



Form ADV Part 2A: Firm Brochure

Lime Rock Management LP

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Lime Rock Management LP and its affiliates (collectively, “Lime Rock” or the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer, Anu Mehta, at 713-345-2105 or email amehta@lrpartners.com.

Additional information about Lime Rock is also available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Lime Rock is registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. In addition, the information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

Item 2: Material Changes

Lime Rock filed its most recent annual amendment to Form ADV Part 2A on March 29, 2023. This section is designed to make clients and investors aware of certain information that has changed since the most recent version of the Brochure and that may be important to them.

This annual amendment updates the description of the business practices of Lime Rock and its affiliates, including with respect to regulatory assets under management, certain risks, conflicts of interest, client referrals and other compensation. In certain cases, we have elaborated on these disclosures to conform with the disclosures generally contained in the offering documentation and Governing Fund Documents for our Funds (as defined herein). We encourage all recipients of this Brochure to read it carefully in its entirety.

Item 3: Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Item 2: Material Changes | 2 |
| Item 3: Table of Contents | 3 |
| Item 4: Advisory Business..... | 4 |
| Item 5: Fees and Compensation | 5 |
| Item 6: Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management..... | 11 |
| Item 7: Types of Clients | 12 |
| Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss | 12 |
| Item 9: Disciplinary Information..... | 36 |
| Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations..... | 37 |
| Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading... | 38 |
| Item 12: Brokerage Practices..... | 39 |
| Item 13: Review of Accounts | 39 |
| Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation | 40 |
| Item 15: Custody | 40 |
| Item 16: Investment Discretion | 40 |
| Item 17: Voting Client Securities | 41 |
| Item 18: Financial Information..... | 41 |

Item 4: Advisory Business

Lime Rock Management LP (“Lime Rock”) was founded in 1998, and as of December 31, 2023 managed approximately \$12,667,511,156 of client assets on a discretionary basis for investments in the energy industry through three types of private investment funds: Lime Rock Partners, Lime Rock Resources and Lime Rock New Energy.

Lime Rock Partners was formed with the goal of generating long-term capital appreciation through investments of private growth capital in energy companies in three principal sectors: (i) exploration and production; (ii) energy service; and (iii) oil service technology. Lime Rock Partners consists of nine private investment funds (the “Partners Funds”) and six co-investment funds (the “LRP Co-investment Funds”). Lime Rock Partners does not invest directly in oil and natural gas properties, but its exploration and production portfolio companies do invest in those types of assets.

Certain of the Partners Funds are continuation vehicles of other Partners Funds. Lime Rock created Lime Rock Partners IV AF, L.P. (“Fund IV AF”), Lime Rock Partners VI, AF, L.P. (“Fund VI AF”) and Lime Rock Partners VI-C, L.P. (together with Fund IV AF and Fund VI AF, the “Continuation Funds”) to allow the existing Limited Partners of their predecessor funds to, at their option, either liquidate their investment or continue to hold their interest in specific oil and gas portfolio companies held by the funds as well as allow new Limited Partners to have exposure to these portfolio companies.

Lime Rock Resources was formed by Lime Rock for the purpose of acquiring mature, lower-risk oil and natural gas producing properties with long-lived production profiles, and currently consists of five private investment funds (collectively, the “Resources Funds”) and one co-investment fund (the “LRR Co-investment Fund”).

Lime Rock New Energy was formed for the purpose of making investments in companies that are directly or indirectly facilitating the transition to a lower carbon economy and consists of one private investment fund (“LRNE”) and one co-investment funds (the “LRNE Co-investment Fund”). The LRP Co-investment Funds, the LRR Co-investment Fund and the LRNE Co-investment Fund are at times collectively referred to below as the “Co-investment Funds”.

Lime Rock is principally owned directly and indirectly by Jonathan Farber and John Reynolds.

Lime Rock serves as an investment manager and provides discretionary advisory services to the Partners Funds, the Resources Funds, LRNE and the Co-investment Funds (collectively with any future private investment or co-investment funds to which Lime Rock and/or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, the “Funds,” and each, a “Fund”). Investors in the Funds include large institutional investors such as endowments, foundations and pension funds as well as fund of funds, family trusts and high net worth individuals.

The Funds include private investment partnerships and foreign investment companies, together with any respective parallel funds, special purpose and/or subsidiary investment vehicles. Typically, within each Fund structure is a designated general partner (each, a “General Partner,” and collectively with any future affiliated general partner entities, the “General Partners”), and the Co-

investment Funds share the General Partner of one of the Funds that they are co-invested with. To the extent that the context requires, references to Lime Rock include the General Partners.

In providing services to the Funds, Lime Rock provides portfolio management and administrative services, including investigating, analyzing, structuring, and negotiating potential investments, monitoring the performance of portfolio companies, and advising the Funds as to disposition opportunities. Lime Rock provides investment advice solely to its Fund clients and it is not tailored individually to the Limited Partners or shareholders of the Funds (the “Investors” or “Limited Partners”). Lime Rock manages the assets of the Funds in accordance with the terms of each Fund’s individual limited partnership agreement, offering memorandum and other governing documents applicable to each Fund (the “Governing Fund Documents”). All terms are generally established at the time of the formation of a Fund, and are only terminable once the applicable Fund is dissolved, wound up, and terminated. The Investors generally are not permitted to restrict investments by the Funds in any capacity beyond the Governing Fund Documents, and except in limited circumstances, Limited Partners are not permitted to withdraw from a Fund prior to the Fund’s dissolution. Investors participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund but in certain circumstances are excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the Governing Fund Documents; such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between Lime Rock and any Investors.

Equity interests in the Funds are not registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and the Funds are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). Accordingly, equity interests in the Funds are offered and sold exclusively to investors satisfying the applicable eligibility and suitability requirements, either in private transactions within the United States or in offshore transactions.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

General

Lime Rock provides investment advisory services to each of the Funds pursuant to separate management agreements (the “Agreements”). The Agreements for each Fund, along with the applicable Governing Fund Documents, set forth in detail the fee structure relevant to each such Fund, and they generally vary by Fund. The terms of the Agreements are generally established at the time of the formation of the applicable Fund.

Although it varies by Fund, Lime Rock typically receives compensation from fees based on a percentage of assets under management, carried interest allocations, certain other fees or expenses related to transactions (see below) and, in certain of the Co-investment Funds, a flat administrative fee (see below). Investors should review all fees charged by Lime Rock and others as detailed in the applicable Governing Fund Documents to fully understand the total amount of fees to be paid by a Fund and, indirectly, by its Limited Partners.

Management Fee

The Funds (other than the specific Funds detailed below) generally pay Lime Rock an annual management fee (the “Management Fee”) that generally ranges between 1.10% to 2.0% (per annum) of committed capital until a date specified in the Governing Fund Documents (such date, the “Stepdown Date”).

The Co-investment Funds and Continuation Funds generally pay less of a Management Fee than the other Funds, and in some cases pay no Management Fee or reduced Management Fees depending on their investment in other Funds.

The Management Fee is payable quarterly in advance and is typically based upon committed capital until the Stepdown Date and on remaining invested contributions thereafter, in each case in accordance with the terms of the applicable Governing Fund Documents. The Management Fee will be payable until proceeds from all portfolio investments are distributed or until Lime Rock's relationship with the relevant Fund is terminated for other reasons (as described in the Governing Fund Documents). As a general matter, Management Fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors.

The Management Fees will be charged on a basis that generally is not tied to a Fund's then-current net asset value. As specified in the Governing Fund Documents, from the effective date of the relevant Fund until the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged based on a percentage of the relevant Fund's aggregate capital commitments. Further, after the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged based on a percentage of the amount of investment contributions made by the relevant Fund relating to investments that have not been realized, completely written off or written down more than 90% from their original cost (including acquisition costs) (such investments, "Impaired Value Investments"). Additionally, Impaired Value Investments for the LRP Funds and LRNE Funds include any investments that have an unrealized value of less than \$1,000,000.

Under the Governing Fund Documents, where the unrealized value of an investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, post-Stepdown Date Management Fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value, and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of such investment contributions. Conversely, the Governing Fund Documents do not require Management Fees to be reduced following the occurrence of a writedown, decrease (including a significant decrease) in fair value or other event not constituting a realization, such as a reorganization, roll-over investment in connection with a sale or dividend distribution, except in the case of investments meeting the relevant Impaired Value Investment standard under the Governing Fund Documents, except that, in the case of the LRR Funds only, the Management Fee may also be reduced if the unrealized value of all of an LRR Fund's investments (as listed on its most recent quarterly reports) in the aggregate is less than the aggregate investment contributions for such investments.

As a result, the amount of Management Fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the net asset value of individual investments, aggregate investments in a portfolio company or of a Fund, including following the relevant investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except as described in the preceding paragraph. Except where the Governing Fund Documents expressly provide to the contrary, Management Fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions (e.g., those resulting from a dividend recapitalization) reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, in each case in circumstances that do not result in the disposition of the relevant Fund's interest therein, and even in cases where the value

of the Fund's investment or the Fund's ownership percentage in such portfolio company has been reduced (including substantially reduced) as a result of such transaction.

In many circumstances, the post-Stepdown Date Management Fee base will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, Management Fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Fund Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs or write-offs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

The Governing Fund Documents set forth the full list of terms under which Management Fees will be reduced, offset or otherwise be limited, and consequently investors should expect to bear the full specified Management Fee rate in the Governing Fund Documents until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

As described more fully below, the Management Fee is subject to reduction due to other types of collected fees; and Lime Rock or the General Partner each reserves the right to waive or reduce management fees in its sole discretion.

Carried Interest Allocations

A portion of each Fund's (other than the Co-investment Funds') net investment profit generally is allocated to the capital account of its General Partner as "carried interest." The manner of calculation of such carried interest is disclosed in the Governing Fund Documents, and generally varies by Fund. Generally, however 20% of the investment profits of the Funds (subject to the exceptions that follow) are allocated as carried interest to such Fund's General Partner after payment of a preferred return of 8% per annum to its Investors. Carried interest is subject to a clawback or giveback obligation and an escrow in certain Funds. Certain of the Co-investment Funds do not allocate carried interest to such Co-investment Funds' General Partner, while other Co-investment Funds charge a lower or variable amounts of carried interest up to 10%. The Continuation Funds allocate carried interest on an IRR and ROI based formula that ranges between 10% and 25% depending on performance. Please refer to Item 6 for further details regarding such performance-based compensation.

Transaction, Break-Up and Other Fees Earned by Lime Rock

While Lime Rock does not typically charge transaction or monitoring fees, to the extent specified in the relevant Governing Fund Documents, in certain circumstances it will be permitted to receive portfolio company directors' fees, transaction fees, monitoring fees, break-up or topping fees, management services or advisory consulting fees and other similar advisory fees ("Fee Income"). An amount ranging from 80% to 100% of a Fund's relevant allocable portion of any such Fee Income paid by portfolio companies that are received by Lime Rock, a General Partner or any of their respective affiliates, net of any related expenses, will be credited against future Management Fees otherwise payable. The remaining amount of such Fee Income will be retained by Lime Rock or its applicable affiliate. To the extent that such an offset credit would reduce the Management Fee for the relevant period below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Management Fees and if a credit remains upon liquidation Lime Rock is expected to retain the benefit, except where the Governing Fund Documents require payment to be made to limited partners that have not elected to waive such amount. All such fees will be allocated between the

applicable Fund and any related co-investing entities on the basis of capital committed by each to the relevant investment. As a result, a Fund will, in most cases, benefit only with respect to its allocable portion on a fully diluted basis of any such Fee Income and not the portion of any Fee Income related to: (i) General Partner or affiliated partner commitments; and/or (ii) co-investors or potential co-investors (which could include co-investment vehicles managed by Lime Rock, service providers, third parties, current or former portfolio company management or personnel, sellers that have rolled their interest or reinvested proceeds in the portfolio company and/or others), which have the potential to be significant. Fee Income will be offset only to the extent they are paid during the holding period of the relevant Fund, and investors generally will not receive the benefit of Fee Income paid prior to the Fund's acquisition, or following the Fund's disposition, of the relevant investment. Management Fee reductions will be carried forward to apply to future charges of Management Fee incurred by the same Fund. Additionally, Fee Income received by Lime Rock in respect of Funds for which it has waived the right to collect Management Fees will be retained by Lime Rock up to the amount of total Management Fees payable.

Certain of the Co-investment Funds that do not pay a Management Fee pay a flat administrative fee to the Manager of \$100,000 per annum or less to reflect the administrative services (such as accounting) provided by the Manager. This administrative fee is fully disclosed in the relevant Governing Fund Documents.

Organizational Expenses

Each Fund bears all legal and other expenses incurred in the formation of such Fund and the offering of the interests, up to an amount not to exceed the amount specified in the relevant Governing Fund Documents. Organizational expenses in excess of this amount will be paid by the applicable Fund, but borne by Lime Rock through a 100% offset against the Management Fee.

Other Expenses

With respect to Funds other than the Resources Funds, Lime Rock will pay all costs and expenses incurred by Lime Rock in providing for its and the General Partners' normal operating overhead, including benefits and salaries of the Manager's employees, rent and other expenses incurred in maintaining the Manager's place of business. To the extent possible, third-party costs will be charged to portfolio companies. The Funds will bear all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations in connection with their (and their subsidiaries' and intermediate entities') operations, business and investments, including, without limitation: fees, costs, and expenses (including travel, legal, consulting, tax, accounting, recordkeeping and environmental, social and governance reporting expenses) related to the identification, investigation, evaluation, arrangement, pursuit, negotiation, structuring, acquisition, holding, monitoring, hedging, valuing, selling and disposition of actual or potential portfolio investments (each, to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company); software costs; insurance costs (including D&O insurance, insurance protecting portfolio company investments and insurance protecting the Funds and any other person from liabilities in connection with the Fund's or portfolio companies' business and activities and with respect to the coverage of Lime Rock); legal, custodial and accounting expenses, including costs of reporting to the Limited Partners, expenses associated with the preparation of financial statements, tax returns and Schedule K-1s and the representation of the Funds or the Limited Partners by the tax partnership representative; auditing, accounting, banking and consulting expenses; costs and expenses of the Limited Partner advisory committees and the annual meetings (including related meals and

entertainment expenses); costs and expenses in connection with any audit, proceeding, litigation or threatened litigation (including discovery) and any related settlement or judgement; taxes and other governmental charges, fees and duties levied against a Fund or on its income or assets or in connection with its business or operations; indemnification of covered employees, officers and managers of the Funds and their affiliates, and other extraordinary expenses, including reverse breakup, termination and other similar arrangements, including a co-investor's or potential co-investor's share of such costs; expenses related to organizing persons through or in which portfolio investments may be made; buy-side and sell-side finders' fees (or any other similar sourcing payment); costs of car or other transportation services for Lime Rock employees conducting specific travel on behalf of a Fund; expenses incurred in connection with attending conferences (including related travel, lodging and/or meals) relating to specific investment opportunities and/or the relevant industries or strategies in which a Fund invests; any fees or expenses related to the transfer of a Limited Partner's interest in a Fund (to the extent not borne by the relevant Limited Partner); third-party administration expenses; costs and expenses related to any structuring or restructuring of a Fund and/or its subsidiaries; capital and interest payments and other expenses related to any credit facilities; cost related to winding-up and liquidating a Fund; costs and expenses related to a Fund's compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations; and any other fees, costs or expenses approved by a Fund's Limited Partner advisory committee. The Funds will also bear third-party fees, expenses, liabilities or obligations incurred in connection with transactions not consummated (including break-up or topping fees) ("Broken Deal Expenses"), including Broken Deal Expenses relating to transactions that have been offered to co-investors. As a general matter, Broken Deal Expenses and other expenses relating to the diligence or evaluation of a prospective investments are allocated among Fund Investors regardless of whether any individual investor negotiated for an elective or automatic contractual right that would have excused them from participating in the investment. The Funds also bear (a *pro rata* share of) expenses indirectly to the extent a portfolio company (or intermediate entity) pays expenses, including expenses of Lime Rock and/or its affiliates; the relative percentage of these expenses that are borne by various stakeholders (including the relevant Fund, any co-investors, portfolio company management and other persons) is expected to depend upon the level at which such expenses are charged or incurred.

As they do not invest in separate portfolio companies and instead own and operate assets directly, the Resources Funds have a somewhat different methodology for the expenses they pay. The Resources Funds will pay the costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations described in the preceding paragraph applicable to all the Funds, except that Lime Rock will pay all compensation and employee benefit expenses allocable to the top five executives of the Resources Funds (the "Executive Team"), travel costs, rent and other occupancy costs allocable to the Executive Team, and certain other overhead and administrative expenses allocable to the Executive Team. In addition, the Resources Funds will bear their respective *pro rata* portion of the expenses of Lime Rock (including, without limitation, rent, utilities, equipment, taxes and general office expenses), Lime Rock personnel (other than the Executive Team) and Lime Rock Resources Operating Company, Inc. personnel (including, salaries, wages, bonuses and/or other benefits) for any services provided to or on behalf of such Resource Fund or its investments (including, without limitation, with respect to the operation and development of a Fund's properties and review of potential investments and compliance with the policies of the organization).

To the extent any Broken Deal Expenses are not charged or reimbursed by co-investors or potential co-investors (including charges or reimbursements required pursuant to applicable law) the Partners Funds, the Resources Funds and LRNE will bear all Broken Deal Expenses, including Broken Deal Expenses relating to transactions that have been offered to co-investors. In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or would otherwise be beneficial, in the judgment of the applicable General Partner, ultimately is not consummated, all Broken Deal Expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the Funds, and not by any potential co-investors, that were to have participated in such transaction. To the extent that such co-investors have already executed definitive documentation to invest in such transaction, such co-investor is expected to bear its *pro rata* share of such Broken Deal Expenses. To the extent a Fund makes use of a credit facility to make an investment or pay related expenses, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by co-investors for the costs of establishing, negotiating or maintaining the facility as a whole.

To the extent holding or intermediate entities include one or more special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”), the relevant Fund(s) will bear the costs of organizing and offering such SPACs, as well as the amount and dilutive effect of any founders’ equity or similar interests issued thereby that are not held directly or indirectly by the Fund, and except where prohibited by the relevant Governing Fund Documents, such interests are permitted to be issued to Lime Rock and its personnel.

The General Partners reserves the right to agree with operating partners, joint venture or similar partners, service providers, portfolio company management or other persons that all or a portion of certain expense reimbursements, payments or other amounts owed to such persons relating to one or more investments will be paid in the form of a profits, participation or equity interest granted in the relevant investments or related intermediate entities. While such an arrangement is more favorable to the relevant Fund in that it does not involve an initial cash outlay for the payment of expenses, and could be further favorable to the relevant Fund if the investment does not increase in value, in the event of appreciation in the relevant investment any such profits, participation or equity interest generally would have a dilutive impact on the Fund’s investment, as well as the potential to result in economic gains to the recipient greater than the original amount of compensation, which in either case could be substantial.

Generally included in the expenses permitted to be borne by a Fund are the fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations of legal counsel, consultants and/or other service providers to procure, develop, establish, review, revise, customize, upgrade and/or negotiate relationships relating to the foregoing items, which generally are expected to be significant. In certain cases, these or similar expenses (and/or Fee Income) are expected to be charged to portfolio companies, capitalized into the cost basis of a transaction or, to the extent necessary or desirable for operational, administrative, tax or other reasons, charged at the level of an intermediate holding company between the relevant Fund and the portfolio company. Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund’s strategy, including in side letters relating thereto, and (where applicable) environmental, social, governance and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed in making investments on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, subject to the Governing Fund Documents, a Fund typically will

bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests.

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

As described above, the General Partners (other than the General Partner of certain Co-investment Funds as it relates to contributed capital of the co-investors to the portfolio companies) are generally allocated carried interest, which amount is based on the profits generated on the sale or disposition of Fund assets. The fact that a significant portion of the Lime Rock's compensation (and its affiliates' and investment professionals' compensation) is directly computed on the basis of profits generated by the sale or disposition of Fund assets creates an incentive for Lime Rock to operate the relevant Fund in a riskier, more speculative or other manner that is less favorable to investors than would be the case in the absence of such compensation. However, Lime Rock believes this incentive may be mitigated by the fact that losses will reduce a Fund's performance and thus Lime Rock's compensation. Additionally, to the extent that Lime Rock has Funds with varying carried interest terms (including amount, timing, waterfall conditions or other terms) and/or Lime Rock personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, Lime Rock and such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest, to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as appropriate for the Funds from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Lime Rock and its affiliates are required to act in a manner that it believes is fair, reasonable and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances over time in allocating investment opportunities to the Funds. In allocating investment opportunities amongst the Funds, Lime Rock will act in good faith and reserves the right to consider factors it believes are reasonably appropriate for such determinations, including, but not limited to, investment strategies, risk tolerances, the nature of the investment, investment time frames and other similar factors. Lime Rock and its affiliates are generally not required to accord exclusivity or priority to the Funds in the event of limited investment opportunities.

To the extent that the available amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount that would be appropriate for the applicable Fund, Lime Rock reserves the right to offer co-investment opportunities to one or more potential co-investors, including vendors, service providers and/or other third parties, as determined by Lime Rock in accordance with the relevant Governing Fund Documents, side letters and Lime Rock's procedures and practices regarding co-investment allocation. The Governing Fund Documents of the Funds allows Lime Rock and the General Partners to take into consideration a variety of factors in making such determinations in their discretion.

Lime Rock's allocation of investment opportunities among the persons (including the Funds) and in the manner discussed herein often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some persons relative to others. While Lime Rock will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms

on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would have been if the conflicts of interest to which Lime Rock and its affiliates may be subject, did not exist.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Lime Rock provides discretionary management and advisory services solely to its Fund clients, which are pooled investment vehicles exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act, subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each Fund, and not individually to the Limited Partners, and references throughout this Brochure to “clients” and to Lime Rock’s related duties to and practices on behalf of its clients and/or investors should be construed accordingly. Investors in the Funds generally include, but are not limited to, pension plans, endowments, foundations, pooled investment vehicles (*e.g.*, funds-of-funds), trusts, estates or charitable organizations, high net worth individuals, and corporate or business entities and include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of Lime Rock and its affiliates and members of their families, or service providers retained by Lime Rock, as well as executives of portfolio companies.

The minimum commitment for a Limited Partner is outlined in the Governing Fund Documents; however, Lime Rock maintains discretion to accept less than the minimum investment threshold.

Investors will be required to meet certain suitability qualifications, such as being an “accredited investor” within the meaning set forth in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act and, in certain cases, “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act. Also, each Investor will be required to make certain representations when investing in a Fund, including, but not limited to, that (i) it is acquiring an interest for its own account, (ii) it received or had access to all information it deemed relevant to evaluate the merits and risks of the prospective investment and (iii) it has the ability to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Fund. Details concerning applicable Investor suitability criteria are set forth in the respective Governing Fund Documents and subscription materials, which are furnished to each Investor.

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

The Partners Funds (with the exception of the Continuation Funds) are long-term investors of growth capital in energy companies worldwide targeting investments ranging in size from \$25 million to \$150 million. The Partners Funds’ objectives (with the exception of Fund IV AF and Fund VI AF) are to generate long-term capital appreciation through investments of private growth capital in energy companies in three principal sectors: (i) exploration and production; (ii) energy service; and (iii) oil service technology. The Partners Funds do not invest directly in oil and natural gas properties, but their exploration and production portfolio companies do invest in those types of assets.

The Resources Funds were formed by Lime Rock for the purpose of acquiring mature, low-risk oil and natural gas producing properties with long-lived production profiles.

LRNE is a long-term investor of growth capital in portfolio companies that are directly or indirectly facilitating the transition to a lower carbon economy.

The Co-investment Funds were formed to enable investors to invest additional funds alongside the Funds in certain portfolio companies, or in the case of the Resources Funds, oil and gas properties.

The Continuation Funds were formed by Lime Rock as continuation funds to allow the existing Limited Partners of their predecessor funds to, at their option, either liquidate their investment or continue to hold their interest in specific oil and gas portfolio companies held by the funds as well as allow new Limited Partners to have exposure to these portfolio companies.

The Lime Rock investment team is led by senior investment professionals with prior experience from leading organizations in finance, private equity, and energy.

The Partners Funds' strategy is to differentiate itself by being a creative, value-adding, and long-term investor, which seeks to enable these Funds to benefit from capital appreciation in investments in existing portfolio companies and to provide Lime Rock a competitive advantage in sourcing attractive new investment opportunities. Lime Rock's strategy to be a different kind of investment partner consists of five elements: taking a creative and flexible approach; being a true investment partner; bringing to investments its experience in value creation; pursuing a global, cross sector strategy; and investing for the long-term. The Partners Funds seek to pursue this strategy through a four-part investment process: identify high quality opportunities within a variety of growth strategies; structure investments creatively and flexibly; seek to create value through active partnering; and exit investments at the appropriate time.

The Resources Funds target a minimum gross IRR along with three other objectives (relative to the Partners Funds): a lower-risk investment; long-term capital gains and cash distributions; and a more direct exposure to oil and natural gas prices. The Resources Funds have developed a differentiated strategy emphasizing flexibility, creativity, patience, and discipline. There are six key parts to this strategy: pursue proprietary opportunities whenever possible; target niche acquisitions with differentiated competitive dynamics; seek opportunities in disrupted or difficult marketed asset processes; patiently wait for quality acquisitions at the right price; capture opportunities made available by the Resources Funds' capital structure; and balance building core operating areas with entering new ones.

LRNE's strategy is to bring its dedicated sector experience and network of relationships to identify opportunities for capital appreciation in the new energy economy (opportunities that are intended to directly or indirectly facilitate the transition to a lower carbon economy). Although it involves a different strategy, the basic investment processes and procedures are similar to those that have been developed by and used by the Partners Funds.

Associated Risks

All investing involves a risk of loss and the investment strategy offered by Lime Rock and the Funds could lose money over short or even long periods. An investment in the Funds is a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. It is designed for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risk of an investment in the Funds. No guarantee or representation is made that a Fund will achieve its investment objective or that Limited Partners will receive a return of their capital.

Identifying and participating in portfolio company investments and assisting in building successful enterprises is challenging. Many investment decisions made by Lime Rock will be dependent upon

the ability of its investment professionals to obtain relevant information predominantly from non-public sources, and reliance upon information provided by third parties that is impossible to verify. The marketability and value of each investment will depend upon many factors beyond the control of Lime Rock.

Key risk areas inherent to investing in portfolio companies include operational, investment and market risks. Lime Rock seeks to mitigate these risks through a variety of mechanisms, including operational due diligence, risk modeling, physical and financial hedging where possible and appropriate investment structuring.

The descriptions contained below provide a brief overview of certain material market risks related to Lime Rock's investment strategy; however, it is not intended to serve as an exhaustive list or a comprehensive description of all risks that have the potential to arise in connection with the management and operations of the Funds. Investors should review the risks detailed in the relevant Governing Fund Documents for more information.

Lime Rock faces both general industry risks and company-specific risks. The general industry risks arise from volatility in energy commodity prices. Because of shifting commodity prices, short-term financial performance of energy companies is often more volatile than in other industries. Lime Rock attempts to mitigate commodity price risk in several ways:

- Invest in well-managed companies in attractive business niches that it believes will grow in a neutral commodity price environment
- During periods of high commodity prices, remain disciplined in the investment process in terms of valuation and investment terms;
- Maintain prudent capital structures in portfolio companies;
- When appropriate, encourage portfolio companies in the E&P sector to hedge oil and gas production to protect cash flows necessary for development; and
- Invest in companies in the oil service technology sector whose performance is less correlated to oil and gas prices.

While any sustained commodity price decline would impact business conditions at Partners Funds' portfolio companies and the Resources Funds, likely severely, those Funds, companies and future portfolio companies may also find opportunities, Lime Rock believes, to acquire assets and operations currently managed by under-experienced management teams or leveraged with imprudent capital structures.

Company-specific risks include geographic risk, exploration risk, development stage risk, management execution risk and financial risk. Lime Rock believes that investments with a slightly increased geographic, exploration, or development stage risk can be appropriate; and that the rewards available have increased to compensate for the higher risk. Furthermore, Lime Rock has put processes in place to mitigate increased risks.

When investing in new areas, the Partners Funds and LRNE seek to invest with management teams with extensive experience in those areas or alongside local co-investors. Lime Rock is particularly cautious about investing in certain markets given the political sensitivity of foreign resource

ownership in many countries. Lime Rock also believes that it can manage exploration risk in certain investments by using the latest technology to lower exploration risk, backing experienced management teams with experience in a particular field, hedging a portion of its commodity exposure, and by seeking control of significant capital expenditures on exploration-oriented projects on either a board or investment committee level.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Matters

Lime Rock maintains ESG policies and seeks to integrate certain material ESG factors into its investment processes in accordance with its policies and subject to its fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. Applying ESG factors to investment decisions is subjective by nature, and Lime Rock expects to be subject to competing demands from different investors and stakeholder groups with divergent views on ESG (including the role of ESG factors in the investment process). There can be no guarantee that the criteria utilized by Lime Rock, or any judgment exercised by Lime Rock, will reflect the beliefs, values, internal policies or preferred practices of any particular investor or other asset manager or reflect market trends. In addition, Lime Rock’s ESG policies and associated ESG practices are expected to evolve over time. Although Lime Rock views the integration of ESG factors to be an opportunity to potentially enhance or protect the performance of its investments over the long-term, Lime Rock cannot guarantee that its ESG program will positively impact the performance of any individual investment or Fund. For avoidance of doubt, however, Lime Rock does not expect to subordinate a Fund’s investment returns or increase a Fund’s investment risks as a result of (or in connection with) the consideration of any ESG factors.

The materiality of ESG factors depends on many factors, including the relevant industry, location, asset class, and investment strategy. ESG factors, issues, and considerations do not apply in every instance and will vary by Fund and investment. In addition, in evaluating an investment, Lime Rock expects to depend upon information and data provided by a number of sources, including the relevant investments and/or various reporting sources which could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, and which could cause Lime Rock to incorrectly assess a company’s ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. Lime Rock does not intend to independently verify all ESG information reported by investments or third parties.

Further, ESG practices are evolving rapidly and there are different principles, frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by other asset managers, and Lime Rock’s adoption and adherence to various such principles, frameworks, methodologies and tools is expected to vary over time. There is also a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding how asset managers identify and manage financially material ESG risks, as well as how they define and measure ESG performance. At the same time, anti-ESG sentiment has also gained momentum across the U.S., with several states and Congress having proposed or enacted “anti-ESG” policies, legislation, or initiatives or issued related legal opinions. Lime Rock and its ESG policies and associated ESG practices could become subject to additional regulation, regulatory scrutiny, penalties or enforcement in the future, and Lime Rock cannot guarantee that its current approach, including its ESG policies and practices, will meet future regulatory, reporting frameworks or best practices, increasing the risk of related enforcement.

Compliance with new regulatory requirements is expected to lead to increased management burdens and costs.

General Business and Management Risk

Investments in portfolio companies subject the Funds to the general risks associated with the underlying businesses, including market conditions, changes in regulatory requirements, reliance on management at the company level, interest rate and currency fluctuations, general economic downturns, U.S. and non-U.S. political situations and other factors. With respect to management at the portfolio company level, many portfolio companies rely on the services of a limited number of key individuals, the loss of any one of whom could significantly adversely affect the portfolio company's performance. While in all cases the Adviser will monitor portfolio company management, management of each portfolio company will have day-to-day responsibility regarding the operation of such portfolio company.

Liquidity Issues

The Funds generally invest in instruments where there is likely to be no readily available market. Moreover, many of the Funds' investments may be held by relatively few other investors. Under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or of the asset, a Fund may find it more difficult to sell such instruments when the Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be forced to sell them at prices lower than if the instruments were widely held. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. Thus, the range of disposal strategies available to the Funds may be further limited. Finally, dispositions of investments may be subject to contractual and other limitations on transfer, or other restrictions that would interfere with subsequent sales of such investments or adversely affect the terms obtainable upon a disposition. Before such time, there may be no current return on investment and expenses of operating a Fund may exceed its income.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities

The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The Funds face competition from numerous competitors in all fields of activity. The Funds will be competing for investments with a variety of other investment vehicles, as well as with individuals, financial institutions and other institutional investors. Additional private investment funds with similar investment objectives are expected to be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy its investment objectives or that it will be able to invest fully its available capital. However, regardless of the extent to which commitments of the Limited Partners are invested (or drawn down to be invested), the Funds' Limited Partners will be required to bear Management Fees through such Funds during the investment period based on the entire amount of the Limited Partners commitment to such Funds and other expenses pursuant to the Governing Fund Documents.

Dynamic Investment Strategy

While each General Partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for a Fund through the investment strategy and methods described herein, the relevant General Partner is permitted to

pursue additional investment strategies and/or modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process or investment techniques to the extent it determines such modification or departure to be appropriate and consistent with the Governing Fund Documents. A General Partner is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which Lime Rock has previously made investments or has internal operational experience.

Valuation of Assets

Most of the securities owned by the Funds are not publicly traded and are required to be fair valued by the Adviser. When estimating fair value, the Adviser will apply a methodology it believes is appropriate in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investments. Valuations are subject to multiple levels of review for approval and ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will have all the information necessary to make valuation decisions in respect of these investments, or that any information provided by third parties on which such decisions are based will be correct. There can be no assurance that the valuation decision of the Adviser with respect to an investment will represent the value realized by the relevant Fund on the eventual disposition of such investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of such investment on the date of its valuation. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by the Adviser may cause it to ineffectively manage the relevant Fund's investment portfolios and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of such Fund's portfolio of investments.

Impact of Government Regulation and Reform

Certain industry segments in which a Fund intends to invest are (or may become) (i) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the United States and internationally and (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change. While each Fund intends to invest in companies that seek to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations relating to certain industries are complex, may be ambiguous or may lack clear judicial or regulatory interpretive guidance. An adverse review or determination by any applicable judicial or regulatory authority of any such law or regulation, or an adverse change in applicable regulatory requirements or reimbursement programs, could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or financial performance of the companies in which a Fund may invest.

Additionally, the SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of Lime Rock and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has adopted a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose and/or adopt additional rules in the future. Such current and future rulemaking is expected to materially impact Lime Rock and its affiliates, the Funds and/or their investments. In addition, the Funds are expected to bear significant increased costs as a result of such rules, including costs relating to investor reporting and disclosures. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds. In addition, following the applicable compliance date, such regulations will require the General Partners to disclose to prospective investors and/or limited partners certain preferential terms negotiated by limited partners in connection with their investment in a Fund, which could result in the relevant General Partner being less willing to agree to any such preferential terms with any potential investor. Certain rules are or may become subject to legal challenge from private fund industry groups and others, and to the

extent such legal challenges are successful, investors will not be afforded some or all of the protections provided by these rules.

No Assurance of Returns

There is no assurance that the Funds will be able to generate returns for its Investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the types of companies and transactions described herein. There can be no assurance that the Funds' investment objectives will be achieved or that there will be any return of capital. Therefore, an investor should only invest in a Fund if the investor can withstand a total loss of its investment. The past investment performance of the entities with which officers and employees of the Adviser have been associated cannot be taken to guarantee future results of any investment in the Funds.

Industry Concentration and Diversification

Since the Funds' investments are concentrated within a particular industry or related group of industries (the energy sector), an investment in a Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than an investment in a portfolio of securities representing a broader range of industries. As a consequence, the aggregate return on a Limited Partner's investment in the Funds may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single portfolio investment or a single industry segment. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the target amount, a Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Environment

Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises, virus or disease epidemics or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of the Funds and their portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by the Funds and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon the Funds and the Funds' portfolio companies.

Public Health Emergencies; COVID-19

Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have resulted in historic market disruptions, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

The ultimate impact of any such health emergency — and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition

and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, but could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. The extent of the impact on the Funds' and their portfolio companies' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of the Funds to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Funds intend to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Funds' ability to fulfill their investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio companies, the General Partners and Lime Rock may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of any such health emergencies, or any measures, restrictions, remote-working requirements and other factors related thereto, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

Leverage

A Fund is permitted to make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company or intermediate entity incur debt to finance all or a portion of its investments, whether on a temporary or long-term basis. Leverage generally magnifies both such Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. Leverage often imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and potentially will constrain its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structures of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of such Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Furthermore, the companies in which a Fund invests generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by

the relevant Governing Fund Documents, a Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where the Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company.

A Fund is also permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt, a letter of credit or other forms of promise to provide funding) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that such Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. The use of leverage by a Fund generally also will result in fees, interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such Fund or appreciation of its investments. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be subject to limitations set forth in the Governing Fund Documents and interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding.

A Fund generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Funds and entities managed by Lime Rock or any of its affiliates, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that the Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts are permitted to be secured by capital commitments made by such Fund's investors and such Investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of such Fund.

To the extent a Fund provides bridge financing to facilitate portfolio company investments, it is possible that all or a portion of such bridge financing will not be recouped within the time period specified in the Governing Fund Documents, in which case the investment would be treated as a permanent investment of the Fund. As a result, the relevant Fund's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under the Fund's investment limitations.

Subscription Lines

A Fund generally is permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations, including the acquisition, financing or refinancing of the Fund's investments, as well as to consolidate or make less frequent capital calls to limited partners. Fund-level borrowing subjects Limited Partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the Limited Partners, Limited Partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any Limited Partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in additional partnership expenses that will be borne by Investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for

establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to maintaining, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's Limited Partners and the terms of the Governing Fund Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate a Limited Partner could obtain individually. To the extent a particular Limited Partner's cost of capital is lower than the relevant Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a Limited Partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for Limited Partners to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-term gains to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's internal rate of return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the Fund's carried interest arrangements will be met. A portfolio company financing from a subscription line, rather than from a Fund-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's Management Fee calculation, such as during periods where Management Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. Because Management Fees are incurred whether an investment is financed through capital calls or borrowings, and a Fund's preferred return typically does not accrue on outstanding borrowings, the relevant General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to make investments and/or pay such amounts using a subscription line rather than making capital calls. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's investment period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's Management Fee calculation under the Governing Fund Documents. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds) as, to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor Investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities in their entirety, including co-investors' proportionate share of such amounts, which are expected to be borne exclusively by such Fund.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the Limited Partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, certain lenders or facilities are expected to impose restrictions on the relevant General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a Limited Partner's interest in the Fund or impose concentration or other limits on the Fund's investments, and/or financial or other covenants, that could affect the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from Limited Partners to share with lenders. The General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more Limited Partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is

expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows a General Partner to fund investments and pay partnership expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then-current amount outstanding under a subscription line could cause short-term liquidity concerns for Limited Partners that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. This risk would be heightened for a Limited Partner with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the Limited Partner to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. The General Partners are authorized to use Fund-level borrowing to pay Management Fees and to reimburse Lime Rock for expenses incurred on behalf of the Funds. A Fund is also permitted to utilize Fund-level borrowing when the General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than Limited Partner capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If the Fund ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those other means, Limited Partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Fund generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses, the absence of invested capital funded by Limited Partners potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to Limited Partners and increase the potential carried interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Fund. Subject to any limitations in the Governing Fund Documents, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Fund's investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

Derivatives

The Funds do not intend to trade in derivatives for speculative purposes but reserve the right to use such transactions at the portfolio company level (or in the case of the Resources Funds, at the fund level) to reduce commodity price risk associated with their investments. The prices of commodities and related derivative instruments may be subject to periods of extreme volatility. Price movements in commodities and derivatives are influenced by many factors, including, without limitation, supply and demand relationships, fiscal, monetary, and trade policies, and political events. As a result, a portfolio company's (or a Resource Fund's) use of derivative transactions may be affected by such volatility as well as by any market disruption and unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, or currency exchange rates, all of which may expose the portfolio company (or

Resource Fund) to the risk of material financial loss or may reduce a Fund's ability to hedge commodity prices. In addition, the portfolio company (or Resource Fund) will be at risk for the performance of the counterparty on the derivative transaction. In the event that the counterparty defaults, the cost of replacing the transaction or the counterparty could be significant.

Certain hedging arrangements may create for a General Partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption. Losses may result to the extent that the CFTC or other regulator imposes position limits or other regulatory requirements on such hedging arrangements, including under circumstances where the ability of a Fund or a portfolio company to hedge its exposures becomes limited by such requirements.

Nature of Investments in the Energy Sector

Investments in the energy sector may be subject to a variety of risks, not all of which can be foreseen or quantified. Such risks are expected to include, but are not limited to: (i) the risk that the technology employed in an energy project will not be effective or efficient; (ii) uncertainty about the availability or efficacy of energy sales agreements or fuel supply agreements that may be entered into in connection with a project; (iii) risks that regulations affecting the energy industry will change in a manner detrimental to the industry; (iv) environmental liability risks related to energy properties and projects; (v) risks of equipment failures, fuel interruptions, loss of sale, and supply contracts or fuel contracts, decreases or escalations in power contract or fuel contract prices, bankruptcy of key customers or suppliers, tort liability in excess of insurance coverage, inability to obtain desirable amounts of insurance at economic rates, acts of God and other catastrophes; (vi) uncertainty about the extent, quality, and availability of oil and gas reserves; (vii) the risk that interest rates may increase, making it difficult or impossible to obtain project financing, or impairing the cash flow of leveraged projects; and (viii) the risk of changes in values of companies in the energy sector whose operations are affected by changes in prices and supplies of energy fuels (prices and supplies of energy fuels can fluctuate significantly over a short period of time due to changes in international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, the tax and other regulatory policies of various governments, and the economic growth of countries that are large consumers of energy, as well as other factors). The occurrence of events related to the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on the Funds and their investments. Because of the Funds' sector focus, investment-related decisions and determinations, such as portfolio construction and diversification, generally will differ as compared to a more broadly-focused private equity fund. When making such decisions and determinations, the Adviser expects to emphasize factors in a different manner and consider different factors, in each case, as compared to such decisions and determinations relating to a more broadly-focused private equity fund.

In addition to the foregoing, certain of the companies in which the Funds invest will be subject to the risks inherent in acquiring or developing recoverable oil and natural gas reserves, including capital expenditures for the identification and acquisitions of projects, the drilling and completing of wells, and the conduct of development and production operations. The presence of unanticipated pressures or irregularities in formations, miscalculations, or accidents may cause such activity to be unsuccessful, which may result in losses. Furthermore, successful investment in oil and natural gas properties and other related facilities and properties requires an assessment of (i) recoverable reserves, (ii) future oil and natural gas prices, (iii) operating and capital costs, (iv) potential

environmental and other liabilities, and (v) other factors; such assessments are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain. Also, the revenues generated by certain of the companies in which the Funds invest are expected to be dependent on the future prices of and the demand for oil and natural gas. Oil and gas investments may have significant shortfalls in projected cash flow if oil and gas prices decline from levels projected at the time the investment is made. Various factors beyond the control of the Funds will affect prices of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, including the worldwide supply of oil and natural gas, political instability or armed conflict in oil and natural gas producing regions, the price of foreign imports, the level of consumer demand, the price and availability of alternative fuels, the availability of pipeline capacity, and changes in existing government regulation, taxation, and price control. Prices for oil and natural gas have fluctuated greatly during the past, and markets for oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids continue to be volatile.

Investments in the energy sector are expected to entail risks associated with more mature businesses and heavily regulated industries. The energy and natural resources industries are subject to comprehensive U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations as well as non-U.S. laws and regulations. Further, environmental laws, rules, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in the energy and natural resources industries and can have a substantial impact on investments in these industries. Failure to comply with any such requirements could have a material adverse effect on a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance that the Funds or their portfolio companies will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, rules, regulations and permit requirements.

International Conflicts

Wars and other international conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have caused disruption to global financial systems, commodity markets, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple other countries have put in place sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on certain of the countries involved, as well as related individuals and businesses. A continuation or worsening of such conflicts and/or international sanctions or other restrictions could have an adverse impact on the global supply and, as a result, the price of oil and other commodities produced in the impacted regions. However, the ultimate impact of these conflicts and their effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of the Funds or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

These conflicts may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. This impact may include reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It may also limit the ability of a Fund to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) may cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which any Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Limited Access to Information

Limited Partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or Lime Rock generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Governing Fund Documents. In particular, it is anticipated that the General Partner and its affiliates will obtain certain types of material information from or relating to a Fund's investments that will not be disclosed to Limited Partners because such disclosure is prohibited, including as a result of contractual, legal or similar obligations outside of Lime Rock's control. Decisions by Lime Rock or its affiliates to withhold information may have adverse consequences for Limited Partners in a variety of circumstances. For example, a Limited Partner that seeks to transfer its interest in a Fund may have difficulty in determining an appropriate price for such interest. Decisions to withhold information may also make it difficult for a Limited Partner to monitor Lime Rock and its performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that Limited Partners that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's Limited Partner advisory committee generally may, by virtue of such participation, have more or earlier information about a Fund and its investments in certain circumstances than other Limited Partners. Limited Partners generally will bear the expenses of responding to disclosure requests, including in connection with state public records, similar freedom of information and other laws, whether or not the relevant Fund succeeds in asserting confidentiality for requested documents and other materials, and Lime Rock reserves the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to Lime Rock's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Material, Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions

As a result of the operations of the Adviser and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of Lime Rock personnel, the Adviser frequently comes into possession of confidential or material, non-public information. Therefore, the Adviser and its affiliates may have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Fund. Consequently, a Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or the Adviser's internal policies and practices.

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent Lime Rock or the Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified from time to time by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on, or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

As a result of any of the foregoing, a Fund may be adversely affected because of Lime Rock's inability or unwillingness to participate in transactions that may violate such laws or regulations, or by remedies imposed by any regulators or governmental bodies. Any such laws or regulations may

make it difficult or may prevent a Fund from pursuing investment opportunities, require the sale of part or all of certain portfolio companies on a timeline or in a manner deemed undesirable by Lime Rock or may limit the ability of one or more portfolio companies from conducting their intended business in whole or in part. Consequently, there can be no assurance that any Fund will be able to participate in all potential investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

Sanctioned Investors

If after subscribing to a Fund a limited partner is included on a list of prohibited persons maintained by a relevant regulatory or governmental authority (including OFAC or equivalent non-U.S. authorities) (a “Sanctions List”), the relevant General Partner will have the sole discretion to determine the resolution, remedy and manner of compliance of the Fund with applicable laws, including, without limitation, a “freeze” on distributions and/or capital calls from the relevant limited partner and reporting to the relevant authorities. Adverse actions by any such authorities, including temporary or permanent stays or holds on the Funds’ activities, could materially and adversely affect the Funds.

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations

Certain investments are expected to be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a Fund, co-investors and/or rollover sellers) to be acquiring a U.S. business (including a business with assets, employees, facilities, and/or operations in the United States). CFIUS has the authority to review proposed or existing transactions or investments or to seek to impose limitations on or prohibit investments, and CFIUS filings and other considerations can materially impact transaction timing, feasibility, certainty and costs. In certain circumstances, CFIUS considerations have the potential to prevent a Fund from maintaining or pursuing investments, or limit the universe of available buyers for an existing investment. Any of these factors have the potential to adversely affect a Fund’s performance, and the likelihood that CFIUS considerations will be implicated is expected to increase where non-U.S. Limited Partners comprise a substantial percentage of a Fund. Under the Governing Fund Documents, the relevant General Partner generally is authorized, although not required, to excuse or otherwise limit non-U.S. Limited Partners’ ability to invest in U.S. businesses (or to exercise voting or advisory board rights with respect thereto) in order to anticipate or comply with CFIUS considerations. However, there can be no assurance that invoking any such excuse provisions or other limitations will allow the Fund to proceed with or maintain any investment, or to avoid losses relating thereto. Similar considerations are expected to apply with respect to reviews by non-U.S. national security or investment clearance regulators.

Cybersecurity Risk

Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject. To the extent that a portfolio company, Fund, General Partner, Lime Rock or one or more of their respective service providers is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to their systems, substantial losses may occur in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted: (i) data or payment information; (ii) financial information; (iii) software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. If technology systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, Lime Rock, the General Partners, the Funds and/or portfolio companies may incur significant time or expense to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effects of such issues. The failure of these systems and/or

of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Lime Rock's, the General Partners', the Funds', portfolio companies' and/or service providers' operations, including the ability to make distributions to Limited Partners, 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). In certain events, a failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks, and the risks of attack are expected to be heightened in remote work environments. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the relevant Fund, to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at Lime Rock or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, Lime Rock, its affiliates or the Funds may also be at risk of loss.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk

The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations in the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions (collectively, "Privacy Laws") could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of Lime Rock, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs for Lime Rock, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

Certain jurisdictions, including U.S. states have proposed, adopted or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include Lime Rock, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

U.S. Taxation of Carried Interest

U.S. federal income tax law treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as the Funds as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset that generated such gain for more than three years. Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income

allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law are treated as an allocation of the partnership's income (and which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income). Such rules, as well as any such legislation that may be enacted in the future, could apply to reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund, its General Partner, or Lime Rock who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for Lime Rock to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Changes to Benchmark Rates

To the extent that a Fund's investments, borrowing facilities, hedging activities, or other assets or structures are tied to interest rates based on benchmark or reference rates, including the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") or other rates (each, a "Benchmark Rate"), the Fund may be subject to certain material risks, including the risk that a Benchmark Rate is terminated, ceases to be published or otherwise ceases to be broadly used by the market. Regulators, central banks, governments and other market participants have transitioned historical instruments and contracts away from LIBOR to new Benchmark Rates. This transition includes the potential to: increase volatility or illiquidity in markets; cause delays in or reductions to financing options for the Funds and their portfolio companies; increase the cost of borrowing; reduce the value of certain instruments or the effectiveness of certain hedges; cause uncertainty under applicable legal documentation; or otherwise impose costs and administrative burdens relating to factors that include document amendments and changes in systems. Future transitions to and from Benchmark Rates have the potential to have similar effects.

Secondaries and other General Partner-Led Transactions

There continues to be a significant market for secondary sales, General Partner-led transactions, continuation funds, successor fund investments and other transactions, and Lime Rock reserves the right to dispose of (or seek additional capital for) Fund investments through such means. Many of these transactions involve an auction process run by an investment bank and a buyer (or buyer group) that agrees to purchase all or a portion of one or more investments that will continue to be managed by Lime Rock following the transaction. Such transactions are permitted to be undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing Limited Partners and maintaining exposure to an asset where Lime Rock believes there is the potential for additional value generation. Where undertaken, existing Limited Partners typically are offered certain options relating to receiving liquidity from the transaction or continuing to maintain exposure to the asset, assets or a new portfolio of assets (including a portfolio that combines assets from multiple Funds sponsored by Lime Rock and its affiliates), often on different terms than their original investment in the Fund. However, certain of such transactions are expected to involve: a Limited Partner investing (or being required to invest) additional capital in the existing Fund and/or other investment vehicles, a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio companies, and/or a delay in the full liquidation of the Fund's investment. In other circumstances, even Limited Partners that elect to continue to hold a direct or indirect interest in the relevant portfolio company will have their interest adjusted as if distributed (*i.e.*, a portion of such

interest will be allocated to the relevant General Partner to the extent of its right to receive carried interest, if any), effectively diluting their interests.

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Fund or Limited Partner and those of Lime Rock or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where Lime Rock or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing Fund in such transaction), their incentives are expected to diverge from those of Limited Partners who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Fund, Lime Rock, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent Lime Rock requires existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another Fund managed by Lime Rock in addition to the purchase amount paid in a transaction (including commitments to the relevant Fund in specified ratios to the purchase price), such requirement is expected to have a dilutive effect on the purchase price for the selling Fund and its limited partners. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the investment(s) being sold. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized, including through the possibility of receiving additional compensation, to make investments in portfolio companies with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as Limited Partners in the relevant Fund, and in such circumstances Lime Rock reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain Limited Partners will not be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to Limited Partners and/or the relevant advisory committee prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that Lime Rock will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of a Fund or any individual Limited Partner or group of Limited Partners. However, Lime Rock reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Fund Documents. Lime Rock is permitted to seek the consent of the relevant Fund advisory committee(s) to waive conflicts associated with such transactions and accordingly not all limited partners will necessarily be able to approve or disapprove of such transactions. Similar to any prospective sale or disposition of Fund investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, the relevant Fund is expected to bear all of the related costs in the absence of an agreement with other parties to bear a portion of such costs.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events

An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the banks, brokers, counterparties, clearinghouses, exchanges, lenders or other custodians (each, a “Financial Institution”) of some or all of the Funds’ (or any portfolio company’s) assets fails to timely perform or otherwise defaults on its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or

difficulty (each, a “Distress Event”). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance, undercapitalization, market forces or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Lime Rock, any General Partner, the Funds and/or any of their portfolio companies may be unable to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services, either permanently for an indeterminate period of time. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the case of banks, and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of total loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose potentially increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has often resulted in additional protections for depositors and counterparties in connection with Distress Events, there can be no assurance that any intervention will occur, be successful or avoid the risks of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of Lime Rock to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of Lime Rock, any Fund and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in operational burdens, significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to include: a loss of funds; an obligation to pay fees and expenses in the event a Fund is unable to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of a Fund to access capital contributions or otherwise); the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments, including at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments; and/or the inability of Lime Rock or portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and/or maintain operations. If Distress Event leads to a loss of access to a Financial Institution’s services, it is also possible that Lime Rock will experience operational burdens and expenses, and a Fund or a portfolio company will incur additional expenses and/or delays in putting in place alternative arrangements and/or that such alternative arrangements will be less favorable than those formerly in place (with respect to economic terms, service levels, access to capital or otherwise). There can be no assurance that Lime Rock will be able to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, or that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses, delays or other negative impacts. The Funds and their portfolio companies are subject to additional risks in the event a Financial Institution utilized by investors of a Fund or suppliers, vendors, service providers or other counterparties of a portfolio company become subject to Distress Events, which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund, its investors or such portfolio companies, including the risk of investor defaults.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that Lime Rock and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with such Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although Lime Rock seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, Lime Rock is under no obligation to use a

minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Social Media and Publicity Risk

The use of social networks, message boards, internet channels and other platforms has become widespread within the United States and globally. As a result, individuals now have the ability to rapidly and broadly disseminate information or misinformation, without independent or authoritative verification. Any such information or misinformation regarding Lime Rock, the Funds or one or more portfolio companies could have a material and adverse effect on the value of the Funds.

Conflicts of Interest

As more fully explained in the relevant Governing Fund Documents, Investors should be aware that there will be occasions where Lime Rock and its affiliates encounter potential conflicts of interest in connection with the Funds' activities. Lime Rock and its affiliates reserve the right to engage in activities involving the energy industry including financial advisory activities and investment activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, that of the Funds. In certain circumstances, the interests of Lime Rock and its affiliates conflict with the interest of the Funds and their Investors. Also, as a result of existing investments and activities, the Lime Rock investment team and their affiliates expect from time to time acquire confidential information that they will not be able to use for the benefit of the Funds. Any of these situations subjects Lime Rock and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest.

The employees of Lime Rock will devote such time among the various Funds in Lime Rock's sole discretion, subject to the relevant Governing Fund Documents, as deemed necessary to carry out the operation of the Funds effectively. Conflicts of interests may arise in allocating investment opportunities, management time, services, and such functions among the Funds. Moreover, potential conflicts of interest could arise from time to time in view of Lime Rock's role as manager of multiple funds with rights to receive management fees and other fees for structuring transactions and its potential for investing other than through any particular Fund. Following the investment period of a Fund, Lime Rock principals reserve the right to, and likely will, focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments.

A potential conflict of interest exists in Lime Rock's determination whether certain costs or expenses that are incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund meet the definition of Fund operational expenses for which the Fund is responsible or whether such expenses should be borne by Lime Rock. The Funds will be reliant on the determinations of Lime Rock in this regard, and also in regard to the allocation of investment expenses and any common operating expenses as between Funds managed by the Manager. In all such cases, subject to applicable law and legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions generally will be made by Lime Rock or its affiliates using their reasonable judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion to be fair and equitable across these vehicles. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, e.g., in determining which Funds or co-invest vehicles benefit (or the extent to which they benefit) from the relevant service relating to the expense, or whether to allocate *pro rata* based on number of Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size, or in certain circumstances determining whether a particular expense has greater

benefit to a Fund or Lime Rock. The Funds generally have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which is expected in certain cases to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment.

Lime Rock personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. Personal investments by investment professionals and other personnel of Lime Rock can present potential conflicts of interest. The employees of Lime Rock are permitted to buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through the Funds). As a result of differing investment strategies or constraints, or for other reasons, positions may be taken by Lime Rock personnel that are the same as, different from, or made at different times than positions taken for the Fund. For the same reasons, employees of Lime Rock may, subject to compliance with internal policies, invest in public or private companies, private equity funds, private venture capital funds, hedge funds, real estate funds, mutual funds, and other investments. Accordingly, the potential exists for personal securities transactions by Lime Rock personnel to generate higher investment returns for such personnel than any of particular Fund's investment transactions generate for its own investors. Unless restricted by the Governing Fund Documents, Lime Rock personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with Lime Rock, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, and no such compensation will offset or otherwise reduce any Management Fees.

The portfolio companies of certain Funds are permitted to be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions, or other arrangements with any of the Lime Rock Resources funds or one or more of the portfolio companies of any of the other Funds. For example, one or more of the Lime Rock Resources funds may purchase products from, or contract for services of, a portfolio company of the Fund. Similarly, one or more of the portfolio companies of any of the other Lime Rock Partners funds may purchase products from, or contract for services of, a portfolio company of another Fund. While we believe that the terms and conditions of these transactions will be negotiated on an arms' length basis, these transactions may present conflicts of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest in light of the common management by Lime Rock. Further, Lime Rock may not become aware of transactions between a Fund or a portfolio company of any of the other Funds, or between two portfolio companies of different Funds in order to manage any potential conflicts of interest. In certain circumstances where Lime Rock commits or has committed to seek "market" or "arms-length" rates or terms, Lime Rock will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets. Lime Rock reserves the right to deem third-party investment in a transaction to be verification that the transaction was entered into at a value that is "arms-length." Consequently, Lime Rock undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that any such benchmarking ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relate specifically to the assets, services, geographies or comparable markets to which such rates or terms relate. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, Lime Rock reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Whether or not Lime Rock has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be

no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, “points,” “cash back,” rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such terms are expected to vary from time to time, and any such rewards (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective investors; no such rewards will offset Management Fees.

Lime Rock, its affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and employees of Lime Rock and its affiliates reserve the right to buy or sell securities or other instruments that Lime Rock has recommended to a Fund. In addition, officers, principals and employees reserve the right to buy securities in transactions deemed unsuitable for a Fund, but will not in such circumstances be required to share in or reimburse the relevant Fund for due diligence or other expenses (including Broken Deal Expenses) incurred by the Fund in connection with the Fund’s consideration of the relevant investment opportunity. Any such transactions are subject to any restrictions in the Governing Fund Documents and any related policies and procedures set forth in Lime Rock’s Code of Ethics. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Employees and related persons of Lime Rock have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, or in prospective portfolio companies directly or indirectly, as well as in investment vehicles (including private funds) sponsored by potential competitors, and therefore expects to have additional potential conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

A Fund’s General Partner generally is permitted to receive a distribution in kind from the Fund, including in connection with investment dispositions or the payment in kind of amounts owed to the General Partner as carried interest (which generally will be made using the value of the relevant securities on the date of contribution). In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund’s Limited Partners. For example, a General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period than Lime Rock deems suitable for the relevant Fund. Although a General Partner and its beneficial owners bear the risk that such securities will decrease during their holding period, to the extent the value of the relevant securities increases following the relevant Fund’s disposition thereof, neither the relevant Fund nor its Limited Partners will benefit from the increase, and over time the economic benefit to the General Partner and its beneficial owners could exceed the value of the General Partner’s *pro rata* interest in the Fund and the amount of carried interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of a General Partner contribute such securities to a charity (including to a private foundation or other charitable organization associated with, operated or chosen by such persons or their families), any tax efficiencies or other personal benefits associated with the contribution will inure to the benefit of such beneficial owners rather than to the relevant Fund or its Limited Partners.

Except to the extent prohibited by the Governing Fund Documents, Lime Rock and its personnel are permitted to market, organize, sponsor or act in other capacities (including as director, founder or manager) for other pooled investment vehicles, accounts or SPACs and to receive compensation (including in the form of management fees, performance-based compensation, founders’ equity or

similar interests) relating thereto. Subject to any limitations imposed by the Governing Fund Documents and “anti-assignment” provisions of the Advisers Act, Lime Rock and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure and monetize interests in Lime Rock.

The Governing Fund Documents provide the General Partners with wide-ranging authority to make determinations, including those related to investment purchases and dispositions (and their timing), valuation and other matters that in each case have the potential to affect the General Partners’ compensation. In making such determinations, the General Partners are subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation creates an incentive for the General Partners or their affiliates to make investments and to hold investments longer than otherwise would be the case in the absence of the relevant Fund’s Management Fee and carried interest compensation arrangements. The General Partners expect to be incentivized to cause a Fund to make, hold, value and/or dispose of investments (and to delay or forego a determination that the investments are Impaired Value Investments) in order to receive greater ongoing Management Fees and, potentially, earlier and/or larger carried interest distributions than would otherwise be the case if such investments had not been made or held (or if such determination had not been made), including because of the possibility that the investments’ values will appreciate in the future.

Where the Management Fee is calculated taking into account the valuation of an investment, including a determination of whether an investment has become an Impaired Value Investment, the General Partners will have incentives to make determinations that result in the continued payment of, or a higher, Management Fee. Where the Governing Fund Documents do not require Management Fees to be reduced in connection with investment reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, the General Partners are incentivized to pursue such transactions. Additionally, the amount of carried interest owed to the relevant General Partner is dependent in part on the amount and timing of investment dispositions, as well as in certain instances determinations that investments are Impaired Value Investments, and the relevant General Partner expects to be subject to related potential conflicts of interest in determining whether and when to dispose of investments, make distributions, and/or determine that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, within the requirements of the relevant Governing Fund Documents.

The General Partners’ wide-ranging authority on the determination of Impaired Value Investments, and the criteria used by the relevant General Partner or its affiliates in valuing an investment, or determining whether an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, have the potential to be subjective, to be influenced by market information and other factors and to vary over time. There can be no assurance that a third party or investor would agree with the substance or timing of the relevant General Partner’s determination that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, and, except as set forth in the Governing Fund Documents, neither the General Partner nor its affiliates is obligated to follow any third-party methodology in making its determination on whether an investment meets the relevant standards or whether value can be recovered or retained during the Fund’s holding period. The General Partner is entitled to make its own determination taking into account all facts and circumstances it deems relevant, subject to the provisions of the Governing Fund Documents. As a general matter, the standards for determining Impaired Value Investments are intended to be high, and are not intended to apply to investments experiencing partial or

temporary declines in value. Because the amount of the General Partners' compensation is dependent in part on an investment's status as an Impaired Value Investment, the relevant General Partner faces potential conflicts of interest in determining whether an investment meets, or continues to meet, the relevant criteria. Although the General Partners intend to operate in accordance with the Governing Fund Documents, as well as its valuation policy, in order to mitigate the potential for subjectivity in making such determinations, there can be no assurance that such policy will address all of the necessary factors to do so, or completely eliminate all potential conflicts of interest in such determinations.

Lime Rock and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into side letters with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including, but not limited to, different fee structures or arrangements, including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of Lime Rock's compensation, information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, rights to serve on the Fund's advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, modification of default remedies, as well as economic procedural and other terms, many of which generally will be subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Fund's Governing Fund Documents.

Lime Rock is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain Limited Partners (*e.g.*, based on commitment amount to a Fund or the timing thereof, the ability of a Limited Partner to provide sourcing or other services to Lime Rock, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds, or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to Lime Rock, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds). Except in the circumstances and on the timing required by the Governing Fund Documents and/or applicable law, other investors will not receive copies of side letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, Lime Rock, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such side letters. Side letters subject Lime Rock to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory committee results in the investor receiving additional information relative to other investors. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. Other side letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant Limited Partner at the expense of the relevant Fund or of Limited Partners as a whole, including in the event that a side letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund.

As a consequence of one or more Limited Partners being excused or excluded from, or for regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments or ability to bear certain liabilities or obligations, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating Limited Partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments; similar considerations apply in the event a Limited Partner defaults on a drawdown in respect of an investment. Although Lime Rock believes it to be unlikely, excuse rights requested or received by one or more Limited Partners (or such regulatory, tax or

other factors applicable to such Limited Partners) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in Limited Partner investment returns or exposures to liabilities or obligations, or to influence or affect the investment strategy and pursuit of investment opportunities by the General Partner on behalf of the relevant Fund as a whole. A Limited Partner's voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the Governing Fund Documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more Limited Partners' voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other Limited Partners in the relevant Fund. Further, Limited Partners with different domiciles or tax categorizations could receive different investment returns or amounts of tax basis and/or pay different levels of expenses, *e.g.*, based on tax savings or ownership of alternative investment vehicle, "blocker" or other structures used to facilitate their investments in, through or below a Fund.

Although the Governing Fund Documents generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, Lime Rock will not interpret such provisions to constitute a waiver of any person's non-waivable federal fiduciary duties to the relevant Fund under the Advisers Act. The relevant liability standards under insurance coverage procured by Lime Rock are expected to vary by carrier, and such standards are expected to vary from time to time depending on, for example, coverage features or limitations then-available from the carrier at the time of insurance contract renewal. As a result, insurance coverages from time to time are expected to vary from relevant liability and/or indemnity standards in the Governing Fund Documents. Investors generally will be responsible for insurance premiums, as set forth in the Governing Fund Documents, regardless of whether the liability and/or indemnity standards in Lime Rock's insurance coverage are higher or lower than that set forth in the Governing Fund Documents.

Lime Rock attempts to resolve conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds and the obligations owed by Lime Rock's advisory affiliates to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Fund, other Funds and such investment vehicles in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances over time. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, Lime Rock will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. Where Lime Rock believes it necessary, Lime Rock consults and receives consent to conflicts from an advisory committee consisting of Limited Partners of the relevant Fund(s) and such other investment vehicles.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

On January 17, 2017, the SEC instituted administrative proceedings against Lime Rock, pursuant to Sections 203(e) and 203(k) of the Advisers Act, finding that Lime Rock had violated Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-5 when an employee made a \$1,000 personal contribution to the campaign of a candidate for President of the United States, and then governor of Ohio, while Lime Rock advised a pooled investment vehicle where an Ohio public entity was an investor. The SEC found that after the contribution was made, its return was sought and received, and noted that Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-5 does not require a showing of quid pro quo or actual intent to influence an elected official or candidate. Without admitting or denying liability, Lime Rock agreed to pay \$75,000 to resolve the matter.

Lime Rock and its management persons have not been subject to any other material legal or disciplinary events that are required to be discussed in this Brochure.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Lime Rock organizes and sponsors the Funds, which are private investment companies. These pooled investment vehicles managed by Lime Rock are controlled by affiliated General Partner entities (“GP Entities”). Lime Rock or the GP Entities will be responsible for all decisions regarding portfolio transactions of the Funds and have full discretion over the management of the Funds’ investment activities. While the GP Entities are not separately registered as investment advisers with the SEC, all of their investment advisory activities are subject to the Advisers Act and the rules thereunder pursuant to Lime Rock’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. In addition, employees and persons acting on behalf of the GP Entities are subject to the supervision and control of Lime Rock. Thus, the GP Entities and employees acting on behalf of the GP Entities would be “persons associated with” the registered investment adviser so that the SEC could enforce the requirements of the Advisers Act on the GP Entities.

Certain GP Entities will have an investment in a Fund or Funds. Therefore, Lime Rock will be considered to participate indirectly in transactions effected for those clients. The foregoing relationships, fees, and any other actual or potential conflicts of interest arising therefrom are disclosed in the respective Governing Fund Documents.

Employees of the Adviser serve as directors and in certain cases as officers of certain portfolio companies and, in that capacity, will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio companies and their respective shareholders. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of a portfolio company, actions that are in the best interests of the portfolio company may not be in the best interests of the Fund, and vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there are expected to be potential conflicts of interest between such individual’s duties as an employee of the Adviser and such individual’s duties as a director or officer of such portfolio company.

Furthermore, Lime Rock and its related persons reserve the right to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a lender or co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Limited Partners. Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and Lime Rock expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant Fund because (i) co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Fund investors and third parties, (ii) to the extent co-investments made by Fund investors are not subjected to Management Fees and/or performance-based compensation, co-investments blend the effective rates of compensation paid by such persons and (iii) co-investors’ proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the Management Fee offset provisions of a Fund’s Governing Fund Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only

be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General Partner's interest in limiting the Fund's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of Lime Rock and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, Lime Rock and its affiliates expect to be subject to potential conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund or person participating in the same transaction or that it will be as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, Lime Rock has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the "Code") predicated on the principle that the Adviser owes a fiduciary duty to the Funds. The Code is designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest and is applicable to all officers, directors, members, partners or employees of Lime Rock (the "Employees"). The Adviser requires its Employees to act in the Funds' best interests, abide by all applicable regulations and avoid any action that is, or could even appear to be, legally or ethically improper.

Lime Rock generally prohibits employees from purchasing or selling securities that are held by the Funds. Additionally, Lime Rock requires pre-clearance before purchasing an IPO or limited offering (*i.e.*, private placement); requires periodic reporting of access persons' personal securities transactions and holdings; and requires prompt internal reporting of Code violations. Lime Rock endeavors to maintain current and accurate records of all personal securities accounts of its access persons in an effort to monitor all such activity. A copy of the Code is available to Investors upon request.

Certain transactions in which Lime Rock engages may require, for either business or legal reasons, that no Employees trade in the subject securities for specified time periods. Such securities will appear on a list (the "Restricted List") that will be circulated to all Employees. Employees are not permitted to trade on securities on the Restricted List.

Principals and employees of Lime Rock and its affiliates are permitted to, directly or indirectly, own an interest in one or more Funds.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

The Adviser focuses on making investments in private securities, and does not ordinarily deal with any financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer; therefore commissions are not ordinarily payable in connection with such investments. To the limited extent Lime Rock transacts in public securities, or other non-private equity investments (*e.g.*, currency hedging), Lime Rock will, consistent with its fiduciary obligations, seek to obtain best execution. Lime Rock intends to select brokers based upon the broker's ability to provide best execution for the Funds. Lime Rock and/or the General Partner are generally authorized to make the following determinations, subject to each Fund's investment objectives and restrictions, without obtaining prior consent from the relevant Fund or any of its Investors: (1) which securities or other instruments to buy or sell; (2) the total amount of securities or other instruments to buy or sell; (3) the executing broker or dealer for any transaction; and (4) the commission rates or commission equivalents charged for transactions.

The Adviser does not participate in any soft dollar arrangements outside of receiving research generally available to other institutional investors. Research services received from brokers and dealers are supplemental to Lime Rock's own research effort. To the best of Lime Rock's knowledge, these services are generally made available to all institutional investors doing business with such broker-dealers. The Adviser does not separately compensate such broker-dealers for the research and does not believe that it "pays-up" for such broker-dealers' services due to the difficulty associated with the broker-dealers not breaking out the costs for such services.

Trade Allocation

The Adviser is required to act in a manner that it believes is fair, reasonable, and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances over time in allocating investment opportunities to the Funds and any other Lime Rock investment vehicles. In allocating investment opportunities among the Funds and any other Lime Rock investment vehicles, the Adviser will act in good faith and reserves the right to consider factors it believes are reasonably appropriate for such determinations, including, but not limited to, investment strategies, risk tolerances, the nature of the investment, investment time frames, and other similar factors.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

All investments are reviewed and approved by the relevant Fund's Investment Committee. The Partners Funds' and LRNE's portfolio companies, and the Resources Funds' oil and gas properties, are reviewed on a continuous basis and the investment personnel meet regularly to discuss investment ideas, economic developments, industry outlook and other issues related to current holdings and potential investment opportunities. Some of the processes and procedures utilized by Lime Rock to monitor and review portfolio companies and oil and gas properties and to seek to mitigate risk include the following:

- Regular weekly communications and formal updates on Lime Rock portfolio companies and biweekly communications on the Resources Funds' operational performance;
- Active hedging program for Resources Funds, to limit the funds' commodity price risk, with regular meetings of the investment team to monitor hedges;

- Quarterly valuation exercises and, with respect to the Resources Funds', an annual audit/third-party reserve report, to analyze, monitor, and judge performance and reserve base; and
- General strategy discussions periodically per year to review and highlight important events or risks.

Lime Rock provides each Limited Partner of the Partners Funds, the Resources Funds, Co-investment Funds and LRNE with the following reports in accordance with the terms of the applicable Governing Fund Documents: (i) audited annual financial statements; (ii) unaudited quarterly financial statements for the first three quarters of a year; (iii) individual capital account statements on a quarterly basis; and (iv) annual tax information necessary to complete any applicable tax returns. Lime Rock also holds annual meetings with the Limited Partners of the Partners Funds, Resources Funds and LRNE.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

From time to time, Lime Rock reserves the right to enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a Limited Partner in a Fund. These arrangements generally are disclosed in the relevant Fund's Form D. Any fees payable to any such placement agents will be borne by Lime Rock indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee. Related expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement, including, but not limited to, placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses, typically are borne by the relevant Funds as part of their syndication costs.

As described in Item 5 above, Lime Rock does not typically charge transaction or monitoring fees, but, to the extent specified in the relevant Governing Fund Documents, in certain circumstances it will be permitted to receive Fee Income. Please see Item 5 above for further details regarding Fee Income.

Item 15: Custody

All assets of the Funds (other than privately offered securities) are held in custody by unaffiliated qualified custodians (*i.e.*, broker-dealers or banks). Lime Rock has access to client accounts since affiliate serves as the general partner of each Fund. Investors will not receive statements from the custodian. Instead, the Funds, pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2, are subject to an independent annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Each such Fund's audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and are generally distributed within 90 days of the applicable Fund's fiscal year end, pursuant to the applicable Governing Fund Documents. Limited Partners should carefully review these statements and compare these statements to any account information provided by the Adviser.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable Governing Fund Documents, and subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each Fund, the Adviser generally has discretionary authority to determine, without obtaining specific consent from the Funds or its

Limited Partners, the securities and the amounts to be bought or sold on behalf of the Funds, and to perform the day-to-day investment operations of the Funds.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

In accordance with its fiduciary duty to clients and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, Lime Rock has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of client securities.

Lime Rock will seek to vote client proxies in the best interests of its clients. Lime Rock's investment professionals are generally responsible for making voting decisions with respect to proxies received.

In exercising its voting discretion, Lime Rock and its employees will seek to avoid any direct or indirect conflict of interest raised by such voting decision. In situations where Lime Rock perceives a conflict of interest, Lime Rock reserves the right to defer to the voting recommendation of an independent third party provider of proxy services or take such other action it believes would protect the interests of Lime Rock's clients.

Certain investment professionals of Lime Rock serve as board members for the Funds' portfolio companies. In situations where Lime Rock votes the proxy for a company in which an employee of Lime Rock serves on the board of directors, Lime Rock has determined that this does not inherently present a conflict of interest as the purpose for serving on the board is to maximize the return on the Funds' investment and to ensure that the Funds' best interests are protected.

All proxies that Lime Rock receives will be treated in accordance with these policies and procedures. A copy of Lime Rock's written proxy voting policies and procedures, as well as a record of how Lime Rock has voted in the past, will be maintained and available for review upon written request.

Item 18: Financial Information

A balance sheet is not required to be provided as Lime Rock does not solicit fees six months or more in advance. Lime Rock does not have a financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients and has not been subject to any bankruptcy proceeding during the past 10 years.