

Form ADV Part 2A: FIRM BROCHURE



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This brochure ("Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Tritium Partners LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (512) 493-4100. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Tritium Partners LLC is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about Tritium Partners LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

There have been no material changes since Tritium Partners LLC's last annual update to its annual Brochure on March 29, 2023.

Tritium Partners LLC routinely makes changes throughout its Brochure to improve and clarify the descriptions of its business practices and compliance policies and procedures or in response to evolving industry best practices and Firm practices. In this year's filing, the following Items have been updated, in addition to other sections to make certain immaterial changes and/or conforming changes related to the foregoing:

- Item 4: updated to reflect regulatory assets under management as of December 31, 2023, and
- Item 8: updated description of certain potential risks and potential conflicts of interest.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

A. Describe your advisory firm, including how long you have been in business. Identify your principal owner(s).

Tritium Partners LLC (together with its fund general partners (unless otherwise specified), “Tritium” or the “Firm”) is a private equity firm with a focus on making control investments in growth buyouts and recapitalizations of lower middle market companies that are generally profitable. Founded in 2013 by Philip Siegel and David Lack, Tritium partners with talented founders and executives to build market-leading technology and services companies. Based in Austin, Texas, Tritium also maintains an office in Lehi, Utah.

Tritium serves as the investment manager for and provides discretionary investment advisory services to the following private funds: Tritium I, LP, Tritium I-A, LP and Tritium I-B, LP (together the “Tritium I Funds”); Tritium II, LP, Tritium II-A, LP and Tritium II-B, LP (together the “Tritium II Funds”); Tritium III, LP, Tritium III-A, LP and Tritium III-B, LP (together, the “Tritium III Funds” and collectively with the Tritium I Funds and the Tritium II Funds, the “Main Funds”); and Tritium ATS Co-Invest LP (the “Co-Investment Fund” and together with the Main Funds, the “Tritium Funds” or “Funds”). In certain circumstances, as more fully described in Item 7 below, the Firm permits certain limited partners and third parties to co-invest alongside a Fund directly into a portfolio company. Unlike the Co-Investment Fund, such direct co-investments are not Funds or clients of Tritium.

Each Fund is affiliated with a general partner (“General Partner”) with the authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the Tritium Funds: Tritium I GP, LLC (the General Partner of the Tritium I Funds); Tritium II GP, LLC (the General Partner of the Tritium II Funds); Tritium III GP, LLC (the General Partner of the Tritium III Funds); and Tritium ATS Co-Invest GP, LLC (the General Partner of the Co-Investment Fund). These General Partners are deemed registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), pursuant to Tritium’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. The applicable General Partner of each Fund retains investment discretion and limited partners in the Funds do not participate in the control or management of the Funds. While the General Partners maintain ultimate authority over the respective Tritium Funds, Tritium has been delegated the role of investment adviser. For more information about the Tritium Funds and General Partners, please see Tritium’s Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Sections 7.A and 7.B.(1).

Tritium is owned by Managing Partners Philip Siegel and David Lack, its founders, and Managing Partner Matthew Bowman. For more information about Tritium’s owners and executive officers, see Tritium’s Form ADV Part 1, Schedule A and Schedule B.

B. Describe the types of advisory services you offer. If you hold yourself out as specializing in a particular type of advisory service, such as financial planning, quantitative analysis, or market timing, explain the nature of that service in greater detail. If you provide investment advice only with respect to limited types of investments, explain the type of investment advice you offer, and disclose that your advice is limited to those types of investments.

Tritium provides discretionary investment management services to the Tritium Funds. The Tritium Funds seek to generate capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity and equity-related securities in growth-oriented businesses. Tritium employs its “diamonds-in-the-rough” strategy to seek to identify value-oriented opportunities often overlooked by other investors which the principals believe have hidden positive characteristics that, with the right leadership, can be exploited to create exceptional companies. Tritium is a growth investor focused on companies that operate in the space between later stage venture capital and traditional, leveraged buyouts of more mature and low growth companies targeted by many other investors. The Tritium Funds typically target investments in portfolio companies with the amount invested ranging from \$15 million to \$50 million, although larger investments can be considered with additional equity from co-investors. Investments are made predominantly in nonpublic companies, although investments in public companies are permitted in certain instances. The senior principals or other personnel and/or third parties appointed by Tritium will generally serve on such portfolio companies’ respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies held by the Tritium Funds. In addition, in some cases, Tritium will more directly influence the day-to-day management of a portfolio company by recruiting and installing certain individuals in various leadership roles, such as chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer or in other roles. Tritium’s investment advisory services to the Funds include identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions of such investments.

C. Explain whether (and, if so, how) you tailor your advisory services to the individual needs of clients. Explain whether clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

The advisory services provided by Tritium to the Tritium Funds are tailored to the investment objectives, investment strategy and investment restrictions as set forth in and governed by the private placement memorandum, limited partnership agreement, investment advisory agreement, subscription documents, side letters and other governing documents of the relevant Fund (collectively, “Governing Documents”) and investors determine the suitability of an investment in a Fund based on, among other things, the Governing Documents. Tritium provides investment advice directly to the Tritium Funds and not to limited partners in the Tritium Funds individually. Tritium does not require, nor does it seek, approval from the limited partners in the Tritium Funds with respect to its investment decisions.

Limited partners participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund and generally cannot be excused from a particular investment except pursuant to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents. In accordance with common industry practice, Tritium has entered into side letters or similar agreements with certain limited partners, including those who make substantial commitments of capital or were early-stage investors in the Funds, or for other reasons in the sole discretion of Tritium, in each case that have the effect of establishing rights under, altering or supplementing the Tritium Funds' Governing Documents. Examples of such side letter rights entered into include notification and disclosure rights, provisions whereby limited partners have expressed an interest in participating in co-investment opportunities, limited partner advisory committee representation, fee provisions and most favored nations provisions, among others. These rights, benefits or privileges are not always made available to all limited partners, consistent with the Governing Documents and general market practice. Commencing in September 2024, Tritium will make required disclosure of certain side letters to all limited partners (and in certain cases, to prospective limited partners) in accordance with the new Private Fund Rule. Side letters are negotiated at the time of the relevant limited partner's capital commitment, and once invested in a Tritium Fund, limited partners generally cannot impose additional investment guidelines or restrictions on such Fund. There can be no assurance that the side letter rights granted to one or more limited partners will not in certain cases disadvantage other limited partners.

D. If you participate in wrap fee programs by providing portfolio management services, (1) describe the differences, if any, between how you manage wrap fee accounts and how you manage other accounts, and (2) explain that you receive a portion of the wrap fee for your services.

Tritium does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. If you manage client assets, disclose the amount of client assets you manage on a discretionary basis and the amount of client assets you manage on a non-discretionary basis. Disclose the date "as of" which you calculated the amounts.

As of December 31, 2023, Tritium managed \$1,724,482,466 in regulatory assets under management, all on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

A. Describe how you are compensated for your advisory services. Provide your fee schedule. Disclose whether the fees are negotiable.

Tritium and its affiliated General Partners receive fees and compensation in exchange for advisory services provided to the Funds, including management fees, carried interest and additional compensation in connection with management services performed for the portfolio companies of the Funds. In addition, Tritium receives reimbursements from portfolio companies for certain expenses advanced on their behalf. Differences in fees and compensation exist from Fund to Fund, and certain

Funds do not charge certain fees, compensation or expenses that other Funds charge or charge them in different amounts. The following is a general description of fees, compensation and expenses of the Funds. Limited partners should refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for a complete understanding of how Tritium is compensated for its advisory services. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

Management Fees

In consideration for the investment management services provided to the Main Funds, Tritium deducts a semi-annual management fee (partially in advance and partially in arrears) from the capital account of each limited partner in the Tritium I Funds, and a quarterly management fee (in advance) from the capital account of each limited partner in the Tritium II Funds and Tritium III Funds. The management fee generally equals 2.0% annually of a limited partner's capital commitment from the initial closing until the earlier to occur of (i) the expiration of the commitment period and (ii) the date when Tritium or any of its affiliates begins accepting management fees from any successor fund. Thereafter, the management fee is generally 2.0% of the amount actually invested by the limited partners in portfolio investments that have not been disposed of or completely written off. The amount of management fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in a Fund's net asset value, including following the stepdown date, and will not be reduced in connection with any write-downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of investments that have been permanently written down. Permanent write-down determinations are made in the discretion of the valuation committee in accordance with the relevant Governing Documents and the Firm's valuation policy. Except where the Governing Documents expressly provide to the contrary, management fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions or partial sales of investments. In addition, and in accordance with the Governing Documents, management fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period. Further, where there has been a partial disposition or permanent write-down of a Fund's investment and the fair market value of the investment following such event exceeds the total amount of the Fund's investment contributions relating to the investment, the Governing Documents do not require management fees after the stepdown date to be reduced. Management fees are payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed to with limited partners. Limited partners in the Co-Investment Fund do not pay management fees. All management fees were negotiated with the Fund's limited partners during the fundraising period of the applicable Tritium Fund and are not subject to negotiation after. Management fees are payable without regard to the overall success or income earned by the Funds.

The Firm, and its affiliates, are permitted in their sole discretion to reduce or waive the management fee with respect to certain Funds and certain limited partners, including parties affiliated with the Firm. For example, limited partners in the Co-Investment Fund do not pay management fees. In addition, Tritium principals and employees have invested in the Funds indirectly through their interest in the Funds' General Partner (and thus do not pay management fees on such General Partner interest).

Management fees paid by the Main Funds are permitted to be reduced by a portion of (i) (A) all transaction fees, consulting fees, advisory fees, monitoring fees or other similar fees (however, Tritium does not currently, nor does it intend to, accept transaction fees from its Funds' portfolio investments), (B) fees for service as a member of the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of any portfolio company if elected or appointed to such position by the Fund and (C) break-up and/or other similar fees, in each case as received by the Firm, the General Partner or any of their respective employees in respect of services provided to any issuer, purchaser or seller of any portfolio company as a result of a proposed transaction or investment by such Fund, net of amounts necessary to pay unreimbursed related expenses and (ii) capital contributions made by limited partners in respect of Organizational Expenses, which include placement agent fees and, to the extent in excess of an aggregate limit specified in such Fund's Governing Documents, expenses, costs and liabilities, including, without limitation, any related legal, regulatory and accounting fees and expenses, travel expenses, printing costs and filing fees, incurred in connection with (A) the offering and sale of the interests in a Fund or any parallel investment vehicle, including placement agent costs, (B) the organization of a Fund and any parallel or feeder vehicles, the General Partner and their respective affiliates formed in connection with Fund business (other than any alternative investment or holding vehicle) and (C) the negotiation, execution and delivery of the Governing Documents. The percentage by which such fees will be reduced was negotiated between Tritium and each Fund's limited partners and is determined by formula, which is further described in the applicable Fund's Governing Documents.

For clarity, the following fees and expense reimbursements do not offset management fees: (i) any fees and compensation received by or on behalf of a CEO PartnerTM, executives and advisors, or portfolio company management; (ii) any reimbursement by a portfolio company of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Tritium, the General Partners, their respective affiliates, CEO Partners, executives or advisors; (iii) fees or expenses borne by a Tritium Fund; or (iv) broken deal expenses. All fee offsets will be allocated among the Main Funds participating in the transactions or proposed transactions that gave rise to such fees on the basis of capital invested or proposed to be invested.

To the extent that an offset credit would reduce a Main Fund's management fee below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable management fees, and if a credit remains upon dissolution, a payment will be made to limited partners that have not elected to waive such amounts. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in further detail in the Governing Documents of the applicable Funds.

B. Describe whether you deduct fees from clients' assets or bill clients for fees incurred. If clients may select either method, disclose this fact. Explain how often you bill clients or deduct your fees.

Tritium deducts management fees from the capital account of each limited partner on a semi-annual basis for the Tritium I Funds, calculated partially in advance and partially in arrears, and on a quarterly basis for the Tritium II and Tritium III Funds, calculated in advance. As mentioned above, limited

partners in the Co-Investment Fund do not pay management fees. Management and other fees are paid either as a result of a capital call notice to limited partners, as a portfolio company expense, as a Fund expense or deducted from distributions to limited partners.

C. Describe any other types of fees or expenses clients may pay in connection with your advisory services, such as custodian fees or mutual fund expenses. Disclose that clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs, and direct clients to the section(s) of your brochure that discuss brokerage.

Portfolio Company Remuneration

In addition to management fees and a carried interest allocation, which is described in Item 6 below, Tritium and its affiliates are entitled to receive certain fees as detailed in Item 5.A above. Tritium negotiates such monitoring, consulting, advisory or similar fees with portfolio companies on a case-by-case basis. As such, not all portfolio companies of the Tritium Funds pay such fees to Tritium. There can be no assurance that the amount of fees charged will be proportional to the amount of hours performed on behalf of a portfolio company.

Tritium endeavors to require the payment of such fees only to the extent permitted by the earnings of the applicable portfolio company, and Tritium will defer or forego the payment of such fees if the portfolio company's earnings or cash position render the payment of such fees too burdensome for the portfolio company or at such time as a senior credit agreement prohibits the payment of such fees. As such, in some circumstances the Tritium Funds indirectly pay a portion of such fees through reduced portfolio company earnings allocated to Tritium owners. In the case of amounts deferred, such payments will generally be payable in the future, which can result in a single payment or installments of repayment amounts that are larger than if the fees had originally been paid in increments. As noted above, the amount of any such fees attributable to capital invested by the limited partners of the Tritium Funds in the portfolio company will offset management fees payable by such limited partners to Tritium. However, any reimbursement by a portfolio company of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Tritium, a General Partner or their respective affiliates, CEO Partners, executives or advisors will not be offset against the management fee payable by the Main Funds. Tritium does not accelerate monitoring fees.

For the avoidance of doubt, all fee offsets referred to in this section or in Item 5.A will be allocated among the Main Fund limited partners, but not the Co-Investment Fund, on the basis of capital committed or invested by such Main Fund limited partners, as applicable. The services agreement with a portfolio company typically provides that Tritium will receive monitoring fees based on the capital invested in the portfolio company by the Tritium Funds as well as by any Main Fund limited partner which has made a direct co-investment in that portfolio company alongside the Tritium Funds. However, because Tritium does not charge any such limited partner a management fee for its direct co-investment in the portfolio company, there is no management fee for the co-investment to offset, and Tritium will retain the portion of such portfolio company management fee allocable to the co-investment. Similarly, to the extent that Tritium receives a monitoring fee from the sole portfolio

company of the Co-Investment Fund for the capital invested by limited partners of the Co-Investment Fund in such portfolio company, because there is no management fee paid by Co-Investment Fund limited partners to offset, Tritium will retain the allocable portion of any such fees allocated to the Co-Investment Fund's investment in the portfolio company. Receiving an allocable amount of supplemental fees that do not offset the management fee gives Tritium an incentive to maximize such amounts and to make and structure and potentially syndicate investments that could generate such amounts.

Portfolio Company Expense Reimbursement

Certain expenses related to Tritium's oversight of portfolio companies incurred on behalf of the Funds are reimbursed by a portfolio company pursuant to a management services or limited liability company agreement with the portfolio company. These expenses incurred by Tritium or its affiliates in connection with proposed or actual portfolio investments in, or the provision of services to, portfolio companies are typically reimbursed by such portfolio companies rather than being borne by Tritium or the Tritium Fund, as applicable. Such expenses can include, without limitation: (i) travel expenses, which can include expenses for travel (including, on occasion, business or first class) and meals and entertainment expenses (such expenses can include, as applicable, those relating to (a) use of premium black car and other car services, which from time to time include waiting time and (b) social and entertainment events, including closing dinners and mementos, with portfolio company management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers); (ii) expenses relating to training programs, meetings, conferences or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel); (iii) premium meals (including outside normal business hours); (iv) expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses); (v) indemnification expenses; (vi) insurance; (vii) corporate filings; (viii) certain legal expenses; (ix) similar out-of-pocket expenses; (x) consulting fees; and (xi) other consideration.

In addition, to the extent a Fund or Tritium initially bears the cost of certain fees or expenses but the benefit of the related services or expense is also received by another Fund, portfolio company or future fund or portfolio company, Tritium will determine, subject to its ultimate discretion, whether to cause such other Fund or portfolio company to reimburse the initial Fund or Tritium for such fees or expenses. Reimbursement by a portfolio company of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Tritium, a General Partner or their respective affiliates will not be offset against the management fee payable by the Funds.

CEO Partners, Executives and Advisors

As part of its strategy, Tritium leverages its broad network of well-respected industry executives including the CEO Partners, executives and advisors. These executives regularly assist the Firm by sourcing transactions, recruiting executives, aiding in diligence, advising portfolio companies, mentoring CEOs and where appropriate, participating as board members of portfolio companies.

As part of the Firm's CEO Partners program, seasoned, industry executives support Tritium's sourcing, diligence and investment strategy work prior to identifying platform investments and work (often exclusively) with the Tritium team to help identify, attract and assess potential investment opportunities and frequently play a critical role post-investment as board members and oftentimes as CEO. CEO Partners, executives and advisors are not employees of Tritium.

The CEO Partner project is typically structured as a simple consulting arrangement between the Tritium Funds and the individual who has been recruited as the CEO Partner. In this situation, the Tritium Funds will pay a consulting fee to the CEO Partner and reimburse the same diligence and related expenses incurred in pursuing acquisition opportunities described above. Alternatively, the Tritium Funds may form a new shell company (a "Newco") in order to back a Tritium CEO Partner to build a new portfolio company through acquisitions and organic growth. Typically, after recruiting and partnering with a CEO Partner to lead a new portfolio company, the Tritium Funds will commit start-up capital to fund the operations of the acquired new portfolio company (or, if applicable, the Newco), which includes the salary and compensation of the CEO Partner and any diligence and related expenses incurred in pursuing acquisition opportunities. The CEO Partner is encouraged to invest alongside the Tritium Funds in any platform company identified for acquisition, and the CEO Partner typically receives non-cash equity compensation from, as applicable, the platform company or the Newco in consideration for services provided.

CEO Partners, executives and advisors at times serve on a portfolio company's board of directors and any and all expenses incurred in connection with such service, including travel expenses to board meetings, will generally be paid by the relevant portfolio company and not by Tritium, the Funds (except in the case of time or costs expended by or on behalf of CEO Partners, executives and advisors for transactions which are not consummated) or the General Partners. In the event an executive or advisor provides work for a portfolio company in addition to board service, any such fees are paid by the portfolio company directly to the executive or advisor. In addition, in the event any CEO Partners, executives or advisors receive cash and/or non-cash (*e.g.*, equity) consideration for their services from the applicable portfolio company, such consideration, as with any cash or non-cash consideration provided to a CEO Partner, executive or advisor will not reduce future management fees in accordance with the foregoing. Similarly, fees and reimbursement of expenses received by CEO Partners, executives and advisors will not be deemed to be paid to or received by Tritium and its affiliates, and therefore such amounts will not offset management fees.

There can be no assurance that a CEO Partner, executive or advisor will continue to serve in such role or continue their arrangements with Tritium or any portfolio company throughout the terms of the Tritium Funds. The determination of the appropriate form and amount of compensation for such services takes into account a variety of factors but will ultimately be at the discretion of Tritium or the Tritium portfolio company, as applicable.

Some CEO Partners, executives and advisors are limited partners in the Tritium Funds and participate as direct co-investors and/or receive equity grants in the portfolio companies in which they are involved.

Main Fund Expenses

Each Fund is governed by its own Governing Documents, which detail a description of expenses for such Fund. While differences exist among Funds, the following is a description of expenses generally charged to each Fund. To the extent not paid or reimbursed by any portfolio company, the Main Funds generally will pay all costs, expenses and liabilities relating to its operations (including the operations of such Fund's subsidiaries and intermediate entities), including, but not limited to: (a) the organization and maintenance of any alternative investment vehicle, holding vehicle, blocker corporation or underlying partnership, including documentation related thereto; (b) management fees, (c) all expenses, costs and liabilities incurred in connection with the identifying, structuring, negotiating, making, monitoring, sale, proposed sale, taking public or private, other disposition or valuation of portfolio investments and temporary investments or prospective portfolio investments and temporary investments (including attendance at conferences related thereto, due diligence in connection therewith, the hiring of third parties (including research firms), and costs and expenses attributable to any Operating Partners and any CEO Partner project, including but not limited to, Operating Partner and CEO Partner compensation, conferences attended, recruiting costs, trade association dues or membership), including, but not limited to, legal, administrative, research, accounting, consulting, audit, travel, lodging, meals, entertainment and other expenses (to the extent not subject to reimbursement); (d) all expenses and costs incurred as a result of a proposed transaction or investment by a Fund that is not consummated, to the extent not reimbursed by a third party including (1) break-up fees paid by the Main Funds in connection therewith, (2) fees associated with researching such proposed transaction or investment (including third party advisor fees, travel, lodging, meals and entertainment) and (3) expenses and costs related to unconsummated co-investments that would have been allocable to co-investors had such proposed transaction or investment been consummated, if the amount allocable to such co-investors is not paid by such parties; (e) indemnification and insurance expenses, including without limitation D&O insurance, fidelity bond insurance, management liability insurance, indemnification expenses associated with service providers, and the costs and expenses of any litigation involving the Main Funds and the amount of any judgments or settlements paid in connection therewith; (f) all expenses incurred by a General Partner in its role as tax matters representative in its capacity as such, and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit (subject to certain exceptions set forth in the applicable Governing Documents), investigation, settlement or review of the Main Funds, and all taxes, interest, fees and other governmental or regulatory charges levied against a Fund, in each case, except to the extent such amounts are (1) allocable to or indemnifiable by a partner and (2) actually borne or paid by such partner; (g) communications expenses and costs (including any software and any expenses incurred in connection with webcasts, video conferencing or similar technology services); (h) all expenses and costs of meetings of the limited partner(s), including the annual meeting of the limited partners; (i) all reasonable expenses and costs of the limited partner advisory committee ("LP Advisory Committee")

in connection with their services, including, without limitation, travel expenses in connection with attendance at LP Advisory Committee meetings; (j) brokerage commissions, finders fees, custodial expenses, appraisal fees and other investment costs actually incurred in connection with proposed or actual portfolio investments and temporary investments; (k) all expenses and costs of liquidating the Main Funds and their subsidiaries; (l) all expenses and costs incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Main Funds' books of account and the preparation of required audited or unaudited financial statements (including, without limitation, fees and expenses of independent auditors, accountants, third-party administrators and counsel, the costs and expenses of preparing and circulating any reports and any software or online data portal used in connection with such reporting, any fees or imposts of a governmental authority imposed in connection with such books and records and statements and any valuation software) and other routine administrative expenses of the Main Funds or their subsidiaries including, but not limited to, the cost of the preparation of returns, cash management and valuation expenses (including fairness opinions, pricing services and software) and insurance and legal expenses; (m) all expenses and costs (including interest payments) incurred in connection with any indebtedness or bridge financings, guarantees or other credit arrangement (including any credit facility, line of credit, loan commitment or letter of credit for a Main Fund or related to any portfolio investment (or any underlying asset)); (n) all expenses relating to a defaulting limited partner; (o) expenses in connection with the "most favored nations" election process with limited partners, (p) expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the Governing Documents of the Main Funds and related entities, including the General Partners and Tritium, to the extent necessary to implement a restructuring or amendment of the Main Fund Governing Documents; (q) all expenses and costs incurred in connection with regulatory compliance applicable to the Main Funds and any alternative investment vehicles and any regulatory filings required to be made in respect of the Main Funds or any alternative investment vehicle (including Form PF) and those expenses related to the applicable Main Funds' AIFMD compliance (other than those relating to the offering of interests which will be Organizational Expenses (as defined below) (clauses (a) through (q), collectively, "Operating Expenses"), (r) costs and expenses incurred in connection with a purchase, sale, assignment, pledge or transfer of a limited partner's interest or the withdrawal or termination of a limited partner (except to the extent allocable to or payable by, and actually borne and paid by, the applicable purchaser or limited partner, assignee, pledgee or transferee, as the case may be, including prospective transfers that are not consummated and those incurred in connection with transferring a limited partner's commitment to a parallel investment vehicle; (s) costs and expenses incurred in connection with anti-money laundering or "know your customer" compliance, tax diligence, privacy and data protection laws and/or related procedures; and (t) expenses incidental to the transfer, servicing and accounting for a Fund's cash and securities, including all charges of depositories and custodians.

Out-of-pocket expenses associated with completed transactions are either billed directly to a Fund or paid by Tritium and reimbursed by the applicable portfolio company. Transaction closing costs paid by an existing or new portfolio company are indirectly borne by the owners of the portfolio company, including the relevant Funds, and qualifying expenditures are, if permitted under GAAP, capitalized as part of the acquisition price of a consummated transaction. Out-of-pocket expenses associated

with unconsummated transactions (“broken deal expenses”) are paid by the relevant Fund(s) selected to invest in such transaction, including those terminated before the investor’s admission into a Fund.

For more information regarding Tritium’s brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

Co-Investment Fund Expenses

Under its Governing Documents, and with notable exceptions, the Co-Investment Fund is generally responsible for payment of Operating Expenses similar to those delineated above. Some of the differences in expenses for which the Co-Investment Fund is not economically responsible include, but are not limited to, those expenses related to (i) the LP Advisory Committee, (ii) any CEO Partner program, (iii) third party expenses related to unconsummated transactions, (iv) any alternative investment vehicle and (v) filing Form PF on behalf of the Co-Investment Fund. Further, where an expense would otherwise be allocable to the Co-Investment Fund but is not permitted under the Governing Documents of the Co-Investment Fund, the portion of the expense attributable to the Co-Investment Fund will be borne by Tritium.

Co-investors will typically bear their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses incurred by the Main Funds in connection with the acquisition or disposition of a portfolio investment, including, but not limited to, those related to due diligence, development, acquisition or consummation, ownership, maintenance, monitoring, hedging and disposition of their co-investments and can be required to pay their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to potential investments that are not consummated, such as break-up fees or broken deal expenses. Although the General Partners will endeavor to allocate such fees, costs and expenses on a fair and equitable basis (to the extent they are required to be paid), there can be no assurance that such fees, costs and expenses will in all cases be allocated proportionately. In addition, co-investors will not always agree to pay or otherwise bear fees, costs and expenses related to unconsummated co-investments (and in certain circumstances, co-investors will not bear such fees, costs and expenses because they have not been identified as of the time such potential investment ceases to be pursued). In such event, the fees, costs and expenses will be considered Operating Expenses of and be borne by the Main Funds and as a result, the Main Fund(s) selected as proposed investors for such proposed transaction will bear more than what would otherwise have been its pro rata share of such broken deal expenses. Conversely, co-investors who commit to a transaction after a Main Fund signs a definitive purchase agreement will lower the risk of broken deal expenses or similar expenses incurred by such Fund (and indirectly, such Fund’s limited partners) in connection with such transaction based on the timing of when a co-investor becomes contractually obligated to invest. However, to the extent that such co-investors have already invested in a company or co-investment vehicle or other special purpose vehicle in connection with such transaction (such as for a follow-on investment for the portfolio company for which the co-investment vehicle was originally created), such vehicle and/or co-investor is expected to bear its share of such broken deal expenses (which will generally be recorded at such portfolio company to the extent permissible for tax and GAAP purposes).

Manager Expenses

Tritium is responsible for all day-to-day overhead expenses, including ordinary operating expenses, lease or other payments for the Firm's office space, utilities and office equipment, and compensation and benefits of its employees, to the extent not paid or reimbursed by a portfolio company or third party, as well as costs incurred in filing Form PF on behalf of the Co-Investment Fund.

Organizational Expenses

The Tritium Funds bear all legal, organizational and offering expenses, including the out-of-pocket expenses of the General Partner and its agents (but excluding placement agent fees), actually incurred in the formation of the Funds and the General Partner up to an amount not to exceed an amount as specified in each Tritium Fund's Governing Documents ("Organizational Expenses"). Tritium bears full economic responsibility for Organizational Expenses in excess of such permitted limits. In addition, Tritium bears full economic responsibility for all fees paid by the Main Funds to any placement agent through an offset, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, against the management fees payable by such Funds.

Other Expenses

In certain circumstance, Tritium has in the past and may again in the future, upon the request of or in consultation with a portfolio company, permit a Tritium employee to be seconded to a company to fill a temporary need. In any such situation, the relevant portfolio company will determine the cash and equity compensation to be paid to such seconded employee taking into account relevant considerations, including market price for qualified candidates for the position. If the employee is seconded on a part-time basis, Tritium may determine to continue to pay a portion of the seconded employee's total compensation; *provided however*, that neither amounts paid by the applicable portfolio company nor the Firm will offset the management fee otherwise payable to Tritium.

Fee Receipt Allocation

From time to time, certain members of a portfolio company management team receive additional cash and equity compensation, including bonus payments based on the applicable portfolio company meeting certain success hurdles which are generally in furtherance of enhancing the enterprise value of the portfolio company. Such compensation, whether in the form of a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company or immediate holding company, generally has a dilutive impact on a Fund's investment and indirectly reduces the proceeds available for distribution to the relevant Fund at the

time of such portfolio company's exit. None of these fees or compensation allocations offset management fees payable by a Fund.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

Tritium allocates fees and expenses to be borne by the Tritium Funds (including expenses incurred in connection with transactions that are not consummated) in accordance with the applicable Fund's Governing Documents or, to the extent the Governing Documents do not expressly provide for a method of allocation, as determined by Tritium in good faith and in its fair and reasonable discretion in accordance with its internal policies and procedures.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, to the extent that any Fund expense is an expense of such Fund and of one or more parallel investment vehicles (including the Co-Investment Fund), such as the costs, expenses and liabilities of making, holding or disposing of, or otherwise relating to, a portfolio investment in a portfolio company, such expense generally will be borne pro rata among the Funds participating in such portfolio investment based upon their respective aggregate commitments, subject to considerations about appropriate equitable allocation. To the extent feasible, all parallel investment vehicles associated with each Fund expect to share expenses proportionately. As mentioned above, where one or more Funds to which an expense would otherwise be allocable are not permitted to receive an allocation based on the applicable Governing Documents, the portion of the expense attributable to such Fund(s) will be borne by Tritium.

D. If your clients either may or must pay your fees in advance, disclose this fact. Explain how a client may obtain a refund of a pre-paid fee if the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the billing period. Explain how you will determine the amount of the refund.

Management fees applicable to the Main Funds are paid, respectively, semi-annually or quarterly, as described in the Governing Documents of each Fund. As mentioned above, the Co-Investment Fund does not pay management fees. The Funds are closed-ended investment vehicles intended for a long-term investment. Accordingly, management fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the relevant Governing Documents, and limited partners generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds. In the event that a Main Fund terminates its advisory contract with Tritium in accordance with such Fund's Governing Documents, any pre-paid management fees will generally be prorated for the period during which the Firm has served as investment adviser to such Fund.

E. If you or any of your supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose this fact and respond to Items 5.E.1, 5.E.2, 5.E.3 and 5.E.4.

Neither Tritium nor any supervised person accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other products other than as described in this Item 5, in Item 6 below and throughout this Brochure.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

If you or any of your supervised persons accepts performance-based fees – that is, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client (such as a client that is a hedge fund or other pooled investment vehicle) – disclose this fact. If you or any of your supervised persons manage both accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and accounts that are charged another type of fee, such as an hourly or flat fee or an asset-based fee, disclose this fact. Explain the conflicts of interest that you or your supervised persons face by managing these accounts at the same time, including that you or your supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which you or your supervised persons receive a performance-based fee, and describe generally how you address these conflicts.

A portion of the profits of each Tritium Fund is distributable to the relevant General Partner as a performance-based fee known as carried interest. The carried interest allocation for the Main Funds, as specified in the applicable Governing Documents, is 20% subject to payment to limited partners of an amount equivalent to no less than a return of invested capital, plus an 8% annually compounding Internal Rate of Return. The carried interest allocation for the Co-Investment Fund is lower than the carried interest percentage payable by the Main Funds. The Co-Investment Fund's carried interest provision applies only to a percentage of the limited partner contributions to the Co-Investment Fund, and the distribution of investment proceeds to the Co-Investment Fund limited partners follows a different waterfall methodology than the methodology of the Main Funds. Calculated based on cumulative realized gains and income only, carried interest is allocated to a General Partner as portfolio holdings are liquidated or otherwise monetized and, for all Main Funds, is subject to clawback in accordance with such Funds' Governing Documents in the event that the relevant General Partner is paid in excess of its entitled carried interest distribution. Due to the limited investment activity of the Co-Investment Fund (only one portfolio investment), there are no clawback provisions in its limited partnership agreement. Each Tritium Fund's carried interest structure and calculation is described in further detail in the Governing Documents received by each limited partner prior to investment in such Tritium Fund.

These performance fee arrangements have been structured subject to Section 205(a)(1) of the Advisers Act in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3. The General Partner of each Tritium Fund, in its sole discretion, is permitted to waive or reduce the amount of carried interest allocable to certain Funds and to certain limited partners in a Fund, including parties affiliated with the Firm. For example, the Co-Investment Fund pays a reduced carried interest. In addition, Tritium principals and employees have invested in the Funds indirectly through their interest in such Fund's General Partner and thus have not paid carried interest.

Tritium's carried interest structure for each Tritium Fund is determined at the time of the establishment of such Fund and negotiated with participating limited partners prior to making their investments. Once a Tritium Fund has been established and commenced operations, such compensation is generally not negotiable.

Because Tritium's compensation from the carried interest distribution is based on the performance of the Tritium Funds, the Firm will potentially have an incentive to cause the Tritium Funds to make investments that are more speculative than would be the case in the absence of performance-based compensation or to allocate an investment to a Fund that earns a higher carried interest. However, Tritium believes this incentive is sufficiently mitigated by the fact that (i) all Main Funds pay the same carried interest, (ii) any losses a Tritium Fund sustains will reduce and potentially eliminate the General Partners' carried interest distributions and (iii) carried interest is paid to the General Partner only after limited partners have received as distributions their capital contributions plus a preferred return, on a whole Fund or specific investment basis as specifically detailed in each Fund's Governing Documents. Tritium generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its limited partners, particularly in instances where the Governing Documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation amounts at the end of the relevant Fund's life or at certain interim intervals.

Tritium manages multiple Funds with similar investment strategies on a side-by-side basis. Management of multiple vehicles on a side-by-side basis has the potential to create conflicts of interest with regard to Tritium's allocation of investment opportunities, expenses, time and attention of advisory personnel and consideration for certain transactions. Although Tritium generally makes new investments for a Fund with the same investment objectives only after a predecessor Fund is substantially invested or committed as more fully described in the applicable Fund's Governing Documents, management of side-by-side Funds can create an incentive for the Firm or its personnel to favor a Fund or other investment vehicle in which Tritium or an affiliate has a greater financial interest. To the extent that Tritium manages Funds with varying carried interest terms (including amount, timing waterfall conditions or other terms) and/or Tritium personnel are assigned different percentages of carried interest in different Funds, Tritium and such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as appropriate for a Fund from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage. Similarly, a conflict could arise in the event certain employees and affiliated personnel are offered the opportunity to co-invest in a portfolio company in accordance with the Governing Documents for such Fund. While Tritium believes this co-investment arrangement helps align the interests of employees and other affiliated personnel with those of limited partners, this arrangement also gives rise to conflicts of interest. For example, an employee would have an incentive to focus on creating value in the portfolio companies in which such employee made co-investments, even if it would be in a Fund's interest for the employee to prioritize other portfolio companies that would be more significant drivers of overall Fund returns.

To help minimize such conflicts of interest, Tritium allocates investment opportunities which satisfy the investment parameters of more than one Tritium Fund in accordance with Tritium's policies and procedures, applicable Governing Documents and taking into consideration certain factors, as determined in the Firm's sole discretion, which can include, but are not limited to: the amount of available capital commitments of the applicable Fund(s); anticipated future capital requirements of an investment opportunity; life-cycle of the applicable Fund(s); expected time to obtain liquidity; legal,

tax and regulatory considerations; and any other factors deemed relevant by Tritium. These policies and procedures, along with each Tritium Fund's Governing Documents, require Tritium to at all times allocate investments among the Tritium Funds in a manner which it believes to be fair and equitable. Tritium will not allocate investment opportunities based in whole or in part, on the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund or the profitability of any Fund. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the investment committee.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Describe the types of clients to whom you generally provide investment advice, such as individuals, trusts, investment companies, or pension plans. If you have any requirements for opening or maintaining an account, such as a minimum account size, disclose the requirements.

Tritium provides investment advisory services directly to the Tritium Funds and not individually to limited partners in the Tritium Funds. Interests in the Tritium Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), the Funds are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("Investment Company Act"), and are not made available to the general public. The Tritium Funds limit their limited partners to persons who are both (i) "accredited investors" as defined in the Securities Act, and (ii) "qualified purchasers" and "knowledgeable employees," each as defined in the Investment Company Act, or (iii) if applicable, "qualified clients," as defined in the Advisers Act. Limited partners in the Funds must meet certain suitability and net worth qualifications prior to making an investment in the Funds.

Limited partners in the Tritium Funds are primarily qualified U.S. persons and include, among others, high net worth individuals, insurance companies (and such companies' affiliated entities), pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, fund of funds, university endowments, corporations, family offices, limited partnerships and limited liability companies, or other entities. In addition, Tritium principals, employees and other persons associated with Tritium and/or its affiliates, including some CEO Partners, executives and advisors, also invest in the Funds. The minimum commitment for the Main Funds is typically \$5 million, although the relevant General Partner, in its sole discretion, has permitted investments below the stated minimum commitment.

On occasion, Tritium offers co-investment opportunities for certain limited partners to invest alongside a Fund in certain Fund portfolio companies. Co-investment opportunities can be offered to the extent Tritium or the applicable General Partner determines that (i) an investment requires additional capital, (ii) an investment opportunity identified by such General Partner, the Firm or the principals that is to be offered to the Main Funds in accordance with the terms in the Governing Documents exceeds the amount appropriate for such Fund (which, in some cases, as determined by the General Partner, can be less than the maximum concentration permitted under such Fund's Governing Documents), (iii) in their sole discretion, that allowing a co-investor is in the best interest of such Fund or (iv) Tritium believes the Fund will benefit from the participation of the co-investor(s).

Additionally, the Firm or General Partners, in their sole discretion, are permitted to offer potential co-investment opportunities to (i) persons whom the General Partners believe are of strategic benefit to the applicable Fund or investment opportunity (including, without limitation, management or founders of the applicable portfolio company, co-sponsors, introducers, lenders and other service providers (including consultants), (ii) persons serving as outside directors and (iii) other persons (which could include one or more limited partners, CEO Partners, executives or advisors) with industry, geographic or other relevant expertise applicable to such portfolio investment), in each case irrespective of whether the available investment opportunity exceeds the amount that would otherwise be appropriate for the Funds.

While Tritium's policy permits that any co-investment amounts can, under certain circumstances, be allocated to outside third-party investors in the General Partners' sole discretion, to date the General Partners have offered co-investment opportunities to existing limited partners in the Funds, CEO Partners, founders and executives or advisors affiliated with the specific investment and, if applicable, outside board members. Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to any restrictions contained in the Governing Documents of the relevant Fund, any side letter agreements, agreements with lenders or other terms negotiated with respect to such Fund, limited partners generally do not have a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity and Tritium will allocate co-investment opportunities following consideration of factors as it determines relevant in its sole discretion. In such circumstances, the size of the investment opportunity otherwise available to the Main Funds would generally be less than it would otherwise have been without the inclusion of such co-investors.

Co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as a Fund making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-investment vehicle could purchase a portion of an investment from a Main Fund after such Fund has consummated its investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer). Any such purchase from a Main Fund by a co-investor or co-investment vehicle is expected to occur shortly after the Main Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment; however, it is possible that in certain instances, a post-closing sell-down or transfer could occur well after the Fund's initial purchase. When co-investors purchase their interest from a Fund after the Fund has consummated the investment, the price paid by co-investors will typically be determined by the Fund's General Partner in its sole discretion. Where appropriate, and in Tritium's sole discretion, Tritium reserves the right to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-invest vehicle (or otherwise equitably to adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund. The price may not reflect the full cost incurred by the Fund in connection with the investment, any interest charge on the co-investment amount, the cost of establishing the credit facility utilized to acquire the portfolio company (if applicable) or the risk borne by the Fund in connection with purchasing and warehousing the investment. In either case, potential co-investors typically will not bear any transaction costs of investments that are not consummated and are not subject generally to the same risks to which a Fund

is throughout the investment process. The Funds will bear the risk that any co-investors acquiring an interest in an investment after the closing of such investment will acquire such interest on terms that do not reflect the then-current value of such investment. In the event Tritium is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, it is possible that a Main Fund will consequently hold a greater concentration and have greater exposure in the related investment opportunity than was originally intended, which could make the Main Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto and would result in a greater concentration of risk as a result. To mitigate such risk, each investment is subject to concentration limits as described in the relevant Main Fund Governing Documents. Despite complying with these concentration limits, it is possible an investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could result in a significant impact to a Main Fund's overall investment returns. Finally, because management fees are offset based on the amount of any such fees attributable to capital invested by the limited partners of the Tritium Funds, the inclusion of co-investors presents a conflict of interest in that Tritium could be incentivized to allocate a greater portion of an investment to a co-investor than it would have otherwise allocated absent such an arrangement. Tritium seeks to address any such potential conflict of interest by investing in accordance with its policies and procedures governing investment allocation and co-investments.

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

A. Describe the methods of analysis and investment strategies you use in formulating investment advice or managing assets. Explain that investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Tritium applies the industry expertise of the Firm's principals to identify and evaluate investment opportunities and to primarily make control investments in growth buyouts and recapitalizations of lower middle market companies that are generally profitable. The Main Funds' investment activities focus on internet and information services companies, supply chain and logistics services and financial and business services. The Firm will employ its "diamonds-in-the-rough" strategy to seek to identify value-oriented opportunities often overlooked by other investors, which the principals believe have hidden positive characteristics that, with the right leadership, can be exploited to create exceptional companies. Tritium is a growth investor focused on companies that operate in the space between later stage venture capital and traditional, leveraged buyouts of more mature and low growth companies targeted by many other investors.

Tritium focuses on profitable platform companies. These companies are expected to have opportunities for revenue improvement by further investment in management talent, growth initiatives, product expansion and/or geographic expansion. Tritium generally invests in companies in which it can obtain control or exert significant influence. In addition to its dedicated professionals, Tritium maintains close relationships with a network of senior executives and advisors which includes senior executives and advisers of current Tritium investments, CEOs and other senior executives of portfolio companies, as well as other well-regarded industry professionals. Tritium's executive

network in many cases plays important roles in sourcing transactions, recruiting executives, aiding in diligence, advising portfolio companies, mentoring CEOs and where appropriate, participating as board members of portfolio companies.

Tritium has also implemented a CEO Partner program. As part of this program, Tritium works with industry executives whom they believe would be capable CEOs for the types of investments pursued by the Firm. These individuals often work exclusively with Tritium's principals and employees to help identify, attract and assess potential investment opportunities, and play a critical role in driving value in a portfolio company post-investment as board members and oftentimes as CEO.

The Tritium investment strategy is generally characterized by the following:

- Primarily invest in lower middle-market companies that Tritium believes are positioned to build value primarily through growth and multiple expansions at exit (*i.e.*, versus the entry purchase-price multiple).
- Originate investment opportunities through a combination of targeted outbound, thesis-oriented sourcing and selected inbound opportunities which fit the deal profiles well-suited for a Fund.
- Utilize a “diamonds-in-the-rough” investment approach to seek to identify companies with high-growth potential but which Tritium believes are lacking the characteristics to achieve a premium value.
- Leverage the CEO Partner program with seasoned industry executives to support Tritium's sourcing, diligence and investment strategy work often prior to identifying platform investments.
- Focus investments on the targeted sectors in which Managing Partners have domain knowledge and prior success to improve companies' growth strategies, talent recruitment, and value creation.
- Employ conservative capital structures with low or no leverage in order to allow for growth and investment while optimizing returns and downside protection.
- Deploy CEO Partners and members of Tritium's executive network post-investment to actively shape strategic plans, implement financial and operational discipline, and monitor performance.
- Pursue inorganic, buy-and-build or combination strategies to enhance the overall scale and strategic position of companies in order to accrete further value.
- Proactively lead exit planning strategies for portfolio companies to optimize exit timing and positioning to achieve the optimal outcomes.

In particular, Tritium believes its “diamonds-in-the-rough” strategy, combined with its distinctive CEO Partner program, are key differentiators versus other investors focused on the lower middle

market. Tritium focuses on proprietary and semi-proprietary situations of primarily founder-led companies that present the Funds with opportunities to acquire controlling or “strong” minority positions where the Managing Partners believe they can exert significant influence by implementing their post-investment, value-creation strategies. Further, Tritium seeks to make investments at lower-than-average valuation multiples, industry-valuation multiples by focusing on “diamonds-in-the-rough” within its target sectors where the Managing Partners have gained the requisite expertise to often identify the untapped potential of these companies. Importantly, these companies are neither distressed nor turnaround situations; rather these companies are typically exhibiting positive growth with valuable business characteristics that often include differentiated business models comprised of recurring revenue, loyal customers, strong market drivers, and compelling product strategies. However, these companies are often subscale with incomplete leadership teams and limited go-to-market strategies causing them not to stand out and attract premium valuations. As the Managing Partners provide active, strategic guidance and operational expertise to these companies along with strong CEO Partner and executive network involvement, Tritium expects, with the right finishing touches, to turn these companies into “diamonds” which the Firm hopes will be highly desired by strategic buyers, financial buyers, and/or the public markets.

B. For each significant investment strategy or method of analysis you use, explain the material risks involved. If the method of analysis or strategy involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail. If your primary strategy involves frequent trading of securities, explain how frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Risks

An investment in the Tritium Funds entails substantial risks, including, but not limited to, the possibility of a complete loss of the amount invested. Current and prospective Tritium limited partners should carefully consider the following factors, among others, in determining whether an investment in a Tritium Fund is suitable for them. Different or new risks not addressed below can and will arise in the future and, therefore, the following list is not intended to be exhaustive. Many market-related and other factors, some of which cannot be anticipated, could result in a limited partner losing a major portion or all of its investment in a Tritium Fund, or prevent a Tritium Fund from generating profits. Any of these factors could make a Tritium Fund unable to execute its investment strategy. No prospective investor should become a limited partner in a Tritium Fund unless the prospective limited partner is fully able, financially and otherwise, to bear such a loss, and has the background and experience to understand thoroughly the risks of its investment.

For a more detailed review of the strategies and risks of an investment in a Tritium Fund, please see the private placement memorandum and other Governing Documents. All limited partners should be aware of certain risk factors for the Tritium Funds (which can vary across the Funds), including but not limited to, the following:

Passive Investment in Interests. Limited partners will be relying entirely on the General Partners and Tritium to conduct and manage the affairs of the Tritium Funds. The Governing Documents will prohibit the limited partners from engaging in the active management and business of the Funds. Limited partners will not have the opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial or other information regarding the investments made by the Funds. The limited partners will not receive the detailed financial information issued by portfolio companies which is available to the General Partners. As a result, the limited partners must rely on the ability of the General Partners and Tritium to make appropriate portfolio investments for the Tritium Funds and to manage and dispose of such portfolio investments.

Investing in Growth Businesses. The Tritium Funds invest in growth companies. These companies are characterized by short operating histories, evolving markets, intense competition and management teams that have limited experience working together. A portfolio company will need to implement appropriate sales and marketing, inventory, finance, personnel and other operational strategies in order to become and remain successful. A Tritium Fund's returns will depend upon Tritium's ability to find and invest in companies that can successfully combine these strategies where products and markets are constantly evolving. There can be no assurance that Tritium will find and invest in a sufficient number of these companies to meet limited partner return expectations.

Portfolio Investments in Less Established Companies. The Tritium Funds will invest a portion of their assets in less established companies. Portfolio investments in such early-stage companies with no established products or services involve greater risks than generally are associated with portfolio investments in more established companies. To the extent there is any public market for the securities held by the Tritium Funds in any such companies, such securities would likely be subject to more abrupt and erratic market price movements than those of larger, more established companies. Less established companies tend to have lower capitalizations and fewer resources and, therefore, often are more vulnerable to financial failure. Such companies also generally have shorter operating histories on which to judge future performance and in many cases, if operating, will have negative cash flow. As such, these portfolio investments should be considered highly speculative and can result in the loss of a Tritium Fund's entire portfolio investment.

Investment in Small Companies. There is no limitation on the size or operating experience of the companies in which the Tritium Funds invest. Some small portfolio companies in which the Tritium Funds invest could potentially lack management depth or ability to generate internally, or obtain externally, the funds necessary for growth. In addition, some small companies might not have had their financial statements audited prior to the Tritium Fund's investment therein. They could be unable to meet their obligations, which would likely be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduced likelihood of a Tritium Fund realizing any guarantees it obtained in connection with its investment. Companies with new products or services could sustain significant losses if projected markets do not materialize. Some small companies also have narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses in their industries. This could render them more

vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns, and entail a greater risk than debt investments made in larger companies.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. The success of the Tritium Funds as a whole depends upon the identification and availability of suitable investment opportunities that fall within the Tritium Funds' investment objectives and Tritium's ability to identify, negotiate, close, manage and exit such investments. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing on attractive portfolio investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty and risk, especially with respect to timing. In addition, there generally will be little or no publicly available information regarding the status and prospects of portfolio companies or prospective portfolio companies. Many investment decisions by Tritium will be dependent upon its ability to obtain relevant information from non-public sources. The availability of investment opportunities is subject to market conditions, the prevailing regulatory conditions or the political climate in industries and regions in which the Tritium Funds invest and other factors outside the control of the Tritium Funds. The Tritium Funds are competing for investment opportunities against various other groups, including other private funds, individuals, industry participants, financial institutions and other institutions. Some of these competitors will have significant financial resources and will present bids with competitive terms for investment opportunities also identified by Tritium. As a result, it is possible that the Tritium Funds will make portfolio investments on economic terms less favorable than anticipated. There can be no assurance that the Tritium Funds will be able to identify and complete portfolio investments that satisfy their investment objectives, realize the value of such portfolio investments, or that they will be able to invest fully their capital commitments. However, limited partners will be required to pay management fees based on aggregate commitments during the commitment period.

Concentration of Investments. The Tritium Funds will participate in a limited number of portfolio investments and, as a consequence, the aggregate return of the Tritium Funds can be substantially adversely affected by the performance of a single portfolio investment. The Tritium Funds' portfolio investments are likely to be concentrated in a few industries, and the Funds' returns can be substantially impacted by adverse developments in a particular portfolio company or industry in which a Fund has a greater concentration. Because the Main Funds have the ability to concentrate their respective investments by investing up to 20% of each Fund's aggregate commitments in a single portfolio investment (and up to 25% including a bridge financing), the overall adverse impact on the Main Funds of adverse movements in the value of the securities of a single issuer will be considerably greater than if such Funds were not permitted to concentrate their investments to such an extent. In contrast, the Co-Investment Fund has only one portfolio investment.

Illiquid and Long-Term Investments. Although portfolio investments can generate current income, portfolio investments are permitted to be held for an indefinite period of time and the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from a portfolio investment will most likely occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of such portfolio investment. While a portfolio investment can be sold at any time, it is generally expected that the disposition of most of the Tritium Funds' portfolio investments will not occur for a number of years after such portfolio investments are made. It is

unlikely that there will be a public market for the securities held by the Tritium Funds at the time of their acquisition, and such securities can require a substantial length of time to liquidate. Dispositions of portfolio investments also can be subject to limitations on transfer or other restrictions that would interfere with the subsequent sale of such portfolio investments or adversely affect the terms that could be obtained upon any disposition thereof. The Tritium Funds generally will not be able to publicly sell the securities of any portfolio investment they hold unless the sale of such securities is registered under applicable securities laws, or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. In addition, in some cases, the Tritium Funds can be prohibited or limited by contract from selling certain securities for a period of time, and as a result, potentially would not be permitted to sell a portfolio investment at a time it might otherwise desire to do so. There is also the risk that a Tritium Fund will be unable to dispose of portfolio investments at attractive prices or otherwise execute a successful exit strategy.

Projections. The Tritium Funds rely upon projections developed by Tritium or a portfolio company concerning the portfolio company's future performance, outcome and cash flow. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results which are based upon assumptions made at the time that the projections are developed. Projections are inherently subject to uncertainty and factors beyond the control of Tritium and the portfolio company. There can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections. The Funds use financial projections to help analyze a potential investment or future capital raises and financing for portfolio companies or other transactions. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain financial requirements and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of a portfolio company to realize projected values, outcomes and cash flow.

Expedited Transactions. Investment analyses and decisions by Tritium are frequently required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to Tritium at the time an investment decision is made will potentially be limited, and the Firm will not always have access to detailed information regarding a portfolio investment. Therefore, no assurance can be made that Tritium will have knowledge of all circumstances that could adversely affect such portfolio investment.

Disposition of Private Investments. Almost all of the Tritium Funds' portfolio investments involve private securities, which are generally more difficult to sell than publicly traded securities, as there is often no liquid market. This lack of liquidity could potentially result in selling such private securities interests at a discount. In connection with the disposition of an investment in private securities, the Tritium Funds could agree to price adjustments and be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The Tritium Funds could be obligated to fund additional capital pursuant to such price adjustments and also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate. These arrangements can result in the incurrence

of contingent liabilities that ultimately result in funding obligations that must be satisfied by the limited partners to the extent of their unfunded commitments or prior distributions made to such limited partners.

Investments Longer than Term. It is possible that the Tritium Funds will make portfolio investments that, due to various reasons, are not capable of an advantageous disposition prior to the date the Funds are required to be dissolved, either by expiration of the Funds' terms or otherwise. The Tritium Funds could be required to sell, distribute in kind or otherwise dispose of portfolio investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution, or might not be able to fully wind up when anticipated. Further, portfolio investments distributed in kind will likely be illiquid and there can be no assurance that any limited partner will be able to dispose of them at the value determined in accordance with the Tritium Funds' Governing Documents. Tritium is permitted to seek to restructure a Fund or such investments, including by way of a secondary transaction, liquidity event, strip sale or similar transaction to one or more third parties, including a continuation vehicle. The terms of such secondary transactions or liquidity event can include economic interest distributions generated from such transactions. The Funds are expected to bear the expenses associated with any such transactions.

Control Position. As part of their strategies, the Tritium Funds often seek investment opportunities that allow them to either acquire control or exercise influence over the management, operation and strategic direction of portfolio companies in which they invest. The exercise of control or significant influence over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management and other types of liability in which the limited liability generally characteristic of business operations can potentially be ignored. The exercise of control or significant influence over a portfolio company could expose the assets of the Tritium Funds to claims by such portfolio company, its other security holders and its creditors. While Tritium intends to manage the Tritium Funds in a way that will minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be precluded.

Minority Investments. In certain instances, the Tritium Funds are permitted to make minority equity investments in portfolio companies where they have more limited influence, although this is not expected to be a primary focus of the Funds. Such portfolio companies can have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Tritium Funds, and the Tritium Funds will not always be in a position to protect the value of their portfolio investment in such portfolio companies. The Tritium Funds' control over the investment policies of such portfolio companies can also be limited. This could result in the Tritium Funds' portfolio investments being frozen in minority positions that incur substantial losses. In addition, if the Tritium Funds take a minority position in publicly traded securities as a "toehold" investment, such publicly traded securities can fluctuate in value over the limited duration of the Tritium Funds' investment in such securities, which could potentially reduce returns to limited partners. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Tritium Funds will be able to realize the value of any such investments and distribute proceeds in a timely manner. In addition, although the Tritium Funds generally seek board representation in

connection with their minority portfolio investments, there is no assurance that such representation, if sought, will be obtained.

Leverage. Certain of the Tritium Funds' portfolio investments will include portfolio companies whose capital structures have significant leverage. While investments in leveraged companies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a high degree of risk. Certain portfolio companies can be highly leveraged and therefore more sensitive to adverse business or financial developments or economic factors. Moreover, rising interest rates are likely to have a more pronounced effect on the profitability or survival of such companies. Although the General Partner will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes is appropriate under the the-circumstances, the leveraged capital structure of such portfolio companies will increase the exposure of such portfolio companies to adverse economic factors, such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of such portfolio companies or their industries and can impair such portfolio companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs, resulting in restrictive financial and operating covenants. Further, the cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (which can be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines) which state is difficult to accurately forecast. As a result, at times it can be difficult for portfolio investments to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The availability of leverage also is subject to governmental and regulatory oversight, and certain governmental bodies (including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, the U.S. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) can restrict or otherwise discourage lending that results in companies carrying large amounts of debt.

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. As a consequence of the above factors, such portfolio companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions would be limited. If for any of these reasons a portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal or interest payments on its indebtedness or make regular dividend payments, the value of a Tritium Fund's investment in such portfolio company could be significantly reduced or even eliminated. Additionally, lenders would typically have a claim that has priority over any claim by a Fund to the assets of such portfolio company in an insolvency event or proceeding. 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. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be 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. Moreover, the Tritium Funds could potentially invest in securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness.

Guarantees of Portfolio Companies. The Tritium Funds will from time to time guarantee the obligations or other liabilities of their portfolio companies. As a result, if any such portfolio company defaults on its obligations, the applicable Fund will be required to satisfy such obligation. In order to do so, such

Fund can call capital, recall distributions or liquidate some or all of its portfolio investments prematurely at potentially significant discounts to fair value. However, it is possible that such Fund will not have outstanding guarantees of portfolio company loans or other extensions of credit (at the time of issuance of any such guarantee) in excess of unfunded capital commitments, which should mitigate the likelihood that portfolio investments would need to be liquidated or distributions recalled in order to satisfy any such obligations.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, the Main Funds are expected to lend to portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis or otherwise invest on an interim basis in portfolio companies in connection with a portfolio investment. However, for reasons not always in the Main Funds' control, a long-term securities issuance or other refinancing or syndication will not always occur and such bridge loans and interim investments can remain outstanding. Moreover, the expected and actual returns in respect of any such bridge loan or other interim investment that is retained for a longer duration than initially anticipated are often lower than the expected and actual returns for portfolio investments generally. Any such loan or interim investment made by the Main Funds involves the risk of loss of the entire amount of such loan or interim investment. In addition, with respect to the making of any such loans, the Main Funds will likely be subject to various laws and regulations applicable to lenders and the holding of such loans could potentially subject the Main Funds to various "lender liability" risks. In such event, the interest rate on such loans or the terms of such interim investments will not always adequately reflect the risk associated with the position taken by the Main Funds or be consistent with the targeted returns on portfolio investments generally made by such Funds. (Providing bridge financing to its portfolio company is not a permitted activity of the Co-Investment Fund under its limited partnership agreement).

The Main Funds are permitted to make an investment in a portfolio investment with the intent of selling, refinancing or otherwise reducing the amount of such investment, including through co-investment by one or more limited partners or third parties, after the closing of such investment. Any such investment can include portfolio investments that Tritium did not cause a Fund to acquire on a stand-alone basis, and Tritium can seek to reduce a Fund's exposure to such portfolio investments through disposition, refinancing, co-investment or another transaction. In these situations, a Fund's strategy may depend, in part, upon its ability to sell, refinance or otherwise reduce its exposure to such portfolio investments after initially agreeing to consummate them. There can be no assurance in such instances that the Funds will be successful in doing so or that the terms of any such transaction will be attractive, including because there may not be sufficient interest in or for the portfolio investments or limited partners or third parties may not accept all or a portion of the amount offered for co-investment. If a Fund is unable to complete such an anticipated transaction, its investments will be less diversified than they otherwise would have been and the Fund can find itself with greater exposure to certain portfolio investments, regions and sectors than intended or desired, including to portfolio investments that Tritium would not have acquired on a stand-alone basis. In addition, to the extent that a Fund is unable to complete an anticipated transaction, it may incur broken deal and related costs associated with the pursuit of such transaction.

Generally, in the case of a Fund reducing a portfolio investment involving bridge financing (including through disposition or co-investment), such transaction will be completed at a price negotiated by Tritium and the purchaser taking into account the then-relevant facts and circumstances, which can include the Fund's cost of such investment (and an allocable portion of costs and expenses) and other market events and forces. There can be no assurance that such transaction price will be equal to or more than the Fund's cost of such portfolio investment or that it necessarily or accurately reflects the then-market value of such portfolio investment, all costs and expenses associated therewith, or any interest or other carrying cost that would typically be associated with such transaction. In addition, a Fund can face increased risk of inability to complete the transaction under certain market conditions, including when the portfolio investment has decreased in value while held by such Fund. The Funds will be required to bear the losses of such investment if such a transaction is not consummated or if a Fund is required to sell such portion of a portfolio investment at a reduced price to reduce a Fund's exposure to such portfolio investment.

Reliance on Service Providers. The Tritium Funds, the General Partners and Tritium will delegate obligations and/or utilize service providers, including, but not limited to attorneys, accountants, fund administrators and other consultants in their operations. The Tritium Funds, the General Partners and Tritium generally rely upon such service providers for their professional judgment with respect to legal, tax, accounting, operational, regulatory and other matters. Nevertheless, there exists a risk that such service providers will provide incorrect advice from time to time or otherwise make errors when providing services. Generally, none of the Tritium Funds, the General Partners or Tritium will have any liability to the limited partners for any reliance upon such advice or services. Service providers will be selected by the General Partners or Tritium on behalf of the Tritium Funds with due care and consistent with their obligations under applicable law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is possible that the Tritium Funds will bear the risk of any errors or omissions by such service providers. Additionally, subject to certain limitations, the Tritium Funds are expected to exculpate and indemnify such service providers for any losses incurred.

General Economic Conditions. Changes in general global, regional and U.S. economic and geopolitical conditions will affect the Funds' activities. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets can affect the market in which the Funds make investments or the value and number of portfolio investments or prospective portfolio investments. Material changes and fluctuations in the economic environment, illiquidity and volatility in the wider global economy, can affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value or number of portfolio investments or the Funds' ability to dispose of portfolio investments. The short-term and the longer-term impact of these events are uncertain, but they could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity. Any economic downturn resulting from a recurrence of such marketplace events and/or continued volatility in the financial markets could adversely affect the financial resources of investments. Some portfolio investments can be sensitive to the performance of the overall economy. Moreover, a serious pandemic, government shutdown, work stoppage, natural disaster, armed conflict, threats of terrorism, terrorist attacks and the impact of military or other action could severely disrupt

global, national and/or regional economies. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer and business confidence can negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and reduce liquidity, all of which could have an adverse effect on the performance of the Funds' portfolio investments, the Fund's returns and the Funds' ability to make and/or dispose of portfolio investments. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on the Funds' investment objectives.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Certain Effects of Potential Regulatory Changes. There continue to be discussions regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of the private equity industry. In particular, the SEC has increased emphasis on investment adviser and private fund regulation and has both adopted and proposed a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds. Any such changes are expected to materially impact Tritium, the Funds and/or the investments, as well as increasing their expenses. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with new regulations. There can be no assurance that any such scrutiny or regulation will not have an adverse impact on the Funds' activities, including the ability of the Funds to effectively and timely address such regulations, implement operating improvements or otherwise execute their investment strategy or achieve their investment objectives.

In perhaps the most sweeping of rulemaking changes, on August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted new rules and amendments (collectively, the "Private Fund Rule") to existing rules under the Advisers Act specifically related to advisers to private funds. In particular, the Private Fund Rule (i) requires quarterly reporting by registered private fund advisers to limited partners concerning performance, fees and expenses; (ii) requires registered investment advisers to obtain an annual audit for private funds; (iii) requires registered investment advisers to obtain a fairness opinion or a valuation opinion and make certain disclosures in connection with adviser-led secondary transactions; (iv) imposes limitations and new disclosure requirements regarding preferential treatment of limited partners in private funds in side letters or other arrangements with the adviser; and (v) prohibits advisers to private funds from taking certain actions without providing disclosures to limited partners and, in some cases, without obtaining limited partners consent. The Private Fund Rule is expected to have a significant effect on Tritium, the Funds and their operations, including increased compliance burdens and associated regulatory costs, increased limited partners reporting and disclosures to limited partners, enhanced risk of regulatory action and additional regulatory uncertainty. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the Private Fund Rule, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds.

In addition, in recent years, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have been more aggressive in evaluating potential anti-competition concerns with respect to certain strategies of private equity sponsors, including "roll-up" strategies where a sponsor ultimately acquires a significant share of an industry through a series of smaller transactions. Such

regulatory focus (including enforcement activity) could result in additional costs in connection with acquisitions and dispositions and other adverse impacts to a Fund's investments.

Geopolitical Risks and Force Majeure. An unstable geopolitical climate and continued threats of terrorism could have a material adverse effect on general economic conditions, market conditions and market liquidity. For example, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and resulting sanctions have caused continued volatility in energy and other commodity and product prices that has adversely impacted the global economy. In addition, the United States and governments globally have seen a rise in populist and nationalist tendencies, with political parties espousing such themes gaining strength in local and national elections. The continued threat of terrorism and the impact of military or other action have led to and will likely lead to increased volatility in prices for certain commodities and could affect certain portfolio companies' financial results. Additionally, a serious pandemic or a natural disaster could severely disrupt the global, national and/or regional economies. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence has the potential to increase the risk of default of particular portfolio investments, negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce liquidity, all of which could have an adverse effect on a Fund's returns and ability to make new investments. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on the value of or markets for portfolio investments.

Additionally, the Funds or portfolio investments can be affected by force majeure events such as events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred including, without limitation, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labor strikes. Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party, including a Fund, portfolio company or a counterparty to a Fund or a portfolio company, to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In certain circumstances, a Fund or a portfolio company may be a party to a contract which does not provide a remedy in favor of the Fund or such portfolio company if a force majeure event occurs. In this event, the Fund or such portfolio company may be required to continue to comply with its obligations (including, but not limited to, payment or performance of its obligations) under the contract even though it may not receive some or all of the benefits to which it is entitled under such contract. Such a circumstance can cause the Fund or such portfolio company to suffer economic loss, and such loss has the potential to be exaggerated if a force majeure event subsists for an extended period of time.

Certain force majeure events, such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease, could have broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally or in any of the countries in which a Fund has invested. See "Public Health Risk" below. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence can increase the risk of default with respect to particular investments, negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and cause credit spreads to widen and reduce liquidity, each of which could have an adverse effect on the performance of portfolio investments, the Funds' returns and the ability of a Fund to make and/or dispose of

portfolio investments. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on the value of, or markets for, portfolio investments, or a Fund's or a portfolio investment's ability to recover therefrom.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Fund's assets (each, a "Financial Institution") fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (each, a "Distress Event"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Tritium, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. 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 ("FDIC"), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk 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 Tritium to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of Tritium, any Fund and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to include a Fund to pay fees and expenses in the event the Fund is not able 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 limited partners to make capital contributions or otherwise), as well the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments and/or the inability of Tritium and/or the portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although Tritium expects to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses or delays. In addition, in the event Tritium determines to change Financial Institutions, there is a risk that the transfer of cash or other assets, especially if done in an expedited manner, will result in a technical violation of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "Custody Rule"), even if performed in the Firm's best judgment of its efforts to fulfill its obligations and maintain operations, including its ability to close transactions, make payroll or otherwise.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that Tritium and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or

assets with such Financial Institution or its affiliate(s) (each, a “Custodian”), which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Custodians. Although Tritium seeks to do business with Custodians that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, Tritium is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Custodians with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Public Health Risk. The Funds could be adversely affected by the effects of a widespread outbreak of contagious disease, such as the recent outbreak of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”). Public health crises can develop rapidly and unpredictably, which can prevent governments, asset managers, companies or others (including the General Partners, Tritium, the Funds or portfolio investments) from taking timely or effective steps to mitigate or reduce any adverse impacts to the Funds and/or the portfolio investments.

Any outbreak of contagious diseases and other adverse public health developments, together with any resulting disruptions or restrictions on travel, quarantines or “stay-at-home” orders, social distancing policies and/or quarantines imposed or recommended by the governments of the jurisdictions where Tritium, the Funds and or their portfolio companies are based, could have a material and adverse effect on the Funds and their portfolio companies, including by disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the human capital, business operations or financial resources of Tritium, the Funds, the General Partners, the portfolio companies, or their respective service providers which could, in turn, adversely impact the ability of such service providers to fully support the administration and operations of the General Partners, Tritium, the Funds or the portfolio companies.

Financial Market Fluctuations. Debt and equity securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence and investor perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises. Decreases in the market value of portfolio investments will adversely affect the Funds’ returns. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities can affect the value of investments held by the Funds. The ability of the issuers in which the Funds have made a portfolio investment to refinance debt securities can depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high-yield debt market or otherwise.

Inflation. The U.S. economy is currently in a period of high inflation. Investments could have revenues linked to some extent to inflation, including, without limitation, by government regulations and contractual arrangement. As inflation rises, an investment could earn more revenue but could incur higher expenses. As inflation declines, an investment might not be able to reduce expenses commensurate with any resulting reduction in revenue. Furthermore, wages and prices of inputs increase during periods of inflation, which can negatively impact returns on investments. Accordingly,

there can be no assurance that a higher rate of inflation will not have a material adverse effect on the Funds' investments.

Fraud. Of paramount concern in purchasing securities and other assets is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of a counterparty. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness could adversely affect the valuation of a portfolio company or other asset. The Tritium Funds rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by counterparties to the extent reasonable and appropriate but cannot guarantee that such representations are accurate or complete. Under certain circumstances, distributions to the Tritium Funds can be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance. The Tritium I Funds have incurred investment losses as a result of an investment in a portfolio company where fraudulent activity was discovered after the investment. An independent investigation revealed that the founder of the company had engaged in a sophisticated scheme of fraudulent conduct intended to misrepresent revenue and the financial condition of the company. The independent investigation concluded that "it is unquestionable that Tritium's pre-investment due diligence was thorough and reasonable." However, in an effort to improve Tritium's processes to detect fraud or potential fraud with respect to any future investments, Tritium has developed enhanced fraud detection and prevention guidelines. Nevertheless, there can be no assurances such guidelines will be sufficient to allow Tritium to discover or prevent the fraudulent activity of a counterparty.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. Tritium recognizes that, for many limited partners, environmental, social or governance ("ESG") concerns and the societal impact of their portfolios is an important consideration which cannot be viewed in isolation from overall investment performance. Therefore, the Firm will endeavor to take certain ESG considerations into account in its investment decision and oversight process and will, in appropriate circumstances, incorporate similar considerations into the Firm's ongoing management decisions with respect to certain portfolio companies. Tritium seeks to make investments that maximize risk-adjusted returns generally, including by, where applicable, reducing ESG-related risk and/or creating additional value consistent with the terms of the Funds. While Tritium believes ESG factors can enhance long term value, the Funds do not pursue an ESG or impact-based investment strategy nor do the Funds limit their investments to those that meet specific ESG criteria or standards. Accordingly, Tritium does not represent itself nor its Funds as ESG-focused or responsible investment focused in its marketing materials.

In evaluating an investment and executing its ownership strategy, Tritium 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 Tritium to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. However, ESG is only one of the many factors Tritium can consider in making investment decisions, and unless otherwise required pursuant to a Fund's Governing Documents, the weight placed on any such ESG considerations will be in Tritium's sole and absolute discretion. Further, applying ESG

standards to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by Tritium or any judgment exercised by Tritium will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular limited partner or group of limited partners. Finally, an assessment of ESG factors is not necessarily determinative and Tritium's investment decisions will always be subject to being made in a manner that is consistent with the Firm's fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the Fund's limited partners. Investments made by the Funds are not required, and may not, create positive ESG-related impacts.

To the extent that Tritium engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, there can be no guarantee that (i) such engagements will achieve either or both of the desired financial and social impact or results and/or (ii) the market or other stakeholders (community members, portfolio company employees, customers, etc.) will view any such changes as desirable (either socially or to a Fund's financial health).

There is a risk that the Funds will underperform other funds that do not take ESG-related factors into account or conversely, could underperform specialized funds that are largely or exclusively focused on sustainable investing principles.

Further, ESG practices are evolving rapidly and there are different principles, frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by other asset managers, and Tritium'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 the definition, measurement and disclosure of ESG factors. Additionally, market pressures, including the potential adverse reaction by investors and other participants in the investment industry to the application of ESG factor to investment processes, could result in tensions, conflicts of interest or other potential issues as private fund sponsors navigate how to balance competing interests with respect to ESG considerations. Tritium's ESG policy and ESG practices could become subject to additional regulation in the future, and the Firm cannot guarantee that its current approach will meet future regulatory requirements or predict the manner in which any such future requirements (including any enforcement with respect thereto) could affect a Fund or its investments, including with respect to future administrative burdens and costs or predict the manner in which any such future requirements (including any enforcement with respect thereto) could affect a Fund or its investments, including with respect to future administrative burdens and costs.

Co-Investments with Third Parties. The Main Funds will from time to time co-invest with certain third parties or limited partners through jointly owned acquisition vehicles, partnerships, joint ventures or other structures with third parties that may have economic or business interests or objectives that are different than or conflict with those of such Funds. In such situations, the Main Funds' ability to control their equity investments will depend upon the nature of the joint investment arrangements with such co-investors and the Main Funds' relative ownership stake in such investments. It is possible that the Main Funds will be minority investors in these circumstances. In addition, such

arrangements will potentially restrict the Main Funds' abilities to dispose of such investments for significant periods of time. Such investments involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved. It is possible that a co-venturer or partner of the Main Funds will at any time have economic or business interests or goals (including with respect to the timing of sale) that are different than or conflict with those of the Main Funds and be in a position to take (or block) actions inconsistent with the Main Funds' investment objectives, which can result in negative consequences, including loss of capital. The Main Funds are also subject to liability for certain actions of their co-venturers or partners. Co-investments also potentially involve higher costs than other investments. Co-venturers or partners potentially include Main Funds limited partners. (The co-investment rights of the Co-Investment Fund, under its limited partnership agreement, are limited to co-investment with the Tritium I Funds in one portfolio company).

Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a portfolio company, a Tritium Fund will frequently provide additional funds to, or have the opportunity to increase its investment in, such portfolio company or to fund additional investments through such portfolio company. There is no assurance that the Tritium Funds will make follow-on investments or that the Tritium Funds will have sufficient resources to, or be permitted to, make all such investments. Any decisions by the Tritium Funds not to make follow-on investments or their inability to make them can have a substantial negative impact on the portfolio company in need of such investment, result in missed opportunities for the Tritium Funds or result in a dilution of the Tritium Funds' investments in the event alternative capital is used to satisfy additional funding needs in such portfolio company. Additionally, if a Tritium Fund makes a follow-on investment, there can be no assurance that a follow-on investment will be successful.

Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements. The Funds' investment strategy will depend, at least in part, on the ability of each Fund, its General Partner, Tritium and their affiliates to influence restructuring and improvements in the operations of a portfolio company. The activity of identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements at a portfolio company entails a high degree of uncertainty. Initiatives that may need to be taken in an effort to achieve improvements in operating performance include, among others, introductions of new products, changes in sales, marketing and distribution methods, implementation of new sourcing arrangements, reductions in manufacturing, overhead and other costs, enhancements and changes in the management team and identification, consummation and integration of add-on acquisitions. The proper identification and implementation of initiatives important to the achievement of improved operating performance is difficult and often requires substantial resources. The capabilities and resources of a portfolio company, even with the assistance of Tritium, may be insufficient to effect such proper identification and implementation, and Tritium has the potential to have limited influence depending on the size of a Fund's investment. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements.

Reliance on Key Personnel. The success of the Tritium Funds is substantially dependent on the key persons and the other members of the Tritium management team. Should one or more of these

individuals become incapacitated or in some other way cease to participate in the Funds, the Funds' performance could be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that these key investment professionals will continue to serve in the same or similar roles or even whether such investment professionals will continue to be associated with Tritium throughout the life of the Tritium Funds. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Tritium Funds' ability to realize their investment objectives. Furthermore, Tritium believes that its investment professionals have considerable expertise in the relevant sectors, but there is no means of predicting whether they will successfully implement the Tritium Funds' investment strategy, especially during changing economic conditions. Competition in the financial services industry for qualified investment professionals and other personnel is intense, and there is no guarantee that the talents of Tritium's or a portfolio company's investment professionals could be replaced. The success of the Tritium Funds depends on the key persons' ability to identify and willingness to provide acceptable compensation arrangements to attract, retain and motivate talented investment professionals and other personnel. Such compensation arrangements can potentially provide that an investment professional or other person will, in certain circumstances after the individual is no longer employed or retained by Tritium or a portfolio company, be granted a continuing interest in respect of particular portfolio investments. Such arrangements could create additional expenses for the Tritium Funds and reduce a Tritium Fund's return. In addition, as discussed elsewhere in this Brochure, because the key persons serve as the portfolio managers of multiple Funds, competing demands will be made on their time for investment, monitoring, exit strategy and other functions.

Portfolio Company Management. 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 such portfolio company's performance. Although Tritium expects to monitor portfolio company management, such management will have the day-to-day responsibility with respect to the business of such portfolio company. There can be no assurance that the existing management team of a portfolio company, or any new team, will be able to successfully operate the company or will meet the Tritium Funds' expectations. Some portfolio companies will depend for their success on the management talents and efforts of one person or a small group of persons whose death, disability or resignation would likely significantly adversely affect the portfolio company's performance. Further, some key executives/founders are expected to be approaching the ends of their active business careers, requiring (upon retirement) the planned transition to professional management or a next generation of senior managers. In situations where incumbent managers or founders are supplemented with or replaced by professional management teams, operating cultures or key relationships with customers, suppliers, personnel or others might be adversely affected. In addition, there can be no assurance that a portfolio company will be able to attract, develop, integrate and retain suitable members of its management team, which also can adversely affect a Fund. While Tritium will attempt during the due diligence process to assess the relative capabilities and depth of company managers and will monitor performance over the course of an investment, no assurance is given that these efforts will be sufficient to overcome any decisions made or activities undertaken by

management teams or that the supplementation or replacement of operating managers will be successful.

Board Participation. The Tritium Funds are represented on the boards of directors of certain of their portfolio companies or have their representatives serve as observers to such boards of directors. Although such positions in certain circumstances are important to the Tritium Funds' investment strategies and can enhance the Firm's ability to manage the portfolio investments, they could also have the effect of impairing Tritium's ability to sell the related securities when, and upon the terms, they would otherwise desire, and could subject the General Partners, Tritium and the Tritium Funds to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In general, the Tritium Funds will indemnify the General Partners, the Firm, the key persons and each of their respective affiliates and any such entity's (including any such affiliate's) officers, directors, employees, agents, consultants, stockholders, partners, members, managers or representatives from such claims.

Borrowing. The Main Funds expect to borrow money in connection with the Funds' business and their portfolio investments. Any such borrowings will be secured against the applicable Fund's assets, including the unfunded capital commitments of the limited partners. A Fund could face difficulty repaying amounts borrowed if there is a defaulting limited partner or if it is unable to obtain replacement sources of debt or equity finance when its existing facilities are due for repayment. If this occurs, a Fund will need to call additional capital from the non-defaulting limited partners or could be forced to divest existing investments to repay borrowings, and there is no guarantee that such Fund would be able to divest those assets at their current value. Tax-exempt limited partners should note that the use of leverage by a Fund could create unrelated business taxable income. Moreover, in certain circumstances a borrowing may be incurred at the Fund level for the benefit of a specific portfolio company, which, while unlikely, could be structured in a matter that would expose all of the assets of such Fund to claims of creditors, even though one or more limited partners may have been excused from the investment in such portfolio company.

In the event a Fund incurs indebtedness, the preferred return accruing in respect of limited partners will be less than otherwise would have been the case in the absence of such indebtedness. As a result, a General Partner may be entitled (i) to receive carried interest distributions earlier than it otherwise would have and (ii) in certain circumstances, to receive carried interest distributions in amounts greater than it otherwise would have, in each case had the Fund not incurred such indebtedness and, instead, had required the limited partners to make additional capital contributions.

Although Tritium will seek to borrow funds and otherwise utilize leverage and borrowing in a manner it believes to be prudent and reasonable under the circumstances, the use of borrowed funds and leverage generally will involve a high degree of financial risk. In addition, borrowings by the Funds will expose the Funds to interest rate risk, and it is possible the Funds will be less likely to be profitable or meet their goals if interest rates increase. The Funds could face difficulty repaying amounts they have borrowed if there is a defaulting limited partner or if they are unable to obtain replacement

sources of debt or equity finance when their existing facilities fall due for repayment. If this occurs and if a Fund does not have sufficient available commitments or does not receive sufficient cash flow from its investments to meet principal and interest payments on any such borrowings, then such Fund could be in a position where it needs to dispose of its investments sooner or at a lower price than it otherwise would have in order to pay the debt.

In connection with any credit facility entered into by a Fund, the borrowers thereon are expected to be required to (A) make certain representations and warranties to one or more lenders and (B) indemnify the lenders pursuant to any credit facility in case any such representations and warranties are inaccurate. These arrangements can create contingent liabilities of the Funds and/or their subsidiaries, for which Tritium could establish reserves or escrow accounts in which the limited partners would be required to fund a pro rata share. In the case of subscription-secured credit facility borrowings, a limited partner can be required to fund amounts to repay subscription-based credit facility borrowings incurred in connection with an investment even if such limited partner did not participate in the relevant investment in connection with which such borrowings were incurred. In addition, to the extent the subscription-secured credit facility borrowings of a parallel investment vehicle are cross-collateralized by the commitments to one or more other parallel investment vehicles, such other parallel investment vehicles (or the limited partners of such other parallel investment vehicles) can be required to satisfy the obligations of the borrowing parallel Fund's obligations. In addition, the batching of capital calls has the potential to amplify the magnitude of potential defaults by limited partners as a result of there being fewer but larger capital calls. To the extent a credit facility is due upon demand by a lender (such as upon an event of default or otherwise), while unlikely, such a demand has the potential to be issued at an inopportune time at which liquidity is generally constrained, potentially resulting in greater defaults as a result of such liquidity constraints and/or limited partners facing similar capital calls in other funds and being unable to satisfy all such demands simultaneously.

Lack of Transferability of Interests in the Tritium Funds; No Right of Withdrawal. The Tritium Funds' interests have not been registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction and, therefore, cannot be resold unless they are subsequently registered under the foregoing laws or an exemption from registration is available. It is not contemplated that registration of the Tritium Funds' interests under the Securities Act or other securities laws will ever be affected. There is no public market for the Tritium Funds' interests, and one is not expected to develop. Limited partners will not be permitted to sell, transfer, assign, pledge or otherwise dispose of their interests in the Tritium Funds without the prior written consent of Tritium, which will be given or withheld in Tritium's sole and absolute discretion. In addition, no such sale, transfer, assignment, pledge or other disposition can take place if it would cause a Tritium Fund to be treated as a "publicly traded partnership" within the meaning of Section 7704 of the IRS Code or result in the assets of a Fund being considered "plan assets" for purposes of ERISA. Accordingly, limited partners should not expect that they will be able to transfer, sell or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of their interests during the term of a Fund, nor can they be certain that they will be able to transfer, sell

or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of their interests on a basis which reflects the value of the portfolio investments.

Limited Partner Transfer of Interest. In certain cases, Tritium will have an opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Governing Documents, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interest in a Fund. In the case of ordinary transfers, Tritium will not receive compensation for identifying such transferees and will use its discretion to select such transferees based on eligibility and other factors, and unless required by the relevant Governing Documents, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund limited partners.

Reinvestment of Investment Proceeds. The General Partners of the Main Funds generally have the right to recall (or retain distributions relating to): (a) depending on the Fund, all or any portion of capital contributions used, or that have been called but are unused (*e.g.*, in respect of a potential portfolio investment that is not consummated); (b) capital contributions used to fund a bridge financing that is refinanced or otherwise repaid within twelve months; (c) for the Tritium I Funds, with respect to any distribution of investment proceeds in respect of any portfolio investment, the General Partner is permitted to, in its discretion, elect to restore to a limited partner's available commitment, and thereafter recall from such limited partner, the aggregate amount of investment proceeds distributed to such limited partner pursuant to the Governing Documents; provided, however, that in no event will the Tritium I Fund invest more in portfolio investments than an amount equal to one-hundred five percent (105%) of aggregate capital commitments; and (d) for the Tritium II Funds, for any distributions of investment proceeds during the commitment period, the aggregate amount of investment proceeds distributed to a limited partner pursuant to the Governing Documents; provided however, that in no event will the Tritium II Funds invest more than one hundred five percent (105%) of aggregate capital commitments in portfolio investments. Accordingly, during the terms of the Main Funds, a limited partner could be required to make capital contributions in excess of its commitment and, to the extent such recalled or retained amounts are reinvested in portfolio investments, a limited partner will remain subject to investment and other risks associated with such portfolio investments. Due to the limited investment activity of the Co-Investment Fund (only one portfolio investment), there are no reinvestment provisions in its limited partnership agreement.

Excuse and Exclusion from Investments. Under certain limited circumstances, a General Partner will allow a limited partner (or group of limited partners) to be excused from participating in a portfolio investment (including, without limitation, to avoid violations of law, a violation of a limited partner's pre-existing written policies disclosed to and accepted by the applicable General Partner on or before the closing at which such limited partner was admitted to the Tritium Fund) or the applicable General Partner can exclude or limit the participation of a limited partner in a portfolio investment (including, without limitation, if a limited partner's participation is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Fund or the applicable portfolio company or result in a violation of law). For example, a limited partner can be prohibited under applicable law or written policies from making capital contributions in respect of certain types of investments or investments in certain geographic locations.

Similarly, a limited partner can be prohibited under applicable law or written policies from making any future capital contributions to a Fund in the event that the Fund, its General Partner or Tritium breach certain representations and warranties. In addition, in the event that a limited partner is excused from participating in all proposed and future investments or excluded from a portfolio investment, each other limited partner may be required to make an additional capital contribution to the Fund in respect of such portfolio investment, subject to such additional capital contribution not exceeding such limited partner's available commitment (as defined in the Governing Documents) and certain other limitations, thereby resulting in such other limited partner having increased investment exposure to such portfolio investment than such limited partner would otherwise have had but for such excuse or exclusion event.

Side Letters. Tritium, on behalf of the Tritium Funds, has entered into letter agreements or other similar arrangements (collectively, "Side Letters") with one or more limited partners which provide such limited partners with additional or different rights than such limited partners have pursuant to the Tritium Funds' Governing Documents. As a result of such Side Letters, certain limited partners will receive additional rights (e.g., expanded informational rights or fee provisions) that other limited partners will not receive. Tritium, on behalf of the Tritium Funds, is permitted to enter into such Side Letters with any party as Tritium determines in its sole and absolute discretion at any time. The other limited partners will have no recourse against the Tritium Funds or any of their affiliates in the event that certain limited partners receive additional or different rights or terms as a result of such Side Letters. Tritium will ensure that it complies with the Private Fund Rule's disclosure and notification provisions regarding existing and future Side Letters commencing in September 2024.

Interpretation of Governing Documents. The Governing Documents of each Fund and related documents are detailed agreements that establish complex arrangements among Tritium, the limited partners, the Fund, the General Partner and other entities and individuals. Questions arise under these agreements regarding the parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which will not have been contemplated at the time of the agreements' drafting and execution. In these instances, the operative provisions of the agreements, if any, can be broad, general, ambiguous or conflicting, and permit more than one reasonable interpretation. At times there will not be a provision directly applicable to the situation. While Tritium will construe the relevant agreements in good faith and in a manner consistent with its legal obligations and generally favorable to limited partners (and, when appropriate, in consultation with external legal counsel), the interpretations Tritium adopts will not necessarily be, and need not be, the interpretations that are the most favorable to the Funds or their limited partners.

Cybersecurity Risk and Identity Theft. Cybersecurity incidents and cyber-attacks, both generally and within the financial services industry, have been occurring globally at a more frequent and secure level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. Tritium, the General Partners, the Funds' service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds, their respective limited partners, and the portfolio companies, despite the efforts of Tritium and service providers to adopt

technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the Funds, their respective limited partners, and the portfolio companies. Cyber incidents refer to both intentional attacks and unintentional events including: processing errors, human errors, technical errors including computer glitches and system malfunctions, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, market-wide technical-related disruptions, unauthorized access to digital systems (through “hacking” or malicious software coding), computer viruses, and cyber-attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality (including ransomware attacks and denial of service attacks). For example, unauthorized third parties can attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of Tritium, the General Partners, the Funds’ service providers, counterparties or data within these systems. The use of internet or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heighten these risks, and the risks of attack are expected to be heightened in remote work environments. In addition, Tritium’s systems could be vulnerable to supply-chain attacks, wherein attackers target third parties providing software or services in order to introduce vulnerabilities in Tritium’s network or systems. Third parties could also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third party service providers or other users of Tritium’s systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to Tritium’s data or that of the limited partners. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of Tritium’s systems could result in the loss or theft of a limited partner’s data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Funds, their service providers or their portfolio companies to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, Tritium makes no assurances, representations or warranties in relation to these matters, and has not obtained representations or warranties in relation to these matters from all of its service providers. Tritium and its affiliates reserve the right to intercept, monitor and retain e-mail messages to and from its systems as permitted by applicable law. Substantial costs can be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds’ service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by their service providers or any other third parties whose operations affect the Funds. Disruption to third parties, especially critical service providers, such as the Funds’ auditors, external counsel, financial institutions, administrator, and custodian, can result in disruptions in the Funds’ operations.

Conflicts of Interest

The following discussion enumerates certain potential conflicts of interest that should be carefully evaluated before making an investment in the Fund and does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the conflicts involved in an investment in the Tritium Funds. Prospective limited partners are encouraged to seek the advice of independent legal counsel in

evaluating conflicts involved in an investment in the Funds. In addition, as the Tritium Funds' investment programs develop and change over time, the Funds could be subject to additional and different conflicts. By acquiring an interest in the Fund, each limited partner will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of such actual or potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest. Identifying potential conflicts of interest is complex and fact intensive and it is not possible to foresee every conflict of interest that will arise during a Fund's life. Limited partners should be aware that Tritium, its personnel, and its affiliates will possibly in the future engage in further activities that can result in additional conflicts of interest not addressed below. There can be no assurance that Tritium will identify or resolve all conflicts of interest and, if resolved, that such conflicts will be resolved in a manner that is favorable to the Funds. To the extent that Tritium identifies conflicts of interest in the future, the Firm may, but is under no obligation to, disclose these conflicts and their implications to limited partners through a variety of channels, including in subsequent Brochures or in other written or oral communications to the LP Advisory Committees or to limited partners. However, limited partners are not entitled to receive notice or disclosure of the actual occurrence of conflicts nor do limited partners have any right to consent to conflicts as they arise except as otherwise required by law or in the Governing Documents.

Generally. Conflicts of interest exist in the structure and operation of the Funds' business. If any matter arises that the General Partners or Tritium determine in their good faith judgment constitutes an actual conflict of interest, the relevant General Partner or Tritium, as applicable, will take such actions as it determines in good faith will be, or which pursuant to the Governing Documents are, necessary or appropriate to ameliorate the conflict, including by way of example and without limitation, consulting with the LP Advisory Committee regarding the conflict of interest and either obtaining a waiver from the LP Advisory Committee or acting in a manner, or pursuant to standards or procedures, approved by the LP Advisory Committee with respect to such conflict of interest (and upon taking such actions, the General Partner will be relieved of any liability for such conflict and be deemed to have satisfied its fiduciary duties related thereto the fullest extent permitted by law). There can be no assurance that the General Partners or Tritium, as applicable, will resolve all conflicts of interest in a manner that is favorable to the Funds. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, Tritium will be guided by its good faith discretion.

In addition, members of one Fund's LP Advisory Committee may also be members of another Fund's LP Advisory Committee. In such instances, a conflict of interest can be deemed to exist because LP Advisory Committees are often requested to provide guidance or consent with respect to transactions which could involve a conflict of interest between two or more Funds on which such LP Advisory Committee members serve, and such members are unlikely to recuse themselves from any such vote. To the extent members of an LP Advisory Committee vote regarding conflicts or otherwise participate in matters involving a vote or action, such members may not vote solely in accordance with their interests related to one Fund vis a vis another Fund, including for example, if such a member is required to vote on issues regarding conflicts between the Funds. Such members are unrestricted from voting and have the potential to affirmatively vote in a manner that is in their own interest and

adverse to the interest of other limited partners. Finally, LP Advisory Committee members may choose to abstain from voting on certain issues, which means that certain votes and issues could be decided only by non-abstaining members and less than a complete group of LP Advisory Committee members.

The Governing Documents contain provisions that, subject to applicable law, (a) reduce or eliminate the duties, including fiduciary and other duties, to the Funds and the limited partners to which the General Partners would otherwise be subject, (b) waive duties or consent to the conduct of the General Partners that might not otherwise be permitted pursuant to such duties, and (c) limit the remedies of limited partners with respect to breaches of such duties.

Employee Limited Partners. Certain of Tritium's employees and personnel will invest in the Fund as part of a General Partner's commitment to a Fund. Subject to applicable law, the terms of an investment by an employee differ from, and are more favorable than, those of an investment by an external Fund limited partner. For example, employee limited partners generally will not be subject to a management fee and/or carried interest with respect to their investment and will likely receive information regarding investments at different times than other limited partners.

Valuation. Valuation of assets acquired in a portfolio investment may be difficult, and there generally will be no established market for the Funds' assets. The Firm has established a valuation policy, which it will follow when performing portfolio company valuations. Each General Partner will determine the value of the relevant Fund's investments that are not readily marketable based on ASC 820 guidelines as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and any subsequent valuation guidelines required of an investment fund reporting under generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated in the United States. There can be no assurance that the relevant General Partner 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 a General Partner 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. While the valuation of the Funds' assets is performed internally by Tritium's own team and such valuations are not reviewed by an independent third-party valuation consultant, all valuations are subject to a thorough annual review by the Funds' auditors as part of each Fund's annual financial statement audit. The relevant General Partner's determination of the fair value of an investment can impact the calculation of the management fee or carried interest accrual to the extent that such valuation would result in a write-down, which could incentivize a General Partner to refrain from writing down portfolio investments. Absent bad faith or manifest error, valuation determinations in accordance with Tritium's valuation policy will be conclusive and binding. Moreover, because Tritium will determine in its discretion the value of any such assets, Tritium will have an apparent conflict of interest in making that determination, given the potential impact of such valuations on both a Fund's performance results and its reported performance of unrealized investments.

The General Partner is permitted to rely on information provided by third parties, including co-sponsors, in determining values. Given the nature of the proposed investments, valuation can be difficult. There can be a relative scarcity of market comparables on which to base the value of a Fund's investments. Additionally, the ultimate extent of the economic impact of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time. As such, any such valuations can be speculative. In addition, such valuations will affect the calculation of the General Partners' carried interest accruals.

Allocation of Time. During the commitment period of a given Fund, each Tritium principal (as long as such principal is actively involved in the management of the General Partners or Tritium) will devote substantially all of such principal's business time and attention to the business of such Fund (including any parallel investment vehicle, any alternative investment vehicle, any holding vehicle, any blocker corporation, any underlying partnership, any feeder fund and any co-investment vehicle), the General Partners, Tritium, any portfolio company, other Tritium Funds and any permitted successor funds and any portfolio companies thereof, and their respective affiliates. Due to the fact that the key persons can work on other projects unrelated to one particular Fund, conflicts can arise in the allocation of time. Unless restricted by the Governing Documents or Tritium's policies, Tritium personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with Tritium, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies.

Possible Future Activities. It is possible that Tritium or the key persons will expand the range of services that it provides over time. Except as provided in the Governing Documents, Tritium and the key persons will not be restricted in the scope of its business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future) even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether or not such conflicts are described herein. Tritium and the key persons have, and will continue to develop, relationships with a significant number of companies, financial sponsors and their senior managers, including relationships with companies who hold or have held investments similar to those intended to be made by the Funds. These companies can themselves represent appropriate investment opportunities for the Funds or compete with the Funds for investment opportunities. In addition, each key person is expected to (i) continue in any officer or director position held by such key person or serving on the investment committee of any Tritium Fund, (ii) manage investments in effect, in each case, as of the date of the initial closing, (iii) engage in such civic, professional, industry and charitable activities as such key person chooses, (iv) conduct and managing such key person's personal and family investment activities or (v) engage in any other activities approved by the LP Advisory Committee.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Certain conflicts could arise in the allocation of investment opportunities and in connection with the acquisition and/or disposition of investments by the Tritium Funds. However, until the expiration of the commitment period of each Main Fund, each prospective investment opportunity identified by the applicable General Partner, Tritium or a principal (so long as such principal is actively involved in the management of such General Partner or Tritium) (other

than any portfolio investment of a predecessor fund or any follow-on investment opportunity related to an investment of such predecessor fund) that are within the scope of such Main Fund's investment objectives and are in an amount in excess of \$10 million will be made available to such Fund before being offered to any other person. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to a predecessor fund or any successor fund for which an initial closing of limited partners has been held prior to the expiration of the applicable commitment period, the General Partners intend to allocate investment opportunities that meet the investment objectives of each such Fund on a basis which the General Partner believes is fair and equitable.

Parallel Investment Vehicles. The use of parallel investment vehicle structures can create conflicts of interest in that different tax considerations for the parallel investment vehicles can cause Tritium to structure or dispose of an investment in a manner that is more advantageous to one Fund than it is to such parallel investment vehicle, and vice-versa. While each parallel investment vehicle is generally expected to invest proportionately, on the basis of available capital, in all portfolio investments on the same terms and conditions as the corresponding Fund, as a result of legal, tax, regulatory and other considerations, there can be circumstances when that is not the case.

Cross Trades and Principal Trades. When permitted by applicable law and subject to and in accordance with the terms of the Governing Documents, Tritium is permitted to (but is under no obligation to) cause a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments in cross trades between Funds or effect principal transactions where Tritium causes a Fund to purchase investments from or sell investments to a General Partner, Tritium, their respective affiliates or any other Fund; provided, that, any such transaction be approved to the extent required by the Governing Documents and applicable law. Under the Governing Documents, certain of such transactions will require the approval of the LP Advisory Committee, which approval will be deemed to constitute the approval of, and be binding upon, a Fund and all the limited partners. It is possible there will be potential conflicts of interest or regulatory issues relating to these transactions which could limit Tritium's decision to engage in these transactions for a Fund. In connection with a cross trade or a principal transaction, it is possible Tritium and its affiliates will have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding participating Funds or the other parties to trade. However, there can be no assurance that such transactions will be effected, or that such transactions will be effected in the manner that is most favorable to participating Funds as a party to any such transaction.

Facilitation of Co-Investments. The Main Funds can from time to time provide interim debt or equity financing for the purpose of bridging a potential subsequent co-investment opportunity offered to a limited partner for strategic or similar reasons (but only to the extent that such Funds would have been permitted to make such investment). In order to potentially make available or otherwise facilitate its investments, a Main Fund can use its credit facility to consummate, guarantee or issue letters of credit to support the portion of the investment made (or to be made) by co-investors. In those circumstances, such co-investors would be expected to enter into an agreement to bear their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses associated therewith and repay any amounts that come due and payable under such credit facility, guarantee or letter of credit issued for their benefit. However, there

can be no assurance that any such co-investor will enter into such an agreement or not default on its obligations to repay such amounts, in which case, such amounts would likely be borne disproportionately by the relevant Main Fund(s).

Diverse Limited Partners. The Tritium Funds' limited partners are expected to have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments. The conflicting interests of limited partners can relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of portfolio investments made by the Tritium Funds, the structuring of the acquisition of portfolio investments and the timing of the disposition of portfolio investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest can arise in connection with decisions made by Tritium that are more beneficial for one limited partner than another limited partner, especially with respect to limited partners' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for the Fund, Tritium considers the investment and tax objectives of the Tritium Funds and the limited partners as a whole, and not the individual investment, tax or other objectives of any particular limited partner individually.

Access to Insider Information. As a result of participation by Tritium's principals, employees and representatives (including CEO Partners, executives and advisors) on the boards of certain companies or as a result of confidentiality agreements or non-disclosure agreements entered into by the Funds or Tritium, it is possible that the Funds will acquire confidential or material nonpublic information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Funds will not be free to act upon any such information, which can restrict the Funds in their investment activities in that the Funds will not always be able to initiate transactions or sell portfolio investments that they otherwise would have. The possession of material nonpublic information can create a conflict of interest between Tritium's representatives serving on such boards (*i.e.*, Tritium's duties and obligations to the companies on whose boards these representatives participate) and the Funds' abilities to effect purchases and sales of the securities of such companies. Inadvertent trading on material nonpublic information could have adverse effects on Tritium's reputation, result in the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions, and as a consequence, negatively impact Tritium's ability to perform its investment management services on behalf of the Funds.

Allocation of Expenses. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in each of the Governing Documents, it is expected that the limited partners of a Fund will generally collectively bear the aggregate organizational expenses and operating expenses of such Fund (other than management fees), including the costs and expenses attributable to a single parallel investment vehicle, alternative investment vehicle or similar alternative structure or other Fund entity (each, a "Fund Entity") through which a given limited partner might not participate. As a result, a limited partner will potentially bear a greater amount of costs and expenses than if the costs and expenses attributable to one or more Fund Entities were specially allocated to the limited partners actually participating in such Fund Entities.

Tritium faces conflicts of interest in allocating certain costs and expenses. For example, all expenses incurred in connection with any Tritium Funds' regulatory filings outside of the United States that are

related to the offering of interests to certain limited partners would be deemed to be organizational expenses borne by all limited partners. Additionally, in the event that certain limited partners participate in a potential or existing investment through an alternative investment vehicle, all expenses incurred in connection therewith will be borne by all limited partners. More generally, the allocation of expenses will inherently require judgment and there can be no assurance that a Fund will not bear a disproportionate share of expenses. For example, although Tritium is responsible for its own operating costs and expenses, determining Tritium's and the General Partners' allocable share of internal costs, or otherwise allocating such costs and expenses, will require the judgment of Tritium and such General Partners, and there can be no assurance that the Tritium Funds will not bear a disproportionate share of such internal costs.

Tritium and its affiliates will from time to time incur fees, costs and expenses, including in connection with transactions not consummated, on behalf of the Funds. To the extent practicable, any fees, costs and expenses that are incurred in connection with a consummated investment will be charged to the applicable portfolio company. To the extent such fees, costs and expenses are not charged to a portfolio company, they will be paid by each Fund that participated or was expected to participate in such investment. The Funds will typically bear a portion of any such fees, costs, and expenses in proportion to the size of its actual or proposed investment, or in such other manner as Tritium considers, in good faith, to be fair and equitable.

There are occasions when one Fund (the "Payor Fund") pays an expense common to multiple Funds (the "Allocated Funds"). On such occasions, each Allocated Fund will reimburse the Payor Fund for its share of such expense, without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Fund. There are also occasions where the Firm or a Payor Fund pays an expense on behalf of a portfolio company. On such occasions, the portfolio company will reimburse the Firm or Payor Fund for the expense, without interest, and such reimbursement will not be subject to the fee offset provision.

Some expenses are incurred on behalf of one Fund which will potentially benefit other Funds. For example, information Tritium obtains in connection with a Fund's research, due diligence and investment activities will be valuable to other Funds. Additionally, tools and resources developed at Tritium's expense will be the intellectual property of Tritium and not the Funds.

A conflict of interest could arise in Tritium's determination of whether certain costs or expenses that are incurred in connection with the operation of the Funds meet the definition of Fund operational expenses for which the Funds are responsible, whether such expenses should be borne by Tritium or the manner in which Tritium allocates expenses. The Funds will be reliant on the determinations of Tritium in this regard. Because the allocation process can be subjective, from time to time, it is possible that subsequent review of allocations could result in an identification of expenses that should have been allocated in a different manner, in which case measures will be undertaken to correct such circumstance, which might include a reversal of the original expense allocation, if possible, or such other equitable adjustment believed by Tritium to be the most appropriate corrective measure to ensure allocations are equitable on an overall basis in Tritium's good faith judgment.

Conflicts with Portfolio Companies. Tritium principals, employees and representatives (including CEO Partners, executives and advisors) are expected to serve on the boards of Tritium Funds' portfolio companies. Serving in such capacity gives rise to conflicts to the extent that such person's fiduciary duties to a portfolio company as a board member can conflict with the interests of the Tritium Funds in general. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of a portfolio company, actions that are in the best interest of the portfolio company will not necessarily be in the best interests of the Tritium Funds, and vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there will be conflicts of interests between such individual's duties as a Tritium principal, employee or representative and such individual's duties as a board member of such portfolio company. However, as the Tritium Funds will generally be significant shareholders of such companies, it is expected that such interests will generally be aligned.

In addition, as a result of the Tritium Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, Tritium and/or its affiliates typically have the right to determine or influence a determination of the compensation of portfolio company board members. From time to time, such portfolio company board members approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to Tritium and/or its affiliates in connection with services provided by the Firm and its affiliates to such portfolio company, and, except to the extent such amounts are subject to the partnership agreement's offset provision, such amounts will be in addition to any management fees or carried interest paid by a Tritium Fund to Tritium. Further, there could be conflicts between a portfolio company of one Fund and a portfolio company of another Fund (*e.g.*, the portfolio company of one Fund can be competitor, customer or supplier of another Fund's portfolio companies). Tritium's authority to appoint or influence the appointment of portfolio company board members who will potentially be involved in approving compensation payable to the Firm subjects Tritium and any such portfolio company board appointees to potential conflicts of interest.

Employees Seconded to Portfolio Companies. Tritium employees provide various forms of support to its portfolio companies without either the employee or Tritium receiving any compensation from the portfolio company, including providing market research, outreach to prospective strategic business partners, and financial and legal support. When a portfolio company has a pressing need for ongoing, daily support, and a Tritium employee (or possibly, former employee or other executive) is qualified to provide such support, Tritium has in the past and will potentially in the future, permit such person to serve in a significant management role at, or otherwise be employed by, such portfolio company. In such circumstances, such persons serve in a dedicated role at a portfolio company. Any compensation received by such person from the relevant portfolio company is not subject to the management fee offset described in Item 5 above. Selection on which employees to serve in a role at a portfolio company will be made by Tritium in consultation with the portfolio company, taking into account the portfolio company's size, the location of the portfolio company, the complexity of the work and the employee's experience. The determination of the salary of the Tritium employee will be made by the relevant portfolio company, taking into account the above factors and the market rate of similar executives serving in such position.

Service Providers and Suppliers. The General Partners, Tritium and the key principals will from time to time engage, or cause the portfolio companies to engage, service providers in connection with the operations of the Funds or their portfolio companies. The Funds' service providers or service providers of the portfolio companies (including, without limitation, deal generators, introducers, lenders, brokers, attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, outside directors and/or lenders) could conceivably be limited partners in the Funds, or any successor funds, friends or family of Tritium employees or affiliates of Tritium and could conceivably be sources of investment opportunities for the Funds. There also can be instances where portfolio companies provide services to one another. In other instances, such third parties provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through Tritium's entities) to Firm personnel and their estate planning vehicles. Such third parties can be entitled to receive a portion of a Fund's proceeds in connection with the sale of a particular portfolio company. Such third parties can also on occasion receive discretionary bonuses, transaction-based fees and/or directors' fees from, participation and/or profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or holding company in exchange for providing their services and such discretionary bonuses, fees, participation and/or profits or equity interests are not subject to the management fee offsets described in Item 5 above. These factors can influence the General Partners in deciding whether or not to select any particular service provider for the Funds or any portfolio company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a General Partner will only select a service provider to the extent the General Partner determines that doing so is in the best interest of the applicable Fund given all surrounding facts and circumstances and is consistent with the General Partner's responsibilities under applicable law.

In addition, Tritium and the portfolio companies expect to engage common service providers. There can be a conflict of interest between Tritium on the one hand, and the Funds and the portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that Tritium will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Fund and/or the portfolio companies. Tritium and its employees from time to time receive a discount on services provided to it by such a common service provider even though the Funds and/or the portfolio companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. While unlikely, Tritium and its employees could from time to time receive credit lines provided by banks that do business with Tritium and the Funds and in connection therewith receive lower rates from such banks as a result thereof. In addition, different portfolio companies could receive different levels of discounts.

On occasion a Fund bears the full cost and expense of engaging certain third-party service providers on behalf of a portfolio company. As a Fund is not the sole shareholder of the portfolio company, other shareholders will benefit from the costs incurred by such Fund and will not reimburse the Fund for their pro rata portion of the cost of any such service provider.

Line of Credit Utilization. Use of leverage arrangements can provide the General Partners with an incentive to fund investments with or otherwise utilize borrowings in lieu of having limited partners

make capital contributions. Tritium uses Fund-level borrowing to pay management fees, to reimburse the Firm for expenses incurred on behalf of a Fund and as a bridge for equity or debt capital at a portfolio company. If Tritium is ultimately unable to repay the borrowings, limited partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses in a declining market. In addition, it is possible that co-investors will benefit from a Fund's use of a credit facility without bearing any of the related costs. In certain 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. 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 Documents.

The Funds typically pay interest on amounts borrowed under the credit facility and also pay a fee on the undrawn committed portion of the credit facility. Funds customarily pay a one-time fee for establishing the credit facility as well as certain other one-time and recurring fees and expenses. The General Partners can make distributions prior to the repayment of outstanding borrowings. The General Partners therefore have a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because a General Partner has the potential to receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings. In addition, in the event the Funds incur such indebtedness, the preferred return accruing in respect of limited partners will be less than otherwise would have been in the absence of such indebtedness. As a result, the General Partners (or affiliates thereof) can be entitled (i) to receive carried interest earlier than they otherwise would have and (ii) in certain circumstances, to receive more carried interest than they otherwise would have, in each case, had the Funds not incurred such indebtedness and, instead, had required the limited partners to make additional or earlier capital contributions. In addition, the costs of any borrowing by the Funds can be substantial.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, Tritium is subject to potential conflicts of interest between repaying its obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Fund, and in circumstances where interest accrues on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the relevant Fund's preferred return, Tritium is expected to have incentives to cause the Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down capital commitments. In circumstances where there is not a preferred return on funds borrowed in advance or in lieu of calling capital, Fund-level borrowing typically will reduce the amount of preferred return to which the limited partners would otherwise be entitled had Tritium called capital, and thus could result in Tritium receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the management fee is calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a limited partner would pay management fees on borrowed amounts used to fund investments that have not yet been realized even though such amounts would not accrue preferred return as described above. It is expected that the costs relating to the establishment and/or maintenance of a subscription line of credit will be significant, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to limited partners will be commensurate with such costs.

Certain limited partners can benefit from borrowings by the Funds even though such limited partners are not providing the same level of credit support for such borrowings as other limited partners. This occurs, for instance, where a limited partner is prohibited from pledging its capital commitments to support a credit facility or where regulatory or tax considerations prohibit such a pledge or make it undesirable. Each of the Main Funds has obtained a capital call line of credit, and in each such instance, all parallel investment vehicles are co-borrowers under the facility.

Further, a Fund will, in some cases, provide a portion of the available credit under its line of credit for a loan from the lender to a portfolio company. In such circumstances, any co-investor in the portfolio company borrower is not, with respect to its co-investment in the portfolio company, a guarantor on the line of credit although it did receive the benefit of the loan. In such situations, the portfolio company is responsible for repayment of the loan principal balance and all interest and fees on the loan, and the Fund does not incur any expenses associated with such use of the Fund's line of credit. Nevertheless, if the portfolio company defaults on any payment obligation under such loan, the Fund is responsible for satisfying such payment obligations. Similarly, in order to help a portfolio company obtain or retain a loan from a third party, the Main Funds will potentially agree to the lender's request that such funds provide a guarantee of some or all of the amount loaned. In the case of any such loan or guarantee, the Main Funds will reserve, from available partner capital commitments, the amount of capital necessary to satisfy any possible repayment obligations. If a portfolio company is ultimately unable to repay the borrowings, limited partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses in a declining market. Moreover, if more than one Fund series has invested in a portfolio company, but only one of the Fund series provides the loan guaranty, the limited partners in the fund series not providing the guarantee will not bear their proportionate share of any losses incurred in honoring the guaranty obligations. It is possible that the Main Funds which provide any such loan or guarantee can, in some cases, receive equity or other compensation for doing so, in which case, any co-investor in the borrower portfolio company will, by way of its co-investment in such company, bear its proportionate share of the compensation being provided to the Main Funds. Otherwise, such co-investor would have no repayment obligations but would receive the benefit of any such Main Fund loan or guarantee.

Conflicts Relating to Activities and Compensation of CEO Partners. Tritium maintains business relationships with certain advisors and consultants who generally have established asset-class, industry and/or regional expertise and who we expect to assist or advise with respect to transaction sourcing, due diligence, valuation, structuring, consulting or similar matters and to serve on the board of directors of, or in other similar capacities, with respect to, one or more portfolio investment; in some cases, these individuals are former Tritium business contacts or otherwise have close business and personal relationships with Tritium. In addition, Tritium also expects to utilize other similar consultants with, for example, more narrow expertise.

CEO Partners are independent contractors. They are not employees, even if most or all of their work is performed on Tritium's behalf or at Tritium's direction or they have more access to and involvement in Tritium's business activities than other third-party consultants or they share attributes with Tritium

employees, such as Tritium-provided administrative support or Tritium-related email addresses or business cards. CEO Partners are generally not affiliates for purposes of the Governing Documents and therefore typically are not subject to certain restrictions and conditions that relate specifically to employees and affiliates. For example, the Funds expect to make payments to a CEO Partner, and any fees portfolio companies pay to a CEO Partner (such as directors' fees) or profits interests or other compensation received by CEO Partners from portfolio companies or their holding structures will not reduce the management fees payable by limited partners in the Fund, even if such amounts would reduce the management fee if they were paid to affiliates. In some instances, CEO Partners provide operational services to portfolio companies. Moreover, CEO Partners often make personal investments in portfolio companies alongside the Funds, and the Funds are not prohibited from investing in portfolio companies in which CEO Partners hold existing material investments.

Relying on CEO Partners creates potential conflicts of interest. For example, Tritium typically determines the amount of compensation that will be paid to CEO Partners and portfolio companies or a Fund ultimately pay or reimburse Tritium for such compensation. The appropriate level of compensation for a CEO Partner can be difficult to determine, especially if the expertise and services he/she provides are unique and/or tailored to the specific engagement. In addition, given that Tritium (and not a Fund) otherwise pays the salaries of Tritium employees, Tritium has incentives to retain individuals as CEO Partners instead of hiring them as employees.

Tangible and Intangible Benefits. In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, Tritium expects to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of Tritium's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, Tritium and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, "the Tritium Information"). In many cases, Tritium Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by Tritium to organize or systematize Tritium Information for ongoing or future use. Although Tritium expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from Tritium's possession of Tritium Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by Tritium and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which Tritium Information was originally received. Tritium Information will be the sole intellectual property of Tritium and solely for the use of Tritium.

Moreover, Tritium, the General Partners and their affiliates can be expected to receive certain intangible or other benefits arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Funds which will not be shared with the Funds and/or their limited partners. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses typically result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits or amounts will, whether or not de minimis or difficult to value, inure exclusively to Tritium, the General Partners or their affiliates (and not the Funds and/or their limited partners) even though the costs of the underlying service are borne by the Funds or Fund portfolio companies.

C. If you recommend primarily a particular type of security, explain the material risks involved. If the type of security involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail.

For information regarding the types of securities and portfolio companies in which Funds invest, please see Item 4.B and Item 8.A, above.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

If there are legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client’s or prospective client’s evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of your management, disclose all material facts regarding those events.

Like other registered investment advisers, Tritium is required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would materially impact a limited partner’s evaluation of Tritium or the integrity of Tritium’s management. Tritium and its management persons have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events applicable to this Item 9.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. If you or any of your management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, disclose this fact.

Neither Tritium nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer, or registered representative of a broker-dealer, and Tritium does not anticipate such affiliations in the future.

B. If you or any of your management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities, disclose this fact.

Neither Tritium nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor or associated person of the foregoing. Tritium and its affiliates have filed, as applicable, as exempt commodity pool operators or exempt commodity trading advisors in response to certain CFTC rule amendments.

C. Describe any relationship or arrangement that is material to your advisory business or to your clients that you or any of your management persons have with any related person listed below. Identify the related person and if the relationship or arrangement creates a

material conflict of interest with clients, describe the nature of the conflict and how you address it.

1. **Broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker**
2. **Investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or “hedge fund,” and offshore fund)**
3. **Other investment adviser or financial planner**
4. **Futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor**
5. **Banking or thrift institution**
6. **Accountant or accounting firm**
7. **Lawyer or law firm**
8. **Insurance company or agency**
9. **Pension consultant**
10. **Real estate broker or dealer**
11. **Sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.**

As disclosed in Item 4 above, Tritium is affiliated with the Tritium Funds’ General Partners which are deemed registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to Tritium’s registration. These General Partner entities operate as a single advisory business together with Tritium and serve as General Partners of the Tritium Funds and share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions. These affiliated General Partner entities do not have employees of their own.

Other than as mentioned above, Tritium does not have arrangements with a related person who is a broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, government securities dealer or broker, investment company, other investment adviser or financial planner, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, banking or thrift institution, accountant or accounting firm, lawyer or law firm, insurance company or agency, pension consultant, real estate broker or dealer, or sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships that are material to its advisory business or to the Tritium Funds or their respective limited partners. Tritium has and will continue to develop relationships with professionals who provide services it does not provide, including legal, accounting, banking, investment banking, tax preparation, insurance brokerage, information technology, compliance and other services. Some of these professionals provide services to the principals, the Funds or their portfolio companies. Additionally, some of these professionals are limited partners in Tritium Funds, either personally or through their companies.

From time to time, Tritium receives training, information, promotional materials, meals, gifts, entertainment or other perquisites from vendors and others with whom it does business or to whom it makes referrals. At no time will Tritium accept any benefits, gifts or other arrangements that are conditioned on directing business to a specific vendor. Similarly, Tritium employees have in the past,

and expect in the future, to speak at and attend conferences and other industry events for potential limited partners interested in investing in private funds and other events that are sponsored by various investment bankers, broker-dealers or others. Through such capital introduction and other industry events, prospective limited partners have the opportunity to meet with Tritium. Neither Tritium nor any Fund compensates these investment bankers, broker-dealers or others for organizing such events or for investments ultimately made by prospective limited partners attending such events other than registration, sponsorship, membership or other similar fees paid to attend such events.

D. If you recommend or select other investment advisers for your clients and you receive compensation directly or indirectly from those advisers that creates a material conflict of interest, or if you have other business relationships with those advisers that create a material conflict of interest, describe these practices and discuss the material conflicts of interest these practices create and how you address them.

Tritium does not recommend or select other investment advisers for the Tritium Funds.

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

A. If you are an SEC-registered adviser, briefly describe your Code of Ethics adopted pursuant to SEC Rule 204A-1 or similar state rules. Explain that you will provide a copy of your Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Code of Ethics

As fiduciaries, Tritium and its supervised persons have certain legal obligations to put the Tritium Funds' interests ahead of their own. Tritium has adopted a written code of ethics pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1 based on principles of openness, honesty, integrity and trust. Upon hire and at least once a year, each Tritium supervised person is required to acknowledge this code of ethics and agree to be bound by it. With respect to third parties that are not subject to the trading restrictions under Tritium's Code of Ethics and that may otherwise obtain sensitive and nonpublic information relating to a Fund deal (*e.g.*, co-investors, legal, financial, diligence, public relations and other similar service providers), such persons typically are subject to contractual provisions in confidentiality agreements or professional obligations that prohibit the misuse of any such information.

Tritium's code of ethics covers standards of business conduct, confidentiality of client information, personal trading requirements, insider trading, reporting of personal securities transactions, gifts and entertainment and outside business activities, among other topics. The code of ethics also includes a prohibition on insider trading and outlines strict policies that dictate how any such information is treated.

Supervised persons who violate the code of ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, censure, fines, suspension or dismissal. Supervised persons are also required to

promptly report to the Chief Compliance Officer any violations of the code of ethics of which they become aware.

Tritium will provide a copy of its code of ethics to any existing or prospective limited partner upon request to its Chief Compliance Officer, Terence Browne, at tbrowne@tritiumpartners.com or (512) 493-4100.

B. If you or a related person recommends to clients, or buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which you or a related person has a material financial interest, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain Tritium supervised persons own an interest in the Tritium Funds indirectly through their ownership interest in a Fund's General Partner, whereas certain affiliates of Tritium or its supervised persons, CEO Partners, executives, advisors or any family members of the foregoing own an interest in the Tritium Funds directly. Tritium does not believe this arrangement presents any material conflict of interest since the General Partners' interests are aligned with the interests of limited partners in such Funds.

Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act generally prohibits investment advisers from engaging in principal, cross and agency cross transactions without the appropriate disclosure and consent. Tritium will only enter into a principal, cross or agency cross transaction with the appropriate disclosure and consent.

Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account, knowingly buys from or sells a security to an advisory client. This also applies to any affiliates or controlling persons of the adviser (*i.e.*, an owner, employee or affiliate of the adviser, such as a Fund General Partner). Cross trades between funds can also be deemed to be principal transactions if the adviser (and/or its affiliates, owners, or controlling persons) own, in the aggregate, 25% or more of either fund. Cross transactions occur when an adviser or an affiliate arranges a transaction (*i.e.*, acts as a broker) between two or more different funds or accounts that are managed by that same adviser or an affiliate. An adviser is not "acting as a broker" if the adviser receives no compensation (other than the advisory fee earned in the ordinary course of managing the asset) for effecting the transaction and therefore is not considered to be conducting a cross transaction under Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. Agency cross transactions occur where an adviser is dually registered as a broker-dealer or has an affiliated broker-dealer, which is not applicable to Tritium.

In the event Tritium were to recommend a principal transaction or cross transaction, it would only be after: (i) the Firm has determined the transaction to be in the best interest of participating clients; (ii) the transaction is permitted by the relevant Governing Documents; (iii) proper disclosure is given to the relevant General Partner or LP Advisory Committee, as appropriate; (iv) if necessary, consent is

obtained from the appropriate parties; and (v) the Firm ensures that best execution is achieved for the transaction.

C. If you or a related person invests in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that you or a related person recommends to clients, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest this presents and generally how you address the conflicts that arise in connection with personal trading.

Personal Trading

The personal trading policy for Tritium's supervised persons is set forth in the Firm's code of ethics and is acknowledged as received and understood by each supervised person. Tritium's personal trading policies are designed to ensure that no Tritium Fund is disadvantaged by the transactions executed by a supervised person and that supervised persons in no respect misappropriate any benefit properly belonging to a Tritium Fund.

Because Tritium's business focuses primarily on private market investments, Tritium expects that instances of supervised persons having access to material nonpublic information regarding publicly traded securities will be relatively infrequent. Tritium's supervised persons and their covered family members are permitted to make securities transactions in their personal accounts, subject to certain limitations. In particular, Tritium and its related persons are prohibited from knowingly trading for their own accounts in a manner that is detrimental to the Tritium Funds and are similarly prohibited from seeking to profit from their knowledge that the Tritium Funds intend to engage in particular transactions. Personal trading by supervised persons presents potential conflicts of interest in that a supervised person could make improper use of information regarding the Tritium Funds' holdings, future transactions or research paid for by the Tritium Funds. Tritium manages the potential conflicts of interest inherent in trading by supervised persons by strict enforcement of its code of ethics, which includes pre-clearance and reporting requirements.

Tritium's code of ethics prohibits it and its personnel and their covered family members from trading for the Tritium Funds or for themselves, or recommending trading, in securities of a company while in possession of material nonpublic information ("Inside Information"), and from disclosing such information to any person not entitled to receive it, in either case in contravention of applicable securities laws. Tritium has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to control and monitor the flow of Inside Information to and within Tritium as well as to prevent trading based on Inside Information.

Tritium maintains a restricted list of issuers about which it has or may have material nonpublic information. Pre-clearance is required by supervised persons and their covered family members for certain personal securities transactions, including trading in restricted list securities, initial public offerings and certain limited offerings. In addition, supervised persons are required to file certain reports and link certain brokerage accounts to Tritium's compliance software to enable monitoring of

personal trading by the Chief Compliance Officer to confirm supervised persons are abiding by Tritium's personal trading requirements.

Tritium supervised persons carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others, and in connection therewith, can potentially give advice and recommend securities which differs from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds, even if their investment objectives are the same or similar. In addition, principals and employees are permitted to buy securities in transactions offered to, but rejected by, the Funds or that are outside the investment mandate of the Funds. All such employee private investments are subject to pre-approval and review by the Chief Compliance Officer.

D. If you or a related person recommends securities to clients, or buys or sells securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that you or a related person buys or sells the same securities for your own (or the related person's own) account, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Because of the private nature of its portfolio investments, Tritium does not typically face a situation where a supervised person buys or sells a security for his or her own account at or about the same time that the Firm is also buying or selling the same security for the Tritium Funds. A supervised person wishing to purchase or sell an interest in a Tritium portfolio company is required to seek pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer for such transaction.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

A. Describe the factors that you consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

Typically, the Funds' investments in portfolio companies are private transactions directly negotiated between prospective portfolio companies (or their representative) and Tritium and are not facilitated by broker-dealers engaged by Tritium or the Funds. However, portfolio companies on occasion engage broker-dealers or investment bankers to perform various services, such as assisting in capital raising, merger and acquisition activity or the sale of the portfolio company. In controlled investments, Tritium has significant influence over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker-dealer or investment banker, if any, to be used to effect transactions for the Funds. In executing transactions, Tritium will seek best execution of the transaction. Best execution is a qualitative assessment that takes into account the full range and quality of a broker-dealer or investment banker's services and is satisfied by obtaining the most advantageous overall terms for the Fund(s) when weighing all factors relevant to the transaction. Best execution is therefore not necessarily determined by lowest possible commission rates.

Whether for private or public securities transactions, in the event Tritium selects a broker-dealer or investment banker in connection with a deal, such decision will be based on Tritium's best judgment regarding a variety of factors as specified in its compliance manual, including but not limited to: Tritium's prior experience with the broker-dealer or investment banker; the broker-dealer or investment banker's execution capability, financial responsibility, reputation and expertise within the industry; the broker-dealer or investment banker's responsiveness to the Firm; the broker-dealer or investment banker's expertise in dealing with investments that are restrictive or illiquid in nature; the type and size of the transaction involved; the value of any research services provided; and the commission rates, among other factors.

Although Tritium generally seeks competitive commission rates, it will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, especially in private securities transactions that rely heavily on the specialty services or experience of a broker-dealer or investment banker that operate outside of a competitive bidding environment. Transactions that involve such specialized services on the part of the broker-dealer or investment banker can thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services. Tritium believes the commissions or mark-ups charged are competitive with those that other broker-dealers and investment bankers charge.

1. *Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits.*

Tritium does not receive soft dollars in connection with its use of broker-dealers.

2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals.*

Tritium does not receive client referrals in connection with selecting or recommending broker-dealers for the Tritium Funds.

3. *Directed Brokerage.*

Tritium does not allow directed brokerage arrangements for limited partners.

B. Discuss whether and under what conditions you aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for various client accounts. If you do not aggregate orders when you have the opportunity to do so, explain your practice and describe the costs to clients of not aggregating.

In the event Tritium were to aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for Fund accounts, it would do so on a pro rata basis.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

A. Indicate whether you periodically review client accounts or financial plans. If you do, describe the frequency and nature of the review, and the titles of the supervised persons who conduct the review.

The investment portfolios of the Tritium Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature and, accordingly, Tritium's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. Decisions as to when to purchase a portfolio company or sell a Fund's interest in a portfolio company are made by the investment committee. Tritium closely monitors the operations and performance of its investments and maintains ongoing oversight. Tritium holds board seats for the majority of investments it makes or otherwise acts to influence control of the management of the investments. It is not uncommon for the relevant investment professionals for an investment to be in regular, as often as weekly, contact with the portfolio company's senior management team. A Fund's portfolio is reviewed by a team of investment professionals on an on-going basis which includes the principals and those investment professionals assigned to individual portfolio companies. Moreover, partners of Tritium monitor portfolio company performance through regular management meetings, as well as detailed reviews of specific portfolio companies that occur as needed.

B. If you review client accounts on other than a periodic basis, describe the factors that trigger a review.

Fund reviews on an other-than-periodic basis would occur in the event of performance anomalies or unexpected volatility.

C. Describe the content and indicate the frequency of regular reports you provide to clients regarding their accounts. State whether these reports are written.

Tritium generally provides to its limited partners on behalf of the Tritium Funds the following written reports: (i) audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, accompanied by the report of the independent certified public accountant, within 120 days of fiscal year end; (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year; (iii) annual tax information necessary for each partner's U.S. tax returns; (iv) descriptive investment information for each investment quarterly; and (v) as of the end of each quarter, a capital account statement summarizing the position of each limited partner. All reports are generally made available to limited partners via an online portal; however, reports can also be sent directly to limited partners upon request. The Firm also has contact with limited partners (*e.g.*, personal visits, telephone, video conference and email) throughout the year as requested or as conditions warrant.

In the course of conducting due diligence, limited partners periodically request information pertaining to Tritium's investments and track record. Tritium responds to these requests, and in answering these requests provides information that is not generally made available to other limited partners who have

not requested such information. Additionally, as it pertains to existing limited partners, upon request or pursuant to contractual obligations, certain limited partners receive additional information and reporting that other limited partners do not receive. As a result, certain limited partners will have more information about a Fund than other limited partners. Tritium will ensure that the disclosure of preferential information rights complies with the Private Fund Rule commencing with its effective date in September 2024.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. If someone who is not a client provides an economic benefit to you for providing investment advice or other advisory services to your clients, generally describe the arrangement, explain the conflicts of interest, and describe how you address the conflicts of interest. For purposes of this Item, economic benefits include any sales awards or other prizes.

As described above in Item 5, in connection with investments made by the Tritium Funds, Tritium is entitled to receive consulting, monitoring fees, break-up fees, directors' fees and/or other fees and reimbursements from portfolio companies in which the Tritium Funds invest or propose to invest and only to the extent that the Tritium Funds continue to have an investment in such portfolio company. The allocable portion of such fees will first be used to pay unreimbursed related expenses, and, thereafter, 100% of each limited partner's pro rata share of any such remaining fees received by Tritium will be applied to reduce future payments of the management fee for the Main Funds, but not for the Co-Investment Fund.

These types of fee arrangements present potential conflicts of interest and provide Tritium with an incentive to recommend investments based on compensation received rather than the best interests of the Tritium Funds. To help mitigate this potential conflict of interest, the allocable portion of such benefits received by Tritium or its employees in connection with services rendered to portfolio companies or transactions of the Main Funds are offset in whole against (and therefore reduce) management fees payable by the Main Funds (but not the Co-Investment Fund, as that Fund does not pay management fees) to the extent described above in Item 5 and provided in and subject to certain exceptions described in the Main Funds' Governing Documents.

Other than as described above, Tritium does not receive any monetary compensation or any other economic benefit from a non-client for Tritium's provision of investment advisory services.

B. If you or a related person directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not your supervised person for client referrals, describe the arrangement and the compensation.

When raising capital for a new Fund, Tritium may engage the services of a placement agent for the sale of Fund units. Placement agent fees are payable either by Tritium or, if paid by the Funds, are offset dollar-for-dollar against the management fee. Placement agent expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement, including but not limited to placement agent travel,

meal and entertainment expenses, are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund as part of its organizational expenses.

Item 15 – Custody

If you have custody of client funds or securities and a qualified custodian sends quarterly, or more frequent, account statements directly to your clients, explain that clients will receive account statements from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodian and that clients should carefully review those statements. If your clients also receive account statements from you, your explanation must include a statement urging clients to compare the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian with those they receive from you.

Tritium is deemed to have custody over the Tritium Funds' assets because the General Partners are not operationally independent from Tritium: each Fund's General Partner generally has full discretion and control over Fund investments and cash, including the ability of the General Partners to deduct fees from the Tritium Funds' accounts. In order to comply with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "Custody Rule"), the Firm has elected to undergo an annual GAAP financial statement audit by a Public Company Accounting Oversight Board registered and inspected independent public accountant for each of the Tritium Funds over which it is deemed to maintain custody, copies of which are (or will be, for newly closed Tritium Funds) delivered to the Tritium Funds and their respective limited partners within 120 days of the fiscal year end. In addition, upon the final liquidation of a Fund, Tritium will obtain a final audit and distribute audited financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP with respect to such Fund to all underlying limited partners promptly upon completion of the audit. Limited partners in the Tritium Funds are encouraged to carefully review such financial statements.

Tritium does not accept physical custody of Tritium Funds' assets or securities (other than certain privately offered securities to the extent permitted by the Advisers Act). Called capital is directly deposited or wired into the respective Tritium Fund's qualified custodian. Tritium receives monthly statements from its qualified custodians on behalf of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' qualified custodians, please see Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Section 7.B.(1).

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

If you accept discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of clients, disclose this fact and describe any limitations clients may (or customarily do) place on this authority. Describe the procedures you follow before you assume this authority (e.g., execution of a power of attorney).

Investment advice is provided directly to the Tritium Funds, subject to the discretion and control of Tritium, and not to limited partners in the Tritium Funds individually. The General Partners of the Tritium Funds have discretionary authority based on the Governing Documents to buy and sell securities or other investments and to determine the amount of investments to be bought and sold.

To become a limited partner in the Tritium Funds, a prospective limited partner must execute, among other documents, a subscription agreement and a limited partnership agreement with the applicable Tritium Fund. Such documents generally contain a power of attorney that grants Tritium or the applicable General Partner certain powers related to the orderly administration of such Fund's affairs. Subject to limited exceptions as noted herein, Tritium is not required to contact a limited partner prior to transacting any business once such limited partner executes these documents.

Generally, Tritium's only restrictions with respect to managing a Fund, such as (but not limited to) the type of securities in which a Fund is permitted to invest, will be contained in the relevant Fund's Governing Documents. However, a limited partner can seek to impose limitations on Tritium's authority through a Side Letter and the Firm and/or the relevant General Partner can choose to accept reasonable limitations or restrictions at its discretion. All limitations and restrictions placed upon Tritium's investment authority with respect to a limited partner's investment must be presented to Tritium and the relevant Fund's General Partner in writing and agreed to by all applicable parties. No limited partners to date have limited the Firm's or a Tritium Fund's discretionary authority to provide investment advice.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

A. If you have, or will accept, authority to vote client securities, briefly describe your voting policies and procedures, including those adopted pursuant to SEC Rule 206(4)-6. Describe whether (and, if so, how) your clients can direct your vote in a particular solicitation. Describe how you address conflicts of interest between you and your clients with respect to voting their securities. Describe how clients may obtain information from you about how you voted their securities. Explain to clients that they may obtain a copy of your proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.

By virtue of the Tritium Funds' Governing Documents, Tritium has the authority to vote client proxy statements on behalf of the Tritium Funds. However, given the nature of Tritium's advisory business, the Funds seldom hold public securities; the majority of "proxies" received by Tritium are written shareholder consents or similar instruments for private companies. Specifically, from time to time, portfolio companies request Tritium (usually through the General Partner of the applicable Fund) to consent to certain issues pertaining to the portfolio company's business and requiring equity owner approval. In these cases, Tritium considers factors that could affect the value of the investment and will act in the manner that it believes maximizes the value of its long-term investment in portfolio companies.

Tritium has adopted a proxy voting policy pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-6 to describe how it votes its clients proxies. Tritium's proxy voting policy seeks to ensure that it votes proxies in the best interest of the Tritium Funds with a goal towards maximizing overall value. Tritium generally believes its interests are aligned with those of the Tritium Funds' limited partners through the principals' beneficial ownership interests in the Tritium Funds.

In the event that there is a conflict of interest in voting proxies, Tritium's proxy voting policy provides that the Firm can address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval of the Firm's investment committee or the relevant LP Advisory Committee on the proposed proxy vote or through other appropriate alternatives set forth in Tritium's proxy voting policy. Tritium will generally vote in accordance with management's recommendations unless the Firm determines that voting in such a manner is in conflict with the best interests of its limited partners. In these cases, Tritium will evaluate and vote the proxies on a case-by-case basis. The Firm may decide to take a proxy voting conflict to its LP Advisory Committee for assistance with the resolution. In general, limited partners cannot direct how Tritium votes proxies or shareholder consents, nor is Tritium required to seek limited partner approval or direction when voting proxies or when giving consent on any matter requiring the consent of shareholders.

Tritium does not consider service on portfolio company boards by Tritium personnel and affiliated or unaffiliated third parties appointed by Tritium or the receipt of board fees, if applicable, to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies.

Limited partners can obtain a copy of Tritium's proxy voting policies and procedures upon request to Tritium's Chief Compliance Officer, Terence Browne, at tbrowne@tritiumpartners.com or (512) 493-4100. Limited partners can also obtain information from Tritium, free of charge, about how Tritium voted any previous proxies.

B. If you do not have authority to vote client securities, disclose this fact. Explain whether clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent or from you, and discuss whether (and, if so, how) clients can contact you with questions about a particular solicitation.

This Item is not applicable to Tritium.

Item 18 – Financial Information

A. If you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, include a balance sheet for your most recent fiscal year.

Tritium does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Fund six months or more in advance.

B. If you have discretionary authority or custody of client funds or securities, or you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair your ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

Tritium has no financial condition that impairs its ability to meet contractual commitments to the Funds.

C. If you have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, disclose this fact, the date the petition was first brought, and the current status.

Tritium has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.