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This Disclosure Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Ellington REIT Management LLC. If you have any questions about the content of this brochure, please contact us at the telephone number listed above. 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.

REGISTRATION WITH THE SEC AS AN INVESTMENT ADVISER DOES NOT IMPLY THAT ELLINGTON REIT MANAGEMENT OR ANY PRINCIPALS OR EMPLOYEES OF ELLINGTON REIT MANAGEMENT POSSESS A PARTICULAR LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING IN THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY OR ANY OTHER BUSINESS.

Additional information about Ellington REIT Management is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The date of this Disclosure Brochure is

September 25, 2013

The delivery of the Disclosure Brochure at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date shown above.

Material Changes to Disclosure Brochure

This is the initial version of the Disclosure Brochure for Ellington REIT Management LLC.

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Ellington REIT Management's Advisory Business

Ellington REIT Management LLC ("ERM," or "the firm"), a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") registered investment adviser, is one of several affiliated entities in the Ellington family of companies. This family also includes a number of other registered investment advisers: Ellington Management Group, L.L.C.; Duke Funding Management, L.L.C.; Ellington Global Asset Management, LLC, Ellington Financial Management LLC, and Ellington Residential Mortgage Management LLC.

In addition, ERM's principals and executive officers are also principals or executive officers of certain other partnerships or limited liability companies that serve as the general partner or managing member of pooled investment vehicles managed by Ellington Management Group, L.L.C. These principals and executive officers may also be the principals or executive officers of other entities affiliated with ERM. Please see "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations" below for a further discussion of entities affiliated with ERM. These entities, together with ERM and its affiliated advisers and their employees, are referred to below collectively as the "Ellington Group" or simply "Ellington."

ERM has been in business since 2013 and is owned primarily by Michael Vranos indirectly through his ownership interest in ERM's owner EMG Holdings, L.P.

Types of Advisory Services Offered

ERM provides investment management services to Ellington Housing Inc. ("EHR"), a REIT primarily focused upon the selection, acquisition, renovation, leasing and management as rental homes of single-family homes, and the selection and acquisition of single-family residential mortgage loans and small-balance multi-family residential loans. The Ellington Group in general provides investment management services to pooled investment vehicles and institutional managed accounts investing primarily in mortgage-related or mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, equity securities, or futures. The vehicles and accounts managed by ERM or other members of the Ellington Group are referred to below as "Clients" or "Client Accounts."

As discussed below, Ellington customarily analyzes securities and markets through use of proprietary and external computer applications. The firm may also offer advice with respect to an extremely broad range of securities, derivatives, and other financial instruments and investments, and, for certain strategies, seeks to mitigate certain risks related to those strategies through the use of derivative instruments, including swaps, options, forwards, and futures.

Client Assets Under Management

ERM provides discretionary investment advisory services to EHR. As of June 30, 2013, ERM provided these services to EHR with respect to approximately \$143 million in regulatory assets under management.

Fees and Compensation

ERM is compensated for providing services to EHR pursuant to a management agreement under which ERM receives a base management fee equal to 1.50% per annum of EHR's stockholders' equity, payable quarterly in arrears in cash, with stockholders' equity being calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, as of the end of each fiscal quarter (before deduction of the base management fee and the incentive fee with respect to such fiscal quarter). Stockholders' equity will be adjusted to exclude one-time events pursuant to changes in GAAP, as well as non-cash charges after discussions between ERM and EHR's independent directors and approval by a majority of EHR's independent directors in the case of non-cash charges.

Beginning with the end of the second fiscal quarter of 2014, EHR will be required to pay ERM an incentive fee with respect to each fiscal quarter (or part thereof that the management agreement is in effect), payable quarterly in arrears. The incentive fee will be an amount, not less than zero, equal to the difference between (1) the product of (x) 20% and (y) the difference between (i) EHR's Core Earnings (as defined below) for the previous four fiscal quarters, and (ii) the product of (A) the weighted-average issue price per share of EHR's common stock of all of EHR's private and public offerings of common stock (other than issuances to Ellington and its affiliates that are not part of a broader offering of common stock to third-party investors) (where each such offering is weighted by both the number of shares issued in such offering and the number of days that such issued shares were outstanding during such four fiscal quarter period) multiplied by the weighted-average number of shares of EHR's common stock outstanding in the previous four fiscal quarters, and (B) 8%, and (2) the sum of any incentive fee paid to ERM with respect to the first three fiscal quarters of such previous four fiscal quarters. No incentive fee will be payable with respect to any fiscal quarter unless Core Earnings for the 12 most-recently completed fiscal quarters (or part thereof prior to the completion of 12 fiscal quarters following the completion of this offering) is greater than zero.

Core Earnings is a non-GAAP measure and is defined as EHR's GAAP net income (loss) excluding non-cash equity compensation expense, the incentive fee, real estate-related depreciation and amortization, any unrealized gains, losses or other non-cash items recorded in net income for the period, regardless of whether such items are included in other comprehensive income or loss, or in net income. The amount will be adjusted to exclude one-time events pursuant to changes in GAAP and certain other non-cash charges after discussions between ERM and EHR's independent directors and after approval by a majority of EHR's independent directors.

Please see "Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management" below for further discussion of such fees and the conflicts of interest they can create.

Valuation

The amount of management or incentive fees earned by ERM depends in part upon the valuations assigned to the portfolio investments of its Clients. These portfolio

investments are valued in accordance with Ellington's valuation policy, unless provided otherwise in the relevant management or governing document. Ellington's Clients and investors should be aware that many investments held in Client portfolios may be illiquid, infrequently traded, and difficult to value. Ellington is deeply involved in the valuation procedures that are used to determine the value of such investments, including by deciding whether to solicit third-party price indications and the number of such indications to be solicited, the parties from whom to solicit such prices, and whether to reject specific price indications as erroneous or unreasonable. In some cases, investments may be valued by Ellington in good faith without regard to third-party price indications. Ellington may consequently have a conflict of interest in determining the valuation of Clients' assets and liabilities, especially since higher valuations will have the effect of increasing the amount of fees paid to Ellington.

Expenses and Allocation of Expenses

In addition to fees paid to Ellington, Ellington Clients, unless provided otherwise, also pay ordinary operating expenses related to their Accounts. Such expenses include, as applicable, taxes, investment expenses (such as brokerage commissions, interest expense, custodial fees, bank service fees, stock loan fees, and expenses incurred in connection with due diligence on potential investments and oversight of existing investments (including travel expenses of Ellington)), third-party data and software expenses, professional and consulting fees, industry association expenses, legal expenses, insurance expenses, accounting, audit, and tax preparation expenses, withholding and transfer taxes, fees and expenses of administrators or directors, registrar and transfer agency fees and expenses, organizational and offering expenses, operating, renovation and similar expenses associated with owned real estate, and all extraordinary and other expenses associated with the operation of the Client. In the case of EHR, these expenses may include the wages, salaries, and other compensation of personnel identified as dedicated or partially dedicated to the business of EHR, subject to the approval of the compensation committee of EHR's Board.

In cases in which multiple Clients of or members of the Ellington Group, including Ellington and its affiliates, use or benefit from the same service, Ellington determines how the cost of that service is allocated among them and may have a conflict of interest in making such allocations.

Termination of Services

The management agreement between ERM and EHR has a current term that expires on January 31, 2016, and will automatically renew for a one year term each anniversary date thereafter unless notice of non-renewal is delivered by either party to the other party at least 180 days prior to the expiration of the then current term. EHR's independent directors will review ERM's performance periodically and, following the initial term, the management agreement may be terminated upon the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of EHR's independent directors, or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares,

based upon unsatisfactory performance that is materially detrimental to EHR or a determination by EHR's independent directors that the management fee payable to ERM is not fair, subject to ERM's right to prevent such termination by accepting a reduction of such fees. In the event the management agreement is terminated other than for cause, including in the case in which it is terminated under the circumstances described above, EHR will pay ERM a termination fee equal to the sum of (a) three times the sum of (i) the average annual base management fee and (ii) the average annual incentive compensation, in either case paid or payable to ERM during the previous eight fiscal quarters ending on the last day of the latest fiscal quarter completed prior to the effective date of termination or non-renewal, or the final quarter, and (b) the difference between the final quarter adjusted incentive fee and any incentive fee actually paid with respect to the final quarter, subject to certain conditions. Investors in EHR should review EHR's most recent offering document for further information regarding the fees to be paid to ERM by EHR.

Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management.

The Ellington Group charges certain Clients incentive fees based on the performance of the Client Account. The amount and structure of these performance-based fees differs by Client, and in some cases such fees may be paid to a company affiliated with Ellington which acts as the general partner or managing member of a pooled investment vehicle.

The prospect of earning performance-based fees may create an incentive for Ellington to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than it would make in the absence of a performance-based fee.

Ellington's management of Client Accounts that pay performance-based fees side-by-side with Client Accounts that do not pay such fees can create conflicts of interest because Ellington may have an incentive to favor Client Accounts from which it expects to receive greater fees. For example, when allocating a limited investment opportunity among multiple Clients, Ellington may have an incentive to allocate opportunities that are expected to be more profitable preferentially to Clients who pay a performance-based fee because the firm will be expected to receive greater fees if the investment generates a positive return. Please see "Participation or Interests in Client Transactions" below for further discussion of the allocation of investment opportunities and of other circumstances in which the existence of a performance-based fee may create an incentive for Ellington to favor one or more Clients.

Types of Clients

ERM provides investment advice to EHR and its subsidiaries. EHR is a REIT primarily focused upon the selection, acquisition, renovation, leasing and management as rental homes of single-family homes, and the selection and acquisition of single-family residential mortgage loans and small-balance multi-family residential loans. The Ellington Group generally provides investment advice to pooled investment vehicles (e.g. hedge funds) or to institutional Clients for whom the firm manages a separate account or dedicated investment vehicle.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Ellington's analytic approach to the investment process for EHR's target markets involves the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data regarding historical performance of single-family home loans and securities backed by those loans and associated derivatives and market transactions. Ellington analyzes this data to identify possible trends and develops financial models used to support the investment and risk management process. Ellington uses this approach to identify markets with the potential for attractive risk-adjusted returns and acquisition opportunities within those markets.

Reliance on models like those used by Ellington entails significant risks, particularly in the event that the models or the data on which they rely prove to be incorrect, misleading, or incomplete. In such cases, reliance on models may lead Ellington to purchase assets at prices that are too high, to sell assets at prices that are too low, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. In addition, Ellington stores the majority of the data upon which these models rely in computer databases. The failure of such computer systems could adversely affect Client Accounts for whom such models are used.

Ellington's methods and strategy differ among Client Accounts. In addition, the risks associated with the securities and strategies with respect to which the firm provides advice are complex. Certain of those risks are identified briefly in this Brochure. EHR shareholders and potential shareholders, however, should review the detailed explanation of risks included in the most recent offering document for EHR.

The securities and strategies with respect to which the firm provides advice are speculative and involve substantial risks. **Investing in securities, loans, and real estate involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear.**

Certain Risks of the Investment Strategy of Ellington Housing Inc.

As noted above, you should review the most recent offering document for ERM's Client, EHR, for more detailed discussion of the risks associated with investment in single family and multi-family real estate. The risks of EHR's strategy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- EHR is an early entrant in an emerging industry, and the long-term viability of the company's investment strategy on an institutional scale is unproven.
- EHR has many competitors and expects to encounter significant competition for acquisitions of its target assets and for quality tenants.
- EHR's investments will be concentrated in the single-family and multi-family residential real estate sectors, which could expose the company to downturns in either of those sectors, and the company's business would be adversely affected by an economic downturn or other event impacting either of those sectors.

- EHR's portfolio consists of properties that are geographically concentrated and any adverse developments in local economic conditions, the demand for single-family and multi-family rental homes in these markets, or natural disasters may negatively affect its operating results.
- EHR may acquire residential mortgage loans that are, or may become, sub-performing or non-performing loans, which would increase the company's risk of loss.
- Residential mortgage loan modification and refinance programs, future legislative action, and other actions and changes may materially and adversely affect the supply of, value of, and the returns on, sub-performing and non-performing loans and other available properties that meet EHR's investment criteria.
- EHR relies on local, third-party service providers, and the level and consistency of the service received from, and the company's access to, these service providers cannot be guaranteed.
- EHR relies on analytical models and other data to analyze potential asset acquisition and disposition opportunities and to manage the company's portfolio. Such models and other data may be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, which could cause EHR to purchase assets that do not meet its expectations or to make asset management decisions that are not in line with its strategy.
- EHR's underwriting criteria and evaluation of properties involve a number of assumptions that may prove inaccurate, which may cause the company to overpay for its properties or incur significant costs to renovate and market a property.
- EHR's access to financing sources, which may not be available on favorable terms, or at all, may be limited, and this may materially adversely affect the company's business, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to make distributions to its stockholders.
- Failure of the projected improvement in value and operating fundamentals for single-family properties in EHR's target markets may adversely affect the company's ability to execute its business plan.
- If the current trend favoring renting rather than homeownership reverses, the single-family rental market could decline.

- Poor tenant selection and defaults by renters may negatively affect EHR's financial performance and reputation.
- EHR may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities or restrictions related to properties or loans that the company acquires for which the company may have limited or no recourse.
- Single-family properties that are being sold through short-sales or foreclosure sales are subject to risks of theft, vandalism, or other damage that could impair their value.
- EHR may be subject to losses due to fraudulent and negligent acts on the part of loan applicants, mortgage brokers other vendors and employees of the Ellington Group.
- Small-balance multi-family ("SBMF") loans are not generally government-guaranteed or privately insured. Such loans are directly exposed to losses resulting from default and foreclosure.
- The SBFM loans EHR expects to acquire are dependent on the ability of the commercial property owner to generate net income from operating the property, which may result in the inability of such property owner to repay a loan, as well as the risk of foreclosure.
- Any costs or delays involved in the completion of a foreclosure or liquidation of the underlying property may further reduce proceeds from the property and may increase the loss.
- EHR may be subject to lender liability claims, and if the company is held liable under such claims, it could be subject to losses.
- EHR has the flexibility to invest in other non-core assets, including but not limited to Agency RMBS, non-Agency RMBS, TBAs and CMBS, as well as other mortgage-related securities and derivatives. If EHR invests in these types of non-core assets, it will be exposed to a variety of risks, which could adversely affect its operating results and its ability to make distributions.
- Qualifying as a REIT involves highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Failure to qualify or to remain qualified as a REIT would subject EHR to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes, which could adversely affect the value of the company's common stock and would substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to the company's stockholders.

- Complying with REIT requirements may cause EHR to forego or liquidate otherwise attractive investments.
- The prohibited transactions tax may limit EHR's ability to dispose of its assets, and EHR's taxable REIT subsidiary may incur a significant tax liability as a result of selling assets that might be subject to the prohibited transactions tax if sold directly by EHR.
- EHR's ability to invest in distressed SBMF loans may be limited by its intention to satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT.
- EHR's investments in distressed SBMF loans and non-performing residential mortgage loans may produce "phantom income" that will increase the amount of taxable income the company has to distribute to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement and may cause the company to sell assets, borrow, or make taxable distributions of debt or equity securities to satisfy that requirement.

Disciplinary Information

The Ellington Group is a long-standing, complex family of companies which, over time, has participated in civil litigation in the ordinary course of business. In addition, as discussed in more detail below in "Litigation and Regulatory Matters," the firm has from time to time been asked to produce documents and information by various regulatory authorities. In addition, an Ellington employee who is not a management person of the firm was the subject of disciplinary action by an industry self-regulatory organization concerning events that occurred during his prior employment by another firm. Information about that action is available in the DRP Schedule of Part I of ERM's Form ADV, available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

To date, however, neither ERM nor any member of the Ellington Group nor any member of Ellington's management has been involved in any legal or regulatory action or other disciplinary event believed to be material to a Client's evaluation of the firm.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As noted above, ERM is one of several affiliated, registered investment advisers, which also include:

- Ellington Management Group, L.L.C., which advises pooled investment vehicles and institutional managed accounts;
- Ellington Global Asset Management, LLC, which advises an institutional managed account;
- Duke Funding Management, L.L.C., which acts as collateral manager to certain collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs;

- Ellington Financial Management LLC, which advises Ellington Financial LLC, a publicly traded specialty finance company; and
- Ellington Residential Mortgage Management LLC, which advises Ellington Residential Mortgage REIT, a publicly traded REIT.

The Ellington Group provides advisory services to a number of pooled investment vehicles, institutional managed accounts, and dedicated investment vehicles, and companies affiliated with Ellington serve as the general partner or managing member of some of these vehicles. These advisers, Ellington's employees, and the affiliated general partners or managing members are referred to collectively in this Brochure as "the Ellington Group" or simply as "Ellington" and their client vehicles and accounts are referred to as "Clients" or "Client Accounts."

In some circumstances, multiple Client Accounts may invest in a special-purpose vehicle, or SPV, formed to hold certain assets, for example residential whole mortgage loans, or formed to address certain tax, legal, accounting, regulatory or other concerns. Members of the Ellington Group may manage or act as the general partner or managing member of such SPVs. In some cases, investment vehicles advised by Ellington are organized in a "master-feeder" structure in which feeder vehicles hold interests in a master vehicle.

Ellington Management Group, L.L.C is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC, as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor. In addition, Ellington Financial Management LLC and a number of Ellington affiliates that act as general partners or managing members of pooled investment vehicles advised by Ellington are registered as commodity pool operators, and Ellington expects that other affiliates will become so registered in the future. Certain other affiliated companies rely on exemptions from CFTC registration requirements.

ERM is also affiliated with Tod's Point Capital LLC, a broker-dealer registered in January 2010 which is owned indirectly by Ellington's principals. Two of Ellington's Managing Directors and Ellington's Chief Compliance Officer are registered principals of Tod's Point. They and certain other Ellington employees provide services to Tod's Point pursuant to an operating services agreement between Ellington and Tod's Point. Tod's Point commenced operations in September 2011 and currently provides corporate M&A advisory services and placement services with respect to interests in private funds managed by Ellington.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

The Ellington Group has adopted a Code of Ethics that sets forth standards of conduct expected of all of the firm's personnel. The Code describes key legal and fiduciary standards and requires personnel to comply with all applicable laws and

regulations. The Code also includes policies addressing outside activities, giving and receiving of gifts or entertainment, and personal investment activity by personnel in their own accounts.

Under the Code, personnel are permitted to invest for their own accounts, but, with certain exceptions, are required to receive transaction-by-transaction pre-clearance from Ellington's compliance group before doing so. This policy is intended to help mitigate the risk that Ellington personnel misuse inside information or otherwise engage in inappropriate investment for their own accounts.

A copy of Ellington's Code of Ethics is available to Clients and prospective Clients upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Ellington, other members of the Ellington Group, and Ellington's employees and other related persons have interests in certain of Ellington's Client Accounts. In some cases, the Ellington Group may have invested in or hold shares of a Client Account, or may own most or all of an Account. In some cases, as explained above, members of the Ellington Group may receive performance-based fees from a Client Account.

For all of these reasons, the Ellington Group may have differing interests with respect to different Client Accounts or with respect to individual transactions or investments made by or contemplated for those Accounts. Conflicts of interest among Client Accounts, for example when they compete for limited investment opportunities, may be more pronounced because of differing direct or indirect interests of Ellington or its affiliates with respect to those Accounts.

Set forth below is a summary of some of the circumstances in which such conflicts of interest may and do arise:

Allocation of Investment Opportunities and Order Aggregation

Ellington exercises reasonable, good faith judgment when determining which investment opportunities are appropriate for each Client Account. Investment opportunities are generally allocated on the basis of capital available for such opportunities and other relevant factors particular to an Account, including, but not limited to, the strategy pursued for the Account and applicable investment restrictions, tax considerations, ERISA and other regulatory considerations, risk parameters, a Client's pre-existing position, the desire to avoid creation of odd lot positions, and the appropriate overall composition of each Client Account.

Because many of the opportunities targeted for Ellington's Clients are typically available only in specified quantities, Ellington often is not able to buy as much of any given asset as may be required to satisfy the needs

of all eligible Accounts. In these cases, Ellington's investment allocation procedures typically allocate such assets to multiple Accounts in proportion to their needs and available capital. The policies permit departure from such proportional allocation when such allocation would result in an inefficiently small amount of the security being purchased for an Account. In such cases, some Accounts do not receive an allocation; Ellington's policy, however, allows for a protocol of allocating assets so that, on an overall basis, each Account is treated equitably. In the case of investment opportunities that cannot be divided among Clients, such opportunities may be allocated using a rotational or similar protocol under which, on an overall basis, each Account is treated equitably.

Ellington may at times allocate opportunities on a preferential basis to Client Accounts that are in a "start-up" or "ramp-up" phase.

Because Ellington allocates investment opportunities among multiple Client Accounts, conflicts may arise when certain Client Accounts seek to sell investments when other Client Accounts hold similar or the same investments. For example, Client Accounts in liquidation or wind-down, or Client Accounts with differing liquidity or redemption terms, may seek to sell commonly held investments before other Client Accounts. Sale by such Client Accounts of the same or similar investments, depending upon the volume of sales and the nature of the market, may affect the market value of investments that continue to be held by other Client Accounts.

Transactions executed for Client Accounts may be effected independently or on an aggregated basis. Aggregation of Client orders can achieve better execution or result in more favorable commission rates. Such aggregation of orders, however, may not always be to the benefit of every Client Account with regard to the price or quantity executed. Ellington's policy is to allocate executions of aggregated Client orders on a fair and equitable basis among participating Clients.

Cross or Principal Transactions

ERM or a member or principal account of the Ellington Group may buy securities from or sell securities to a Client Account where consistent with the best interests of participating Clients, applicable law and the governing, advisory, and other documents related to the participating Clients.

A Client Account may purchase securities from or sell securities to another Client Account where consistent with the best interests of those Clients, applicable law and the governing, advisory and other documents related to the participating Clients.

Receipt of Material Non-public Information

The Ellington Group may come into possession of material non-public information or other confidential information as a result of its business activities. Ellington has adopted policies with respect to insider trading and receipt of confidential information which include restrictions on trading for personal and Client Accounts in some circumstances in which the firm has received confidential information. As a consequence, the possession of such information may limit the ability of Ellington's Client Accounts to buy or sell a security or otherwise to participate in an investment opportunity.

Differing Advice

Client Accounts may buy or sell securities of an issuer that are also bought or sold by the Ellington Group or other Client Accounts of the Ellington Group. In this regard, Ellington may give advice and recommend securities, derivatives, and other investments or financial instruments to a Client Account which may be identical to or may differ from advice given to or instruments or investments recommended or bought or sold for or by other Accounts, affiliates, or employees, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

Differing Interests in an Issuer or Securitization

Client Accounts may, from time to time, make an investment in an issuer (including a securitization of mortgages or other assets) in a different level of whose capital structure the Ellington Group or one or more other Client Accounts has invested. Such circumstances may result in a conflict among or with such Client Accounts to the extent that a Client Account holds securities with rights, preferences, or privileges with respect to an issuer that are different than those held by other Client Accounts or the Ellington Group. In such instances, Ellington, in its sole discretion when acting in the best interests of each Client, may make recommendations and decisions regarding such rights or privileges for other entities that may be the same as or different from those made by or on behalf a Client Account and may take actions (or elect to take no action) in the context of these other economic interests or relationships the consequences of which may be adverse to the interests of a particular Client Account.

Investment in other Client Accounts

When consistent with applicable investment objectives, Client Accounts may invest in other entities managed by the Ellington Group. Such investments will only be made when Ellington determines that they are in the best interests of the participating Accounts.

For example, a Client Account may purchase interests in a structured vehicle managed by the Ellington Group, either at original issuance or in the secondary market. Ellington's policy in such circumstances is to

waive or rebate for the benefit of that Client Account the relevant portion of any management or incentive fees received by the Ellington Group with respect to an interest in an Ellington-managed structured vehicle purchased by the Account at the time of the original issue. Ellington will not, however, ordinarily waive or rebate for the benefit of a Client Account any portion of any management or incentive fees received with respect to an interest in an Ellington-managed structured vehicle purchased by that Account in the secondary market.

Joint Guarantees or Obligations

In some cases, Client Accounts, either individually or jointly and severally with other Client Accounts, may provide guarantees or incur indemnification obligations to third parties in connection with the purchase or sale of certain assets or instruments. The joint nature of such guarantees or obligations can create conflicts of interest among participating Accounts.

Side Letters

In some cases, Ellington and certain of the pooled investment vehicles managed by Ellington have the discretion to waive or modify the application of any provision of that vehicle's governing or operating documents or to grant special or more favorable rights to any investor with respect to any provision, including, without limitation, provisions relating to fees, incentive allocations, withdrawal rights, transfers, notices, reporting, and transparency. Such special or more favorable rights are customarily reflected in a "Side Letter" agreement. Ellington and the vehicle may enter into such Side Letters without notice to, or the consent of, other investors, and have, from time to time, entered into such agreements with respect to certain vehicles.

Differing Interests of Individual Investors

Individual investors in pooled investment vehicles advised by the Ellington Group may have conflicting investment, tax, or other interests with respect to their investments. The conflicting interests of individual investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by that Client Account, the structuring of the acquisition of such investments, or the timing of disposition of investments. In such circumstances, Ellington will consider the investment and other objectives of a Client Account and its respective investors as a whole, and not the investment or other objectives of any investor individually.

Other Activities and Affiliations

ERM and the Ellington Group are not restricted from forming additional funds or vehicles, from entering into other investment advisory relationships, or from engaging in other business, academic, public policy,

or charitable activities, even though such activities may be in competition with a Client Account or its interests or may involve substantial time and resources of Ellington's principals or employees. Although Ellington and its principals and employees will devote as much of their time to the activities of Client Accounts as they deem necessary and appropriate, these other activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of Ellington and its related persons will be allocated among various Client Accounts and business activities.

Brokerage Practices

"Soft Dollar" Practices

Ellington utilizes various broker-dealers to execute, settle and clear securities transactions. In selecting brokers and dealers to effect transactions for Clients, Ellington considers such factors as price, the ability of the brokers and dealers to effect the transactions, their facilities, reliability, creditworthiness and financial responsibility, and any research- or execution-related services or equipment provided by such brokers and dealers. Accordingly, if Ellington determines in good faith that the commissions charged by a broker or the prices charged by a dealer are reasonable in relation to the value of the trading and research-related services and facilities provided by such broker or dealer, a Client Account may pay commissions to such broker or prices to such dealer that are greater than those another broker or dealer might charge (even though the research services may not be for the exclusive benefit of that Client Account). Brokers and dealers sometimes suggest a level of business they would like to receive in return for the various services they provide.

Research-related services and equipment provided by brokers and dealers through which transactions for Client Accounts are executed, settled and cleared may include research reports on particular industries and companies, economic surveys and analyses, recommendations as to specific securities, on-line quotations or analytic tools, news and research services, and other services providing lawful assistance to the Ellington Group in the performance of its investment decision-making and execution responsibilities on behalf of its Clients. Such items are sometimes referred to as "soft dollar" items. Acceptance of such items can create a conflict of interest because they may be used by or benefit Client Accounts other than the Account that paid the commission, or may benefit the Ellington Group itself.

Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 permits the use of soft dollar items in certain circumstances, provided that Ellington determines that the commissions charged are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, execution, and research-related services provided by that broker-dealer.

Other Relationships with Brokers and Counterparties

The Ellington Group may have other interests in or business arrangements with brokers and dealers used to execute transactions for Client Accounts.

Certain brokers or other counterparties for Ellington's Client Accounts may offer capital introduction services. Capital introduction is a service designed to introduce fund managers to potential investors, typically through individual meetings or in a conference format. Although capital introduction is customarily offered as a free service, various conflicts of interest are presented by such arrangements. Ellington may, for example, have an incentive to use the services of a specific broker due to the broker's ability to raise capital for management by Ellington or another member of the Ellington Group.

The Ellington Group may have other business arrangements with brokers and dealers used to execute transactions for Clients. For example, brokerage firms and their affiliates and representatives may also be Ellington Clients or invest in pooled investment vehicles managed by the Ellington Group. Brokerage firms may also provide financing, underwriting, or other services to the Ellington Group or other Client Accounts.

Brokerage firms and their employees may offer gifts to Ellington's employees, and may invite employees to entertainment and social events. Acceptance of such gifts and entertainment is subject to policies set forth in Ellington's Code of Ethics. Ellington policy prohibits consideration of factors such as receipt of gifts and entertainment when selecting brokers and counterparties to execute transactions for Client Accounts.

Please also see "Client Referrals and Other Compensation" below.

Trade Error Policy

Unless provided otherwise in the offering memorandum or investment management, partnership, or operating agreements applicable to a Client Account, **any negative or positive results of trading errors generally will be borne by the affected Client Account rather than by the Ellington Group so long as the error was not the result of fraud, bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct.** Trading errors may include, for example, erroneous trade executions due to a mistake by an employee in communicating an order to a broker or trading counterparty.

This policy with respect to trading errors, however, will not be construed so as to provide for the exculpation of the Ellington Group for any liability (including liability under Federal securities laws which, under certain circumstances, impose liability even on persons that act in good faith), to the extent (but only to the extent) that such liability may not be waived, modified or limited under applicable law, but will be construed so as to effectuate the foregoing policy to the fullest extent permitted by law.

You should review the discussion of indemnification and limitations on liability contained in the most recent offering documents with respect to EHR for further information.

Intermediation

From time to time, Ellington may execute over-the-counter trades with a broker-dealer acting on an agency or a principal basis who in turn transacts with another broker-dealer or market maker. The use of an intermediating broker-dealer can provide anonymity in connection with a transaction. In addition, the broker-dealer may, in certain cases, have greater expertise or greater capability in connection with both accessing the market and executing a transaction. Ellington believes that the use of an intermediating broker-dealer in such instances is consistent with obtaining best execution for its Client Accounts.

Review of Accounts

Ellington's analytic approach to the investment process for EHR's target markets involves the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data regarding historical performance of single-family home loans and securities backed by those loans and associated derivatives and market transactions. Ellington analyzes this data to identify possible trends and develops financial models used to support the investment and risk management process. Ellington uses this approach to identify markets with the potential for attractive risk-adjusted returns and acquisition opportunities within those markets. The firm oversees the due diligence process on each potential acquisition, including negotiating applicable agreements and reviewing title commitments, HOA documents and closing statements, and actively oversees post-acquisition operations, including engagement of local service providers, the renovation process, leasing and ongoing property management.

In some cases, Ellington advises institutional managed accounts or dedicated investment vehicles that pursue strategies similar to or that overlap with those of other Ellington pooled investment vehicles or that are intended to parallel such vehicles. These Clients typically have access to detailed information about their Accounts, including current portfolio holdings, which Ellington does not customarily make available to investors in pooled investment vehicles. Because of this, such Clients may be able to take action, including more timely action, with respect to their Accounts that investors in pooled vehicles with similar or parallel strategies cannot take.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Ellington Group may use independent, third-party solicitors to refer Clients to the firm, and may engage underwriters, brokers, or dealers as placement agents to assist in the offering of interests in pooled investment vehicles managed by the Ellington Group. As compensation, such solicitors and placement agents may receive a portion of Ellington's fees related to Clients they refer or investors they introduce. Ellington may engage and has engaged placement agents that are or are affiliated with a broker-dealer used to execute or clear transactions on behalf of a Client Account or act as counterparty to transactions for a Client Account.

Custody

With certain exceptions, Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act, commonly known as the "Custody Rule," requires registered investment advisers who are deemed to

have custody of client funds and securities to satisfy certain requirements. An adviser is deemed to have custody of client assets when it has the authority to obtain possession of them. Under this standard, the Ellington Group is deemed to have custody of the funds and securities of many of its Client Accounts.

Ellington satisfies the requirements of the Custody Rule by keeping required client funds and securities at a “qualified custodian” such as a broker-dealer or a bank, and, customarily, by arranging for delivery of annual audited financial statements to Clients or to investors in Client Accounts. No client securities or assets required to be held at a “qualified custodian” are currently held by a custodian affiliated with the Ellington Group.

Investment Discretion

Ellington customarily has and exercises discretionary investment authority over Client Accounts, and Ellington exercises such discretion with respect to EHR.

Voting Client Securities

In many cases, Ellington has authority to vote securities on behalf of the pooled investment vehicles it advises. Institutional Clients for whom Ellington manages separate accounts or dedicated investment vehicles may retain authority to vote securities or may grant authority to vote them to Ellington. Most Client Accounts advised by the Ellington Group, however, including EHR, do not typically invest in corporate equity securities and Ellington does not customarily vote equity proxies for such Clients.

Ellington has adopted a policy regarding the voting of proxies as required under Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Under that policy, Ellington will vote proxies for Client Accounts that take long equity positions as a material part of their strategy when Ellington has determined that the benefit of voting proxies exceeds the cost of voting them. When, however, Ellington has determined that the cost of voting proxies for a particular strategy or Client Account exceeds the benefit to that Client Account, Ellington may not vote such proxies.

Upon request, Ellington will provide to any Client or investor in a Client Account at no cost a copy of its proxy policy and information about the way in which proxies, if any, have been voted for that Client Account. Those wishing to receive this information should contact Ellington by telephone during normal business hours.

Financial Information

Ellington is not currently aware of any financial condition affecting the firm that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its Clients.

Litigation or Regulatory Matters

The Ellington Group may be subject to regulatory inquiries or proceedings from time to time. At any time, industry-wide or company-specific regulatory inquiries or proceedings can be initiated and we cannot predict when or if any such regulatory inquiries or proceedings will be initiated that involve us or our affiliates. For example,

over the years, Ellington and its affiliates have received, and we expect in the future may receive, inquiries and requests for documents and information from various federal and state regulators.

We can give no assurances that regulatory inquiries will not result in investigations of Ellington or its affiliates or enforcement actions, fines, or penalties or the assertion of private litigation claims against Ellington or its affiliates. We believe that the heightened scrutiny of MBS market participants in general in recent years, and CDO market participants in particular (including large CDO collateral managers such as Duke Funding), increases the risk of additional inquiries and requests from regulatory or enforcement agencies. In the event regulatory inquiries were to result in investigations, enforcement actions, fines, penalties, or the assertion of private litigation claims against Ellington or its affiliates, the firm's ability to perform its obligations under its agreements with its Clients could be adversely affected.