

DISCLOSURE BROCHURE

(Form ADV, Part 2A)

MARCH 2014 – ANNUAL AMENDMENT

TPH ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC
and its relying adviser, TPH PARTNERS MANAGEMENT, LLC

File No. 801-71886

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This brochure provides prospective clients with information about TPH Asset Management LLC (“TPHAM”) and its relying adviser, TPH Partners Management, LLC (“TPHPM”) (collectively, the “Firm” or the “Firms”) that should be considered before or at the time of obtaining advisory services from TPHAM. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 713-333-7692. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

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

TPH Asset Management LLC is a registered investment adviser but that registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. TPH Partners Management, LLC is a relying adviser of TPHAM.

Item 2 Material Changes

This Disclosure Brochure (the “Brochure”) represents the Form ADV Part 2A for TPHAM and TPHPM.

Changes Reflected As of March 28, 2014

- Item 4C: Included information about Client imposed restrictions;
- Item 4E: Updated assets under management as of December 31, 2013;
- Item 5A: Included information about negotiated fees and transaction costs;
- Item 7: Clarified types of Clients;
- Item 10C: Included information about general partners of Funds; corrected name of Financial Conduct Authority.

Item 3 Table of Contents

Please retain a copy of this brochure for your records.

**TPH Asset Management LLC
and its relying adviser, TPH Partners Management, LLC
March 2014**

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Item 4 Advisory Business

A. General Description of the Firm

TPHAM is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2008 and became a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission in November 2010. TPHPM is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2008 and is a relying adviser of TPHAM based upon the provisions of the no-action letter to the American Bar Association – Business Law Section, dated January 18, 2012. TPHAM and TPHPM are wholly-owned by Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., LLC. Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., LLC has only one member with an ownership percentage in excess of 25%, Tudor Capital Partners, LLC. Robert B. Tudor, CEO of Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., LLC, owns over 75% of Tudor Capital Partners, LLC. TPHAM and TPHPM may be referred to collectively hereinafter as the “Firms”.

TPHAM and TPHPM are under common control with Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Securities, Inc. (“TPHSI”) and Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Advisors, LLC (“TPHA”), each a FINRA registered broker-dealer, Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. International, LLP, a Financial Conduct Authority authorized firm, TPH Energy Equity Parallel Fund Management, LLC, TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund Management, LLC, TPH Energy Equity Long Strategy Fund Management, LLC, TPH Asset Management Ultimate GP, LLC, TPH MLP Fund Management, LLC, TPH Partners GP, L.P., TPH Partners II GP, L.P., and TPH Partners, LLC. Certain registered representatives of TPHSI are also employees of TPHAM and TPHPM. TPHAM and TPHPM use research and analysis from TPHSI in making investment decisions on behalf of its Clients.

TPHAM provides discretionary investment advisory services to TPH Energy Equity Parallel Fund, LP, TPH Energy Equity Master Fund, LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Offshore Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Master Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund Plus, LP, TPH Energy Equity Long Strategy Master Fund, LP, TPH Energy Equity Long Strategy Fund, LP, and TPH MLP Fund LP (each a Fund and collectively, the “Funds”), as well as to separately managed accounts based on their respective investment objectives and risk tolerance. TPHAM also serves as a managed account sub-adviser to the Prelude Opportunity Fund, LP. TPHPM provides discretionary investment advisory services to TPH Partners, L.P. and TPH Partners II, L.P., each a private equity fund vehicle (the “PE Funds”).

This brochure provides information related to TPHAM and all of its relying advisers, including TPHPM.

B. Description of the Firm’s Services

The Firms offer investment advisory services and manage discretionary investment accounts of institutional clients, high net worth clients and the Funds and PE Funds under various fee arrangements. (For purposes of this Brochure, institutional clients, high net worth clients and the Funds and PE Funds are referred to in this document individually as a “Client” and collectively as the “Clients”.) The Firms tailor their advisory services as described in the investment program of the relevant Client’s private placement memorandum or as set forth in such Client’s organizational documents and/or as set forth in the investment management agreement with such Client. Persons reviewing this Form ADV Part 2A should not construe this Brochure as an offering of any of the Funds described herein, which will only be made pursuant to the delivery of a private placement memorandum to prospective investors.

C. Availability of Customized Services for Individual Clients

The Firms manage each Client’s portfolio according to the terms of each Client’s stated investment objectives and guidelines as outlined in their respective offering document, organizational document and/or investment management agreement. In the event a Client chooses to utilize the Firm for separately managed account services in lieu of investment in a Fund, the separately managed account services will be individually tailored to the Client’s needs.

Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or certain types of securities. Any such restrictions will be outline in the investment management agreement or a similar writing.

D. Wrap Fee Program

The Firms do not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2013, the Firm manages on a discretionary basis a total of \$483,834,828. Of this total, TPHAM manages \$192,524,151 and TPHPM manages \$291,310,677.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

A. Fees and Compensation

For the TPH Energy Equity Parallel Fund, LP and TPH Energy Equity Master Fund, LP, TPHAM charges investment management fees of 2% per annum of assets under management to each Fund. TPHAM also charges an annual performance fee of 20% of any profits in the Funds. TPHAM reserves the right to negotiate these fees from time to time. For the TPH Energy Equity Long Strategy Master Fund, LP and TPH Energy Equity Long Strategy Fund, LP, TPHAM charges an investment management fee of 1% per annum of assets under management. For the TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Offshore Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Master Fund LP, and the TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund Plus, LP, (the “Infrastructure Funds”) TPHAM charges Founder’s Class investment management fees of 1.5% per annum of assets under management to each Fund which will increase to 2% per annum of assets under management after the Founder’s Class is closed (at the discretion of the general partner). TPHAM also charges a Founder’s Class annual performance fee of 15% of any profits in the Infrastructure Funds which will increase to 20% of any profits after the Founder’s Class is closed (at the discretion of the general partner). For the TPH MLP Fund LP, TPHAM charges investment management fees of .75% per annum of assets under management for the Founder’s Class and 1% for investors after the Founder’s Class is closed (at the discretion of the general partner). No annual performance fee is charged for the TPH MLP Fund LP. TPHAM reserves the right to negotiate these fees from time to time.

With respect to a separately managed account, TPHAM will generally charge, on a monthly basis, asset-based fees at an annual rate between 1% and 2% of the separately managed account’s net asset value, and annual performance fees in the amount of 20% of any increase in the net asset value of the separately managed account as of the end of each calendar year. Fees are negotiated on a case-by-case basis and are billed to the client. Brokerage and other transaction costs are charged directly to the client’s account by the brokerage firm holding the account. Please see Section 12 for more information on brokerage practices.

For the TPH Partners, L.P. fund, TPHPM charges a 2% management fee and 20% carried interest. For the TPH Partners II, L.P. fund, TPHPM charges a 2% management fee and a 20% carried interest. More information about TPHPM fees may be found in section B. below.

The Firm may charge fixed fees for special projects or other ad hoc assignments. Any such fees are reflected in an investment management agreement or similar writing.

B. Payment of Fees

TPHAM bills the Funds for its fees. The investment management fees are billed to the Funds monthly in advance. The performance fee is charged annually in arrears.

The PE Funds are subject to a management fee of 2% per annum of limited partner commitments during the Investment Period (as described more fully in the PE Funds PPMs) with a management fee of 2% per annum thereafter based on remaining invested capital. Management fees are billed semiannually. A carried interest of 20% exists, subject to a general partner clawback and is billed as applicable when a distribution is made. Each limited partner’s allocable share of transaction, directors’ and monitoring fees will be credited 100% against the management fee, after payment of TPHPM’s unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses.

C. Additional Fees and Expenses

The Funds managed by TPHAM incur a variety of fund related expenses, for example: audit, legal, tax, administrator and custodian fees are some but not all of the expenses that the Funds may incur. The PE Funds managed by TPHPM incur a variety of fund related expenses as well, including: audit, legal, tax and

administrator fees are some but not all of the expenses that the PE Funds may incur.

D. Prepayment of Fees

Fees are billed by the Funds and incurred by investors on a monthly basis, monthly in arrears. The PE Funds bill fees as described in B. above.

E. Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest

None of the Firm's employees accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products to our Clients. Our employees only engage in the provision of investment advisory services to our Clients and the placement of our Client Funds with investors. The Firm's employees that are engaged in the placement of our Client Funds with investors are also registered representatives of a related person, Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Securities, Inc. Our employees receive no special selling compensation for the placement of Client Funds.

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

TPHAM (and/or its affiliated entities) will charge performance-based fees/allocation for certain of its managed accounts and Funds – that is, fees based on a share of capital gains on or a capital appreciation of the assets of a Client (such as a Client that is a hedge fund). Clients should be aware that a performance-based fee/allocation may be deemed to create a conflict of interest for TPHAM as there can be an incentive for TPHAM to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance fee/allocation. Further, in situations where certain Clients pay performance fees/allocation and other Clients do not, there can be an incentive for TPHAM to allocate more likely profitable transactions to those Clients that pay performance fees/allocation. To seek to address this inherent conflict, TPHAM has implemented trade allocation policies and procedures that seek to ensure that investments are allocated fairly and equitably among Clients in accordance with such Clients’ investment programs, objectives and investment restrictions.

TPHAM’s Client portfolios are regularly reviewed by TPHAM’s Chief Operating Officer as well as its Head of Asset Management/Chief Investment Officer in order to help ensure that all transactions are being allocated in a manner that TPHAM believes to be in the best interests of all Clients. TPHAM’s Chief Compliance Officer also regularly reviews TPHAM’s trading.

Item 7 Types of Clients

As noted above, TPHAM and its affiliated entities offer investment advisory services to and manage discretionary investment accounts of institutional investors, high net worth investors and the Funds under various fee arrangements. TPHAM also serves as a managed account sub-adviser to the Prelude Opportunity Fund, LP.

TPHP and its affiliated entities offer investment advisory services to and manage discretionary investment accounts of the PE Funds under various fee arrangements.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies - TPHAM

TPHAM utilizes a fundamental approach to its analysis with a “bottoms up” investment style. TPHAM seeks to identify securities for its Clients (the Funds) that will perform in various cyclical investment environments. Specific quantitative measures such as the price/earnings ratio, the price/cash flow ratio, the enterprise multiple (enterprise value/EBITDA) and the price/net asset value ratio will be the primary sources utilized by TPHAM in its assessment of a company’s value. TPHAM also looks at other factors such as earnings per share growth (erosion) in determining a stock’s theoretical value as compared to its actual market value. TPHAM assesses each company in which it seeks to invest for its Clients (the Funds) and focuses on qualitative factors as well such as information flow, specific and pending catalysts, as well as TPHAM’s own internal assessment of a company’s management effectiveness. TPHAM relies on proprietary information and tools developed internally to guide its investment decisions.

TPHAM focuses on attaining its Clients’ (the Funds) investment objectives by utilizing a long-short investment strategy and by investing primarily in the equity securities of companies that are principally engaged in energy and energy-related industries. TPHAM may also invest for its Clients (the Funds) in equity derivatives and index futures as well as currency instruments utilized to hedge foreign currency exposure.

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies – TPHPM

TPHPM makes privately negotiated middle market equity investments in the upstream, midstream and oilfield services sub-sectors of the energy industry. TPHPM invests in companies headquartered in North America, however companies may have global operations, especially in the oilfield services sector. TPHPM is highly selective, and evaluates any potential opportunity through a rigorous process that combines technical, commercial and people related diligence. Once TPHPM commits to an investment opportunity, TPHPM Investment Professionals are heavily involved in guiding each business in support of its strategic objectives. Capital is typically scaled into each investment over time, allowing the Investment Professionals to continually assess the risk/return profile of each portfolio company and deploy capital into the most attractive opportunities.

Please see the TPH Partners detailed Private Placement Memorandums for more detail on methods of analysis and investment strategies.

B. Risks Relating to Investment Strategies - TPHAM

For a more detailed and complete discussion of risks involved with a particular investment in TPHAM’s Funds, please refer to the private placement memoranda that is provided to a qualified investor considering an investment in the Funds.

General Investment Risks

All investments made by TPHAM on behalf of its Clients risk the loss of capital. TPHAM believes that its investment program and research techniques moderate this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments. However, there can be no guarantee or representation that TPHAM’s investment program will be successful. Furthermore, depending upon a Client’s investment mandate, TPHAM’s investment program may utilize such techniques as margin transactions, short sales, leverage and the use of derivative instruments, which can, in certain circumstances, magnify adverse impacts.

General Risks Related to the Funds

The value of the Funds’ interests may be affected by withdrawals by investors in the Funds. There can be no assurance of cash distributions or appreciation of investment. The Funds may provide in-kind

distributions in the event of liquidation. The Funds do not have an operating history and will face competition in the marketplace. Turnover and transaction costs could be above-average compared to other private investment funds. The Funds performance allocation is based on realized and unrealized appreciation of the assets of the Funds. Investors are relying on the general partner and the Firm for the investment of the Funds. Exculpation and indemnification could operate to make it more difficult for the Funds' investors to challenge actions taken by the general partner or TPHAM. The Funds face institutional risk stemming from the brokerage firms and banks with whom the Funds interact. The Funds master-feeder structure may present certain unique risks to investors. The Funds may face contingent liabilities in the future. The Funds provide no government guarantee and there are legal, tax and regulatory risks that may affect the Funds' performance. The Funds are offered in a private offering and are not subject to the vast majority of the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Energy Market Risk

Energy markets may be subject to short-term volatility due to a variety of factors, including weather, international political and economic developments, breakdowns in the facilities for the production, storage or transport of energy and energy-related products, acts of terrorism, changes in government regulation and sudden changes in fuel prices. Energy markets may also be adversely affected by foreign, federal or state regulations governing energy production, distribution and sale.

Industry Concentration Risk

The Funds are invested primarily in the equity securities of companies that are principally engaged in energy and energy-related industries. Therefore, the Funds may not be as diversified as some others.

Mid-Capitalization Companies

The Funds may focus on the equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. Investments in such companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more established companies.

Derivative Instruments

The use of derivative instruments involves a variety of material risks, reflecting the often extremely high degree of leverage embedded in such instruments. The derivatives markets are frequently characterized by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to close out open positions in order either to realize gains or limit losses.

Purchase and Sale of Options

The purchase and sale of options involves certain risks aside from the normal risks associated with trading in common stocks. Options trading may itself be illiquid at times, irrespective of the condition of the market of the underlying instrument.

Hedging Transactions

Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus moderating the decline in the portfolio positions' value.

Short-Selling

A short sale creates the risk of an unlimited loss, as the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase.

Index Contracts

Index Contracts include strategies that may be executed through the use of exchange-traded equity index options or futures contracts or options thereon, standardized or individually negotiated OTC contracts or other forms of derivative contracts. Index Contracts have risks associated with them, including, without limitation, possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the holder's view of such Index Contract as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such index contracts could result in losses greater than if they had not been used.

Use of Leverage

Borrowing and the use of leverage create an opportunity for greater appreciation, but also entail a risk of greater loss, in the value of the Fund's assets.

Market Dislocation

Economic recessions or downturns could impair the Funds' investments and harm its investment performance.

Highly Volatile Markets

Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other of Fund assets may be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies.

Non-US Investments

Such investments require consideration of certain risks typically not associated with investing in US securities or property. Such risks include, among other things, trade balances and imbalances and related economic policies, unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations, imposition of exchange control regulation by the US or foreign governments, US and non-US withholding taxes, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets, policies of governments with respect to possible nationalization of their industries, political difficulties, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation and economic or political instability in foreign nations.

Concentration of Investments

The Funds' portfolios may be concentrated in a limited number of investments and as a result the Funds' investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings may substantially affect its aggregate return.

Limited Liquidity of the Interests and Certain of the Fund's Investments

An investment in the Funds provides limited liquidity due to the limited transferability of the Fund interests. The liquidity of the Funds may fluctuate over time and will likely be affected by factors such as market events and the pace of investment inflows and withdrawals. The Funds may, from time to time, hold illiquid positions, which might affect the overall liquidity of the Funds.

Investment Banking Activities

In the course of its investment banking or other activities, TPHSI, TPHA and their affiliates may acquire confidential or material non-public information. Appropriate information barriers are in place to prevent the flow of information between the Firm and TPHSI or TPHA. In connection with the investment banking activities at TPHSI, TPHSI may receive underwriting fees or other compensation from issuers of securities purchased, held or sold in the Firm's Client accounts. In no event is the Firm obligated to effect any

transaction that it believes would violate applicable federal or state law, or the regulations of any regulatory or self-regulatory body.

Risks Relating to Investment Strategies - TPHPM

For a more detailed and complete discussion of risks involved with a particular investment in TPHPM's PE Funds, please refer to the private placement memoranda that is provided to a qualified investor considering an investment in the PE Funds.

Industry Concentration and Lack of Diversification

Since the PE Funds' investments are concentrated within a particular industry (the energy sector), an investment in the PE Funds' may be subject to greater market fluctuations than an investment in a portfolio of securities representing a broader range of industries. In addition, the PE Funds' may generally invest up to 20% of total Commitments in a single portfolio investment (excluding Bridge Investments) at any time. As a consequence, the aggregate return on a Limited Partner's investment in the PE Funds may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single portfolio investment.

Nature of Investments in the Energy Sector

Investments in the energy sector may be subject to a variety of risks, not all of which can be foreseen or quantified. Such risks may include, but are not limited to: (i) the risk that the technology employed in an energy project will not be effective or efficient; (ii) uncertainty about the availability or efficacy of energy sales agreements or fuel supply agreements that may be entered into in connection with a project; (iii) risks that regulations affecting the energy industry including, without limitation, relating to climate change, will change in a manner detrimental to the industry; (iv) environmental liability risks related to energy properties and projects; (v) risks of equipment failures, fuel interruptions, loss of sale and supply contracts, decreases or escalations in power contract or fuel contract prices, bankruptcy of key suppliers or customers, tort liability in excess of insurance coverage, inability to obtain desirable amounts of insurance at economic rates, acts of God and other catastrophes; (vi) uncertainty about the extent, quality and availability of oil and gas reserves; (vii) the risk that interest rates may increase, making it difficult or impossible to obtain project financing, or impairing the cash flow of leveraged projects; and (viii) the risk of changes in values of companies in the energy sector whose operations are affected by changes in prices and supplies of energy fuels (prices and supplies of energy fuels can fluctuate significantly over a short period of time due to changes in international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, the tax and other regulatory policies of various governments, and the economic growth of the countries that are large consumers of energy, as well as other factors). The occurrence of events related to the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on the PE Funds and their investments.

Uncertainty of Reserves

The companies in which the PE Funds invest may be subject to the risks inherent in acquiring or developing recoverable oil and natural gas reserves, including capital expenditures for the identification and acquisitions of projects, the drilling and completing of wells, and the conduct of development and production operations. The presence of unanticipated pressures or irregularities in formations, miscalculations, or accidents may cause such activity to be unsuccessful, which may result in losses. Furthermore, successful investment in oil and natural gas properties and other related facilities and properties requires an assessment of (i) recoverable reserves, (ii) future oil and natural gas prices, (iii) operating and capital costs, (iv) potential environmental and other liabilities, and (v) other factors. These assessments are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain.

Fluctuation in Energy Prices

The revenues and profitability generated by certain of the companies in which the PE Funds invest may be dependent on the future prices of and the demand for oil and natural gas. Oil and gas investments may have significant shortfalls in projected cash flow if oil and gas prices decline from levels projected at the

date the investment is made. Various factors beyond the control of the PE Funds will affect prices of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, including the worldwide supply of oil and natural gas, political instability or armed conflict in oil and natural gas producing regions, the price of foreign imports, the level of consumer demand, the price and availability of alternative fuels, the availability of pipeline capacity, and changes in existing government regulation, taxation, and price control. Prices of oil and natural gas have fluctuated greatly during the past, and markets for oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids continue to be volatile.

Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Development Risks

The PE Funds may invest in businesses that engage in oil and natural gas exploration and development, a speculative business involving a high degree of risk. Oil and natural gas drilling may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry holes, but also from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Acquiring, developing and exploring for oil and natural gas involves many risks. These risks include encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blow outs, equipment failures and other accidents in completing wells and otherwise, cratering, sour gas releases, uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas or well fluids, adverse weather conditions, pollution, fires, spills and other environmental risks.

Regulation of the Energy Industry

The energy industry is affected from time to time in varying degrees by political developments and a wide range of statutes, rules, orders and regulations. For example, energy production, operations and economics are or have been affected by price controls, taxes and other laws relating to the energy industry, by changes in such laws and by changes in administrative regulations. In addition, various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment may affect the operations and costs of the companies engaged in the energy industry. These laws and regulations may (i) restrict the types, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the environment; (ii) require reporting of or precautions relating to the storage, use or release of certain chemicals and hazardous substances; (iii) require removal or cleanup of contamination under certain circumstances, which may require the expenditure of material amounts over a significant period of time; and (iv) impose substantial civil liabilities or criminal penalties for failures to comply with such laws and regulations. Moreover, there has been a trend in recent years toward stricter standards in environmental, health and safety legislation and regulation, which could affect the success of companies in which the PE Funds invest.

Regulatory Approvals

The PE Funds expect to invest in portfolio companies that require federal, state, local or non U.S. approvals to acquire and operate their facilities. In addition, the PE Funds may require the consent or approval of applicable regulatory authorities in order to acquire or hold particular portfolio companies. A portfolio company could be materially and adversely affected as a result of statutory or regulatory changes or judicial or administrative interpretations of existing laws and regulations that impose more comprehensive or stringent requirements on that company. Moreover, additional regulatory approvals, including renewals, extensions, transfers, assignments, reissuances or similar actions, may become applicable in the future due to a change in laws and regulations, a change in the companies' customers or for other reasons. A portfolio company may not be able to (i) obtain all required regulatory approvals that it does not yet have or that it may require in the future; (ii) obtain any necessary modifications to existing regulatory approvals; or (iii) maintain required regulatory approvals. Delay in obtaining or failure to obtain and maintain in full force and effect any regulatory approvals, or amendments thereto, or delay or failure to satisfy any regulatory conditions or other applicable requirements could prevent operation of the facility or sales to third parties or could result in additional costs to a portfolio company.

General Environmental Matters

Environmental laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in the energy industry and can have a substantial effect on investments in the industry. Required expenditures for environmental

compliance, including remediation of contamination and restoration of affected areas, have adversely affected investment returns in many segments of the energy industry. Compliance with current or future environmental requirements does not ensure that the operations of the portfolio companies will not cause injury to the environment or to people under all circumstances or that the portfolio companies will not be required to incur additional, unforeseen environmental expenditures. Moreover, failure to comply with environmental requirements could have a material adverse effect on a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance that portfolio companies will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and permit requirements. Past practices or future operations of portfolio companies could also result in material personal injury or property damage claims. In addition, owners of contaminated properties may be required to expend substantial sums to clean up contamination that may have been caused by previous owners or operations. Under certain circumstances, it is possible that environmental authorities and other parties could seek to impose personal liability on the limited partners of a partnership, such as the PE Funds, for environmental liabilities that cannot be resolved by the partnership **if they take an active managerial or operational role in the partnership's portfolio companies**. Nevertheless, a Limited Partner may reduce its risk of personal environmental liability by avoiding managerial or operational activities with respect to the PE Funds' investments other than as specifically contemplated by the Partnership Agreement.

Weather and Climate Risks

Certain energy assets or portfolio companies owning or dependent upon the availability of such assets may be particularly sensitive to weather and climate conditions. There can be no assurance that weather and climate patterns will remain consistent or be predictable throughout the term of the PE Funds. Accordingly, the profitability of certain of the PE Funds' portfolio companies may be adversely affected by weather and climate changes, thereby potentially decreasing aggregate returns to the Partners.

Taxation of Energy Companies

Investments in companies operating in the energy sector may be subject to numerous taxes and fees by the jurisdictions in which such companies are organized or operate. Portfolio companies engaged in oil and natural gas operations or having substantial real property holdings, in particular, can be subject to specific tax regimes, such as petroleum revenue taxes, fees for drilling rights and exploration licenses, oil production fees, real estate taxes and stamp duties.

Nature of Investment in General

An investment in the PE Funds requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. There most likely will be little or no near-term cash flow available to the Partners. Many if not all of the PE Funds' investments will be highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that the PE Funds will be able to realize on such investments in a timely manner. The PE Funds' contemplated exit strategies for its investments can be adversely affected by numerous factors, many of which may be unforeseen or unexpected at the time the investments are made. Consequently, dispositions of some PE Funds investments may require a lengthy time period or may result in distributions in kind or losses to the Partners. Additionally, the PE Funds typically will acquire securities that cannot be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act or in a private placement or other transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act and that complies with any applicable non-U.S. securities laws. The securities in which the PE Funds will invest in some cases will be the most junior in what typically will be a complex capital structure, and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss. Certain of the PE Funds' investments may be in businesses with little or no operating history.

Leverage Risks

Certain of the PE Funds' investments may be in businesses with high levels of debt or may be investments in leveraged buyouts; leveraged buyouts by their nature require companies to undertake a high ratio of fixed charges to available income. Leveraged investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses. Since the PE Funds may only make a limited number of

investments, and since the PE Funds' investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by a few of the investments could severely affect the total returns to the Partners. There can be no assurance that the targeted IRR or ROIC will be attained.

General Economic Conditions

General economic conditions may affect the PE Funds' activities. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities, and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by the PE Funds or considered for prospective investment. For example, the recent economic downturn, as well as general domestic and international macroeconomic uncertainty and volatility, may adversely affect, among other things, the PE Funds' ability to reach its target offering size and its ability to source and finance its investments with additional equity or debt.

Business Risks

The PE Funds' investment portfolio will consist primarily of securities issued by privately held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions

The PE Funds' investment portfolio will consist primarily of illiquid investments that are difficult to value. In some circumstances, there may be no readily available market for certain of the PE Funds' investments. In addition, the optimal exit strategy for certain of the PE Funds' investments may require a distribution in kind of such investments to the Partners. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized.

Investments Longer than Term

PE Funds may make investments that may not be profitably disposed of before the date of the PE Funds' dissolution, either by expiration of the PE Funds' term or otherwise. Although the General Partner expects that the PE Funds' investments will be disposed of before such dissolution or be suitable for in kind distribution at dissolution, the General Partner has a limited ability to extend the term of the PE Funds, and the PE Funds may be required to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of its investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of such dissolution.

Junior Securities

The PE Funds' investment in a portfolio company will generally be in equity securities or debt securities that are subordinated in right of payment to senior creditors, and therefore the PE Funds' position with respect to such creditors, as well as with respect to other debt and equity investors, may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure. As a result of the foregoing, the PE Funds' investments may be subject to the greatest risk of loss of all of such portfolio company interests. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect the PE Funds' investment in a portfolio company once made.

Competitive Nature of PE Funds' Business

The private equity industry and the PE Funds' business is highly competitive. The PE Funds will be competing for investments against other groups, including other private equity investment and hedge funds, large and well-capitalized industrial groups, project developers and operators, strategic investors and commercial, investment and merchant banks. Some of these competitors may have financial and strategic resources significantly in excess of those of the PE Funds, may be willing to provide financing and other operational assistance to companies in the energy industry on more favorable terms than the PE Funds and may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are identified by the PE Funds. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to the PE Funds and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be

made.

Risk of Bridge Financing

The PE Funds are permitted to make Bridge Investments, subject to certain limitations. If the PE Funds make an investment in a single transaction with the intent of refinancing the portion of that investment consisting of Bridge Investments, there is a risk that the PE Funds will be unable to successfully complete such a refinancing. This could lead to the PE Funds having a long-term investment in a debt security.

Commodity/Derivative – Related Risks

The PE Funds will not trade in derivatives but the portfolio companies in which the PE Funds invests may use such transactions to reduce commodity price risk associated with their activities. The prices of commodities and related derivative instruments may be subject to periods of extreme volatility. Price movements in commodities and derivatives are influenced by many factors, including, without limitation, supply and demand relationships, fiscal, monetary and trade policies, and political events. As a result, a portfolio company's use of derivative transactions may be affected by such volatility as well as by any market disruption and unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, or currency exchange rates, all of which may expose the portfolio company to the risk of material financial loss or may reduce the PE Funds' ability to hedge commodity prices. In addition, the portfolio company will be at risk for the performance of the counterparty on the derivative transaction. In the event that the counterparty defaults, the cost of replacing the transaction or the counterparty could be significant.

Risks Inherent in Joint Ventures and Partnerships

It is expected that some of the PE Funds' investments will be owned by joint ventures or partnerships between PE Funds or a subsidiary or affiliate of PE Funds and other third parties. The investment by PE Funds in a joint venture may under certain circumstances involve risks not otherwise present. For example, there is a possibility that the PE Funds' co-venturer in an investment might become bankrupt, have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with the business interests of PE Funds, or be in a position to take action contrary to the instructions or requests of PE Funds or contrary to its policies or objectives. In addition, PE Funds may be liable for actions of its joint venture partners. While the General Partner will review the qualifications and previous experience of joint venture partners, it does not expect to obtain financial information from, or to undertake private investigations with respect to, prospective joint venture partners. In addition, the PE Funds' ability to successfully enhance an investment, whether through operational improvements or the application of derivative investments, could be limited with respect to projects not controlled by PE Funds.

Lack of Liquidity

The PE Funds' Interests have not been registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws. There is no public market for the Interests, and none is expected to develop. In addition, the Interests are not transferable except with the consent of the General Partner, which generally may be withheld by the General Partner in its sole discretion, and are subject to the terms and conditions of the Partnership Agreement. **Under certain circumstances, the General Partner may permit or require the withdrawal of, or the transfer of Interests of, Limited Partners that are "benefit plan investors," or may take certain other actions, in order to prevent the assets of PE Funds from being considered "plan assets" under ERISA. Other than as previously described in this section,** Limited Partners generally may not withdraw capital from PE Funds. Consequently Limited Partners may not be able to liquidate their investments prior to the end of the PE Funds' term.

Availability of Investments

The Management Company may be unable to identify a sufficient number of attractive investment opportunities for the PE Funds to meet its investment objectives. Further, other investors may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are identified, and even after an agreement in principle

has been reached with the board of directors or owners of an acquisition target, consummating the transaction is subject to a myriad of uncertainties, only some of which are foreseeable or within the control of the Management Company or the General Partner. Although the Management Company believes that significant opportunities currently exist, there can be no assurance that the Management Company will be able to identify and consummate a sufficient number of opportunities to permit the PE Funds to invest all of its committed capital, to diversify its investments to the extent described herein or to satisfy the PE Funds' investment objectives.

Risks Upon Disposition of Investments

In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, the PE Funds may 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 any business, or may be responsible for the contents of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. PE Funds may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents turn out to be incorrect, inaccurate, or misleading. These arrangements may result in liabilities.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

The Firms do not have any disciplinary items to report as set forth more fully below.

A. Criminal or Civil Proceedings

1. There has not been a criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which the firm or a management person was convicted of or plead guilty or nolo contendere to any felony, a misdemeanor that involved investments or an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion or conspiracy to commit any of these offenses.
2. There has not been a criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which the firm or a management person was named the subject of a pending criminal proceeding that involves an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses.
3. There has not been a criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which the firm or a management person was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation.
4. There has not been a criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which the firm or a management person was the subject of any order, judgment or decree permanently or temporarily enjoining, or otherwise limiting, the firm or a management person from engaging in any investment –related activity, or from violating any investment-related statute, rule or order.

B. Administrative Proceedings Before Regulatory Authorities

1. There has not been an administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which the firm or a management person was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business.
2. There has not been an administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which the firm or a management person was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation and was the subject of an order by the agency or authority for any of the following:
 - a. denying, suspending, or revoking the authorization of our firm or a management person to act in an investment-related business.
 - b. barring or suspending our firm's or a management person's association with an investment-related business.
 - c. otherwise significantly limiting our firm's or a management person's investment-related activities.
 - d. imposing a civil penalty of more than \$2,500 on our firm or a management person.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

1. there has not been a self-regulatory organization proceeding in which our firm or a management person was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or
2. was found to have been involved in a violation of the self-regulatory organization's rules and was (i) barred or suspended from membership or from association with other members, or was expelled from membership; (ii) otherwise significantly limited from investment-related activities or (iii) fined more than \$2,500.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer Registration Status

The Firms are not registered as broker-dealers. However, several of our management persons are dually employed with our related broker-dealers, Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Securities, Inc. and Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Advisors, LLC.

B. Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator or Commodity Trading Adviser Registration Status

Neither the Firms nor their respective management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of any of these entities.

C. Material Relationships or Arrangements with Industry Participants

Listed below are the nature of any relationships to our business or to our clients that the Firm or any management person has with any noted related person:

1. **broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, government securities dealer or broker** – Our firm is wholly owned by Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., LLC which also wholly owns Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Securities, Inc. and Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Advisors, LLC, each a registered broker-dealer.
2. **investment company or other pooled investment vehicle** – TPHAM is the investment adviser to: TPH Energy Equity Parallel Fund, LP, TPH Energy Equity Master Fund, LP, TPH Energy Equity Fund, LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Offshore Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Master Fund LP, TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund Plus, LP, and the TPH MLP Fund LP. TPHAM also serves as a managed account sub-adviser to the Prelude Opportunity Fund, LP. TPHPM is the investment adviser to: TPH Partners, L.P. and TPH Partners II, L.P.
3. **other investment advisor or financial planner** – We do not have any such relationship.
4. **futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor** – We do not have any such relationship.
5. **banking or thrift institution** – We do not have any such relationship.
6. **accountant or accounting firm** – Our Director of Finance, Jill Vacek, is a Certified Public Accountant.
7. **lawyer or law firm** – Our Chief Compliance Officer, Ed Balsmann, is an attorney.
8. **insurance company or agency** – We do not have any such relationship.
9. **pension consultant** – We do not have any such relationship.
10. **real estate broker or dealer** – We do not have any such relationship.
11. **sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships** – The following are the general partners of the Funds that TPHAM/TPHPM manage: TPH Energy Equity Parallel Fund Management, LLC, TPH Energy Infrastructure Fund Management, LLC, TPH Energy Equity Long Strategy Fund Management, LLC, TPH Asset Management Ultimate GP, LLC, TPH MLP Fund Management, LLC, TPH Partners GP, L.P., TPH Partners II GP, L.P.

The Firms are wholly owned subsidiaries of Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., LLC. Our related persons include:

- Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Securities, Inc. – a registered broker-dealer;
- Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. Advisors, LLC – a registered broker-dealer;
- Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co. International, LLP – a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (registered number OC349535) which is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may exist that would affect TPHAM's or TPHPM's service to its respective Clients. The Firms endeavor to resolve all conflicts of interest through eliminating the conflict or mitigating the conflict through instituting controls and/or a system of disclosure. Some of the conflicts that may exist at the Firms in relation to their relationships with TPHSI and TPHA include:

- The Firms, their affiliates and/or their personnel may maintain business relationships with investors in the Funds, shareholders of companies in which the Firms' Clients may invest and/or the Firms' advisory Clients.
- The Firms, their affiliates and/or their employees may purchase or otherwise acquire an interest in an investment on terms different from, and more favorable than, those on which a Client of the Firms may purchase such interest.
- The Firms may be incentivized to invest Client assets in a security or issuer in which the Firms, their affiliates and/or their employees have some financial interest.
- Certain of the Firms' personnel work at the Firms' affiliated broker-dealers, TPHSI and TPHA.
- The Firms' personnel may have business or family relationships with individuals that work at other companies with which the Firms conduct or seek to conduct business.
- The Firms may, from time to time, accept referrals from employees of its affiliated broker-dealers, TPHSI and TPHA. In such instances, appropriate disclosure regarding this relationship is provided to the referred individual or entity.
- The Firms may possess, through TPHSI or TPHA, material non-public information about issuers and their portfolios. The Firms, TPHSI and TPHA have appropriate information barriers in place to prevent the sharing of such information between the affiliated entities.
- The Firms, their affiliates (including TPHSI and TPHA), and/or employees may take a conflicting position for themselves or the account of others, in a security or investment held by the Funds.
- The Firms' affiliates may offer services to or enter into transactions with the Firms' Clients.
- Regulatory requirements and/or internal policies of the Firms (based on, for example, the Firms' affiliation with TPHSI and TPHA) may limit the advice the Firms are able to provide to their respective Clients.
- TPHSI could act as an underwriter of an offering in which the Firms' Clients participate (either as a party or as an investor in the subject company).
- TPHSI or TPHA could act as agent for the Firms' Clients in a transaction.
- TPHSI or TPHA could act as agent for a counter-party in a transaction with the Firms Clients.
- The Firms could invest their respective Clients' assets in securities of companies that receive brokerage or investment banking services from TPHSI or TPHA.

The Firm makes every effort to monitor potential conflicts from becoming actual conflicts. In the event an actual conflict exists, the Firm will seek to eliminate the conflict or mitigate it through appropriate disclosures.

D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Advisers

- The Firms do not recommend or have business relationships with any investment advisers for our Clients. TPHAM does also serve as a managed account sub-adviser to the Prelude Opportunity Fund, LP, whose investment adviser is Springbok Capital Management, LLC.

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

A. Code of Ethics

The Firms maintain a Code of Ethics in order to set forth applicable policies, guidelines and procedures that promote ethical practices by all Firm employees.

As a fiduciary, the Firm owes an undivided loyalty to its Clients, and thus demands the highest standards of ethical conduct and care by all of its employees. It is the Firm's policy that all employees conduct themselves so as to avoid not only actual conflicts of interest with the Firm's Clients, but also that they refrain from conduct which could give rise to the appearance of a conflict of interest that may compromise the trust our Clients have placed in us.

The Firm requires that all of its employees observe the applicable standards of care set forth in the Code of Ethics and not seek to evade the provisions of the Code or the "spirit" of its requirements in any way, including indirect acts by family members or other associates.

The Firm's Code of Ethics sets forth various restrictions on employee trading and the Firm requires its employees to provide it with duplicate statements of brokerage account activity with respect to personal securities transactions. The Firm monitors employee trading through the receipt of these statements.

The Firm's Code states that employees should not accept inappropriate gifts, favors, entertainment, special accommodations, or other things of material value from a person that conducts business with or provides services to the Firm, who may do business or is being solicited to do business with the Firm or who is associated with an organization that conducts or seeks to do business with the Firm (a "Business Associate") who could influence their decision-making or make them feel beholden to the Business Associate. Employees also should not offer gifts, favors, entertainment or other things of value that could be viewed as overly generous or aimed at influencing decision-making or making a Business Associate feel beholden to the Firm or the employee.

Included in the Firm's Code of Ethics and in other written policies, are policies the Firm maintains regarding the dissemination of material non-public information. Such policies seek to control the flow and potential misuse of material non-public information.

A copy of the Firm's Code of Ethics will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request.

B. Securities That You or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest - TPHAM

TPHAM may purchase or sell for its Clients securities of an issuer in which TPHAM, its affiliates, principals, employees and/or related persons also have a financial position or interest. This can create a conflict of interest due to the perception that TPHAM is recommending a particular security because of a financial interest held by TPHAM, its affiliates, principals, employees and/or related persons. TPHAM has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its activities are carried out in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and to minimize potential conflicts of interest. In addition, TPHAM has no obligation to recommend for purchase or sale by Clients any investment that the TPHAM's principals, employees and/or related persons may purchase for themselves or for other investors and Clients.

C. Investing in Securities That You or a Related Person Recommends to Clients

The Firms may recommend the purchase or sale for their respective Clients, securities of an issuer in which one or both of the Firms, their affiliates, principals, employees and/or related persons may also invest. This can create a conflict of interest due to the perception that the Firms are recommending a particular security because of a financial interest held by the Firms, their affiliates, principals, employees and/or related persons. The Firms have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its activities

are carried out in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and to minimize potential conflicts of interest. In addition, the Firms have no obligation to recommend for purchase or sale by Clients any investment that the Firms' principals, employees and/or related persons may purchase for themselves or for other investors and Clients.

D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading

The Firms may engage in securities transactions and investment strategies for one Client that may be different to the transactions and strategies done on behalf of another Client. These types of investments may be deemed to create conflicts of interest since the Firms may take certain actions for some Clients that may have an adverse effect on other Clients. In such cases, the Firms will seek to act in a manner they reasonably believe to be as equitable as possible to all Clients under the circumstances.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions - TPHAM

In selecting broker-dealers to effect transactions for its Clients, TPHAM, as a fiduciary to its clients, will endeavor to seek best execution on an overall basis. In attempting to achieve best execution, the Firm will not necessarily seek to pay the lowest compensation, but rather will seek the best overall qualitative execution. TPHAM creates (and periodically reviews and revises) a list of approved broker-dealers that may execute Client trades (and a non-approved broker-dealer may only be used to execute Client trades in the case that a determination is made that using a non-approved broker-dealer is in the Client's best interest). In compiling (and revising) this list, TPHAM considers: input from its portfolio managers, traders and others; establishing an acceptable compensation range for trades; information about the compensations paid over the previous quarters, including to the extent whether the compensation exceeded the acceptable, pre-established range and the circumstances that caused the deviation; and statistical and other information from consultants and vendors on the execution capabilities of broker-dealers. Broker-dealers included on TPHAM'S list of approved broker-dealers will be selected based upon their speed of execution, potential for price improvement, potential for size improvement, amount of compensation to be paid to broker-dealers, research and brokerage and soft dollars, quality of overall execution services, expertise, financial condition and skill, subject at all times to principles of best execution. When selecting broker-dealers to execute Client trades, TPHAM will be sensitive to the following conflicts of interest, and, where necessary, will address such conflicts of interest by disclosure, Client consent or other appropriate action: (i) the receipt of soft dollars from a broker-dealer; and (ii) receiving IPO allocations from a broker-dealer. TPHAM may enter into a soft dollar arrangement with an affiliated broker-dealer (including, without limitation, TPHSI), provided the Firm provides detailed information about such arrangement to its Clients, including specific information about the nature of the conflict of interest. TPHAM will not participate in any soft dollar arrangements whereby it receives research or brokerage in connection with principal transactions for its Clients.

TPHAM may receive in respect of Clients' portfolio transactions products and services of the type contemplated by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (i.e., research and brokerage), although the transactions effected by TPHAM on behalf of its Clients may or may not otherwise comply with the provisions of Section 28(e). Research products and services acquired via "soft dollars" may be in any form (e.g., written, oral or on-line) and may include, without limitation, traditional research reports analyzing the performance of a particular company or stock, market, company and financial data, consultant services related to portfolio management and seminars and conferences relating to the investment in securities or containing analyses of issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends and portfolio strategy. Brokerage products and services acquired via "soft dollars" may include, without limitation, post-trade matching of trade information, exchanges of messages among broker-dealers, custodians and institutions related to the securities transaction, lines between a broker and order management system operated by a third-party vendor, trade software to route orders to market centers and connectivity services between the Firm and the broker and other relevant parties, such as a custodian.

In some cases, a product or service acquired in a soft dollar arrangement may have both research and/or brokerage and non-research and/or non-brokerage qualities. When TPHAM acquires mixed-use products or services in a soft dollar arrangement, it shall: (i) analyze whether such products or services are (a) research and/or brokerage, (b) non-research and/or non-brokerage or (c) a mix of research and non-research and/or brokerage and non-brokerage; (ii) for mixed-use products or services, determine which part (percentage) of the product or service constitutes research and/or brokerage, and which part constitutes non-research and/or non-brokerage, according to its anticipated uses and other factors (e.g., percentage of time used for research and/or brokerage and non-research and/or non-brokerage activities); (iii) pay for the research and/or brokerage component of the product or service with soft dollars and the non-research and/or non-brokerage component of the product or service with hard dollars (i.e., TPHAM's own funds); and (iv) create records demonstrating the allocation and rationale for the particular allocation. In making the determination of what part of the product or service constitutes research or brokerage and what part is for non-research, and non-brokerage TPHAM may consider such factors as it deems appropriate, from time

to time, including, among others: (i) the amount of time TPHAM uses the mixed use product or service for research and/or brokerage purposes versus non-research and/or non-brokerage purposes; (ii) the relative utility (measured by objective metrics) to TPHAM of the research and/or brokerage purposes versus non-research and/or non-brokerage purposes; and (iii) the extent to which the mixed use product or service is redundant with other products or services employed by TPHAM for the same purpose(s). The receipt of “mixed use” products and services and the determination of the appropriate allocation creates a potential conflict of interest between TPHAM and its Clients.

TPHAM does not adhere to any rigid formulas in making the selection of brokers, but weighs a combination of the preceding criteria. TPHAM has no fixed internal brokerage allocation procedures designating specific percentages of brokerage compensation to particular firms. In recognition of the value of products and services provided by a broker, TPHAM may effect securities transactions which cause the Funds to pay the broker an amount of compensation in excess of the amount of compensation another broker would have charged.

It is not TPHAM’s practice to negotiate “execution only” transaction costs (e.g., commission rates), thus, a Client may be deemed to be paying for other products and services provided by the broker-dealer which are included in the compensation charged. In exchange for the direction of compensation to certain broker-dealers, credits are generated which may be used by TPHAM to pay for the products and services provided by, or paid for by, such broker-dealers. To the extent a particular Client’s portfolio transactions generate such credits or products and services are provided, TPHAM will be receiving a benefit by reason of the direction of compensation.

Products and services may be used by TPHAM and its affiliates for themselves and/or in servicing some or all of their Clients. In addition, some products and services may not necessarily be used by TPHAM in respect of a particular Client even though its compensation dollars provided for the products and services. That Client, therefore, may not, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the products or services provided.

The relationships with brokerage firms that provide “soft dollar” products and services to TPHAM may influence TPHAM’s judgment in allocating brokerage business and create a conflict of interest in using the services of those broker-dealers to execute Client brokerage transactions.

B. Order Aggregation - TPHAM

TPHAM’s trade aggregation policies and procedures are designed to promote fairness among its Client accounts and to conform to applicable laws and regulatory principles. Whenever feasible, trade orders will be aggregated when TPHAM desires to purchase or sell the same security for multiple Clients. Prior to aggregating any Client’s trades, TPHAM will obtain consent from the Client (through either the investment advisory contract with the Client or in a separately written agreement). Orders of two or more Clients may be aggregated only if the applicable portfolio manager determines, on an individual Client basis, that the securities order is: (i) in the best interests of each Client participating in the order; (ii) consistent with TPHAM’s duty to obtain best execution; and (iii) consistent with the terms of the investment advisory contract of each participating Client. The price of the securities purchased or sold in an aggregate order will be at the average share price for all transactions of the Clients in that security on any given day, with all transaction costs shared on a pro rata basis. The allocation of securities obtained in an aggregated securities order will be made in accordance with TPHAM’s Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures (see below). A Client trade will be aggregated with an employee trade or trade by an affiliated account only if the following conditions are met: (i) Client trades are treated equally with employee and affiliated account trades; (ii) each affiliated and non-affiliated participant in the trade will receive average execution and average commissions; (iii) securities purchased or sold will be allocated pro rata; and (iv) the practice of aggregating client trades with those of TPHAM’s employees and affiliated accounts is disclosed in each Client’s investment advisory contract as well as described here.

TPHAM’s Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures have been designed to ensure that buy and sell opportunities are allocated fairly among the TPHAM’s Clients and that, over time, all Clients are treated

equitably, and that any differences in trades are not intended to give preferential treatment to any particular Client. TPHAM's Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures also seek to ensure reasonable efficiency in Client transactions and to provide TPHAM's portfolio managers with the flexibility to use allocation methodologies appropriate to their investment discipline and the Client's investor base. Aggregated orders will generally be allocated by order size on a pro rata basis, subject to the following exceptions: (i) if TPHAM is not able to completely fill an aggregated order for a security, the completed orders will generally be allocated pro rata based on the order size; (ii) if TPHAM is unable to execute limited orders, the market orders are filled, with allocation pro rata among only the Clients submitting market orders; (iii) if several Clients seek to buy as many securities of the same issuer as they can, TPHAM will allocate the securities acquired by the size of assets of each Client's account; (iv) if several Clients seek to sell as many securities of the same issuer as they can, TPHAM will allocate the securities sold based on the total size of each Client's position in that security; and (v) in cases where Client accounts would receive less than the desirable number of shares as judged by TPHAM, the aggregated trade may be allocated by TPHAM to Client accounts on a random basis (using a computer software program or other fair system). TPHAM or one of its portfolio managers or traders may make an allocation of an aggregated trade on a basis other than pro rata if: (i) it is in the best interests of Clients; (ii) an appropriate reason for the deviation from pro rata allocation exists, including a Client has a unique or specialized investment objective that emphasizes investment in a particular category of securities and the security being acquired meets that investment objective and falls within that category, the allocation would be too small to establish a meaningful position for the Client in that security or the allocation would result in an account receiving an odd lot; (iii) all participating Clients in the aggregated order are treated fairly and the variation from a pro rata allocation does not result in an unfair advantage or disadvantage to a Client, or unfairly advantage TPHAM; and (iv) the portfolio manager or trader responsible for the deviated allocation describes in writing an explanation for the deviation on the order's trade ticket. The price of the securities allocated shall be the average share price for all transactions of TPHAM's clients in that security on a given day, with all transaction costs to be shared on a pro rata basis.

The relevant portfolio manager will review each allocation of trades to ensure that TPHAM's Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures were followed and to verify that no Client account was systematically disadvantaged by the allocation. If, for any reason, aggregated trades must be revised (other than a partial fill) after the trades are executed and allocated: (i) the trade ticket applicable to such trades will be revised; (ii) an explanation for the revision will be included on the trade ticket; (iii) the word "revised" will be placed on the trade ticket; and (iv) the relevant portfolio management will request the Chief Investment Officer or Chief Compliance Officer to authorize the revision by signing the trade ticket.

C. Trade Errors - TPHAM

In the event of a trading error, to address these types of situations and the potential conflicts of interest that may arise, TPHAM has guidelines that are utilized to identify and correct trading errors by TPHAM. It is TPHAM's policy that with respect to any errors, Clients will not be responsible for any losses that are caused by TPHAM. TPHAM will consider a number of factors in determining how to best resolve an error. For example, TPHAM may sell the position or it may seek to reallocate the position to another Client (when and if such transaction is in the best interest of all affected Clients and losses are not borne by any Clients).

Item 13 Review of Accounts

TPHAM

A. Frequency and Nature of Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans

The Firm's Chief Operating Officer or the Firm's Head of Asset Management/Chief Investment Officer review all client accounts monthly by reviewing their individual statements. The Firm's Chief Compliance Officer reviews all client accounts at least quarterly through report reviews and review of individual statements.

B. Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than on Period Review

In addition to the regular reviews noted above, both the Director of Operations and the Chief Compliance Officer will review specific trading to the extent specific circumstances arise, such as in the case when a question as to whether a proposed allocation may create a conflict of interest or if a trading error occurs.

C. Content and Frequency of Account Reports to Clients

Written statements are produced monthly and then sent directly by the independent administrator to the Client (the Funds) and investors in the Funds.

TPHPM

A. Frequency and Nature of Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans

TPHPM's Managing Partner or Managing Director review all client accounts monthly by reviewing their individual statements.

B. Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than on Period Review

In addition to the regular reviews noted above, both the Managing Partner or the Managing Director review the portfolio holdings of the PE Funds to the extent specific circumstances arise.

C. Content and Frequency of Account Reports to Clients

Electronic and written statements are produced quarterly and provided to investors in the PE Funds. On an annual basis, an updated valuation is provided to clients.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- Economic Benefits for Providing Services to Clients

Other than the information provided in this Brochure, no other person, other than Clients, provide any economic benefit to the Firms for providing investment advice or other advisory services to its Clients.

- Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

If a Client is introduced to the Firm by an unaffiliated party, the Firm may pay that solicitor a referral fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and any corresponding state securities law requirements. Any such referral fee shall be paid solely from the investment management fees earned by the Firm, and shall not result in any additional charge to the Client. If the Client is introduced to the Firm by an unaffiliated solicitor, the solicitor, at the time of the solicitation, shall disclose the nature of his/her/its solicitor relationship. In each instance, a written agreement will exist between the Firm and the solicitor. At the time of a referral, prospective advisory Clients will receive the Firm's ADV Part 2 and a Solicitor's Disclosure Document.

Item 15 Custody

TPHAM

TPHAM does not maintain custody of Client investments and assets, except with respect to certain Funds under management. With respect to the Funds, such Funds are subject to audit and deliver audited financial statements to their investors within 120 days' of the applicable fiscal year-end.

For the Funds, TPHAM also provides performance reports monthly via email approximately 10 business days after the close of an accounting period. TPHAM also provides reports monthly via email to any separately managed account holder within approximately 10 business days after the close of an accounting period.

TPHPM

TPHPM does not maintain custody of Client investments and assets, except with respect to certain PE Funds under management. With respect to the PE Funds, such PE Funds are subject to audit and deliver audited financial statements to their investors within 120 days' of the applicable fiscal year-end.

For the Funds, TPHAM also provides quarterly client reports electronically and in hard copy approximately 60 calendar days after the close of each quarter.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

The Firms (and their affiliated entities) have been granted discretionary trading authority over their managed Clients (the Funds and the PE Funds) through the investment management agreements with, or organizational documents of, the Clients.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

TPHAM

The decision as to whether TPHAM may vote Client securities is generally contained within a Client's investment management agreement or other Client related documentation. In regard to the Funds, TPHAM will generally have authority to vote securities while that authority will be subject to individual negotiation on the part of separately managed accounts.

When voting proxies, TPHAM will vote strictly in accordance with the best interests of the Client, taking into consideration each Client's investment strategy and objectives.

TPHAM has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") as an independent third party proxy voting service to assist in the voting of Client proxies. ISS will provide TPHAM with an analysis of proxy issues and vote recommendations based upon ISS's Voting Guidelines. ISS will generally vote proxies in accordance with the recommendations of company management to the extent the proposals maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management; increase shareholder value; and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders. It is TPHAM's intention that all proxies will be voted on in the best interests of TPHAM's Clients. However, TPHAM realizes that there are many complexities to proxy votes and has reserved the right to override ISS's recommendations and will vote against a proposal or recommendation of management if it determines, in its opinion, that such action is in the best interests of a Client. Should TPHAM choose to override an ISS recommendation, a written record of such decision shall be maintained by TPHAM. TPHAM's Director of Operations monitors proxy voting matters and maintains TPHAM's records regarding proxy votes.

TPHAM's clients may obtain a complete copy of TPHAM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures or information on how TPHAM voted proxies, free of charge by submitting a written request to TPHAM or by calling the Director of Operations on 713-337-4573.

TPHPM

As the PE Funds do not invest in public securities (and thus, there are no proxies), TPHPM does not vote client securities.

Item 18 Financial Information

A. Pre-payment of Fees

Neither TPHAM nor TPHPM require prepayment of fees from their respective clients.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Contractual Commitment Abilities

Since TPHAM and TPHPM are in their early stages of growth, their parent company, Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co., LLC, has funded, and will continue to fund, the operations of TPHAM and TPHPM until such time that the firm becomes financially independent. At no time during the existence of TPHAM or TPHPM has there been any going concern risk.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

Neither TPHAM nor TPHPM have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition any time during the past ten years.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable as neither TPHAM nor TPHPM are registered with any state securities authorities.