfolio Company”) is also likely to take several years to mature to a point where it can be disposed of. Alternatively, to the extent an Underlying Fund invests all of its capital commitments at the same time early in the life of such Underlying Fund, such Underlying Fund’s exposure to market risks may be magnified and its management and other resources may become thinly spread.
- **Control Risks.** In certain situations, an Underlying Fund pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies may acquire only a participation or noncontrolling interest in a Portfolio Company, and therefore may not be able to exercise control over the management of such Portfolio Company. In these situations, there can be no assurance that appropriate investor rights will be available to protect SJF’s interest or that such rights will provide sufficient protection of such Underlying Fund’s rights. In certain other situations, the Underlying Fund may take control positions in Portfolio Companies. The exercise of control over a Portfolio Company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations, including securities laws or and other types of liability where the limited liability characteristic of an Underlying Fund may be ignored. Accordingly, SJF would be more likely to suffer losses from an investment in such Underlying Fund.
- **Minority Positions of Underlying Funds.** Underlying Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies which do not have a control position in an underlying Portfolio Company will have less of an ability to affect such underlying Portfolio Company’s operations. Accordingly, such underlying Portfolio Companies may take actions which the Underlying Fund does not believe are in the Underlying Fund’s best interest or follow policies which the Underlying Fund does not believe to be the best course of action for an underlying Portfolio Company.
- **Bridge Financing.** Certain Underlying Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies may provide bridge financing in connection with one or more of their equity investments. As a result, such Underlying Funds will bear the risk of any changes in the capital markets which may adversely affect the ability of such Underlying Fund to refinance any bridge investments. If an
- Underlying Fund were unable to complete a refinancing, such Underlying Fund could have a long-term investment in a junior security or that junior security might be converted to equity.
- **“J Curve” Effect.** SJF’s investments in the initial round of funding of an Underlying
- Fund pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies will be more susceptible to the “J curve” effect due to an Underlying Fund’s common practice of paying management fees and start-up costs out of early drawdowns, before the portfolio has had time to recognize value enhancement at its underlying investments. This effect may negatively or positively impact the returns of SJF.

Real Estate Investment Risks. There can be no assurance that the Partnership’s investments in public and private real estate investments (“Real Estate Investments”) will be profitable. Because real estate, like many other types of investments, historically has experienced significant fluctuation and cycles in value, specific market conditions may result in occasional or permanent

reductions in the value of the Real Estate Investments of an Underlying Fund. The marketability and value of real estate depends on many factors beyond the control of Silvercrest or the Underlying Fund managers, including, without limitation: changes in general economic or local conditions; changes in supply of or demand for competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of over-building); changes in interest rates; unavailability of mortgage funds which may render the sale or refinancing of a property difficult; the financial condition of borrowers and of tenants, buyers and sellers of property; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; energy and supply shortages; various uninsured or uninsurable risks; and natural disasters. Underlying Funds may invest in real estate assets located throughout the United States and abroad. There is no limit to the number of investments an Underlying Fund may make in a particular area or region. In the event that there is a high concentration of investments in any particular area or region, an Underlying Fund may be susceptible to unique economic and real estate trends that may negatively impact that area or region.

Underlying Funds may incur environmental liabilities in connection with its ownership of Real Estate Investments. Hazardous substances or wastes, contaminants, pollutants or sources thereof (as defined by state and federal laws and regulations) may be discovered on properties following the acquisition of a Real Estate Investment owned by an Underlying Fund or after a sale thereof to a third party. There can be no assurances that Underlying Funds will not incur full recourse liability for the entire cost of any removal and clean-up, that the cost of such removal and clean-up would not exceed the value of the Real Estate Investment or that an Underlying Fund could recoup any of such costs from any third party. As an owner, such Underlying Fund may also be liable to the tenant and users of neighboring properties. In addition, such Underlying Fund may find it difficult or impossible to sell the Real Estate Investment prior to or following any such clean-up.

Trading in OTC Markets. Certain Underlying Fund managers may engage in over the counter (“OTC”) derivative transactions, such as currency forward contracts traded in the interbank market; options on currency forward contracts; and swap agreements. In general, there is much less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organized exchanges. Most of the protections afforded to participants on U.S. and certain non-U.S. exchanges, such as daily price fluctuation limits and the performance guarantee of an exchange clearinghouse, will not be available in connection with OTC transactions. An Underlying Fund will be exposed to greater risk of loss through default than if it confined its trading to organized exchanges. The relevant Underlying Fund manager may not have any involvement in the selection of counterparties, and the Underlying Fund managers could enter into OTC transactions with counterparties that are not as established, well-capitalized and creditworthy as Silvercrest may have selected.

Trading Decisions Based on Fundamental Analysis. The trading decisions of certain Underlying Fund Managers may be based in part on strategies that utilize fundamental analysis of underlying market forces. Fundamental analysis examines factors that affect the supply and demand for a particular instrument in an attempt to predict future prices. For example, weather and climate conditions in a particular region affect the supply of agricultural commodities grown in such region, which in turn may have an impact on the price of such commodities. An Underlying Fund may incur substantial trading losses when an Underlying Fund Manager does not have sufficient, correct information regarding the factors affecting the supply and demand for commodities that are being

traded; and when fundamental analysis does not enable an Underlying Fund Manager to determine quickly that its previous trading decisions were incorrect.

Trading Decisions Based on Contrarian Strategies. The trading decisions of certain Underlying Fund Managers may be based in part on “counter-trend” or “contrarian” strategies that seek to identify future reversals in price trends. An Underlying Fund may incur substantial losses if reversals anticipated by the Underlying Fund Managers do not actually occur.

Uninvested Capital. Silvercrest may from time to time invest assets of SJF in high quality short-term instruments such as U.S. Treasury securities because suitable investments for SJF are not then available. It is not possible to determine or even estimate the degree to which SJF’s assets will be “uninvested” from time to time, but the percentage of SJF assets invested in short-term instruments may be high from time to time. Such periods of “uninvestment” may have a negative impact on the SJF’s rate of return.

New Issues. Underlying Fund Managers with whom SJF invests may invest in “new issues”, as such term is defined under applicable rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Therefore, SJF may have “new issues” income. SJF may only allocate a limited amount of the gains or losses attributable to “new issues” to Class A Limited Partners who are not eligible to fully participate in “new issues”, pursuant to certain exemptions, rather than allocating all such gains or losses only eligible Class A Limited Partners. Class A Limited Partners that are not eligible to fully participate in gains or losses attributable to “new issues” may have an economic disadvantage as compared to those Class A Limited Partners who do participate fully in any gains or losses attributable to “new issues” since SJF’s assets will be used to fund the purchase of “new issues” as to which such Class A Limited Partners may only derive limited benefit.

Fees and Expenses. SJF is subject to a “layering” of asset-based or performance-based allocations, fees and expenses. SJF is directly subject to the SJF Class A Management Fee, the SJF Class A Performance Allocation and expenses as discussed herein and is indirectly subject, through its investments with Underlying Fund managers, to both asset-based and performance-based fees or allocations charged by the Underlying Funds, as well as the ongoing expenses of those Underlying Funds. The asset-based fees of the Underlying Fund managers generally are expected to range from one percent (1%) to three percent (3%), and the performance-based allocations or fees of the Underlying Fund managers generally are expected to range from ten percent (10%) to thirty percent (30%) of net income or capital appreciation. An additional “layer” of fees and expenses may be added where SJF invests in a multi-manager structure. Such fees and expenses, in the aggregate, will exceed the fees and expenses that would typically be incurred by an investor making a direct investment in an Underlying Fund. In addition, performance-based compensation arrangements may create an incentive for the Underlying Fund managers to make investments that are more risky or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect. In addition, beginning in 2018, gain allocated with respect to the Performance Allocation that is attributable to the sale or disposition of a capital asset will be recharacterized as short-term capital gain to the extent the capital asset giving rise to the gain has been held for three years or less. Short term capital gain is taxed at the higher ordinary income tax rates. As a result of this new three-year holding period, the interests of the general partner and the investors may not always be aligned with respect to the timing of the disposition

of an investment, which timing could have an impact on investment performance. While SJF may from time to time invest in Underlying Funds sponsored, advised and/or managed by the GP, Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates, including, without limitation, one or more Silvercrest Closed-End Funds, limited partners will not pay additional management or similar fees or performance-based fees or allocations on SJF's investment in such affiliated Underlying Funds (although such fees or allocations may be paid or made, as applicable, at the SJF level or at the affiliated Underlying Fund level, in the sole and absolute discretion of the GP, Silvercrest and/or its affiliates, as applicable). However, each limited partner will pay its pro rata share of the expenses of any affiliated Underlying Funds in which SJF invests.

Reports to Limited Partners. Although it is intended that limited partners will receive unaudited performance information at least monthly, as well as annual audited financial reports, as a privately offered investment company, SJF is not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to the limited partners. As Silvercrest is relying on CFTC Regulation 4.7(b) with respect to SJF, however, Silvercrest is required to provide investors with the quarterly and annual reports specified by that regulation. Silvercrest may deliver and make account statements and reports, including the account statements and annual reports, if any, that it is required to provide to investors pursuant to CFTC Regulations 4.7(b) and 4.22, in electronic form, such as e-mail or by posting on a website, unless, in the case of the account statements and annual reports provided pursuant to CFTC Regulations 4.7(b) and 4.22, an investor objects, in which case Silvercrest will provide such statements and/or reports to such investor in paper form.

Additional Classes and Side Letters. SJF shall have the power to create and establish such other classes of interests having such relative rights, powers and duties as may from time to time be established by the GP, without notice to, or the consent or other approval of, the limited partners. In addition, the GP and/or Silvercrest shall have the power to enter into side letters with one or more limited partners which provide such limited partners with additional and/or different rights than such limited partners have pursuant to the SJF partnership agreement and/or any agreement, instrument or other document executed and/or delivered in connection herewith without notice to, or the consent or other approval of, the limited partners. Limited partners of additional classes and limited partners with side letters may or may not be required to invest different minimum amounts, pay (directly or indirectly) different fees and have certain other terms (including, without limitation, access to information, the ability to withdraw on shorter notice and/or at different times and/or responsibility for expenses) applicable to them that are different than those that are applicable to other limited partners, all as determined by the GP and/or Silvercrest. Neither the GP nor Silvercrest shall be required to notify any or all of the other limited partners of any such additional classes or side letters or any of the rights and/or terms or provisions thereof, nor will the GP or Silvercrest be required to offer such additional and/or different rights and/or terms to any or all of the other limited partners. The other limited partners will have no recourse against SJF, the GP, Silvercrest and/or any of their respective affiliates in the event certain limited partners receive additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of any such additional classes and/or side letters. The GP and/or Silvercrest may enter into such side letters with any party as they may determine in their sole and absolute discretion at any time.

DI Accounts. SJF may retroactively create (or allocate its interest in a DI Account relating to a

Follow-Up Investment to) a DI Account, particularly where the Underlying Fund manager of an Underlying Fund notifies SJF that it has placed a Designated Investments in separate special account. There is no guarantee that an Underlying Fund manager will send a notice in a timely manner, and a Class A Limited Partner may be subject to additional risks as a result of a discrepancy between the time when the Underlying Fund manager creates (or allocates a Follow-Up Investment to) a separate special account and the time when SJF receives the applicable notice, and retroactively creates (or allocates a Follow-Up Investment to) a DI Account. For example, a Class A Limited Partner that purchases an interest in SJF after an Underlying Fund manager invests in a Designated Investment or Follow-Up Investment but prior to SJF receiving a notice and SJF allocating its interest to a DI Account will not participate in such DI Account despite investing in SJF prior to the receipt of the notice. Conversely, a Class A Limited Partner who makes a withdrawal after an Underlying Fund manager invests in a Designated Investment or Follow-Up Investment but prior to SJF receiving a notice and SJF allocating its interest to a DI Account will not be paid the full amount of the withdrawal proceeds. Further, such Class A Limited Partner's capital account will be subject to liquidity restrictions greater than would be the case had SJF created the DI Account as of a date after the Limited Partner made a withdrawal.

The GP and Silvercrest may not receive sufficient information from an Underlying Fund manager to enable them to make a well-informed decision as to whether they will allocate SJF's interest in the Underlying Fund to a DI Account, how large a portion of SJF's interest to allocate or when to make such allocation. Certain Underlying Fund managers may calculate their performance-based fee based on the overall performance of the Underlying Fund during the relevant fiscal period, including the gain or loss on any Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) which have been realized or deemed realized during such fiscal period. In such a case, the performance-based fee paid to the Underlying Fund manager with respect to such fiscal period will be treated as an expense of SJF, and each investor in SJF will bear its pro rata share of such fee. This may result in Class A Limited Partners who do not participate in the gain or loss on the related DI Account bearing a portion of the fees as a result of the gain or loss on the Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) in such DI Account. Alternatively, an Underlying Fund Manager may calculate its performance-based fee on the gain or loss on the Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) at the time such Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) are realized or deemed realized, regardless of the overall performance of the Underlying Fund during the relevant fiscal period. In this case, only limited partners who participate in the relevant DI Account will bear such performance-based fee.

6. Silvercrest Jefferson Fund, LTD. ("SJFI") and Silvercrest Jefferson Master Fund, L.P. (the "Master Fund")

(a) Investment Strategies of SJFI and the Master Fund

SJFI, formerly known as Jefferson Global Growth Fund, Ltd., is an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on October 13, 2011. SJFI was formed to pool investment funds to be managed by a number of independent investment managers. Prior to August 1, 2014, SJFI had invested all or substantially all of its assets in Jefferson Global Growth Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership. Effective August 1, 2014, SJFI began to invest all or substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund, which is a Cayman Islands exempted limited

partnership formed on July 1, 2014. Silvercrest Investors III LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “GP”), is the general partner of the Master Fund, and has sole and complete discretionary authority to manage the Master Fund’s activities. The GP has delegated investment authority over the assets of the Master Fund, to Silvercrest. Silvercrest also serves as the investment manager of SJFI and will manage SJFI’s assets, subject to the policies and control of the board of directors of SJFI (the “Board” or the “Directors”). Marshall Acuff and Palmer Garson serve as portfolio managers of the Master Fund (the “Portfolio Managers”) and have primary responsibility for the day-to-day investment decisions made on behalf of the Master Fund. The GP and Silvercrest also serve as the general partner and investment manager, respectively, of Silvercrest Jefferson Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership formed on July 1, 2014 (the “Domestic Fund”), which will pursue a substantially identical investment strategy as the Master Fund.

The Master Fund’s investment objective is to generate rates of return in excess of its benchmarks on a risk-adjusted basis for investors who seek to minimize risk and preserve capital, yet participate in market appreciation. The goal of the Master Fund is to generate returns, net of fees and expenses, which generally exceed these benchmarks on a risk-adjusted basis over a full market cycle of five (5) to seven (7) years. However, no assurance can be given that the Master Fund’s investment objective will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly, annual and/or other periodic basis. The Master Fund executes its strategy by allocating substantially all of its assets to a number of independent trading advisers (“Underlying Fund Managers”) through pooled investment vehicles or separately managed accounts (each, an “Underlying Fund”) selected by the Portfolio Managers. The Master Fund may elect to invest a portion of its assets in Underlying Funds such as mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETF’s”) and/or private equity, real estate, venture capital funds and/or other closed-end funds. In addition, the Master Fund may invest in Underlying Funds sponsored, advised and/or managed by the GP, Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates (including, without limitation, one or more private equity, real estate, venture capital and/or other closed-end funds (including funds-of-funds) organized by the GP, Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates in the future (such closed-end funds, “Silvercrest Closed-End Funds”). Without limiting the foregoing, as of August 1, 2014, all or substantially all of the Master Fund’s assets began to be invested in the Domestic Fund. The Investment Manager intends that this will change over time, as the Master Fund’s assets increase and/or the Portfolio Managers determine that it is otherwise appropriate for the Master Fund to invest in Underlying Funds directly.

The Master Fund will have a portfolio that seeks to preserve capital in falling markets while participating in the growth opportunities of rising markets. To do so, the Master Fund will invest in a broad array of asset classes in domestic and foreign markets. The Portfolio Managers will endeavor to seek out attractive risk-adjusted opportunities in all asset classes. While the Master Fund will have a predominantly strategic orientation, the Portfolio Managers may utilize short term tactical tilts on an opportunistic basis. The Master Fund will generally utilize the “endowment” model of investing. This strategy features a broadly diversified portfolio among multiple asset classes that seeks to achieve a risk-adjusted return over a full market cycle. Investors should be long-term oriented and able to withstand periods of short-term volatility. An endowment model portfolio includes strategies that seek to balance both appreciation and preservation of capital.

The Portfolio Managers intend to be forward looking and to adapt their strategy to reflect changing market and economic circumstances. The Portfolio Managers will strive to be early adapters of themes. The Portfolio Managers will seek value opportunities in all asset classes. If conditions warrant, the Portfolio Managers will actively use cash as a risk control strategy. In general, the Master Fund will seek to utilize Underlying Funds whose strategies fit into one of the following categories: Domestic Equities, International Equities, Private Equity, Alternative Investments, Fixed Income/Credit and Real Assets. It is intended that each of the Underlying Funds would be a subset of these broad classes. The Portfolio Managers will endeavor to seek out attractive risk-adjusted opportunities in each of these asset classes. In addition, the Master Fund may invest in Underlying Funds sponsored, advised and/or managed by the GP, Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates (including, without limitation, one or more private equity, real estate, venture capital and/or other closed-end funds (including funds-of-funds) organized by the GP, Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates in the future (such closed-end funds, “Silvercrest Closed-End Funds”)). Limited Partners will not pay additional management or similar fees or performance-based fees or allocations on the Master Fund’s investment in affiliated Underlying Funds (although such fees or allocations may be paid or made, as applicable, at the Master Fund level or at the affiliated Underlying Fund level, in the sole and absolute discretion of the GP, Silvercrest and/or its affiliates, as applicable). However, each Limited Partner will pay its pro rata share of the expenses of any affiliated Underlying Funds in which the Master Fund invests. There can be no assurance that the Master Fund’s investment objective will be met or that the Master Fund will generate any positive returns.

Silvercrest will monitor the performance figures of a large group of investment managers and evaluate them based on total performance and downside loss protection. Silvercrest expects to select Underlying Funds and Underlying Fund Managers that satisfy Silvercrest’s stringent selection process. Silvercrest intends to select only those Underlying Funds that, in its judgment, are likely to produce superior risk-adjusted returns consistent with the Master Fund’s investment objectives. Underlying Funds and Underlying Fund Managers will be selected by Silvercrest based on some or all of the following criteria: (a) Performance — The attractiveness and consistency of the investment manager’s performance record and the investment manager’s potential to outperform the total return of its respective benchmark, or other relevant indices over an extended period of time. Silvercrest intends to undertake extensive analysis of an investment manager’s performance record, risk control procedures, as well as administration and compliance infrastructures and will invest only with investment managers who have a demonstrated track record of superior risk-adjusted returns, effective risk management and superior administration and compliance controls to Silvercrest. (b) Risk Controls — The effectiveness, in Silvercrest’s judgment, of the investment manager’s or fund’s back office and risk control procedures. (c) Longevity and Reputation — The length of time the investment manager has been employing its investment strategies, either as the Underlying Fund’s investment manager or as a portfolio manager generally, and the reputation of the investment manager in the industry. Many investment managers have been operating funds for only a few years or less, but certain investment managers have been in business longer or have used similar investment strategies for other organizations for longer periods of time. (d) Depth of Organization — The number of professionals and support personnel and range of functions employed by the investment manager or Underlying Fund in light of the total assets under management. Silvercrest generally favors

investment managers who have their own capital at risk together with that of investors in their investment programs.

(b) Risks Associated Specifically With SJFI and the Master Fund

SJFI has a limited operating history and the Master Fund is recently formed and has no operating history. The success of SJFI and the Master Fund depends on the ability and experience of Silvercrest and the Portfolio Managers and there can be no assurance that Silvercrest will generate any gains or profits for SJFI and the Master Fund. In addition, the past performance of Silvercrest and its affiliates is no guarantee of future performance.

The Master Fund may create (or allocate its interest in a DI Account relating to a Follow-Up Investment to) a Master Fund DI Account, particularly where the Underlying Fund Manager of an Underlying Fund notifies the Master Fund that it has placed a Designated Investment in separate special account(s), and Class S Shares will be deemed to be issued on the date of the creation of (or allocation to) the Master Fund DI Account. There is no guarantee that an Underlying Fund Manager will send a notice in a timely manner, and a Shareholder may be subject to additional risks as a result of a discrepancy between the time when the Underlying Fund Manager creates (or allocates a Follow-Up Investment to) a separate special account and the time when the Master Fund receives the applicable notice and creates (or allocates a Follow-Up Investment to) a Master Fund DI Account. For example, a Shareholder that purchases Shares after an Underlying Fund Manager invests in a Designated Investment or Follow-Up Investment but prior to the Master Fund receiving notice, the Master Fund allocating its interest to a Master Fund DI Account and the Company issuing Class S Shares, will not receive any portion of such series of Class S Shares. Consequently, such Shareholder will not participate in such Master Fund DI Account despite investing in the Company prior to the receipt of the applicable notice. Conversely, a Shareholder who makes a redemption after an Underlying Fund Manager invests in a Designated Investment or Follow-Up Investment but prior to the Master Fund receiving a notice, the Master Fund allocating its interest to a Master Fund DI Account and SJFI issuing Class S Shares, will be issued such Class S Shares, and such Shareholder will not be paid the full amount of the redemption proceeds. Further, such Shareholders' Shares will be subject to liquidity restrictions greater than would be the case had SJFI issued Class S Shares as of a date after the Shareholder redeems its Shares. The GP and Silvercrest may not receive sufficient information from an Underlying Fund Manager to enable them to make a well-informed decision as to whether they will allocate the Master Fund's interest in the Underlying Fund to a Master Fund DI Account, how large a portion of the Master Fund's interest to allocate or when to make such allocation. Certain Underlying Fund Managers may calculate their performance-based fee based on the overall performance of the Underlying Fund during the relevant fiscal period, including the gain or loss on any Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) which have been realized or deemed realized during such fiscal period. In such a case, the performance-based fee paid to the Underlying Fund Manager with respect to such fiscal period will be treated as an expense of the Master Fund, and each investor in the Master Fund (including SJFI) will bear its pro rata share of such fee. This may result in Class A Shareholders who do not participate in the gain or loss on the related Master Fund DI Account bearing a portion of the fees as a result of the gain or loss on the Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) in such DI Account. Alternatively, an Underlying Fund Manager may

calculate its performance-based fee on the gain or loss on the Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) at the time such Designated Investments and Follow-Up Investments (if any) are realized or deemed realized, regardless of the overall performance of the Underlying Fund during the relevant fiscal period. In this case, only Shareholders who have been issued Class S Shares corresponding to the related Master Fund DI Account will bear such performance-based fee.

SJFI invests, possibly in the future together with certain other entities, all, or substantially all, of its assets through a “master-feeder” fund structure in the Master Fund. A “master-feeder” fund structure, in particular the existence of multiple investment vehicles investing in the same portfolio, presents certain unique risks to investors. Smaller investment vehicles investing in the Master Fund may be materially affected by the actions of larger investment vehicles investing in the Master Fund. For example, if a larger investment vehicle withdraws from the Master Fund, the remaining funds may experience higher pro rata operating expenses, thereby producing lower returns. Substantial withdrawals of capital by investors in the Master Fund, including, but not limited to, SJFI, over a short time period could necessitate the liquidation of interests in Underlying Funds at a time and in a manner which does not provide the most economic advantage to the Master Fund and which therefore could adversely affect the value of the Master Fund’s assets. In addition to its own expenses, SJFI will be responsible for its pro rata share of the organizational, operating and other expenses of the Master Fund. Creditors of the Master Fund may enforce claims against all the assets of the Master Fund, including, without limitation, those invested by SJFI. A potential conflict may arise if the interests of the investors in SJFI and the interests of the investors in other investment vehicles investing in the Master Fund differ regarding tax efficiency (i.e., holding investments longer for preferential capital gains treatment and/or holding investments in pass-through entities directly, rather than through U.S. corporate subsidiaries).

If, in the future, the liabilities of a Class of Shares exceed its assets, creditors of such Class may have recourse to the assets attributable to the other Classes. SJFI has the power to issue Shares in classes or series. The Articles provide for the manner in which the liabilities are to be attributed across the various classes or series (liabilities are to be attributed to the specific class or series in respect of which the liability was incurred). However, SJFI is a single legal entity and there is no limited recourse protection for any class or series. Accordingly, all of the assets of SJFI will be available to meet all of its liabilities regardless of the class or series to which such assets or liabilities are attributable. In practice, cross-class or cross-series liability is only expected to arise where liabilities referable to one class or series are in excess of the assets referable to such class or series and it is unable to meet all liabilities attributed to it. In such a case, the assets of SJFI attributable to other classes or series may be applied to cover such liability excess and the value of the contributing classes or series will be reduced as a result.

Mail addressed to SJFI and received at its registered office will be forwarded unopened to the forwarding address supplied by Silvercrest to be dealt with. None of Silvercrest, its directors, officers, advisors or service providers (including the organization which provides registered office services in the Cayman Islands) will bear any responsibility for any delay howsoever caused in mail reaching the forwarding address.

Where a subscription for Shares is accepted, the Shares will be treated as having been issued with effect from the relevant Subscription Date. The subscription monies paid by a subscriber for Shares will accordingly be subject to investment risk in the Company from the relevant Subscription Date.

All or any of the class rights or other terms of offer whether set out in the Private Placement Memorandum for the Master Fund, any subscription agreement or otherwise (including, without limitation, any representations, warranties or other disclosure relating to the offer or holding of Shares) (collectively referred to as “Share Rights”) applicable to any Class or series of Shares in issue may be varied (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of those Shares and whether or not SJFI is being wound up) without the consent of the holders of the issued Shares of that Class or series, except where such variation would be considered materially adverse to such holders’ Share Rights. For the avoidance of doubt, the Directors reserve the right, notwithstanding that any such variation may not have a material adverse effect, to obtain consent from the holders of such Shares of the relevant Class or series.

7. The Bridge Builder Small/Mid Cap Value Fund (the “Bridge Builder Fund”)

(a) Investment Strategies of the Bridge Builder Fund

The Bridge Builder Fund invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in the securities of small and mid capitalization companies and other instruments, such as certain investment companies (see below), that seek to track the performance of securities of small and mid capitalization companies. The Bridge Builder Fund defines small and mid capitalization companies as companies whose market capitalizations typically fall within the range of the Russell MidCap® Index and the Russell 2000® Index (as of June 30, 2017, companies with capitalizations less than approximately \$30 billion). While the Bridge Builder Fund primarily invests in equity securities of small and mid capitalization companies, it may also invest in securities of large capitalization companies. The Bridge Builder Fund may invest in securities issued by U.S. and foreign entities. The Bridge Builder Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts or Global Depositary Receipts. The Bridge Builder Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including other open-end or closed-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds that have characteristics that are consistent with the Bridge Builder Fund's investment objective. The Bridge Builder Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in futures and in securities of real estate investment trusts, which are companies that own and/or manage real estate properties. The Bridge Builder Fund follows an investing style that favors value investments.

The Bridge Builder Fund's portfolio is constructed by combining the investment styles and strategies of multiple sub-advisers that will be retained by Olive Street (each a “Sub-adviser”). Each Sub-adviser may use both its own proprietary and external research and securities selection processes to manage its allocated portion of the Bridge Builder Fund's assets.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. Sales may occur when a Sub-adviser seeks to take advantage of what a Sub-adviser considers to be a better investment opportunity, when a Sub-adviser believes the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment

opportunities or when a Sub-adviser believes it would be appropriate to do so in order to readjust the asset allocation of the Bridge Builder Fund's investment portfolio.

Olive Street is responsible for determining the amount of Bridge Builder Fund assets to allocate to each Sub-adviser. Olive Street currently allocates Fund assets for each investment strategy to the following Sub-advisers: Advisory Research, Inc.; BlackRock Investment Management, LLC; Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.; LSV Asset Management; Silvercrest; and Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P. Olive Street may adjust allocations to the Sub-advisers or make recommendations to the Board with respect to the hiring, termination, or replacement of the Sub-advisers at any time.

(b) Risks Associated Specifically with the Bridge Builder Fund

Since the Bridge Builder Fund will hold securities with fluctuating market prices, the value of the Bridge Builder Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio securities increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Bridge Builder Fund could go down as well as up. You may lose money by investing in the Bridge Builder Fund. The principal risks affecting the Bridge Builder Fund that can cause a decline in value are:

Active Management Risk. A significant portion of the Bridge Builder Fund is actively managed with discretion and may underperform market indices or other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.

American Depositary Receipts or Global Depositary Receipts Risk. ADRs and GDRs have the same currency and economic risks as the underlying non-U.S. securities they represent. They are affected by the risks associated with non-U.S. securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies.

Currency Risk. As a result of the Bridge Builder Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Bridge Builder Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Bridge Builder Fund would be adversely affected.

Derivatives Risk. An investment in derivatives (such as futures) may not perform as anticipated by the Sub-advisers, may not be able to be closed out at a favorable time or price, or may increase the Bridge Builder Fund's volatility. Futures may create investment leverage so that when a futures contract is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the cash investment or when used for hedging purposes, the futures contract may not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Bridge Builder Fund to lose money on both the futures contract and the exposure the Bridge Builder Fund sought to hedge. Increases and decreases in the value of the Bridge Builder Fund's portfolio may be magnified when the Bridge Builder Fund uses leverage. Futures are also subject to correlation risk, which is the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Bridge Builder Fund's use of futures is also subject to market risk and liquidity risk, each of which is described below.

Equity Risk. The value of equity securities will rise and fall over short or extended periods of time in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions.

Foreign Securities (including Emerging Markets) Risk. The risks of investing in foreign securities, including those in emerging markets, can increase the potential for losses in the Bridge Builder Fund and may include currency risk, political and economic instability, additional or fewer government regulations, less publicly available information, limited trading markets, differences in financial reporting standards, fewer protections for passive investors and less stringent regulation of securities markets.

Investment Company and Exchange Traded Fund Risk. An investment company, including an ETF, in which the Bridge Builder Fund invests, may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or a large purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares. The Bridge Builder Fund must also pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses.

Investment Strategy Risk. There is no assurance the Bridge Builder Fund's investment objective will be achieved. Investment decisions may not produce the expected results. The value of the Bridge Builder Fund may decline, and the Bridge Builder Fund may underperform other funds with similar objectives and strategies.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

Larger Company Risk. Larger capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology. They may also not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Liquidity Risk. Low trading volume, a lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions may limit or prevent the Bridge Builder Fund from selling securities or closing derivative positions at desirable times or prices.

Market Risk. The overall market may perform poorly or the returns from the securities in which the Bridge Builder Fund invests may underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments.

Multi-Manager and Multi-Style Management Risk. To a significant extent, the Bridge Builder Fund's performance will depend on the success of the Adviser's methodology in allocating the Bridge Builder Fund's assets to Sub-advisers and its selection and oversight of the Sub-advisers and on a Sub-adviser's skill in executing the relevant strategy and selecting investments for the Bridge Builder Fund. Because portions of the Bridge Builder Fund's assets are managed by different Sub-advisers using different styles, the Bridge Builder Fund could experience overlapping or conflicting securities transactions. Certain Sub-advisers may be purchasing securities at the same time other Sub-advisers may be selling those same securities, which may lead to higher transaction expenses compared to a fund using a single investment management style.

New Fund Risk. The Bridge Builder Fund is new and has less than one year of operating history, and there can be no assurance that the Bridge Builder Fund will be able to maintain an economically viable size.

Passive Management Risk. Because the portion of the Bridge Builder Fund allocated to BlackRock is managed so that its total return closely corresponds with that of the Russell 2500 Value Index, the Bridge Builder Fund faces a risk of poor performance if the Russell 2500 Value Index declines generally or performs poorly relative to other U.S. equity indexes or individual stocks, the stocks of companies which comprise the Russell 2500 Value Index fall out of favor

with investors, or an adverse company specific event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, negatively affects the stock price of one of the larger companies in the Russell 2500 Value Index.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Bridge Builder Fund may buy and sell investments frequently. Such a strategy often involves higher transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, and may increase the amount of capital gains (in particular, short term gains) realized by the Bridge Builder Fund. Shareholders may pay tax on such capital gains.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REITs and by the quality of tenants' credit.

Redemption Risk. The Bridge Builder Fund may experience losses when selling securities to meet redemption requests. This risk is greater for larger redemption requests or redemption requests during adverse market conditions.

Regulatory and Judicial Risk. The regulation of security transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law. Securities markets are subject to legislative, regulatory and judicial actions which could have a substantial adverse effect on the Bridge Builder Fund's performance.

Smaller Company Risk. Investments in smaller capitalization companies (including medium capitalization and small capitalization companies) may have greater risks as these companies may have less operating history, narrower product or customer markets and fewer managerial and financial resources than more established companies. Smaller capitalization stocks may be more volatile and have less liquidity.

Value Style Risk. The Bridge Builder Fund is managed primarily in a value investment style. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and may underperform other types of investments or investment styles.

8. SIS

(a) Investment Objective and Strategies

The Silvercrest Insurance Series ("SIS"), a series of Taylor Insurance Series LP ("Taylor Series"), seeks to achieve attractive investment returns with less volatility and risk than conventional portfolios. Talson and Silvercrest (each as defined above) will seek this objective on behalf of the Taylor Series by allocating the Taylor Series' capital to investment funds or vehicles or discretionary accounts (collectively, "Taylor Portfolio Funds") of multiple investment managers ("Taylor Portfolio Advisors") that employ a variety of investment strategies. In order to provide attractive returns, Silvercrest may allocate Taylor Series assets (as defined below) among a broad investment universe to capitalize on investment opportunities across different market cycles. Taylor Portfolio Advisors are unconstrained by style boxes and may seek to find the most compelling opportunities available across private equity, private credit, direct lending, real estate, secondaries, and other alternative income strategies, as well as traditional stock, bond and mutual fund investments. The Taylor Portfolio Advisors may make material capital allocation adjustments within their strategies, from time to time, in order to enhance returns in changing market environments. The Taylor Series will generally allocate to Taylor Portfolio Advisors who have historically exhibited low correlation to broader equity and credit markets, and the portfolio as a whole is expected to provide asset allocation diversification benefits.

The descriptions contained herein regarding specific investment strategies, trading practices, risk controls, lending investments, and securities that may be used by Silvercrest and/or the Taylor Portfolio Advisors should not be understood in any way to limit the Taylor Series' investment activities. The Taylor Series and Silvercrest may engage in strategies and trading practices and a

wide variety of products not described herein that they deem appropriate. certain Taylor Portfolio Advisors may employ leverage, but no leverage will be utilized at the Taylor Series level. There can be no assurance that the Taylor Series will achieve its investment objective.

(b) Risks

There are numerous investment risks inherent in the investments made by Talson and Silvercrest with respect to the Taylor Series assets. Such risks include but are not limited to the following:

No Operating History.

The Taylor Series has no operating history and is subject to the typical risks attendant to any business with no, or only a limited, operating history.

No Assets Under Management.

As of October 2019, the Taylor Series had no assets under management.

Dependence Upon Silvercrest's and Taylor Portfolio Advisor's Performance.

The success of the Taylor Series will be substantially dependent upon the skills of Silvercrest in investing the Taylor Series assets. There can be no assurance that Silvercrest will successfully invest the Taylor Series assets or that the Taylor Series will not experience investment losses.

The Taylor Series assets will effectively be managed by the Portfolio Advisors investing in potentially a broad range of securities, derivatives and other instruments. Silvercrest and the Portfolio Advisors have broad latitude in the types of investments and investment techniques to be employed. These may include many types of speculative or relatively high-risk instruments and approaches. As Talson and Silvercrest will necessarily rely upon the Taylor Portfolio Advisors' execution of the strategies, they may have limited or no information on a current basis regarding many of such investments. The obligation of Silvercrest is to select Taylor Portfolio Advisors and/or Taylor Portfolio Funds in good faith and with reasonable care under the circumstances, and in no event will Silvercrest (or Talson) assume responsibility for the investment performance of the Taylor Portfolio Advisors. By investing in the Taylor Series, investors acknowledge the role of Silvercrest with respect to the Taylor Series and neither the General Partner nor Talson shall have any responsibility to Limited Partners in connection with the appointment of Silvercrest with respect to the Taylor Series.

Securities with Limited or No Liquidity.

The Taylor Series, a Portfolio Fund, or a Portfolio Advisor may invest or concentrate their investments in securities with limited marketability, such as stocks traded on foreign markets or on a limited basis, or in securities that are totally illiquid, such as privately placed securities or instruments not otherwise readily tradable in an organized market. Silvercrest or a Portfolio Advisor may invest a portion of any capital it manages directly in restricted securities. Restricted securities, as well as other investments with limited or no market liquidity, present additional investment risks of possible inability to both realize gains on a timely basis as well as limit losses. Disposition of such investments may be possible, if at all, only at substantial discounts from their purchase price or intrinsic value. Silvercrest or Taylor Portfolio Advisors may or may not negotiate rights or other means of achieving liquidity. Moreover, such securities are likely to be more speculative and subject to greater degrees of basic investment

risk than marketable securities of more developed companies. Substantial holdings by the Taylor Series or Taylor Portfolio Funds of illiquid securities may adversely affect their ability, and indirectly that of the Taylor Series, to effect capital withdrawals on a satisfactory basis.

Equity Securities.

Investments in equity securities directed by Silvercrest may include a broad variety of issuers and instruments. There will be no overall requirements with respect to earnings, revenues, market capitalization or other criteria applicable to the Taylor Series assets managed by Silvercrest or invested by a Portfolio Fund, although individual Taylor Portfolio Advisors or a Portfolio Fund may be selected which limit themselves to particular types of equity investments. Accordingly, equity investments may include many securities that are speculative or are of higher risk than those of the most mature or prominent companies. Equity investments are subject to investment-specific price fluctuations as well as to macro-economic, market and industry-specific conditions including, but not limited to, national and international economic conditions, domestic and international financial policies and performance, conditions affecting particular investments such as the financial viability, sales and product lines of corporate issuers, national and international politics and governmental events, and changes in income tax laws. Moreover, Silvercrest, Taylor Portfolio Advisors or Taylor Portfolio Funds may have only limited ability to vary the investment portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions. Silvercrest's or any Portfolio Advisor's investment program may utilize a wide variety of investment techniques, including option transactions, limited diversification, margin transactions, short sales, and commodity interest and forward contracts, which practices can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Taylor Series assets may be subject. No guarantee or representation is made that Talson's or Subadvisor's investment objectives will be achieved. The market price of investments owned by the Taylor Series may go up or down, sometimes unpredictably.

Although Silvercrest, another Portfolio Advisor or a Portfolio Fund may invest in positions that are intended to be market neutral, it may be unable to, or decide not to, hedge its positions, and, in such event, the Taylor Series might sustain a significant risk of loss as a result of changes in the price of unhedged positions. In addition, there is no guarantee that the returns of the Taylor Series will have a low correlation or be non-correlated with market indices and the Taylor Series could experience significant losses. This may be particularly true during periods of high market volatility resulting from global events such as political upheavals, terrorist attacks, war or government intervention in currency markets.

Investment Companies.

Investment company securities represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in various types of instruments pursuant to a wide range of investment styles. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments but requires additional management and advisory fees and operating expenses. Some types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value per share. Others are continuously offered at net asset value per share but may also be traded in the secondary market.

The risks of owning a share in an investment company are generally similar to the risks of investment directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Taylor Series' performance. In addition, because publicly-traded closed-ended funds trade on secondary markets, their shares trade at a premium or

discount to the actual net asset value of their portfolio securities, and their shares may have greater volatility because of the potential lack of liquidity.

Futures.

In the futures markets, initial margin deposits are typically low relative to the value of the futures contracts purchased or sold. Such low margin deposits are indicative of the fact that any futures contract trading is typically accompanied by a high degree of leverage. Low margin deposits mean that a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase 10 percent of the price of a futures contract is deposited as margin, a 10 percent decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract is then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for the brokerage commission and other transaction costs. Thus, like other leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of a commodity contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested.

Futures positions may be illiquid because, for example, some U.S. commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” When such rules are invoked once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in such futures contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Futures contract prices in various commodities occasionally have moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent Silvercrest or another Portfolio Advisor from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Taylor Series to substantial losses. In addition, Silvercrest or another Portfolio Advisor may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if trading volume in such contracts is low. It is also possible that an exchange or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only.

The CFTC and certain commodity exchanges have established limits referred to as speculative position limits or position limits on the maximum net long or net short position which any person or group of persons may hold or control in particular futures and options. Limits on trading in options contracts also have been established by the various options exchanges. It is possible that the trading decisions of Silvercrest or another Portfolio Advisor may have to be modified and that positions held by the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. Such modification or liquidation, if required, could adversely affect the operations and profitability of the Taylor Series assets managed by Silvercrest or another Portfolio Advisor.

Currencies.

The market for a particular forward currency contract held by the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund may be limited. Trading in the foreign currency exchange market is speculative and volatile; should interest or exchange rates move in an unexpected manner, Silvercrest or another Portfolio Advisor may not achieve the anticipated benefits of forward currency contracts or could realize losses. Forward currency contracts are generally not subject to daily price fluctuation limits so that adverse market movements could continue with respect to those contracts to an unlimited extent over a period of time.

The Taylor Series’ or a Portfolio Fund’s ability to dispose of its positions in forward currency contracts will depend on the availability of active markets in those instruments. As a

result, no assurance can be given that the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund will be able to utilize these contracts effectively for the purposes described above. Forward currency contracts can expose a Portfolio Fund to unlimited liability due to the volatility of the currency markets and the leverage factors associated with the contracts.

Silvercrest or another Portfolio Advisor may invest in contracts denominated in one currency while distributions, if any, and withdrawals will be made in another currency. A change in the value of one currency with respect to another currency such as the U.S. Dollar, for example, will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. Dollar value of the Taylor Series' or a Portfolio Fund's assets denominated in those currencies. Foreign currency exchange rates are determined by forces of supply and demand in foreign exchange markets. These forces are, in turn, affected by international balance of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention, speculation and other factors. Foreign currency exchange rates may also be affected by affirmative government policies of intervention in the foreign exchange markets, and certain currencies may be affirmatively supported relative to the dollar by their or other governments. Changes in government policy, including a cessation of currency support intervention, may result in abrupt devaluations of such currencies.

Investments in Fixed-Income Securities.

The Taylor Series as directed by Silvercrest or a Portfolio Fund may invest a portion of its capital in bonds or other fixed income securities, including, without limitation, bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations, debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, commercial paper, and "higher yielding" (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities of the former categories. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to the credit risks and interest rate risks described above, and to price volatility due to such additional factors as market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (*i.e.*, market risk). A major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Non-U.S. Investments.

The Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund may invest a significant portion of its capital, or may invest predominantly, in non-U.S. markets or industries, in securities denominated in foreign currencies and/or traded outside of the United States or comparable Western nations. Such investments require consideration of certain risks typically not associated with investing in U.S. securities. Such risks include, among other things, trade balances and imbalances and related economic policies, unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations, imposition of exchange control regulation, withholding taxes, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets, policies of governments with respect to possible nationalization of their industries, political difficulties, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation and economic or political instability in foreign nations.

There may be less publicly available information about certain foreign issuers than would be the case for comparable issuers in the United States and certain foreign issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of United States issuers. Securities and other markets outside the United States, while growing in volume, have for the most part substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and

many securities and instruments traded on these foreign markets are less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities and other instruments of comparable U.S. issuers. In addition, settlement of trades in some non-U.S. markets is slower, less systematic and more subject to failure than in U.S. markets. There also may be less extensive regulation of the markets in countries other than the United States.

Additional costs could be incurred in connection with international investment activities. Foreign brokerage commissions generally are higher than in the United States. Increased custodian costs as well as administrative difficulties (such as the applicability of foreign laws to foreign custodians in various circumstances, including bankruptcy, ability to recover lost assets, expropriation, nationalization and record access) may be associated with the maintenance of assets in foreign jurisdictions.

Convertible Arbitrage.

The success of convertible arbitrage strategies is dependent upon a number of factors, including the identification of paired senior and junior securities with price movement correlated in such a manner that, for example, in the event of a price decline in both securities, the price decline in the long position in the senior security will be more than offset by the gain in the short position in the junior security. In addition, successful convertible arbitrage positions often involve senior securities with sufficient yield so as to provide relative price stability. If such requisite elements of prospective positions are not properly analyzed, or unexpected events or price movements intervene, losses in such positions can occur, which can be magnified to the extent Silvercrest is employing leverage. Convertible arbitrage strategies often depend upon identifying favorable “spreads”, which can also be identified, reduced or eliminated by other market participants.

Statistical Arbitrage.

In statistical trading systems, historical analysis may indicate probabilities of price movements which are not necessary or inevitable or which may not necessarily recur in the future in a manner which will support a profitable trading strategy. Moreover, under the so-called efficient market hypothesis, if and as the securities markets disseminate and absorb relevant information more rapidly, periods of temporary stock mispricing, such as those that statistical arbitrage strategies endeavor to exploit, may become shorter, less frequent and of lesser quantitative significance. If the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund employs such systems, it may effectively be competing in the marketplace with numerous institutional investors for the timely identification of such opportunities and the favorable execution of resultant transactions.

Forwards, Swaps, Repos and Other Derivatives.

The Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund may utilize forwards, swap contracts repurchase agreements (“repos”) and other over-the-counter derivative instruments. Principal risks relating to the use of derivatives include, in the case of hedging strategies, the possible imperfect correlation between the derivative and the market value of the securities, currencies or other commodity position intended to be hedged; losses magnified by the degree of leverage (exposure) represented by the derivative; lack of a liquid secondary market for closing out the position; losses resulting from interest rate or currency movements not anticipated by Silvercrest or a Portfolio Advisor; and the risk of counterparty default.

The derivatives markets are frequently characterized by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to close out open positions in order to either realize gains or to limit losses. Additionally, many derivatives are valued on the basis of dealers’ pricing of these instruments.

However, the price at which dealers value a particular derivative and the price which the same dealers would actually be willing to pay for such derivative should Silvercrest or a Portfolio Advisor be required to sell such position may be materially different. Such differences can result in an overstatement of the Taylor Series' or a Portfolio Fund's net asset value, and may have a materially adverse effect on the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund if it is required to sell derivative instruments in order to raise funds for margin purposes or to pay withdrawals.

The pricing relationships between derivatives and the underlying instruments on which they are based may not conform to anticipated or historical patterns, resulting in unanticipated losses.

The stability and liquidity of derivative transactions depend in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transaction. If there is a default by the counterparty to a transaction, the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction; however, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs, or may not be successful, which could adversely affect the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund. It is possible that in the event of a counterparty credit default, the Taylor Series or a Portfolio Fund may not be able to recover all or a portion of its investment in such derivative instrument and may be exposed to additional liability (i.e., the obligations associated with what has become an unhedged position).

Changes in Applicable Law; Future Regulation.

The Partnership, the Taylor Series, the General Partner, Talson, Silvercrest and any Taylor Portfolio Advisors or Taylor Portfolio Funds to which the Taylor Series assets are allocated must comply with various legal requirements, including requirements imposed by the federal and state securities laws, tax laws and pension laws. Should any of those laws change over time, the legal requirements to which the Partnership, the Taylor Series, the General Partner, Talson, Silvercrest and any such Taylor Portfolio Advisors and Taylor Portfolio Funds may be subject could differ materially from current requirements. Such changes to applicable law and/or future additional regulation could adversely affect the operations of the Partnership, the Taylor Series, the General Partner, Talson, Silvercrest and such Taylor Portfolio Advisors and Taylor Portfolio Funds.

Fraud.

Of paramount concern in originating and purchasing the Taylor Series' investments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the relevant issuer. The Taylor Series will rely on the accuracy and completeness of representations made and information provided by the issuers but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. Under certain circumstances, payments to the Taylor Series may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been made with an intent to defraud or prefer creditors.

Overall Investment Risk.

All securities investments risk the loss of capital. Investing in alternative vehicles such as the Taylor Series and Taylor Portfolio Funds may be speculative and subject to significant risk, notwithstanding Talson's efforts in evaluating and selecting Silvercrest and Silvercrest's efforts in evaluating and selecting Taylor Portfolio Advisors and Taylor Portfolio Funds. While Talson has endeavored to select appropriately in selecting Silvercrest, and Silvercrest will endeavor to select appropriate investments, Taylor Portfolio Advisors and Taylor Portfolio Funds, and allocate the Taylor Series assets accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Taylor Series will be profitable or that the Taylor Series will not incur significant losses.

Real Estate Investment Risks

There can be no assurance that the Taylor Series' investments in public and private real estate investments ("Real Estate Investments") will be profitable. Because real estate, like many other types of investments, historically has experienced significant fluctuation and cycles in value, specific market conditions may result in occasional or permanent reductions in the value of the Real Estate Investments of a Portfolio Fund. The marketability and value of real estate depends on many factors beyond the control of the Taylor Portfolio Advisors, including, without limitation: changes in general economic or local conditions; changes in supply of or demand for competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of over-building); changes in interest rates; unavailability of mortgage funds which may render the sale or refinancing of a property difficult; the financial condition of borrowers and of tenants, buyers and sellers of property; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; energy and supply shortages; various uninsured or uninsurable risks; and natural disasters.

Taylor Portfolio Funds may invest in real estate assets located throughout the United States and abroad. There is no limit to the number of investments a Portfolio Fund may make in a particular area or region. In the event that there is a high concentration of investments in any particular area or region, a Portfolio Fund may be susceptible to unique economic and real estate trends that may negatively impact that area or region.

A Portfolio Fund may incur environmental liabilities in connection with its ownership of Real Estate Investments. Hazardous substances or wastes, contaminants, pollutants or sources thereof (as defined by state and federal laws and regulations) may be discovered on properties following the acquisition of a Real Estate Investment owned by a Portfolio Fund or after a sale thereof to a third party. There can be no assurances that a Portfolio Fund will not incur full recourse liability for the entire cost of any removal and clean-up, that the cost of such removal and clean-up would not exceed the value of the Real Estate Investment or that the Portfolio Fund could recoup any of such costs from any third party. As an owner, such Portfolio Fund may also be liable to the tenant and users of neighboring properties. In addition, such Portfolio Fund may find it difficult or impossible to sell the Real Estate Investment prior to or following any such clean-up.

Private Equity and Venture Capital Portfolio Fund Risk

Investments in Taylor Portfolio Funds pursuing private equity and/or venture capital strategies may expose the Taylor Series to certain additional risks related to those strategies, including but not limited to the following:

- ERISA Constraints. Certain Taylor Portfolio Funds may be operating as venture capital operating companies ("VCOCs") so as to avoid the assets of such Taylor Portfolio Funds being treated as "plan assets" under ERISA. Accordingly, there may be constraints on such a Portfolio Fund's investment activities. Specifically, VCOCs must invest a certain portion of their assets in underlying operating companies which provide them certain management rights.
- Third-Party Involvement. A Portfolio Fund's private equity or venture capital strategies may cause it to co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other structures. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that a co-venturer or partner of a Portfolio Fund may at any time become bankrupt or have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of such Portfolio Fund or may be in a position to take action contrary to such Portfolio Fund's investment objectives. Furthermore, if such co-venturer or partner defaults on its

funding obligations, it may be difficult for the Portfolio Fund to make up the shortfall from other sources. The Taylor Series may be required to make additional contributions to a Portfolio Fund to replace such shortfall, thereby reducing the diversification of its investments. Any default by a Portfolio Fund's coventurer could have an adverse effect on the Taylor Series, its assets and the value of the Interests. In addition, a Portfolio Fund may be liable in certain instances for the actions of its co-venturers or partners.

- Valuations of the Investments. Since Taylor Portfolio Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies typically will invest in assets that are not readily marketable, investments generally will be carried at the values provided to Silvercrest by the Taylor Portfolio Funds pursuant to valuation procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such Taylor Portfolio Funds. These valuation procedures may be subjective in nature, may not conform to any particular industry standard and may not reflect actual values at which investments are ultimately realized.
- Time Frame. Taylor Portfolio Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies are likely to require several years to call and invest their respective capital commitments. Each portfolio company owned by a Portfolio Fund pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies (each a "Portfolio Company") is also likely to take several years to mature to a point where it can be disposed of. Alternatively, to the extent a Portfolio Fund invests all of its capital commitments at the same time early in the life of such Portfolio Fund, such Portfolio Fund's exposure to market risks may be magnified and its management and other resources may become thinly spread.
- Control Risks. In certain situations, a Portfolio Fund may take a control position in a Portfolio Company. The exercise of control over a Portfolio Company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations, including securities laws or and other types of liability where the limited liability characteristic of a Portfolio Fund may be ignored. Accordingly, the Taylor Series would be more likely to suffer losses from an investment in such Portfolio Fund.
- Minority Positions of Taylor Portfolio Funds. Taylor Portfolio Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies which do not have a control position in an underlying Portfolio Company will have less of an ability to affect such underlying Portfolio Company's operations. Accordingly, such underlying Portfolio Companies may take actions which the Portfolio Fund does not believe are in the Portfolio Fund's best interest or follow policies which the Portfolio Fund does not believe to be the best course of action for an underlying Portfolio Company.
- Bridge Financing. Certain Taylor Portfolio Funds pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies may provide bridge financing in connection with one or more of their equity investments. As a result, such Taylor Portfolio Funds will bear the risk of any changes in the capital markets which may adversely affect the ability of such Portfolio Fund to refinance

any bridge investments. If a Portfolio Fund were unable to complete a refinancing, such Portfolio Fund could have a long-term investment in a junior security or that junior security might be converted to equity.

- “J Curve” Effect. The Taylor Series’ investments in the initial round of funding of a Portfolio Fund pursuing private equity or venture capital strategies will be more susceptible to the “J curve” effect due to a Portfolio Fund’s common practice of paying management fees and start-up costs out of early drawdowns, before the portfolio has had time to recognize value enhancement at its underlying investments. This effect may negatively or positively impact the returns of the Taylor Series.

B. Risks and Conflicts of Interest Associated With All of The Funds

In addition to the Fund-specific risks listed above, what follows is a discussion of the risks associated with all of the Funds.

An investment in a Fund is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk. Investment in a Fund is suitable only for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risks of an investment in a Fund. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that unit holders will receive a positive return on their capital. The following discusses certain risks and potential conflicts of interest. However, this list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list or a comprehensive description of the types of risks that any investor in a Fund may encounter, and other risks and conflicts not discussed below may arise in connection with the management and operation of the Fund.

A discussion of the firm’s use of broker-dealers is included in *Item 12 - Brokerage Practices*.

Business Risks

Systemic Risk: World events and/or the activities of one or more large participants in the financial markets and/or other events or activities of others could result in a temporary systemic breakdown in the normal operation of financial markets. Such events could result in the Designated Managers losing substantial value caused predominantly by liquidity and counterparty issues (as noted above), which could result in a Fund incurring substantial losses.

Competition: The securities industry, the various financial markets in which the Designated Managers participate and the varied strategies and techniques engaged in by the Designated Managers selected by Silvercrest are extremely competitive and each involves a high degree of risk. Each Fund and its Designated Managers compete with firms, including many of the larger securities and investment banking firms, which have substantially greater financial resources and research staffs.

General Economic Conditions. The success of any investment activity is affected by general economic conditions, which include the level and volatility of interest rates, credit spreads and equity valuations and the extent and timing of investor participation in the markets for both equities and interest-sensitive instruments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity in the markets in

which SJF (directly or indirectly through Underlying Fund managers) holds positions could cause SJF to incur losses.

Quantitative Models: Certain Designated Managers may trade on the basis of non-discretionary mathematical trading models. Generally, such models are programmed to identify investment opportunities based on the occurrence of specified events and/or situations. Should such events and/or situations not occur, the models may not generate any investment opportunities and/or profits. Further, the reliance on a model may cause a Designated Manager to not act on the occurrence of an event and/or situation that would otherwise cause the Designated Manager to act.

No Separate Counsel: In almost all cases, the same law firm or firms will act as counsel to Silvercrest and to the Funds. No separate counsel has been retained to act on behalf of limited partners.

Markets in which a Fund and the Sub-Funds may invest are subject to fluctuations, and the market value of any particular investment may be subject to substantial variation.

Notwithstanding the existence of a public market for particular financial instruments, such instruments may be thinly traded or may cease to be traded after an investment is made in them. In addition to being relatively illiquid, such instruments may be issued by unstable or unseasoned issuers or may be highly speculative. No assurance can be given that the Fund's investments will appreciate in value.

Risk of Loss: An investment in a Fund is speculative and involves significant risk. The profitability of each Fund depends upon Silvercrest and the Sub-Fund Managers correctly assessing the future price movements of the securities, commodities and other financial instruments in which the Sub-Funds invest and the movement of interest rates. These price movements may be volatile and are subject to numerous factors which are neither within the control of nor predictable by Silvercrest or the Sub-Fund Managers. Such factors include, without limitation, a wide range of economic, political, competitive, market, legal, operational and other conditions or events (including, without limitation, natural disasters, acts of terrorism or war) which may affect investments in general or a specific security, commodity or other financial instrument in which the Sub-Funds invests. There can be no assurance that Silvercrest or the Sub-Fund Managers will be successful in accurately predicting price movements. Accordingly, unit holders may incur substantial losses on their investments in a Fund, and it is possible that a Fund's performance will fluctuate substantially from period to period.

High Risk Investing: Substantial risks are involved in investing in securities. The prices of many of the securities in which a Fund and the Sub-Funds trade are highly volatile and market movements are difficult to predict. Moreover, the value of the Fund's investment positions may be subject to decreases as a result of general economic conditions and/or adverse effects upon the companies in which a Fund, directly or indirectly, owns securities.

Short Selling: A Fund and Sub-Funds may engage in short selling. Short selling involves directly or indirectly selling (or having the equivalent exposure) securities or other instruments which may or may not be owned and, at times, borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace any such borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows one to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the

transaction costs and any costs of borrowing. However, if the borrowed assets must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed assets would result in a loss, which is theoretically unlimited in amount. Purchasing assets to close out the short position can itself cause the price to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. In addition, there are rules restricting or prohibiting short sales of equity securities in certain situations and market conditions, which may prevent one from executing short sales at the most desirable time. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments, be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. They can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though a Fund or Sub-Fund secures a "locate" of the security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent security at any time, thereby forcing that Fund or Sub-Fund to purchase the security at the then prevailing market price which may be higher than the price at which such security was originally sold short.

Option Transactions: The purchase or sale of an option involves the payment or receipt of a premium payment by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security 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 does not change price in the manner expected, so that the option expires worthless and the investor loses its premium. Selling options, on the other hand, involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security in excess of the premium payment received.

A Fund and the Sub-Funds may purchase or sell customized options and other derivatives in the over-the-counter market that may have features different from traditional exchange-traded options (in which a Fund or the Sub-Funds may also invest) though they also share the same risks. These options and derivative instruments may also subject a Fund or such Sub-Funds to risk of default by the counterparty. Investments in these financial instruments may also be subject to additional risks such as interest rate and other risks.

The Funds' or the Sub-Fund's ability to close out a position as purchaser of an exchange-listed option would be dependent upon the existence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange. Among the possible reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange are (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options, (ii) restrictions on transactions imposed by an exchange, (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities, (iv) interruption of the normal operations on an exchange, (v) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or similar facility to handle current trading volume or (vi) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange would generally continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

In-Kind Distributions. There can be no assurance that a Fund will have sufficient cash to satisfy withdrawal requests, or that it will be able to liquidate investments to satisfy such withdrawal requests at favorable prices. Under the foregoing circumstances, and under other circumstances as may be deemed appropriate by the Fund, in consultation with Silvercrest, an investor may receive an in-kind distribution from the Fund. Such distribution may constitute interests in the

Underlying Fund, or securities or instruments distributed to the Fund by an Underlying Fund in full or partial satisfaction of the Fund's withdrawal request. Silvercrest may cause the Fund to distribute such securities or instruments directly to investors, or, may create a special purpose vehicle or a liquidating trust to hold such securities or instruments until they can be sold. Such securities and instruments may not be readily marketable or saleable and may have to be held by such investor (or the special purpose vehicle or liquidating trust created to hold such assets) for an indefinite period of time. The risk of loss and delay in liquidating these securities (including any expenses involved in the organization and maintenance of a special purpose vehicle or liquidating trust) will be borne by the investor, pro rata in relationship to its interest in a special purpose vehicle or liquidating trust if such assets are held in a special purpose vehicle or liquidating trust, with the result that such investor may receive less cash than it would have received on the date of withdrawal.

Leverage: As stated herein any Fund may borrow and may utilize various lines of credit, swaps, forward purchases and other forms of leverage. In addition, the Sub-Funds may also borrow and utilize leverage. While borrowing and leverage present opportunities for increasing total return, they have the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. If income and appreciation on investments made with borrowed funds are less than the cost of the leverage, the value of a Fund's Net Assets will decrease. Accordingly, any event which adversely affects the value of an investment by the Fund would be magnified to the extent leverage is employed. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage in a market that moves adversely to a leveraged investment could result in a substantial loss which would be greater than if leverage were not used. Generally, most leveraged transactions involve the posting of collateral. Increases in the amount of margin a Fund or a Sub-Fund is required to post could result in a disposition of that Fund's or Sub-Fund's assets at times and prices which could be disadvantageous to the Fund and could result in substantial losses. To the extent that a creditor has a claim on a Fund or a Sub-Fund, such claim would be senior to the rights of the Fund, the Sub-Fund and their investors. Leverage may be used in unlimited amounts and the equity base of a Fund or Sub-Fund could be small at times in relation to total assets which could result in the total loss of the Fund or Sub-Fund in extreme circumstances.

Silvercrest may place assets of a Fund or Funds with Underlying Managers by opening managed accounts. Given the leverage at which certain of the Underlying Managers trade, a managed account may expose a Fund to theoretically unlimited liability. In order to limit the liability of a Fund solely to the assets Silvercrest places in a particular managed account, Silvercrest may make managed account allocations through a separate investment vehicle. Other pooled investment vehicles managed by Silvercrest or its affiliates (which may include the General Partner) may also utilize such vehicles to make managed account allocations to limit their potential liability. Silvercrest will bear its proportionate share of the costs and expenses associated with the establishment and ongoing operation of such vehicles.

Credit Facility: A Fund may, through one or more credit facilities, repurchase transactions or similar arrangements, directly borrow or otherwise have access to funds. The Fund may, but does not currently intend to, use borrowings for the purpose of making investments. Borrowing may also be used to fund investments with Underlying Fund managers until subscriptions are received or to pay withdrawals which would otherwise result in the premature liquidation of investments, as the case may be. The use of borrowing creates special risks and may significantly increase the Fund's risk. Borrowing creates an opportunity for greater yield and total return, but, at the same

time, will increase the Fund's exposure to capital risk and interest costs. If a Fund uses leverage with respect to an investment in an Underlying Fund, any losses would be more pronounced than if leverage were not used, and a relatively small movement in the value of such Underlying Fund may result in substantial losses to the Fund. Any investment income and gains earned on investments made through the use of borrowings that are in excess of the interest costs associated therewith may cause the Fund's net worth to increase more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, where the associated interest costs are greater than such income gains, the Fund's net worth may decrease more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. The Fund will bear all of the costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith, including any interest expense charged on funds borrowed or otherwise accessed. In addition, the lender or counterparty, as the case may be, will have a security interest in, or otherwise acquire, all or a portion of the Fund's assets. In the event that the Fund defaults under any such arrangement, such lender or counterparty will have the right to become or remain the owner of all or that portion of the Fund's assets secured pursuant to such arrangement. If such arrangement is terminated, the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective may be adversely impaired.

Reserve for Contingent Liabilities. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may find it necessary to establish a reserve for contingent liabilities or withhold a portion of an investor's withdrawal amount at the time of withdrawal, in which case the reserved portion would remain at the risk of the Fund's activities.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of General Partner and Investment Manager. Under the law of certain states, a general partner is accountable to the limited partners as a fiduciary and, consequently, is required to exercise good faith and integrity in handling the affairs of the Fund. The partnership agreement and the investment management agreement for the Fund may provide that the general partner and Silvercrest, as applicable, shall be indemnified against, and shall not be liable for, any loss or liability incurred in connection with the affairs of the Fund, so long as such loss or liability arose from action or inaction not involving any fraud, gross negligence or willful misconduct. In addition, the general partner and Silvercrest shall be indemnified against, and shall not be liable for, the negligence, dishonesty or bad faith of any Sub Fund Manager or affiliate, member, officer, director, employee, broker or agent of the general partner or Silvercrest, as applicable, provided such Sub Fund Manager or affiliate, member, officer, director, employee, broker or agent was selected, engaged or retained with reasonable care. Therefore, an investor in a Fund may have a more limited right of action against the general partner and Silvercrest than it would have had absent these provisions in the partnership agreement and the investment management agreement. In addition, the general partner and Silvercrest are indemnified by each limited partner against certain losses and liabilities as provided in the offering documents. Nothing in those documents shall constitute a waiver or limitation of any rights which a limited partner may have under applicable securities laws.

Concentration and Non-Diversification of Investments: Sub-Fund Managers may have overlapping strategies and thus could accumulate large positions in the same or related instruments without Silvercrest's knowledge. Even if known, Silvercrest's ability to avoid such concentration would depend on its ability to reallocate the Fund's capital among existing or new Sub-Fund Managers, which might not be feasible for several months until withdrawals and contributions are permitted by the Sub-Funds. Similarly, the Funds and Sub-Funds have the

ability to concentrate their investments by investing a majority of their assets in a few issuers, or a single industry or country. To the extent they do concentrate in any of these ways, the overall adverse impact on a Fund of adverse developments in the business of such issuers, such industry or such country could be considerably greater than if its investments were not concentrated to such an extent.

Speculative Purchase of Securities: The Funds and the Sub-Funds make certain speculative purchases of securities of companies believed to be undervalued or that may be the subject of acquisition attempts, exchange offers, cash tender offers or corporate reorganizations. There can be no assurance that securities believed to be undervalued are in fact undervalued, or that undervalued securities will increase in value. Further, in such cases, a substantial period of time may elapse between a Fund's or a Sub-Fund's purchase of the securities and the acquisition attempt or reorganization. During this period, a portion of the Fund's or a Sub-Fund's capital would be committed to the securities purchased, and the Fund or Sub-Fund may finance such purchase with borrowed funds on which it would have to pay interest.

Swaps: Investments in swaps involve the exchange by a Fund or a Sub-Fund with another party of all or a portion of their respective interests or commitments. In the case of currency swaps, a party may exchange with another party their respective commitments to pay or receive currency. Use of swaps by a Fund or Sub-Fund subjects such party to risk of default by the counterparty. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the Fund or Sub-Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. A Fund or Sub-Funds may enter into currency, interest rate, total return or other swaps which may be surrogates for other instruments such as currency forwards, interest rate options, and equity instruments. The value of such instruments generally depends upon price movements in the underlying assets as well as counterparty risk.

Forward Contract Markets: Designated Managers may trade forward contracts (and options on forward contracts). These securities are not traded on exchanges and are individually negotiated and therefore can be highly illiquid. The principals in forward contract markets are not required to continue to make such markets or to continue to deal in forward contracts of all currencies and/or commodities. In addition, forward contract markets are subject to significant disruptions, including through the intervention of governmental authorities. Therefore, Designated Managers that trade forward contracts may experience liquidity or other problems, and may incur substantial losses on such investments.

Default and Counterparty Risk: Some of the markets in which a Fund or the Sub-Funds will effect transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. This exposes the Funds and the Sub-Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund or Sub-Fund to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, a Fund and the Sub-Fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where a Fund and the Sub-Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The

Funds do not have, and Sub-Funds are unlikely to have, an internal credit function which evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The ability of the Funds and the Sub-Fund to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Funds.

Small Companies: A Fund may invest its assets in Sub-Funds that invest in small and/or less well-established companies and in certain circumstances a Fund may make such investments directly. While smaller companies generally have potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks because they lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification, and competitive strength of larger corporations. In addition, in many instances, the frequency and volume of their trading is substantially less than is typical of larger companies. As a result, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations. In addition, due to thin trading in some of those stocks, an investment in those stocks may be considered less liquid than an investment in many large-capitalization stocks. When making large sales, a Fund or Sub-Fund may have to sell portfolio holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period of time due to the trading volume of smaller company securities.

Derivatives: A Fund may invest its assets directly, or via its investment in Sub-Funds, in complex derivative instruments that seek to modify or emulate the investment performance of particular securities, commodities, currencies, interest rates, indices or markets or specific risks thereof on a leveraged or unleveraged basis which can be equivalent to a long or short position in the underlying asset or risk. These instruments generally have counterparty risk and may not perform in the manner expected by the counterparties, thereby resulting in greater loss or gain to a Fund than might otherwise be anticipated. These investments are all subject to additional risks that may result in a loss of all or part of an investment, such as interest rate and credit risk volatility, world and local market price and demand, and general economic factors and activity. Derivatives may have very high leverage embedded in them which may substantially magnify market movements and result in losses substantially greater than the amount of the investment and which in some cases could represent a significant portion of a Fund's or a Sub-Fund's assets. Some of the markets in which derivative transactions are effected are over-the-counter or interdealer markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of exchange-based markets. This exposes the Sub-Funds to the risks that a counterparty will not settle a transaction because of a credit or liquidity problem or because of disputes over the terms of the contract. Neither the Funds nor the Sub-Funds are restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating all of its transactions with one counterparty.

Futures: Futures markets are highly volatile. To the extent a Fund or Sub-Fund engages in transactions in futures contracts and options on futures contracts, the profitability of such transaction will depend to some degree on the ability of Silvercrest or a Sub-Fund Manager to analyze correctly the futures markets, which are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, governmental policies, commercial and trade programs, world political and economic events and changes in interest rates. Moreover, investments in commodity futures and options contracts involve additional risks including, without limitation, leverage (margin is usually only 5-15% of the face value of the contract and exposure can be

nearly unlimited) and credit risk vis-a-vis the contract counterparty. Finally, the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission and futures exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" on the maximum net long or net short position which any person may hold or control in particular commodity contracts.

Futures Commission Merchants. Futures commission merchants ("FCMs") used by the Underlying Fund Managers are required to segregate the assets of their clients. If an FCM does not properly segregate client assets, the bankruptcy or insolvency of such FCM increases the risk of loss of the Underlying Fund Manager's assets held by the FCM. In addition, in certain circumstances an Underlying Fund Manager faces an increased risk of loss of assets held by an FCM even where assets are properly segregated.

Convertible Securities: A Fund or a Sub-Fund may invest in convertible securities. As a result of the conversion feature, convertible securities typically offer lower interest rates than if the securities were not convertible. It is possible that the potential for appreciation on convertible securities may be less than that of a common stock equivalent.

Convertible securities may or may not be rated within the four highest categories by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("S&P") and Moody's Investor Service ("Moody's") and if not so rated, would not be investment grade. To the extent that convertible securities are rated lower than investment grade or not rated, there would be greater risk as to timely repayment of the principal of, and timely payment of interest or dividends on, those securities.

Securities that are rated BB or lower by S&P or Ba or lower by Moody's are often referred to in the financial press as "junk bonds" and may include securities of issuers in default. "Junk bonds" are considered by the rating agencies to be predominately speculative and may involve major risk exposures such as: (i) vulnerability to economic downturns and changes in interest rates; (ii) sensitivity to adverse economic changes and corporate developments; (iii) redemption or call provisions which may be exercised at inopportune times; and (iv) difficulty in accurately valuing or disposing of such securities.

Also, in the absence of adequate anti-dilution provisions in a convertible security, dilution in the value of a Fund's or a Sub-Fund's holding may occur in the event the underlying stock is subdivided, additional securities are issued, a stock dividend is declared, or the issuer enters into another type of corporate transaction which increases its outstanding securities.

Preferred Securities: The Underlying Managers may invest in preferred securities, which may have special risks. Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If a fund or account of an Underlying Manager owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, such fund or account holder may be required to report income for tax purposes even though it has not yet received such income. Some preferred securities are non-cumulative, meaning that the dividends do not accumulate and need not ever be paid. There is no assurance that dividends or distributions on non-cumulative preferred securities in which the Underlying Managers invest will be declared or otherwise made payable or paid. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments and, therefore, will be subject to greater

credit risk than more senior debt instruments. Because preferred stock are generally junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of such instruments than senior debt securities with similarly stated yield characteristics. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or U.S. government securities.

Sovereign Debt: The Underlying Managers may invest in debt securities issued by governments and their agencies, including governments of emerging markets. Investing in instruments of government issuers in emerging markets may involve significant economic and political risks. Holders of certain emerging market instruments may be requested to participate in the restructuring and rescheduling of these obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. The interests of holders of emerging market instruments could be adversely affected in the course of restructuring arrangements. Sovereign debt rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized bond rating organization is regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations.

Corporate Debt Obligations: The Underlying Managers may invest in corporate debt obligations, including commercial paper. Corporate debt obligations are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations (credit risk). The Underlying Managers may actively expose the Partnership to credit risk. However, there can be no guarantee that the Underlying Managers will be successful in making the right selections and thus fully mitigate the impact of credit risk changes on the Partnership.

Low Credit Quality Securities: To the extent a Sub-Fund invests in fixed income securities, such Sub-Fund may be permitted to invest in particularly risky investments that also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. Similarly a Fund may invest in such securities. As a result, that Fund or such Sub-Fund may lose all or substantially all of its investment in any particular instance. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard which is a prerequisite to an investment in any security and the debt securities may be less than investment grade and may be considered to be "junk bonds" or be distressed or "special situations" with heightened risk of loss and/or liquidity. Such securities may rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of whose debt securities may be secured by substantially all of the issuer's assets. Moreover, a Fund or Sub-Funds may invest in securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness.

Analytical Model Risks: The Funds employ certain strategies which depend upon the reliability, accuracy and analysis of Silvercrest's analytical models. Sub-Funds may also employ similar analytical models. To the extent such models (or the assumptions underlying them) do not prove to be correct, a Fund may not perform as anticipated, which could result in substantial losses. All models ultimately depend upon the judgment of the individuals and the assumptions embedded in the models. To the extent that with respect to any investment, the judgment or assumptions are incorrect, the effected Fund can suffer losses.

Liquidity and Valuation: The Funds and the Sub-Funds may invest in securities which are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such securities tend to be more volatile and a Fund or the Sub-Funds,

accordingly may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. For example, high-yield securities markets have suffered periods of extreme illiquidity for certain types of instruments in the past. As a result, calculating the fair market value of a Fund's holdings may be difficult.

Portfolio Valuation: Because of the overall size and concentrations in particular markets and maturities of positions that may be held by a Fund or Sub-Funds from time to time, the liquidation values of the Fund's or Sub-Funds' securities and other investments may differ significantly from the interim valuations of such investments derived from the valuation methods described herein. Such differences may be further affected by the time frame within which such liquidation occurs. Third party pricing information regarding certain of the Funds' or Sub-Funds' securities and other investments may at times be unavailable. Valuations of the Funds' or Sub-Funds' securities and other investments may involve uncertainties and subjective judgmental determinations and if such valuations should prove to be incorrect the net asset value of a Fund could be adversely affected. In addition, valuations based on models will be affected by assumptions in the models and may not reflect the prices at which positions could, in fact, be covered or sold. Absent bad faith or manifest error, valuation determinations will be conclusive and binding. Silvercrest will be responsible for determining the value of the Funds' assets. Since the value of capital accounts will depend primarily on the value of the Underlying Funds' assets, the management and performance fees charged against capital accounts will be based on these valuations. Silvercrest will calculate the Funds' net worth based largely or entirely on the valuations the Funds receive from the Sub Fund Managers, including Sub Fund Managers that are affiliates of Silvercrest. There is no assurance these valuations will be accurate, and the Sub Fund Managers, who will receive management fees and incentive compensation based on the values they provide the Fund, will have an incentive to place the highest reasonable value on the assets they manage.

Amortization of Organizational Costs: A Fund's financial statements will be prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. GAAP does not permit the amortization of organizational costs. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Fund may amortize its organizational costs over a period of time, and this may result in a qualification in the Fund's independent auditor's report. In the event that A Fund is wound up before such expenses are fully amortized, the unamortized portion of the organizational expenses will be accelerated and debited against the Fund's assets at such time.

Use of Estimates: Some limited partners in the Funds of Funds receive: (i) audited annual financial statements, prepared in accordance with GAAP, (ii) unaudited monthly performance estimates, and (iii) a final unaudited monthly performance report. The unaudited financial statements and estimated reports of net asset value will be based partially on estimated and unaudited valuations that the Fund receives from the Underlying Managers. The estimated and unaudited financial data used to determine the applicable net asset value of the Fund will be based on the information available to Silvercrest at the relevant time and such information may not be complete. The Fund's investments generally will not be listed on established exchanges and third-party pricing information generally will not be available regarding the Fund's investments, each of which may make a determination of the fair value of such securities difficult to accurately determine. Valuations of the Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations, and if such valuations should prove to be incorrect,

the net asset value of the Fund could be adversely affected. Silvercrest will have no ability to assess the accuracy of the valuations received from the Underlying Managers. Therefore, the estimated net asset value of the Fund may be significantly higher or lower than the actual net asset value of the Fund as determined based upon audited financial data of the funds advised by the Underlying Managers.

Portfolio Turnover: A Fund or the Sub-Funds may engage in frequent trading and thus the Fund's brokerage commission to assets ratio (indirectly through the Sub-Funds) may significantly exceed those of other investment entities.

Interest Rate Risks: A Fund and the Sub-Funds may have exposure to interest rate risks. To the extent prevailing interest rates change, it could negatively affect the value of the Fund.

Non-U.S. Investments: Investments outside the United States or denominated in non-U.S. currencies pose currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability) as well as a range of other potential risks which could include, depending on the country involved, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding non-U.S. issuers and non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of U.S. companies. Further, non-U.S. securities markets may not be as liquid as U.S. markets. Transaction costs of investing outside the U.S. are generally higher than in the U.S. because of the cost of converting a foreign currency to dollars, the payment of fixed brokerage commissions on some foreign exchanges and the imposition of transfer taxes or transaction charges by non-U.S. exchanges. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers than there is in the U.S. and there is greater difficulty in taking appropriate legal action in non-U.S. courts. Non-U.S. markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures which in some markets have at times failed to keep pace with the volume of transactions, thereby creating substantial delays and settlement failures that could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Non-U.S. Exchange Risk Exposure: To the extent a Fund or Sub-Funds do not or are not able to hedge foreign exchange risks, the Fund may be exposed to additional risk due to exchange rate fluctuations. The capital subscriptions to the Funds will be denominated in U.S. dollars. A Fund also may hedge currency exchange risks if it is considered to be economically justifiable. A Fund may attempt within the parameters of currency and exchange controls that may be in effect, to obtain rights to exchange its invested capital, dividends, interest, fees, other distributions and capital gains into convertible currencies. Further, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. Foreign exchange rates have been highly volatile in recent years. The combination of volatility and leverage gives rise to the possibility of a large profit or large loss. In addition, there is counterparty risk since currency trading is done on a principal to principal basis.

Purchases of Interests in Sub-Funds: There is no assurance that Silvercrest will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects of the Sub-Funds. A Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment. Under such circumstances, the

returns generated from the Fund's investments may not compensate the unit holders adequately for the risks assumed. Further, a Fund may invest with Sub-Fund Managers who are experiencing a major increase in the assets they manage, which may impair the ability of their strategies and operations to perform up to historical levels. Additionally, Sub-Fund Managers faced with a significant increase in assets to invest may divert from stated strategies into strategies or markets in which they could have little or no experience. This could result in serious losses to the Sub-Funds and, accordingly, a Fund. There is also a risk associated with using multiple Sub-Fund Managers. Because each Sub-Fund Manager will trade independently of the others, the trading losses of some Sub-Fund Managers could offset trading profits achieved by the profitable Sub-Fund Managers. The profitable Sub-Fund Managers would earn incentive fees even though the Fund as a whole may not be profitable. Sub-Fund Managers might also compete for the same investment positions. Conversely, Sub-Fund Managers may take offsetting positions which would result in transaction costs for a Fund without the possibility of profits. Lastly, Silvercrest expects from time to time to change Sub-Fund Managers and the asset allocations among Sub-Funds. Silvercrest is not required to notify investors of such changes. Such changes may result in the loss of any carry-forward benefit if the Sub-Fund Manager is terminated during a carry-forward period. In such a case the replacement Sub-Fund Manager will "start from scratch." Further such changes may occur when a Fund receives additional Capital Contributions from investors at a time when certain Sub-Funds are "closed" to new investment. The new capital would thus have to be allocated to "open" Sub-Funds, which may affect asset allocation in an unintended way. A Fund's success will depend on the Sub-Fund Manager selection and allocation abilities of Silvercrest.

Corporate Governance: Corporate governance, internal controls, and operational aspects of Sub-Funds may be immature, not subject to scrutiny or difficult to enforce due to the location of jurisdictions in which such entities are formed or for other reasons. Silvercrest conducts reasonable diligence, but the risk of loss from misbehavior (for example, a Sub-Fund Manager may divert or abscond with the Sub-Fund's assets, fail to follow its stated investment strategies, or issue false reports), fraud, or weak operational controls remains high with respect to Sub-Funds and Silvercrest cannot assure that losses will not result from such events.

Investment Strategy Risks: The Sub Funds may pursue various investment strategies, each of which may subject a Fund to significant risk. Such investment strategies may include but are not limited to the following:

Global Macro: Global macro strategies include both directional trading and relative value approaches to what are generally short-term allocations of capital. Investment managers utilizing a directional trading approach will take unhedged long or short positions in various markets. Such unhedged investments may expose a Fund to full market risk and are subject to substantial losses. The use of a relative value approach is also subject to the risk of substantial losses because of imperfect correlation of an investment manager's portfolio of long and short positions.

Long/Short Equity: Since a long/short equity strategy involves identifying securities which are generally undervalued (or, in the case of short positions, overvalued) by the marketplace, success of this strategy necessarily depends upon the market eventually recognizing such value in the price of the security, which may not necessarily occur, or may occur over extended time frames which limit profitability. Positions may undergo significant short-term declines and experience

considerable price volatility during these periods. In addition, long and short positions may or may not be correlated to each other. If the long and short positions are not correlated, it is possible to have investment losses in both the long and short sides of the portfolio.

Systematic Trading: Investment managers using systematic trading strategies take directional positions in commodities, currencies or securities. Such investment managers base their decisions not on fundamental supply and demand factors, economic factors or anticipated events, but rather on technical trading systems involving trend analysis and other factors relating to the market itself. The profitability of such systematic trading depends upon the occurrence in the future of sustained price moves. Investment managers using systematic trading strategies may also exercise some discretion to not take a position that is indicated by their systems or to take a position not indicated by their systems. This may result in such investment managers missing profit opportunities or making unprofitable trades when a more systematic approach would not have done so. On the other hand, rigid adherence to any system could miss opportunities or lead to losses which an exercise of discretion based on analysis of fundamental factors might have avoided.

Arbitrage Strategies: The use of arbitrage strategies in no respect should be taken to imply that an investment manager's use of such strategies is without risk. Substantial losses may be recognized on "arbitrage" positions, and illiquidity and default on one side of a position may effectively result in the position being transformed into an outright speculation. Every arbitrage strategy involves exposure to some second order risk of the market, such as the implied volatility in convertible bonds or warrants, the yield spread between similar term government bonds or the price spread between different classes of stock for the same underlying firm. Many such investment managers pursuing arbitrage strategies employ limited directional strategies which expose such investment managers to market risk.

Statistical Arbitrage: The success of the investment activities of an investment manager employing statistical arbitrage is heavily dependent on the mathematical models used by the investment manager in attempting to exploit short-term and long-term relationships among stock prices and volatility. Models may have hidden biases or exposure to broad structural or sentiment shifts, and models that have been formulated on the basis of past market data may not be predictive of future price movements. Further, the investment manager may select models that are not well-suited to prevailing market conditions. Finally, the effectiveness of such models tends to deteriorate over time as more traders seek to exploit the same market inefficiencies through the use of similar models.

In the event of static market conditions, statistical arbitrage strategies are less likely to be able to generate significant profit opportunities from price divergences between long and short positions than in more volatile environments. Unusual events specific to particular corporations and major events external to the operations of markets can cause extreme market moves that are inconsistent with the historic correlation and volatility structure of the market.

Fixed Income Arbitrage: Fixed income arbitrage strategies generally involve spreads between two or more positions. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss on the position will occur. Such positions do, however, entail a substantial risk that the price differential could change unfavorably, causing a loss to the spread position. Substantial risks are involved in trading in U.S. and foreign government securities,

corporate securities, investment company securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, commodity and financial futures, options, rate caps, rate swaps and the various other financial instruments and investments that fixed income arbitrage strategies may trade. Substantial risks are also involved in borrowing and lending against such investments. The prices of these investments can be volatile, market movements are difficult to predict, and financing sources and related interest and exchange rates are subject to rapid change. Certain corporate, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities may be subordinated (and thus exposed to the first level of default risk) or otherwise subject to substantial credit risks. Government policies, especially those of the Federal Reserve Board and foreign central banks, have profound effects on interest and exchange rates that, in turn, affect prices in areas of the investment and trading activities of fixed income arbitrage strategies. Many other unforeseeable events, including actions by various government agencies and domestic and international political events, may cause sharp market fluctuations.

Merger Arbitrage: Merger arbitrage investments generally could incur significant losses when anticipated merger or acquisition transactions are not consummated. There is typically asymmetry in the risk/reward payout of mergers – the losses that can occur in the event of deal break-ups can far exceed the gains to be had if deals close successfully. For instance, mark-to-market losses can occur intra-month even if a particular deal is not breaking-up and such losses may or may not be recouped upon successful consummation of such deal. Further, the consummation of mergers, tender offers and exchange offers can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory and antitrust restrictions; (ii) political motivations; (iii) industry weakness; (iv) stock-specific events; (v) failed financings; and (vi) general market declines.

Merger arbitrage strategies also depend for success on the overall volume of merger activity which has historically been cyclical in nature. During periods when merger activity is low, it may be difficult or impossible to identify opportunities for profit or to identify a sufficient number of such opportunities to provide diversification among potential merger transactions.

Merger arbitrage strategies are also subject to the risk of overall market movements. To the extent that a general increase or decline in equity values affects the stocks involved in a merger arbitrage position differently, the position may be exposed to loss. At any given time, arbitrageurs can become improperly hedged by accident or in an effort to maximize risk-adjusted returns. This can lead to inadvertent market-related losses.

Convertible Arbitrage: The success of the investment activities of an investment manager involved in convertible arbitrage will depend on such investment manager's ability to identify and exploit price discrepancies in the market. Identification and exploitation of the market opportunities involve uncertainty. No assurance can be given that an investment manager will be able to locate investment opportunities or to correctly exploit price discrepancies. A reduction in the pricing inefficiency of the markets in which such investment manager will seek to invest will reduce the scope for the investment manager's investment strategies. In the event that the perceived mispricings underlying such investment manager's positions fail to materialize as expected by such investment manager, the positions could incur a loss.

The price of a convertible bond, like other bonds, changes inversely to changes in interest rates. Hence, increases in interest rates could result in a loss on a position to the extent that the short

stock position does not correspondingly depreciate in value. While investment managers typically try to hedge interest rate risk via interest rate swaps and Treasuries, residual interest rate risk can adversely impact the portfolio. The price of convertible bonds is also sensitive to the perceived credit quality of the issuer. Convertible securities purchased by investment managers will decline in value if there is a deterioration in the perceived credit quality of the issuer or a widening of credit spreads and this decline in value may not be offset by gains on the corresponding short equity position.

Convertible bond arbitrage portfolios are typically long volatility. This volatility risk is difficult to hedge since the strike price and often the maturity of the implied option are unknowns. A decline in actual or implied stock volatility of the issuing companies can cause premiums to contract on the convertible bonds. Convertible arbitrageurs are also exposed to liquidity risk in the form of short squeezes in the underlying equities or due to widening bid/ask spreads in the convertible bonds. Liquidity risk can often be exacerbated by margin calls since most arbitrageurs run leveraged portfolios. Convertible arbitrage strategies are also subject to risk due to inadequate or misleading disclosure concerning the securities involved. There have been cases where final prospectuses are different from drafts and important clauses are misinterpreted, both leading to significant losses for arbitrageurs. Also, in the absence of anti-dilution provisions in a convertible security, losses could occur in the event the underlying stock is split, additional securities are issued, a stock dividend is declared or the issuer enters into another transaction which increases its outstanding securities.

Asset-Backed Securities: A Fund or Sub Funds may invest in numerous types of asset-backed securities, including, for example, mortgage-backed securities. Such securities are extremely sensitive to the level and volatility of interest rates.

Asset-backed securities are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties and use credit enhancement techniques. Asset-backed securities present certain risks. Primarily, these securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the related collateral. For example, credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. As a further example, most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

A Fund or Sub Fund may also invest in mortgage pass-through securities representing participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans originated by United States governmental or private lenders and guaranteed, to the extent provided in such securities, by the United States government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Such securities, which are ownership interests in the underlying mortgage loans, differ from conventional debt securities,

which provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts (usually semiannually) and principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the guarantor of such securities and the servicer of the underlying mortgage loans.

Fund and Sub Fund investments may also include private mortgage pass-through securities that are issued by originators of and investors in mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. Private mortgage pass-through securities are usually backed by a pool of conventional fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans. Such securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement.

Distressed Securities: A Fund or Sub-Fund may invest in unrated or "distressed" securities, i.e., securities of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including companies involved in debt restructurings, in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. A Fund or Sub-Fund may also purchase financial instruments of companies that have low credit quality, and purchase securities and loans that are in default. Although such investments may result in significant returns, they typically involve a high degree of risk. Among the problems involved in investments in such issuers is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the conditions of such issuers. Restructurings or reorganizations may fail to be completed or be substantially delayed and expected returns on their securities may never materialize. In addition, a significant period of time may pass between the time at which a Fund or the Sub-Funds make an investment in distressed securities and the time that any such reorganization is completed. During this period, it is unlikely that the Fund or the Sub-Funds will receive any dividend, interest or other disbursements on the distressed securities; the Fund and the Sub-Funds will be subject to significant uncertainty as to such successful completion and the Fund and the Sub-Funds may be required to bear certain expenses to protect its interest in the course of negotiations surrounding any potential reorganization. Furthermore, nonperforming assets by their nature may prove uncollectible or not yield appreciable returns for considerable periods of time. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in such assets, loans or claims is unusually high. Information necessary to properly evaluate a distress situation may be difficult to obtain or be unavailable and the risks attendant to a transaction may not necessarily be identifiable or susceptible of considered analysis at the time of investment. There is no assurance that a Fund or any Sub-Fund will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or rehabilitation of a distressed asset or adequate realization upon such assets and claims. The Funds' and the Sub-Funds' performance may be substantially impaired by unsuccessful distressed or low credit investments.

Market Dislocation and Illiquidity: Recent events in the sub-prime mortgage market and other areas of the fixed income markets in the United States have caused significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the structured credit, leveraged loan and high-yield bond markets. These events have had repercussions on the global financial markets, including the markets in which the Sub-Funds trade and invest, by restricting the availability of credit generally, and reducing liquidity levels across virtually all markets globally. The foregoing events could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Any resulting economic downturn

could adversely affect certain of the Sub-Funds' investments. Such marketplace events also may restrict the ability of the Sub-Funds to sell or liquidate investments at favorable times and/or for favorable prices and/or cause the Sub-Funds to have limited access to credit. The Sub-Funds may be adversely affected by a decrease in market liquidity (e.g., by impairing the Sub-Funds' ability to adjust its positions and risk in response to trading losses or other adverse developments). The size of Sub-Fund positions may magnify the effect of a decrease in market liquidity for the instruments traded. Changes in the overall market leverage (e.g., deleveraging or liquidations by other market participants of the same or similar positions) also may adversely affect the Sub-Funds' positions.

Emerging Markets: Investing in emerging market securities involves certain risks and special considerations not as typical of other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include (a) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (b) social, economic and political uncertainty including war; (c) dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade and commodities prices; (d) less liquidity of securities markets; (e) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (f) potentially higher rates of inflation (including hyper-inflation); (g) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and the ability of the Fund that invests in these markets (SIF) to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (h) a higher degree of governmental involvement in and control over the economies; (i) government decisions to discontinue support for economic reform programs and imposition of centrally planned economies; (j) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about economics and issuers; (k) less extensive regulatory oversight of securities markets; (l) longer settlement periods for securities transactions; and (m) less stringent laws regarding the fiduciary duties of officers and directors and protection of investors; and (n) certain consequences regarding the maintenance of portfolio securities and cash with sub-custodians and securities depositories in emerging market countries.

Foreign Economies: The economies of individual foreign countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in certain respects such as growth of gross domestic product or gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. In addition, securities traded in certain emerging foreign securities markets may be subject to risks resulting from the inexperience of financial intermediaries, the lack of modern technology, the lack of a sufficient capital base to expand business operations and the possibility of permanent or temporary termination of trading and greater spreads between bid and asked prices for securities in those markets. Business entities in certain foreign countries may also lack recent histories of operating in market-oriented economies, and the effect of the attempts of certain foreign countries to move toward more market-oriented economies is currently unclear. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, restrictions on the repatriation of currency, political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments could also affect adversely the economy of a foreign country or a Fund's investments in that country.

Investment in Medium Cap, Small Cap and Micro Cap Companies: At any given time, through the investment vehicles and managed accounts to which the Partnership will allocate its funds, the Partnership will have significant investments in small cap and micro cap companies, some of which may be of a less seasoned nature or have securities that may be traded in the over-the-

counter market. These “secondary” securities often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies. In addition to being subject to the general market risk that common stock prices may decline over short or even extended periods, the Partnership may invest in securities of companies that are not well-known to the investing public, may not have significant institutional ownership and may have cyclical, static or only moderate growth prospects. The stocks of such companies may be more volatile in price and have lower trading volumes than the larger capitalization stocks included in the S&P 500 Index. Accordingly, investors in the Partnership should have a long-term investment horizon.

The Underlying Managers chosen by the Investment Manager may employ a more aggressive approach to investing that involves a substantially higher than average portfolio turnover rate. In addition, the Partnership will be invested in many small cap and micro cap securities that are followed by relatively few securities analysts, with the result that there tends to be less publicly available information concerning the securities compared to what is available for exchange-listed or larger companies. The securities of these companies may have limited trading volumes and be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than the securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general, and the managers chosen by the Partnership may be required to deal with only a few market-makers when purchasing and selling these securities. Transaction costs in small cap and micro cap stocks may be higher than in those of larger capitalization companies. Companies in which the Partnership is likely to be invested also may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth and may be more vulnerable to adverse business or market developments. Thus, the Partnership may involve considerably more risk than a fund investing principally in the more liquid equity securities of companies traded on the New York or American Stock Exchanges.

Management Risks

Conflicts of Interest: Conflicts of interest exist in the structure and operation of the Funds’ business. The fees which Silvercrest is entitled to receive as investment advisor may be higher than the fees which another investment advisor might charge. Silvercrest, however, believes such fees are justified in light of the structure of the Funds, the investment programs and each investor base.

Silvercrest, its principals, affiliates and members, officers, directors and employees may trade in securities and other instruments suitable for a Fund only if such transactions are consistent with applicable law. If a Fund, Silvercrest, its principals, affiliates and members, officers, directors and employees trade in certain securities on the same day, Silvercrest, its principals, affiliates and members, officers, directors and employees will not receive a better price than that Fund. Silvercrest may act as investment advisor, sponsor, manager, managing member or general partner for other clients, accounts and collective investment vehicles and may give advice, and take action, with respect to any of those clients, accounts and collective investment vehicles that may differ from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken, with respect to a Fund. Where there is limited access to an investment opportunity, Silvercrest uses its best efforts to allocate or rotate investment opportunities in a manner deemed equitable, but cannot assure, and assumes no responsibility for, equality among all accounts and clients. Silvercrest, its principals, affiliates and members, officers, directors and employees may engage in transactions or

investments or cause or advise other clients to engage in transactions or investments that may differ from or be identical to the transactions or investments engaged in by or for the account of a Fund. Silvercrest has no obligation to engage in any transaction or investment for the account of a Fund or to recommend any transaction to a Fund that Silvercrest or its principals, affiliates or any of their principals, affiliates and members, officers, directors or employees may engage in for their own accounts or the account of any other customer, except as otherwise required by applicable law. To the extent permitted by law, Silvercrest is permitted to bunch or aggregate orders for the account of a Fund with orders for other accounts, notwithstanding that the effect of such aggregation may operate to the disadvantage of that Fund.

The Sub-Funds and their managers also could be subject to various conflicts of interest, which could be resolved to the detriment of a Fund. For example, a Sub-Fund Manager might favor its proprietary trading over its trading for the Sub-Fund. In addition, a portion of a Fund's assets may be invested in Sub-Funds managed by Silvercrest or its affiliates. In such cases, Silvercrest will waive the performance and management fees from the Fund with respect to such assets and will receive instead the incentive allocation and management fee charged by the Sub-Fund, which may be higher than those charged by the Fund.

Managers used by the Sub-Funds have responsibility for investing the funds allocated to them. The Sub-Fund managers also manage other accounts (including other accounts in which the Sub-Fund managers may have an interest) and may have financial and other incentives to favor such accounts over a Fund. In investing on behalf of other clients, as well as the Fund, Sub-Fund managers must allocate their resources, as well as limited market opportunities. Doing so not only could increase the level of competition for the same trades that otherwise might be made for the Fund, including the priorities of order entry, but also could make it difficult or impossible to take or liquidate a particular position at a price indicated by a Sub-Fund manager's strategy.

Reliance on Key Individuals. If Silvercrest should lose the services of certain members of its investment team, its ability to perform its responsibilities will be impaired. Investors will have no special withdrawal rights in such event. In addition, a Sub Fund Manager may rely on the service of certain key personnel. The loss of the services of such personnel may impair a Sub Fund Manager's ability to perform its responsibilities and could result in a Fund liquidating its interest with such Sub Fund Manager.

Lack of Transferability of Units: The units of the Funds have not been registered under the securities laws of any jurisdiction and are subject to restrictions on transfer. Units are not assignable or transferable without the prior consent of Silvercrest, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld. It is not expected that any market for the units will develop.

Effect of Performance Fees: Performance Fees may motivate Silvercrest to make riskier or more speculative investments than it would otherwise make in the absence of such allocation. Performance Fees will include amounts in respect of any unrealized appreciation in a Fund's investments.

Dependence on Silvercrest: All decisions with respect to the trading activities of the Funds are made exclusively by Silvercrest, where applicable. Investors will not have the opportunity to evaluate fully for themselves the relevant economic, financial, and other information regarding the Fund's investments. Investors are dependent on Silvercrest's judgment and abilities.

Accordingly, no person should purchase Units unless he or she is willing to entrust all aspects of the trading activities of a Fund to Silvercrest.

Limited Management Rights: Subject to certain limited rights of the investors all as set forth herein, and certain other limitations imposed by law, Silvercrest has full, exclusive and complete authority to implement each Fund's objective. The units are non-voting and do not permit the unit holders to vote on any matters except as set forth herein.

Independence of Sub-Fund Managers: The Funds do not presently, and do not expect in the future to, control any of the Sub-Fund Managers, their choice of investments and other investment decisions, all of which will be totally within the control of such Sub-Fund Managers. The investments of the Funds are made pursuant to written disclosures from and/or agreements with the Sub-Fund Managers which usually provide, among other things, guidelines by which each Sub-Fund Manager will trade for the applicable Sub-Fund. Thus, while each Sub-Fund Manager undertakes to follow specified trading strategies, the written disclosures and/or agreements discussed above typically provide the Sub-Fund Managers with broad discretion to modify their trading strategies and therefore it is possible that a Sub-Fund Manager could deviate from its trading strategies, which deviation could result in, among other things, a less profitable trading strategy or a riskier approach that could lead to a loss of all or part of a Fund's investment with such Sub-Fund Manager. Furthermore, Sub-Fund Managers invest wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that the Sub-Fund Managers do, in fact, hold such positions, that Fund, considered as a whole, cannot achieve any gain or loss despite incurring fees and expenses. In addition, while currently neither Silvercrest nor any of its affiliates own any equity interests in any of the Sub-Fund Managers, it is possible that one or more of the affiliates of Silvercrest will in the future acquire non-controlling interests in one or more of the Sub-Fund Managers.

Capacity of Sub-Fund Managers: Sub-Fund Managers may limit the amount of assets or the number of accounts that they will manage. To the extent the aggregate amount of assets in a Sub-Fund exceeds the amount deemed by the Sub-Fund Manager, in its sole and absolute discretion, to be the ideal amount to be invested in the applicable investment strategy utilized by such Sub-Fund, the returns of such Sub-Fund may be negatively impacted due to the inability of such Sub-Fund Manager to effectively manage the excess capacity in such Sub-Fund. Due to the fact that some Sub-Funds with superior returns are "closed" to new investment, Silvercrest may seek to convince Sub-Fund Managers operating otherwise "closed" Sub-Funds to accept an investment from a Fund. If, due to capacity constraints, Silvercrest is unable to invest with a particular Sub-Fund Manager or in a particular Sub-Fund, or is unable to invest the amount it would otherwise like to invest, a Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Proprietary Investment Strategies: Sub-Fund Managers may use proprietary investment strategies that are based on considerations and factors that are not fully disclosed to Silvercrest or the Fund. These strategies may involve risks under some market conditions that are not anticipated by Silvercrest or the Fund. The Sub-Fund Managers generally use investment strategies that are different than those typically employed by traditional managers of portfolios of stocks and bonds and may involve significantly more risk and higher transaction costs than more traditional investment methods. Additionally, it is possible that the performance or the specific investments of the Sub-Fund Managers may be closely correlated to each other in some market

conditions, resulting (if those returns are negative) in significant losses to the Funds and the unit holders thereof.

New Strategies: Investment strategies used by Sub-Fund Managers may not have been in existence during periods of major market stress, disruption or decline of the type that may be experienced in the future. As a result, it is not known how these strategies will perform in adverse market conditions.

Compensation Arrangements with the Sub-Fund Managers: Sub-Fund Managers may receive incentive compensation from the Funds based on the performance of their portfolios. Such compensation arrangements may create an incentive to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect. In addition, because performance-based compensation may be calculated on a basis which includes unrealized appreciation of the Funds' assets, such performance-based compensation may be greater than if such compensation were based solely on realized gains. It is possible that certain Sub-Fund Managers may receive incentive compensation, even though the specific Fund, as a whole, does not have net capital appreciation. Additionally, Sub-Fund Managers may receive incentive compensation prior to the expiration of the lock-up period, if any, relating to a Fund's capital contribution to the Sub-Fund managed by such Sub-Fund Manager and may be so even in cases where there was no aggregate gain at the end of such lock-up period.

Fraudulent Activities: There is a risk that a Sub-Fund Manager may knowingly, negligently or otherwise withhold or misrepresent information regarding the performance of the Sub-Fund Manager or the Sub-Funds including, without limitation, the presence or effects of any fraudulent or similar activities ("Fraudulent Activities"). A Fund's performance of its monitoring functions would generally not give the Fund the opportunity to discover such situations prior to the time the Sub-Fund Manager discloses (or there is public disclosure of) the presence or effects of any Fraudulent Activities. Accordingly, a Sub-Fund Manager could engage in Fraudulent Activities and Silvercrest cannot guarantee that it will have the opportunity or ability to protect the Fund from suffering a loss because of a Sub-Fund Manager's Fraudulent Activities.

Costs. Some of the strategies and techniques employed by Sub Fund Managers require frequent trades to take place and, as a consequence, portfolio turnover and brokerage commissions may be greater than for other investment entities of similar size.

Silvercrest is under no obligation to devote its full time to the business of the Funds. They are only required to devote such time and attention to the affairs of the Funds as they may deem appropriate, in their sole and absolute discretion. Silvercrest and certain of its affiliates provide advice to other investment vehicles and manage other client accounts, including, without limitation, discretionary accounts and other investment vehicles (collectively, the "Other Accounts"). Certain of the Other Accounts may have, investment objectives and utilize strategies similar to the investment objective and strategies of the Funds. The records of any such Other Accounts will not be made available to the investors. The Other Accounts may invest in the same or different securities as the Funds, could compete with the Funds for the same investment opportunities (which may be limited) and/or could engage in transactions or other activities or pursue investment strategies that are inconsistent with those effected for the Funds or that are contrary to or conflict with the interests of the Funds. In addition, Silvercrest, the principals of

Silvercrest and their respective affiliates have discretion to give advice to or effect transactions on behalf of Other Accounts that are inconsistent with or contrary to advice given or transactions effected on behalf of the Funds. Silvercrest will determine the allocation of the Funds' assets on whatever basis it considers appropriate or desirable in its sole and absolute discretion. In addition, Silvercrest and its affiliates determine the allocation of the assets of such affiliates and the Other Accounts on whatever basis Silvercrest and its affiliates, respectively, consider appropriate or desirable in their sole and absolute discretion. Silvercrest and/or its affiliates, and/or the employees of such entities or individuals, may and do engage in, invest in, participate in or otherwise enter into other business ventures of any kind, nature or description, alone or with others, including, without limitation, the management of or investment in other investment entities or vehicles or securities. Some of these activities may be conducted on behalf of certain clients of Silvercrest and/or its affiliates. No investor has any right to participate in any of these activities or to the income or profits derived from these activities. Without limiting the foregoing, Silvercrest and/or its affiliates manage Other Accounts and may provide investment advice to other parties, and may decide to invest the assets of one or more Other Accounts or recommend the investment of assets by other parties, rather than the Funds' assets, in a particular security. Silvercrest and its affiliates will divide their time between the Funds and these Other Accounts and parties as they see fit and, from time to time, such Other Accounts and parties may receive a disproportionate share of their attention.

Subject to applicable law, internal compliance policies and approval procedures, Silvercrest and/or its principals, employees and other affiliates may make trades and investments for their own accounts (including, without limitation, in securities, commodities and other financial instruments in which the Funds may invest). In these accounts, they may use trading and investment methods that are substantially similar to, or substantially different from, the methods used by them to direct the Funds' assets. The records of these personal accounts will not be made available to the investors. Silvercrest may enter into agreements with third parties that may introduce prospective investors to the Funds. It is expected that such parties will not be related to the operations of the Funds and any fee paid will be disclosed to the investors introduced by such third parties. Silvercrest may, in its sole and absolute discretion, pay such commissions or fees out of its own funds or directly charge investors that were introduced to the Funds through such arrangements.

The principals of Silvercrest and/or their respective affiliates have developed relationships with third parties. Such third parties include, but are not limited to, investment bankers, consultants, professional advisors (such as attorneys and accountants), private fund investors, co-investors, and current and former directors, officers and employees of current, former and potential companies. These relationships have the potential to raise conflicts of interest or the appearance thereof because certain of such third parties may: introduce investment opportunities to the Funds; arrange for or facilitate the financing and purchase of potential investments; facilitate the disposition of assets; provide consulting or advisory services to the Funds or their investments; invest in the Funds; co-invest with the Funds; or provide other significant business or investment services to the Funds and their investments. Such third parties may receive direct commercial compensation or other benefits from an investment, the Funds or Silvercrest and/or its affiliates for providing these services.

None of the Funds' agreements, contracts and arrangements between the Funds, on the one hand, and Silvercrest and/or its affiliates, on the other hand, was or will be the result of arm's-length negotiations. The attorneys, accountants and others who have performed services for the Funds in connection with this offering, and who will perform services for the Funds in the future, have been and will be selected by Silvercrest. No independent counsel has been retained to represent the interests of prospective investors or the investors, and the Funds' agreements have not been reviewed by any attorney on their behalf. Each prospective investor should consult his, her or its own counsel as to the terms and provisions of all subscription and other related documents. The Funds' agreements require Silvercrest to exercise its duties with care, skill, prudence and diligence. In the event of a conflict of interest between the Fund and any other entity managed by Silvercrest or any of its affiliates, Silvercrest or such affiliate, as the case may be, will resolve such conflict by taking into account the investment objective of each entity, any investment restrictions applicable to each entity (or account) and the other available investment options for each entity and will seek to resolve such conflict in a fair and equitable manner. There can be no assurance that this document or any document addresses or anticipates every possible current or future conflict of interest that may arise or that is or may be detrimental to the Funds or the investors. Prospective investors should consult with their own advisers regarding the possible implications on their investment in the Funds of the conflicts of interest described herein.

The Funds depend on Silvercrest and its affiliates to develop and implement appropriate systems for their respective activities. In particular, Silvercrest and its affiliates will rely on computer programs and systems to trade, clear and settle securities transactions, to evaluate certain securities based on real-time trading information, to monitor their portfolios and net capital and to generate risk management and other reports that are critical to the oversight of the Funds' investment activities. In addition, certain of Silvercrest's and its affiliates' operations interface with or depend on systems operated by third parties, including, without limitation, brokers and market counterparties and their sub-custodians and other service providers, and Silvercrest and its affiliates may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third-party systems. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions, including, without limitation, those caused by computer "worms", viruses and power failures. Any such defect or failure could have a material adverse effect on the Funds. For example, such failures could cause settlement of trades to fail, lead to inaccurate accounting, recording or processing of trades and cause inaccurate reports, which may affect the Funds' ability to monitor their investment portfolios and risks.

Fund Risks

Fund Not Registered: No Fund is registered as an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "ICA") in reliance upon Section 3(c)(1) thereof. In addition, it is expected that the pooled investment vehicles in which Silvercrest will invest Fund assets will be exempt from registration under the ICA under Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) thereof. Accordingly, the provisions of the ICA (which, among other matters, require investment companies to have a majority of disinterested directors and regulate the relationship between the adviser and the investment company) will not be applicable. The Investment Company Act provides certain protections to investors and imposes certain restrictions on registered investment companies, none of which will be applicable to any Fund.

Operating Deficits: The expenses of operating a Fund (including management fees) could exceed its income. This would require that the difference be paid out of the Fund's capital, reducing the Fund's investments and potential for profitability.

Limited Right of Redemption: Unit holders are typically restricted from making a full or partial withdrawal from a Fund until the last Business Day of each calendar quarter, on or following the first anniversary with respect to the purchase of such units, on at least ninety (90) calendar days prior written notice to a Fund. However, such a redemption may not be immediately possible due to the temporary inability of the Fund to redeem its capital from the Sub-Funds in order to satisfy the requested redemption without adversely affecting non-redeeming unit holders. It is possible that one or more large withdrawals by one or more investors could result in a Fund liquidating interests with certain Sub Fund managers. This could result in the reduction of the diversification of the Fund's assets. Under certain limited circumstances, the Fund may suspend the payment of withdrawals. Withdrawals generally will be paid by a Fund based on estimated unaudited financial data. In the event that there is a subsequent adjustment to the estimated unaudited financial data that was originally used to calculate the withdrawal amount, generally such adjustment will be reflected in the calculation of the net worth attributable to Fund interests as of the next succeeding business day on which the net worth is determined. As a result, the withdrawing investor may receive more or less than such withdrawing investor would be entitled to receive based on the adjusted estimated unaudited financial data and other applicable investors will absorb the excess or deficiency resulting therefrom.

Involuntary Redemption of Units: Silvercrest may redeem all or part of the units of any investor in any Fund at any time, on five (5) calendar days' notice for any or no reason, including if Silvercrest determines that the continued ownership by such investor of units in a Fund would be detrimental to that Fund such as by involving the Fund or any investor in litigation or causing the Fund to be required to register under the Investment Company Act.

Limited Operating History: The Funds have limited operating histories upon which potential investors may evaluate its likely performance.

General Business and Regulatory Risks of Hedge Funds: Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of a Fund that may adversely affect that Fund. The regulatory environment for hedge funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of hedge funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Sub-Funds and the ability of a Fund and the Sub-Funds to pursue its investment strategies. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The SEC, other regulators, self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. For all securities and commodities, including options and regulated futures contracts listed on a public exchange, the exchange generally has the right to suspend or limit trading under certain circumstances, including the right to impose position limits and price limits on persons or groups of persons. Such suspensions or limits could render certain strategies difficult to complete or continue and subject SJF to loss. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on a Fund could be substantial and adverse.

Risk of Litigation: From time to time, a Fund and/or a Sub-Fund may be named as a defendant in a lawsuit or regulatory action. As a result of such action, the assets of that Fund and/or Sub-Fund may be frozen, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate its investments. In certain cases, a Fund may be called on to testify and/or provide information (including, without limitation, a list of unit holders) in connection with such lawsuit or regulatory action. A Fund may also be named as a defendant in the lawsuit or regulatory action. Litigation and regulatory actions can be time-consuming and expensive, and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses.

Changes in Applicable Law: The Funds must comply with various legal requirements, including, without limitation, requirements imposed by the commodities laws, tax laws and pension laws in various jurisdictions. Should any of those laws change, the legal requirements to which the Funds and the unit holders may be subject could differ materially from current requirements.

Brexit. In June 2016, voters within the United Kingdom (the “UK”) participated in a national referendum and voted in favor of leaving the European Union (the “EU”). On March 29, 2017, the UK triggered the withdrawal procedures in Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon which provides for a two year negotiation period between the EU and the withdrawing member state. The UK left the EU Customs Union and Single Market on December 31, 2020 following the end of the transitional period agreed between the UK and EU (commonly known as “Brexit”). On January 1, 2021, a free trade agreement agreed between the UK and EU (the “FTA”) came into force. Despite the FTA being agreed there is still uncertainty concerning many aspects of the UK’s legal and economic relationship with the EU, including in relation to the provision of cross-border services, and this could cause a period of instability and market volatility, and may adversely impact business and cross-border trade between the EU and the UK. In particular, UK regulated firms in the financial sector may be adversely affected following the transition period because the FTA does not provide for continued access by UK firms to the EU single market. In time, the UK may obtain a recognition of equivalence from the EU in certain financial sectors which would enable varying degrees of access to the EU market; however this is not certain. The many and varied potential effects on UK businesses of the consequences of leaving the single market and customs union are currently unclear and may remain so for a considerable period. Furthermore, given the size and global significance of the UK’s economy, there is likely to be a great deal of uncertainty about the effect of the FTA on the day-to-day operations of those businesses that either engage in the trade of goods or provision of services within the EU. This may contribute to currency fluctuations or have other adverse effects on international markets, international trade and other cross-border cooperation arrangements. It is not possible to ascertain the precise impact that Brexit and the new trading relationship under the FTA may have but any such impact may have an adverse effect on the UK, the EU and wider global economy and also on the ability of the Funds and/or underlying investments to execute their respective strategies and to achieve attractive returns.

Electronic Trading Facilities. The Funds, in their trading activities, may make use of electronic trading and/or communication networks. Most electronic trading facilities are supported by computer- (including, without limitation, internet-) based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market or telephonic market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. The Funds, in undertaking transactions on an electronic trading system,

will be exposed to risk associated with the system, including, without limitation, the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that a trade order is either not executed according to its instructions or is not executed at all. The Funds' ability to limit or recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed contractually or by, without limitation, foreign or domestic law or regulation, the Funds' own or its brokers' internet service provider, other systems providers, market factors, foreign or domestic banking or other market regulations and/or telephonic or other communications providers.

LIBOR. LIBOR, the London Interbank Offered Rate, is the benchmark short-term rate of interest used in lending and other financial transactions between banks on the London interbank market and is widely used as a reference for setting the interest rate on loans, derivatives and other financial instruments. On March 5, 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), the United Kingdom financial regulatory body charged with regulating LIBOR, announced that overnight, one-month, three-month, six-month and twelve-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR tenors will either cease to be published or no longer be representative after June 30, 2023, and all other LIBOR tenors after December 31, 2021. It is unclear if at that time LIBOR will cease to exist or if new methods of calculating LIBOR will be established such that it continues to exist after 2021. Central banks and regulators in a number of major jurisdictions (for example, United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Switzerland and Japan) have convened working groups to find, and implement the transition to, suitable replacements for interbank offered rates ("IBORs"). To identify a successor rate for U.S. Dollar LIBOR, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC"), a U.S.-based group convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was formed. The ARRC has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as its preferred alternative rate for U.S. Dollar LIBOR. SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. Although SOFR appears to be the preferred replacement rate for U.S. Dollar LIBOR, at this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative reference rates or other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United States, United Kingdom or elsewhere. It is thus uncertain whether or for how long LIBOR will continue to be viewed as an acceptable market benchmark, what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR, whether the new rate will be a forward-looking rate or an aggregate of historic rates, or what effect any such changes may have on the financial markets for LIBOR-linked financial instruments. The Funds may undertake transactions in instruments that are valued using LIBOR or other IBOR rates or enter into contracts that determine payment obligations by reference to LIBOR or one of the other IBORs. Until their discontinuance, the Funds may continue to invest in instruments that reference LIBOR or the other IBORs. In advance of the cessation of the publication of LIBOR, regulators and market participants are working to develop successor rates, spread adjustments and transition mechanisms to amend existing instruments and contracts to replace an IBOR with an alternative reference rate. Nonetheless, the termination of LIBOR and the other IBORs presents risks to the Funds. It is not possible at this point to identify those risks exhaustively, but they include the risk that an acceptable successor rate, spread adjustments and transition mechanism may not be found or may not be suitable for the Funds. In addition, any alternative reference rate and any pricing adjustments required in connection with the transition from LIBOR or another IBOR may impose costs on the Funds or may not be suitable for the Funds, resulting in costs incurred to close out positions and enter into replacement trades.

Pandemic and Other Public Health Crises. The Funds' performance could be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of pandemics or other public health crises. For example, in late December 2019 a notice of pneumonia of unknown cause originating from Wuhan, China was reported to the World Health Organization ("WHO"). A novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") was identified with cases soon confirmed in multiple provinces in China. In the early months of 2020, COVID-19 had spread to many other countries, and on March 11, 2020, the WHO officially upgraded COVID-19 to a pandemic. Since the pandemic's inception, many cities across the globe have been under quarantine or "shelter in place" directives with many millions of people affected. Travel to and from certain geographic regions across the world was suspended or restricted by certain air carriers and foreign governments. The spread of COVID-19 led to significant uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets. Certain of the Funds' investments may have exposure to businesses that, as a result of COVID-19, experienced a slowdown or temporary suspension in business activities. Any prolonged restrictive measures instituted in order to prevent or control a pandemic or other public health crisis, such as the one posed by COVID-19, in China, Italy, the U.S. or other countries, may have a material and adverse effect on (i) the Feeder Fund and/or the Master Fund and (ii) the ability of key service providers to adequately render services in fulfillment of their obligations to the Feeder Fund and/or the Master Fund. The impact of a public health crisis such as COVID-19 (or any future pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease) is difficult to predict, which presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Funds' performance.

9. SISCV

(a) Investment Strategies of SISCV

The investment objective of SISCV is to seek long-term capital appreciation in a portfolio of undervalued small cap non-U.S. companies. Silvercrest intends to achieve the fund's investment objective by employing an actively managed, value-oriented, bottom-up approach to security selection and seeking companies with reasonable valuation, attractive historical returns on equity and conservative balance sheets.

Silvercrest seeks to buy quality companies at a discount to their intrinsic value. Opportunities for purchase may arise from securities that are, in the opinion of Silvercrest, undervalued due to market sentiment and/or geopolitical and macro factors. Quality, well-run companies may also be overlooked or misunderstood due to a lack of research coverage by investment banks. By focusing on fundamental company analysis, the fund's portfolio is expected to typically hold positions in 40-60 companies with a weighted average market capitalization of less than \$5 billion. Investments in any one industry (as defined by Silvercrest) or country will generally be limited to 25% of the fund's net assets (measured at the time of investment), and emerging markets will generally be limited to 30% of the fund's net assets (measured at the time of investment). The aggregate securities of any single issuer will not exceed 6% of the fund's net assets (measured at the time of investment).

(b) Risks Associated with SISCV

Prospective investors should consider the fund to be a speculative investment, as it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The fund is designed only for sophisticated

persons who are able to bear the risk of the loss of their entire investment in the fund. Prospective investors should carefully evaluate the following risks before making an investment in the fund:

Silvercrest has broad discretion in making investments for the fund. There can be no assurance that Silvercrest will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the fund's activities and the value of its investments. No guarantee or representation is made that the fund's investment objective will be achieved.

Silvercrest will invest in securities of issuers based in countries with developing (or "emerging market") economies. Emerging markets impose risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in domestic securities or in the securities of non-U.S., developed countries. These risks include: smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investment in these currencies by the Partnership. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Securities traded in certain emerging market countries may be subject to risks in addition to risks typically posed by international investing due to the inexperience of financial intermediaries, the lack of modern technology, and the lack of a sufficient capital base to expand business operations.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organized and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause a fund or account to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

In connection with obtaining licenses, establishing accounts or making arrangements to make investments in emerging market countries, the fund may be required to disclose to non-U.S. governments, regulators, or counterparties certain confidential information regarding its investors, including the fund's investors and their identity and address information.

At any given time, the fund expects to have significant investments in smaller-sized companies of

a less seasoned nature whose securities may be traded in the over-the-counter market. These "secondary" securities often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies. In addition to being subject to the general market risk that common stock prices may decline over short or extended periods, the fund may invest in securities of companies that are not well-known to the investing public, may not have significant institutional ownership and may have cyclical, static or only moderate growth prospects. The stocks of such companies may be more volatile in price and have lower trading volumes than the larger capitalization stocks. Accordingly, investments in the securities of such companies involve significant risk of loss.

Sustainability risks may arise in respect of a company or sovereign issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographic or political region. Environmental sustainability risks, including risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment. Social risks may be internal or external to a business or sovereign issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day-to-day management of companies. Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that Silvercrest will correctly assess the impact of sustainability risks on the fund's investments.

Loss of investment value following a sustainability risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact on ESG factors of many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A company may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the company's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which a partnership is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk. Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on ESG factors which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such scrutiny may also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

The fund's portfolio will be invested primarily in non-U.S. small cap companies. As a result, the fund's portfolio may not be diversified among geographic areas, issuers or industries. Accordingly, the investment portfolio of the fund will be volatile and may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the fund were required to maintain a wide diversification among geographic areas, issuers and industries.

To the extent the fund invests in repurchase agreements, other over-the-counter transactions or non-U.S. securities or engages in securities lending, the fund may take a credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. Any such default by a trading counterparty could result in losses to the fund due to the delay of settlement of a transaction, loss of market gains or, in certain circumstances, loss of a portion or the full amount of the notional value of the transaction.

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians who settle fund trades. Under certain circumstances, the securities and other assets deposited with a custodian may not be clearly identified as being assets of the fund and hence the fund could be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. In addition, there may be practical, or time problems associated with enforcing the fund's rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.

The fund maintains a custody account with its primary custodians. Although the fund's general partner, Silvercrest Investors IV LLC, monitors these entities and believes that they are appropriate custodians, there is no guarantee that such custodians will not become insolvent. While both the Bankruptcy Code and the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 seek to protect customer property in the event of a failure, insolvency or liquidation of a broker-dealer, there is no certainty that, in the event of a failure of a broker-dealer that has custody of fund assets, the fund would not incur losses due to its assets being unavailable for a period of time, ultimately less than full recovery of its assets, or both.

The fund and/or its custodians may appoint sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions to hold the assets of the fund. The custodians may not be responsible for cash or assets which are held by sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by the fund as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian. The fund may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections which would normally be provided to a fund by a custodian will not be available to the fund. Custody services in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions remain undeveloped and, accordingly, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. Given the undeveloped state of regulations on custodial activities and bankruptcy in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, the ability of the fund to recover assets held by a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy would be in doubt.

The Fund may invest in undervalued securities. The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued securities is a difficult task and there is no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While investments in undervalued securities offer the opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from the fund's investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed. Further, there are no assurances that the securities purchased will in fact be undervalued or that undervalued securities will ever cease to be undervalued. The Partnership may be required to hold such securities for a substantial period of time before realizing their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of

the fund's capital would be committed to the securities purchased, thus possibly preventing the fund from investing in other opportunities.

The fund may invest in "distressed" securities, claims and obligations of domestic and foreign entities which are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties. Investments may include loans, commercial paper, loan participations, trade claims held by trade or other creditors, stocks, partnership interests and similar financial instruments, executory contracts and options or participations therein not publicly traded. Distressed securities may result in significant returns to the fund, but also involve a substantial degree of risk. The fund may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment in a distressed environment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the fund's investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in entities experiencing significant financial or business difficulties is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such instruments are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such instruments may be greater than normally expected. In trading distressed securities, litigation is sometimes required. Such litigation can be time-consuming and expensive and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses. Moreover, to the extent that the Partnership invests in distressed sovereign debt obligations, it will be subject to additional risks and considerations not present in private distressed securities, including the uncertainties involved in enforcing and collecting debt obligations against sovereign nations, which may be affected by world events, changes in U.S. foreign policy and other factors outside of the control of the Investment manager. The market for distressed securities and instruments is generally thinner and less active than other markets, which can adversely affect the prices at which distressed securities can be sold.

The fund may invest in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the fund of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving these companies in which the fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the fund of its entire investment in such companies.

The fund may invest in non-U.S. securities. Investing in securities of non-U.S. governments and companies that are generally denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and utilization of non-U.S. currency forward contracts and options on non-U.S. currencies involve certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in securities of United States issuers. These considerations include changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of non-U.S. taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than are generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers,

difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

The fund's investments that are denominated in a non-U.S. currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Silvercrest's information and technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by its professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although Silvercrest has implemented various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, Silvercrest and/or the fund may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Silvercrest's, and/or the fund's operations and 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). Such a failure could harm Silvercrest's and the fund's reputation, subject any such entity and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Health crises, such as pandemic and epidemic diseases, as well as other catastrophes that interrupt the expected course of events, such as natural disasters, war or civil disturbance, acts of terrorism, power outages and other unforeseeable and external events, and the public response to or fear of such diseases or events, have and may in the future have an adverse effect on clients' investments and Silvercrest's operations. For example, any preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of such diseases or events may result in periods of business disruption, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for client portfolio companies. In addition, under such circumstances the operations, including functions such as trading and valuation, of Silvercrest and other service providers could be reduced, delayed, suspended or otherwise disrupted. The current portfolio managers could fall ill or otherwise be adversely affected by such events, requiring the addition and/or substitution of other investment personnel to act as portfolio managers. Further, the occurrence and pendency of such diseases or events could adversely affect the economies and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Fund assets may, at any given time, include securities and other financial instruments or obligations that are thinly traded or for which no market exists and/or which are restricted as to their transferability under applicable securities laws. The sale of any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts, and it may be extremely difficult to value accurately any such investments. In addition, in certain circumstances, it may not be practical to trade certain securities or financial instruments due to market conditions.

Affiliates of the general partner may provide investment advice to other accounts that have investment objectives and strategies similar or identical to those of the fund (or the vehicles and

strategies in which the fund invests, if applicable) and that therefore have similar or identical portfolio holdings. The liquidation of such accounts may be permitted on terms that are preferential to the terms under which investors are permitted to withdraw from the fund. Such accounts may direct that all or a portion of their portfolio holdings be liquidated at a time when such investment actions may be adverse to the fund.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board has released Accounting Standards Codification Topic 740 (“ASC 740”) (formerly known as “FIN 48”) to provide consistent guidance on the recognition of uncertain tax positions. ASC 740 prescribes, among other things, the minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in an entity’s financial statements. Prospective investors should be aware that, among other things, ASC 740 could have a material adverse effect on the periodic calculations of the net asset value of the fund, including reducing the net asset value of the fund to reflect reserves for income taxes that may be payable in respect of prior periods by the fund. This could adversely affect certain limited partners, depending upon the timing of their capital contributions and withdrawals from their capital accounts.

In an effort to protect the confidentiality of its positions, the fund may not generally disclose all its positions to partners on an ongoing basis, although the general partner, in its sole discretion, may permit such disclosure on a select basis to certain partners if the general partner determines that there are sufficient confidentiality agreements and procedures in place.

Seward & Kissel LLP represents the general partner, Silvercrest, and the fund. The fund does not have counsel separate and independent from counsel to the general partner and Silvercrest. Seward & Kissel LLP does not represent limited partners, and no independent counsel has been retained to represent limited partners. Seward & Kissel LLP is not responsible for any acts or omissions of the general partner, Silvercrest or the fund (including their compliance with any guidelines, policies, restrictions or applicable law, or the selection, suitability or advisability of their investment activities) or any administrator, accountant, custodian/prime brokers or other service provider to the general partner, Silvercrest or the fund.

(a) Conflicts of Interest

Each of the general partner and Silvercrest will use its best efforts in connection with the purposes and objectives of the fund and will devote so much of its time and effort to the affairs of the fund as may, in its sole judgment, be necessary and appropriate to accomplish the purposes of the fund. The fund Agreement specifically provides that the general partner, Silvercrest and their respective principals, directors, members, partners, shareholders, managers, officers, employees, agents, affiliates and representatives (collectively, the “Affiliated Parties”) may conduct any other business, including any business within the financial industry, whether or not such business is in competition with the fund. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any of the Affiliated Parties may: (i) act as general partner, investment adviser or investment manager for others; (ii) manage funds, separate accounts or capital for others; (iii) have, make and maintain investments in its own name or through other entities; and (iv) serve as an officer, director, consultant, partner or stockholder of one or more companies, investment funds, partnerships, securities firms or

advisory firms. As a result, such persons may have conflicts of interests from time to time.

Any entities and/or accounts (excluding the fund) that are sponsored and/or managed by any of the Affiliated Parties (collectively, “Other Clients”) may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar or different to those of the fund. In that regard, the fund’s portfolio and the portfolio of any of the Other Clients may at times trade differently from each other because of, among other things, differences in their respective strategies (including, without limitation, the use of leverage and portfolio concentration levels), applicable investment restrictions, liquidity profiles, cash flows, the amount of capital available for investment, preservation of capital for other investment opportunities, current portfolio compositions and risk management considerations, tax considerations, the need for cash to satisfy expenses and/or other considerations. Accordingly, the Affiliated Parties may give advice or take action with respect to any Other Clients that differs from the advice given with respect to the fund. For example, there may be times where the fund: (i) does not establish a position that is in the portfolio of one or more Other Clients; or (ii) maintains or increases a position that is being covered or reduced in the portfolio of one or more Other Clients.

To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the fund and any Other Clients, such investment will be allocated between the fund and the participating Other Client(s) pro rata based on assets under management or in some other manner that Silvercrest determines is fair under the circumstances to all of its participating clients, including the fund. From the standpoint of the fund, simultaneous identical portfolio transactions for the fund and one or more Other Clients may tend to decrease the prices received, and increase the prices required to be paid, by the fund for its portfolio sales and purchases. Where less than the maximum desired number of shares of a particular security to be purchased is available at a favorable price, the shares purchased will be allocated among the fund and the participating Other Client(s) in a fair manner as determined by Silvercrest. However, it may not always be possible or consistent with the investment objectives of the various persons or entities described above and of the fund for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price.

As a result of the foregoing, the Affiliated Parties may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the fund and Other Clients, in allocating investments among the fund and Other Clients and in effecting transactions between the fund and Other Clients, including ones in which the Affiliated Parties may have a greater financial interest.

Silvercrest may in the future manage one or more Other Clients structured as separately managed accounts, funds-of-one or similar dedicated funds that may employ investment strategies that are the same as, or substantially similar to, the investment strategy employed by Silvercrest on behalf of the Partnership. Any such Other Clients may be subject to less restrictive liquidity terms than those of the Partnership, including terms related to suspensions. The investment returns of the limited partners could be adversely affected if any such Other Clients are able to withdraw their investments prior to the limited partners being able to withdraw their interests.

In addition, the rate or amount of incentive compensation and management fees that the Affiliated Parties are entitled to receive from the fund and such Other Clients may vary, and the Affiliated Parties may have significant investments in certain Other Clients. As a result, the Affiliated Parties will have an incentive to favor accounts that pay the Affiliated Parties incentive compensation and

management fees at higher rates or in greater amounts, or in which the Affiliated Parties have a more significant proprietary interest, including in the allocation of investments, time and attention.

Silvercrest may also be exposed to material non-public information in connection with its review of potential investments for any Other Clients, which would then limit the fund from investing in such companies until such information is either made public or is no longer material.

Further, purchase and sale transactions (including swaps) may be effected between the fund and any Other Clients, subject to the following guidelines: (i) such transactions will be effected for cash consideration at the current market price of the particular securities; and (ii) no extraordinary brokerage commissions or fees (i.e., except for customary transfer fees or commissions) or other remuneration will be paid to Silvercrest, the general partner or any of their respective affiliates in connection with any such transactions.

The Affiliated Parties may, through other investments, including other investment funds, have interests in the securities in which the fund invests, as well as interests in investments in which the fund does not invest. In that regard, any of the Affiliated Parties may from time to time establish separate investment accounts or vehicles that are comprised of proprietary capital (referred to as “Proprietary Accounts”). The strategies employed for such accounts may be similar or dissimilar to, or overlapping with, the investment strategies that Silvercrest employs for its clients, including the Partnership. This creates potential incentives for the Affiliated Parties to favor the Proprietary Accounts over client accounts, including, without limitation, with respect to allocation of investments, time and attention. Silvercrest will generally seek to treat any of its Proprietary Accounts in the same manner as client accounts with respect to investment allocations. However, as a result of the fund’s investment strategies and other considerations, there may be times when Silvercrest’s activities on behalf of the fund differ from its activities on behalf of its Proprietary Accounts and/or accounts in which any of the Affiliated Parties have significant personal investments, including with respect to investment allocations and trading.

The fund bears its own expenses. Each Other Client will bear its own expenses as set forth in its respective investment management or other agreement with Silvercrest or its affiliates. Expenses borne by any Other Clients may differ from the expenses borne by the fund. In certain instances, the fund may bear expenses that fund has agreed to bear for one or more Other Clients. In other instances, the Other Clients may bear expenses that the Investment Manager has agreed to bear for the fund.

Common expenses may be incurred on behalf of the fund and one or more Other Clients. Silvercrest will seek to allocate those common expenses among the fund and the Other Clients in a manner that is fair and reasonable over time. However, expense allocation decisions will involve potential conflicts of interest (e.g., an incentive to favor accounts that pay higher incentive compensation, or conflicts relating to different expense arrangements with certain clients). Silvercrest generally expects to allocate common expenses among the fund and the Other Clients pro rata based on relative assets under management. Silvercrest may, however, use other methods to allocate certain common expenses among the fund and the Other Clients if it deems another method more appropriate based on relative use of the product or service, the nature or source of the product or service, the relative benefits derived by the fund and the Other Clients from the product or service, or other relevant factors. Nonetheless, because expense allocation decisions

often depend on inherently subjective determinations, the portion of a common expense that Silvercrest allocates to the fund for a particular product or service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by the fund from that product or service in any particular instance.

There are conflicts of interest associated with the offering of co-investment opportunities and related expenses. Silvercrest may, but is not required to, provide co-investment opportunities to one or more limited partners and/or third parties. For the avoidance of doubt, no limited partner is entitled to be offered or participate in any co-investment opportunity sourced or identified by Silvercrest. When offering a co-investment opportunity to a particular investor, Silvercrest considers a variety of factors, including, without limitation: (i) whether the investor may provide strategic value to Silvercrest; (ii) Silvercrest's prior experience with the investor; (iii) legal, tax and regulatory matters; and (iv) whether such investor has previously expressed an interest in participating in co-investment opportunities. The Affiliated Parties may also participate, directly or indirectly, in co-investments; accordingly, this may reduce the availability of co-investment opportunities for limited partners and third parties. The terms applicable to any co-investment opportunity will be established in the sole discretion of Silvercrest, and co-investors may not be subject to any fees or other compensation in relation to the co-investment opportunity.

Silvercrest's personnel may choose to personally invest, directly and/or indirectly, in the fund. As limited partners, these investment management personnel are in possession of information relating to Silvercrest and the fund's portfolio that is not available to other limited partners and prospective limited partners. It is expected that, if such investments are made by these investment management personnel, the size and nature of these investments will change over time without notice to other limited partners. These limited partners may have preferential liquidity rights in the form of a shorter notice period for withdrawals and/or greater withdrawal frequency than the notice period and/or withdrawal frequency that are provided to other limited partners. In addition, these limited partners may be subject to lower management fees.

III. Material Risk of Loss Involved in All Product Types and Strategies

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. All investments in securities include a risk of loss of your principal (invested amount) and any profits that have not been realized (the securities were not sold to "lock in" the profit). Stock markets, bond markets fluctuate substantially over time. In addition, as recent global and domestic economic events have indicated, performance of any investment is not guaranteed. As a result, there is a risk of loss of the assets we manage that may be out of our control. We cannot guarantee any level of performance or that you will not experience a loss of your account assets.

Investments in Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs"), directed by Silvercrest, may also involve risk. Accordingly, IPOs may include many securities that are speculative or are of higher risk than those of the most mature or prominent companies. These investments are subject to investment-specific price fluctuations as well as to macro-economic, market and industry-specific conditions. Risks involved could include capital loss, lack of liquidity and dilution.

The computer systems, networks and devices used by us and service providers to us to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections

utilized, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. A Client and its investors could be negatively impacted as a result of an information security breach.

These breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Information security breaches may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to a client; interference with our ability to calculate the value of an investment in a client; impediments to trading; the inability us and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from breaches affecting issuers of securities in which a client invests; counterparties with which a client engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions; and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any information security breaches in the future.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

We are obligated to disclose any disciplinary event that would be material to you when evaluating us to initiate a Client / Adviser relationship, or to continue a Client /Adviser relationship with us.

We do not have any legal, financial or other “disciplinary” item to report to you.

This statement applies to our Firm, and every employee.

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Affiliations

Silvercrest, itself or through an affiliate, also provides "Family Office Services" including asset allocation, budgeting, bill paying, record keeping, maintenance of domestic payroll, financial and tax planning, tax return preparation and payments and other related service.

Silvercrest is not affiliated with any broker-dealer.

Silvercrest is the Investment Adviser to the Funds, and Silvercrest or a Silvercrest affiliate is the general partner or managing member of the Funds. When appropriate, and commensurate with its fiduciary duty, Silvercrest may recommend that a client invest in one or more of the Silvercrest funds. In such instances, the client will be given a private placement memorandum and such investment will only be made with the client's prior approval.

For a discussion of conflicts of interest associated with Silvercrest's management of the Funds, see *Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*, Section II (*The Funds*), subsection B, entitled Risks and Conflicts of Interest Associated With All of The Funds under the heading **Management Risks**.

Outsourced Managers

For clients who seek a level of portfolio diversification beyond Silvercrest's proprietary investment capabilities, we have put in place a number of "outsourced" investment capabilities designed to complement those of Silvercrest. We have retained sub-advisors in certain strategies including large-cap, mid-cap and small-cap growth equity strategies, international equity strategies and high-yield bond strategies. In each case we have identified managers with a proven record of success in their niche and in some cases we have negotiated attractive fee discounts with these managers on behalf of our clients. We also recommend to our clients that they make investments in hedge funds, funds of funds, private equity and real estate. We can assist them in the customization of separately managed alternative investment portfolios and individual direct investments in these alternative strategies. Any such investments are made on a non-discretionary basis. There is available an unlimited variety of investment strategies and an unlimited variety of associated risks.

The fees paid by clients in these instances depend on the third-party manager, but generally fall into one of three structures:

- Managers of private partnerships (funds) or separately managed accounts with which Silvercrest has a written agreement by which the fund manager agrees to charge its standard management fee (as well as any incentive fee), but reimburse Silvercrest for its fee for those assets, since Silvercrest waives its fee as to the assets invested in the fund by the client.
- Managers of private partnerships (funds), separately managed accounts, or registered investment companies (mutual funds) that may or may not charge the

client a reduced management fee (as well as any incentive fee). In these cases, the client will pay the fund manager's fee and incentive fee, and may also pay Silvercrest's fee for management of the same assets.

- Managers of private partnerships (funds), separately managed accounts, or registered investment companies (mutual funds) that do not charge the client a reduced management fee (or reduced incentive fee). In these cases, the client will pay the fund manager's fee and incentive fee, and may also pay Silvercrest's fee for management of the same assets, although the fee will generally be greatly reduced vis a vis Silvercrest's discretionary investment management fee.

The fee structure for clients of the firm's outsourced chief investment officer services group differs from the above.

The applicable fee structure is typically disclosed to the client in writing by Silvercrest at the outset of the relationship, the outset of the investment, or both. In theory, this payment by the third-party manager could create a conflict of interest and an incentive to direct assets to the third-party manager.

Silvercrest provides outsourced chief investment officer ("OCIO") services to select clients. Silvercrest charges a fee to clients of this business unit for: (i) managing their overall investment strategy and making recommendations to those clients with respect to their allocations to third party asset managers; and (ii) providing portfolio reporting and ongoing due diligence services. Silvercrest is an asset management company and registered investment adviser that is eligible for selection for allocation of OCIO client funds. Silvercrest will not charge an OCIO client fees for both OCIO and asset management services with respect to any assets that are invested with Silvercrest on the recommendation of the investment professionals providing OCIO services. However, there remains the potential for conflict between the interests of the OCIO business and the investment management business of Silvercrest. Silvercrest maintains policies and procedures to ensure that its investment professionals act in accordance with their fiduciary duty to clients of both businesses.

Solicitors

From time to time, Silvercrest deems it to be in the best interests of the firm and its clients to engage a third party (a "Solicitor") to introduce clients to Silvercrest. A discussion of conflicts associated with Solicitors is included in *Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation*.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

Silvercrest is committed to conducting its business in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations and the highest standards of business conduct, and to full and accurate disclosure in compliance with applicable law.

The firm's Code of Conduct and Ethics sets forth general standards and specific policies to guide Associated Persons in the performance of their duties, including: the laws applicable to our business, conflicts of interest, inside and proprietary information, securities trading by Silvercrest employees, It also refers to additional policies and procedures published by the Firm and defines terms used therein.

A copy of the firm's Code of Conduct and Ethics is available and will be provided to the firm's clients upon request.

Employee Investments

In many (but not all) cases, Silvercrest employees are invested in the same strategies and same securities as its clients and Silvercrest may recommend to its clients' securities which are held by Silvercrest or its principals, affiliates or employees. Silvercrest recognizes that the personal investment transactions of its members and employees demand the application of a high code of ethics, and the applicant will require that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, Silvercrest believes that if investment goals are similar for clients and for members or employees of Silvercrest, it is logical and even desirable that there be a common ownership of some securities.

Employees and principals of Silvercrest may hold or effect transactions in securities held by advisory accounts. Any personnel with knowledge of Silvercrest's investment advisory operations that wish to deal in such securities are required to do so in a manner not detrimental to advisory clients. Employees and principals and their related accounts who are also clients of Silvercrest are given no advantage in terms of execution or allocation of purchases and sales of securities over the firm's clients who are not employees or principals. No security may be bought or sold by a principal, affiliate or employee of the applicant in an account not managed by Silvercrest before advisory clients' accounts have had the opportunity to make such transactions as are appropriate. All trades by a principal, affiliate or employee require prior approval and are reviewed by Silvercrest's compliance officer. Silvercrest reviews the personal investments of its employees to ensure compliance with these policies. A number of principals have accounts managed by Silvercrest and these accounts are managed as client accounts. Generally, a reduced fee is applied to such accounts.

The Funds

Silvercrest is the Investment Advisor to the Funds, and Silvercrest or a Silvercrest affiliate is the general partner or managing member of the Funds. When appropriate, and commensurate with its fiduciary duty, Silvercrest may recommend that a client invest in one or more of the Silvercrest funds.

For a discussion of the conflicts of interest associated with Silvercrest's management of the Funds, see *Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*, Section II (*The Funds*), subsection B, entitled Risks and Conflicts of Interest Associated With All of The Funds under the heading **Management Risks**.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Best Execution

Silvercrest is required by applicable law, rule and regulation to seek to obtain the best price and execution quality of client securities transactions. Such execution should strive to minimize the client's total cost or maximize the proceeds (as applicable) while achieving the highest quality execution under the circumstances. Silvercrest considers many factors in seeking best execution, only one of which is the actual commission rate or price paid. Best execution is a qualitative, not a quantitative, standard and traders must apply qualitative judgment rather than apply an objective calculation.

Silvercrest uses brokers that are selected on the basis of their ability to execute a particular trade in a timely and cost-effective manner, and the quality of the brokerage services. When selecting a broker to execute a trade for a client account, Silvercrest will consider the full range and quality of the broker's services, including execution capability, availability of product, commission rate, the value of research provided, financial responsibility, and the broker's level of responsiveness. The determinative factor is not necessarily the lowest possible commission cost or best price, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution for the account. The amount of commission paid for brokerage services may not be as important as the ability of the broker to obtain a fair price in a volatile market. Equally important may be the timing of the trade. Executing orders at different times may result in delay costs, causing a trader to miss a market opportunity.

In determining best execution, the trader may consider some or all of the following factors:

- Market impact of the trade
- Total cost of the execution
- Competitiveness of commission rates and spreads
- Size of the order
- Broker's ability to execute block trades
- Broker's ability to deliver the security being purchased
- Broker's ability to execute in a volatile market
- Liquidity of the security
- Whether the transaction is spread out among different brokers
- Gross compensation paid to each broker-dealer
- Commitments of capital by broker-dealers
- The broker-dealer's operations capabilities
- How the execution compares relative to experience of the marketplace
- Cost trends
- Availability of alternative trading systems
- The account's investment strategy and objectives
- The nature of difficulty of the trade
- The price of similar securities

(a) Research and Soft Dollars

Silvercrest may engage in soft dollar and commission-sharing arrangements that fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. To determine whether a particular arrangement qualifies for the safe harbor offered by Section 28(e), Silvercrest follows a three-step process and determines whether: 1) the brokerage or research service falls within the limits of Section 28(e)(3); 2) the brokerage and research service provides lawful and appropriate assistance to Silvercrest in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities; and 3) on a good faith basis, the amount of commissions paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services being received. Silvercrest requires that the service must serve some legitimate brokerage or research function. The brokerage orders placed must be for securities transactions. Services that assist the adviser in recordkeeping, administrative, marketing and client servicing, among others, cannot be obtained in reliance on Section 28(e).

In permissible circumstances, Silvercrest may receive technology-based research, market quotation and/or market survey services which are paid for in whole or part by soft dollar arrangements. This research includes both proprietary research (created and developed by the broker-dealer) and research created or developed by a third party. Furthermore, the soft dollar research obtained by Silvercrest normally benefits many accounts rather than just the one(s) for which the order is being executed, and not all research may be used by Silvercrest in connection with the account(s) which paid commissions to the broker providing the research. For example, Silvercrest may use the commissions paid by its clients who invest in equity securities to obtain fixed-income research services. In this situation, the fixed-income research may benefit a set of Silvercrest's clients that is different from the set whose commissions generated the soft dollar credits. Silvercrest does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

Where an item is used for Section 28(e) eligible purposes and also provides collateral benefits to Silvercrest, Silvercrest may choose to allocate the cost of that item between soft dollars and Silvercrest's own resources (e.g., a "hard dollar" or cash payment), in accordance with Silvercrest's mixed-use policy. Where a product or service obtained with commission dollars provides both research and non-research assistance to Silvercrest (a mixed-use service), such as a quotation service used by both front-office personnel for trading and by operations or finance for administrative purposes, as well as marketing. Silvercrest must make a reasonable allocation of the portion of the mixed-use service which constitutes research services that may be paid for with commission dollars and the portion that does not constitute research services, which must be paid for by Silvercrest out of Silvercrest (and not client) resources. In making determinations with respect to mixed use items and allocations, Silvercrest may consider, among other things: how Silvercrest and its employees use the product or service; the relative benefits provided to Silvercrest and/or its clients; the amount of time the product or service is used for eligible vs. non-eligible purposes; the relative utility (measured, if possible, by objective metrics) to Silvercrest of the eligible vs. non-eligible uses; and the extent to which the product is redundant with other products employed by the firm for the same purpose. The Chief Compliance Officer will maintain appropriate written records of all such allocations of the costs of mixed-use services.

In general, when Silvercrest uses client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, it receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. Silvercrest may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on its clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution.

(b) Directed Brokerage

Silvercrest does not recommend, request or require that any client direct it to execute transactions through a specific broker-dealer. However, some of its clients instruct Silvercrest to direct all or a portion of executions effected for its account to a specific broker-dealer under certain circumstances. In many cases, this is being done in return for services provided directly to that client, such as research, performance evaluation or other administrative services, master trust services, discounted commissions, or cash rebates to the client.

All such instructions must be provided to Silvercrest in writing and in a form to be approved by the Compliance Officer. By that letter, clients acknowledge that the instruction to direct execution to a specific broker-dealer may result in execution costs which are higher than those Silvercrest is otherwise able to obtain. As a result of such direction, no attempt will be made by Silvercrest to negotiate commissions with the selected broker-dealer on behalf of the client. Furthermore, Silvercrest may aggregate securities transactions on behalf of other clients and as a result thereof achieve for such other clients better execution than that obtained for the client giving the instruction. In such circumstances, Silvercrest would be in a better position to negotiate brokerage commissions for the client by aggregating the client's transactions with the transactions of such other clients, if client had not otherwise directed Silvercrest to use a particular broker.

(c) Aggregation of Orders

Traders will aggregate purchase or sale orders for clients, unless doing so would conflict with their ability to obtain best execution of the trades and/or the terms of the management agreements or understandings with respect to the accounts for which the trades are being aggregated or applicable law, instrument or other document to which Silvercrest is bound. Each account that participates in an aggregated security order will participate at the average share price for such order on a given business day, with transaction costs shared *pro rata* or random, based on each account's participation, unless otherwise required by contract or applicable law.

Silvercrest will at all times allocate investment opportunities among the accounts of its clients in a manner that is fair and equitable. Some accounts will not be unfairly favored over other accounts.

Appropriate considerations for allocating trades may include, without limitation, client guidelines and restrictions, strategy, market value, cash availability, weightings, credit rating of issue, the age of the trade request, recent trades for an account, the size of the order, the number of shares or bonds purchased, existing portfolio holdings by account, the characteristics of the market, and level of risk the client is willing to assume.

Trade allocations may not be for the purpose of generating higher fees, develop relationships with clients, compensate one client for underperformance relative to another, or to induce any benefit for a favored client or Silvercrest.

The allocation of orders among clients will result in the fair and equitable treatment of all clients, will always be made considering the suitability of the securities for specific clients. One allocation method used where the entire amount of shares sought is not obtained is the pro-rata allocation of a day's transactions among accounts with open orders for that security. Accounts are allocated shares in proportion to the percentage of the original amount of shares sought. Shares may also be allocated randomly, and on occasion, on an individual basis. Allocation is the responsibility of the trading desk and may be influenced by, among other factors, the characteristics of the market in which they operate. Whatever method is used, it is the responsibility of the desk managing the strategy to ensure that all clients are being treated equitably, that the securities allocated to an account are suitable for the client, and that no accounts are given preferential treatment.

(d) Initial Public Offerings

Equities:

Unless specifically prohibited by client restrictions, all accounts are allowed to participate in initial public offerings (IPOs). This policy is intended to equitably and universally allocate stock to all individually managed accounts and to prevent inequitable allocations. Allocations of IPOs among client accounts will also be made on a pro rata basis and will be consistent with the firm's policies and procedures regarding allocation of securities.

Client Directed:

Clients may express interest and direct that their portfolio managers attempt to purchase shares of IPOs on an occasional basis. If direction is accepted by Silvercrest, in its sole and absolute discretion, all such IPO (or secondary) requests will be submitted to the lead manager of the offering by the trading desk. Any unsolicited, non-discretionary client request to purchase an IPO or secondary offering must be approved by the Compliance officer or his or her designee prior to entry.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

I. Separately Managed Accounts

Client portfolios are reviewed by the Compliance Officer or his or her designee to ensure that they are being managed within the investment guidelines requested by and recommended to each client.

We also rely on our clients to review their accounts to ensure that they reflect their current objectives, goals and capacity for risk.

Clients receive written monthly or quarterly reports, as they prefer, summarizing the holdings and activity in their accounts and the return on their investments. These reports are in addition to the statements clients receive directly from their custodian and their ability to view their portfolio holdings through the firm's online portal.

II. The Funds

The investments in the Funds are reviewed and reevaluated by Silvercrest.

Investors in the Funds receive written monthly and/or quarterly reports, summarizing the statement of capital, including the value of their investment, and the return on their investments.

Investors in the Fund are also provided with annual reports containing financial statements examined by the Funds' independent auditors within 120 or 180 days, as applicable, after the end of each taxable year.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Silvercrest has written agreements with certain investment managers of private partnerships (funds) or separately managed accounts by which the manager agrees to charge its standard management fee (as well as any incentive fee), but reimburse Silvercrest for its fee for those assets, since Silvercrest waives its fee as to the assets invested in the fund by the client. See *Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss* and *Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations* for a discussion of conflicts of interest.

Silvercrest engages third parties or placement agents (each, a “Solicitor”) to introduce clients to Silvercrest.

Depending on the specific arrangement, Silvercrest may pay Solicitors a fee, which may be calculated as a percentage of the fees paid to Silvercrest in connection with the client. In all cases, Silvercrest will enter into a written agreement with the Solicitor and introduced clients will be notified that compensation is paid to the Solicitor. In all other respects, the introduced clients will be subject to the policies and procedures of Silvercrest, including requirements concerning new account documents and account agreements.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

I. Separately Managed Accounts

All client account assets are held by a qualified custodian, whether a broker-dealer, a bank, or a trust company. These qualified custodians will deliver to clients, and clients will receive monthly or quarterly account statements summarizing the activity in their accounts and the return on their investments. These reports are in addition to the portfolio reports clients receive directly from Silvercrest, which are described in *Item 13 – Review of Accounts*. Silvercrest urges its clients to carefully review the statements received from the qualified custodians and compare the statements received from the qualified custodians with the reports received from Silvercrest.

II. The Funds

To the extent required by law, client assets are maintained with a qualified custodian. However, Silvercrest is deemed to have custody of the assets of the Funds pursuant to applicable law, rule and regulation, and it will deliver to the investors in the Funds audited financial statements within 120 or 180 days, as applicable, after the end of each taxable year, as described in *Item 13 – Review of Accounts*.

Silvercrest urges investors in the Funds to carefully review the statements received.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Clients' accounts are generally managed on a fully discretionary basis where Silvercrest makes all decisions as to which securities are bought or sold and/or the total amount bought or sold. Silvercrest is required to apply specific objectives and guidelines for each client portfolio which they are responsible for managing. If the client wishes to limit our discretion in any way, the limitation will be contained in the client's written investment objectives and guidelines. Clients who grant discretionary authority do so by executing a discretionary account agreement with Silvercrest. In accordance with its fiduciary duty, though Silvercrest may have been granted discretion over a client's assets, Silvercrest may recommend to clients that they invest some or all of those assets in a private fund managed on a discretionary basis by an unaffiliated third party. In those cases, Silvercrest is not exercising its discretion at the time of the investment in the private fund or during the time when the assets are invested by the third party.

Silvercrest and its affiliates have been afforded discretionary authority to manage the assets of each Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement with such Fund and/or such Fund's governing document. Silvercrest makes investment decisions on behalf of the Funds in accordance with their respective investment objectives. For more information, please see *Item 4 – Advisory Business*.

No investment in any Fund, whether managed by Silvercrest or otherwise, is made for a client on a discretionary basis.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Silvercrest receives, from most clients, authority to cast shareholder votes by proxy with respect to the securities owned by its clients. Silvercrest has contracted with Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc. for its ProxyEdge service, which casts votes in connection with proxies for securities in clients' portfolios. ProxyEdge votes in accordance with the recommendations of Glass Lewis & Co., an independent proxy voting research company. Silvercrest annually reports, on Form N-PX, its proxy voting records, including each say-on-pay vote.

Some clients maintain their holdings with a custodian that does not facilitate use of ProxyEdge. Those clients' securities are voted by Silvercrest pursuant to discretion granted by those clients. In voting proxies, and determining whether to vote proxies, Silvercrest is guided by general fiduciary principles. The firm's goal is to act prudently, and solely in the best interest of its clients. Silvercrest attempts to consider all aspects of its vote that could affect the value of the investment and will vote proxies in the manner that it believes will be consistent with efforts to maximize shareholder values. Silvercrest does not necessarily have an obligation to vote every proxy; for example, Silvercrest may forego voting proxies if the client account that held the position no longer holds the position at the time of the vote, or the cost of voting (such as in the case of a vote regarding a foreign issuer that requires being physically present to vote) outweighs the anticipated benefit to the client's account.

Silvercrest generally divides proxies into two categories in determining how to vote: management proposals and shareholder proposals. Below are guidelines applied in determining how to vote in each case. These guidelines are not strict, and each Silvercrest vote will depend on the facts and circumstances of each proposal, on a case-by-case basis. Depending on the facts of a specific vote, Silvercrest may deviate from the guidelines entirely where it deems it necessary in the best interests of our clients, and/or as instructed by a specific client.

Management Proposals

I. Vote in support of management on the following ballot items, which are fairly common management-sponsored initiatives:

- Elections of directors who do not appear to have been remiss in the performance of their oversight responsibilities
- Approval of auditors
- Directors' and auditors' compensation
- Directors' liability and indemnification
- Discharge of board members and auditors
- Financial statements and allocation of income

- Dividend payouts that are greater than or equal to country and industry standards
- Authorization of share repurchase programs
- General updating of or corrective amendments to charter
- Change in Corporation Name
- Elimination of cumulative voting

II. Vote in support of management on the following items, which have potentially substantial financial or best-interest impact:

- Capitalization changes which eliminate other classes of stock and voting rights
- Changes in capitalization authorization for stock splits, stock dividends, and other specified needs which are no more than 50% of the existing authorization for U.S. companies and no more than 100% of existing authorization for non-U.S. companies
- Elimination of pre-emptive rights for share issuance of less than a given percentage (country specific - ranging from 5% to 20%) of the outstanding shares
- Elimination of "poison pill" rights
- Stock purchase plans with an exercise price of not less than 85% of fair market value
- Stock option plans which are incentive based and not excessive
- Other stock-based plans which are appropriately structured
- Reductions in super-majority vote requirements
- Adoption of anti-"greenmail" provisions

III. Vote against management (or do not vote in favor of management) on the following items, which have potentially substantial financial or best interest impact:

- Capitalization changes that add "blank check" classes of stock or classes that dilute the voting interests of existing shareholders
- Changes in capitalization authorization where management does not offer an appropriate rationale or which are contrary to the best interest of existing shareholders
- Anti-takeover and related provisions that serve to prevent the majority of shareholders from exercising their rights or effectively deter appropriate tender offers and other offers

- Amendments to by-laws which would require super-majority shareholder vote to pass or repeal certain provisions
- Elimination of Shareholders' Right to Call Special Meetings
- Establishment of classified boards of directors
- Reincorporation in a state which has more stringent anti-takeover and related provisions
- Shareholder rights plans that allow the board of directors to block appropriate offers to shareholders or which trigger provisions preventing legitimate offers from proceeding
- Excessive compensation
- Change-in-control provisions in non-salary compensation plans, employment contracts, and severance agreements which benefit management and would be costly to shareholders if triggered
- Adjournment of Meeting to Solicit Additional Votes
- "Other business as properly comes before the meeting" proposals which extend "blank check" powers to those acting as proxy

Shareholder Proposals

Traditionally, shareholder proposals have been used to encourage management and other shareholders to address socio-political issues. ERISA requires that the investment manager avoid using plan assets to attempt to affect such issues, instead examining shareholder proposals primarily to determine their economic impact on shareholders.

I. Vote in support of shareholders on the following ballot items, which are fairly common shareholder-sponsored initiatives:

- Requirements that auditors attend the annual meeting of shareholders
- Establishment of an annual election of the board of directors
- Mandates requiring a majority of independent directors on the Board of Directors and the audit, nominating, and compensation committees
- Mandates that amendments to bylaws or charters have shareholder approval
- Mandates that shareholder-rights plans be put to a vote or repealed
- Establishment of confidential voting

- Expansions to reporting of financial or compensation-related information, within reason
- Repeals of various anti-takeover related provisions
- Reduction or elimination of super-majority vote requirements
- Repeals or prohibitions of "greenmail" provisions
- "Opting-out" of business combination provisions

II. Vote against shareholders (or do not vote in favor of shareholders) on the following initiatives, which are fairly common shareholder-sponsored initiatives:

- Limits to tenure of directors
- Requirements that candidates for directorships own large amounts of stock before being eligible to be elected
- Restoration of cumulative voting in the election of directors
- Requirements that the company provide costly, duplicative, or redundant reports; or reports of a non-business nature
- Restrictions related to social, political, or special interest issues which affect the ability of the company to do business or be competitive and which have significant financial or best-interest impact
- Proposals which require inappropriate endorsements or corporate actions

Clients and investors in the Funds may obtain information from Silvercrest regarding how it voted specific client securities, as well as Silvercrest's proxy voting policies and procedures, by contacting their respective portfolio managers or Silvercrest directly.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Silvercrest does not require or solicit prepayment of advisory fees six months or more in advance. Silvercrest has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

Because Silvercrest maintains discretionary authority over client accounts, it is required to disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. It is unaware of any such current condition.